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**CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AND GIRLS'  
EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

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**DRAFT FOR NEGOTIATIONS**

Co-Chairs' Proposal - -13 June 2022

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### Abbreviations

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EAS	Extension and Advisory Services
GEWGE	Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment
GSF	CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition
ICERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICTs	Information and communication technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
RBAs	Rome-based Agencies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAH	Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SME	Small and medium sized enterprises
SOFI	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World
UN	United Nations
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNDROP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas

## PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background and rationale

1. ~~[Gender equality is a universally recognized human right, as well as imperative to well-being, economic growth, prosperity, good governance, peace and security.]~~ Ensuring gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment (GEWGE) is critical to ~~[achieving CFS' vision]~~ CFS ~~mandate~~ of ~~of~~ ending hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all. GEWGE is fundamental to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. GEWGE is also essential to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. In order to transform this ~~[vision]~~ ~~mandate~~ into reality, at its 46th Session in October 2019, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) endorsed a policy process that will result in Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition (referred to as the "Guidelines" in this document). ~~[Agreed Add Para.]~~
3. The importance of GEWGE for sustainable development was acknowledged by the international community through the adoption of gender equality as a stand-alone goal in the 2030 Agenda (SDG5). ~~[Agreed Add Para.]~~
4. Currently, the global food system produces enough food to feed every person on the planet. However, due to a range of challenges, an increasing number of people in both rural and urban areas are failing ~~[to meet their daily food needs]~~ to realize their right to adequate food, as a component of the right to an ~~[adequate]~~ ~~[decent-for dignified]~~ standard of living ~~[including adequate food]~~, and meet their daily food and nutritional needs. Gender-based discrimination and inequality result in women and girls ~~[and other persons historically subjected to discrimination based on their gender identity and/or [sexual orientation]]~~ often being the worst affected by ~~[food insecurity and various forms of malnutrition]~~<sup>1</sup> ~~[hunger and [various forms of] malnutrition]~~. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated inequality, disproportionately affecting women and girls<sup>2</sup> ~~[this has been further exacerbated]~~ in particular among Indigenous Peoples and local communities, migrants, displaced people and refugees, and elderly women-. In this challenging global context, addressing gender inequality and ensuring ~~[human rights of]~~ women's and girls' rights is urgent and more important than ever ~~[as one of the ways]~~ in the context of achieving ~~[to achieve]~~ food security and nutrition for all.
5. ~~[Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is integral to the Universal Declaration of Human rights.]~~ A growing body of evidence demonstrates the ~~mutually reinforcing~~ ~~[positive]~~ links between GEWGE and food security and nutrition. Supporting the ~~rights and~~ empowerment of women and girls ~~[[in all their diversity]]~~ is also one of the most effective ways to improve ~~food security and~~ nutrition outcomes not only of women but of all family members, lowering infant mortality, ~~[and-]~~ reducing child malnutrition ~~and preventing non communicable diseases. These are central to-;~~ ~~thereby helping to]~~ break intergenerational cycles of malnutrition, with special attention to the nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women.
6. GEWGE is essential to poverty reduction, economic growth, sustainable natural resource

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<sup>1</sup> Malnutrition includes undernutrition (child stunting and wasting, and vitamin and mineral deficiencies) as well as overweight and obesity. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021 (SOFI 2021) Transforming food systems for food security, improved nutrition and affordable healthy diets for all. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

<sup>2</sup>SOFI 2021.

management, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and protecting and conserving- ecosystems and [conserving] [promoting the conservation and the sustainable use of ] biodiversity. Achievement of gender equality is positively correlated with increased production and improved efficiency in many sectors - including in agriculture<sup>3</sup> in a context where small-scale and family farming is increasingly feminized - whereas inequality and discrimination in access to, and control over, resources continue to undermine economic [performance] development, leading to below-potential [unfavourable] economic outcomes<sup>4</sup>. Women play active roles as agents in food systems as farmers, producers, processors, traders, wage-workers, and entrepreneurs throughout the food systems and value chains, and as consumers and providers for their family.

7. Despite progress made over decades, women and girls [[in all their diversity]] continue to face [gender based] [[multiple and intersecting forms of]] discrimination and inequality<sup>5</sup> across the world<sup>6</sup>, manifested through multiple challenges that include barriers to decision-making processes; exposure to [sexual and] [gender-based] violence [against women] [(S)GBV]]<sup>7</sup>; unequal access to, and control over, key productive resources, assets, technologies, education and financial services, economic opportunities; limited [universal] access to sexual and reproductive health [services ] and reproductive rights<sup>8</sup> [-, as per the new European Consensus on Development] and to social protection, as well as unbalanced and unrecognized responsibilities in terms of unpaid care and domestic work [[multiple and intersecting forms of]] discrimination across and through countries are due for instance to age, race, ethnicity, social class, religion, gender, migration status, and disabilities. These all contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition, negatively impacting various pillars of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability, creating barriers to food system inclusiveness, innovation and sustainability and limiting women's agency and preventing them from benefitting equally. Part 3 explores these challenges and offers strategic entry points for change.

## 1.2. Objectives of the guidelines

8. The core objective of the Guidelines is to support Member States, development partners<sup>9</sup> and other stakeholders to advance gender equality, women's and girls' rights, empowerment and leadership, as part of their efforts to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. **Article 10**
9. The Guidelines will provide concrete policy guidance based on good practices and lessons learnt on gender mainstreaming<sup>10</sup>, gender-responsive [interventions] → public policies, programmes and innovative solutions. They aim to [contribute towards] → promote [a] gender transformative

<sup>3</sup> Agriculture includes crops, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture. UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/242. Paragraph 20.

<sup>4</sup> [The cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity](#), UN Women, World Bank Group, UNEP and UNDP, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> [Commission on the Status of Women 2018 \(CSW62\) Agreed Conclusions](#), 2018; [CSW 63 Agreed Conclusions](#), 2019; Also HR Council Resolution 17<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, 1979. [Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW), Article 1.

<sup>7</sup> [CSW62, Agreed Conclusions](#), 2018, para 25.

<sup>8</sup> UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/2, UNGA, October 2019.

<sup>9</sup> [Development partners include, among others, UN System Organizations, International Financial Institutions, and other organizations that provide development assistance.](#)

<sup>10</sup> Gender mainstreaming is defined in the ECOSOC agreed conclusions 1997/2.

[approaches ~~change~~]<sup>11</sup>], improving legal and policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, national plans and programmes, and promoting innovative partnerships and increased investments in human and financial resources that are conducive to promoting GEWGE. ~~Proposed for agreement by co-chairs~~ *[footnote still under evaluation]*

10. The Guidelines aim to foster greater policy coherence among GEWGE and food security and nutrition agendas, and promote mutually reinforcing policy measures. Generating and disseminating evidence on the diverse situations and experiences of women and girls, men and boys and recognizing their differentiated opportunities, constraints and outcomes in the context of food security and nutrition help to transform discriminatory social norms, raise awareness, and support appropriate responses including targeted policies and programs. ~~Agreed Ad Ref~~
11. The Guidelines will contribute to accelerating action by all stakeholders at all levels, including farmers' and women's organizations, to achieve the CFS ~~vision~~ mandate and the goals of the 2030 Agenda, as part of the United Nations Decade of Action for Sustainable Development (2020-2030). Given the important roles that women and girls play in agriculture and food systems, family farming as well as in household food security and nutrition, the Guidelines will also contribute to the implementation of the Action Plans of the UN Decades of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), on Water for Sustainable Development (2018-2028), on Family Farming (2019-2028), and Ecosystems Restoration (2021-2030). ~~Agreed Ad Ref~~

### 1.3. Nature of the voluntary guidelines and their intended users

12. The Guidelines are voluntary and non-binding. ~~Agreed Ad Ref~~
13. The Guidelines are intended to be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable international and regional instruments. Nothing in the Guidelines should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations ~~or commitments~~ to which States may be subject under international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. ~~Agreed Ad Ref~~
14. The Guidelines are intended to be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions. They should be implemented within countries and at regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. ~~Agreed Ad Ref~~
15. The Guidelines are complementary to and support national, regional and international initiatives, which aim at addressing all forms of discrimination against ~~all~~ women and girls ~~and other persons due to their [[sexual orientation]] and [[gender identities]]~~ [ALT: ~~[[in all their diversity]]~~] ~~and to ensure broad and inclusive engagement of women, men, girls and boys~~ due ~~also~~ to their negative impact upon food security and nutrition. In particular, CFS guidance builds upon and integrate ~~and~~ ~~complement~~ existing ~~multilaterally agreed upon~~ instruments adopted on this topic ~~at international, regional and national levels~~ ~~]~~ (within the context of the UN system).
16. The Guidelines are intended for all stakeholders that are involved in addressing food security and nutrition, gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment and leadership. They primarily address governments at all levels to help design and implement public policies, as their primary objective is to strengthen coherence between and across public sector policies at local, national,

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<sup>11</sup> [Commission on the Status of Women 2021 \(CSW65\) Agreed conclusions on "Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls"](#) on 26 March 2021.

regional and global levels. They are also of added value to other actors involved in policy discussions and policy implementation processes. These actors include: [Agreed Ad Ref]

- a) Governments: [Agreed Ad Ref]
- b) Intergovernmental and regional organizations, including UN agencies and bodies: [Agreed Ad Ref]
- c) International and local civil society organizations, including women's, women's rights-, farmers' and small-scale food producers', landless, pastoralists', fisher-folks', migrant workers', and consumers' organizations, professional associations, trade unions including domestic, rural and agricultural workers, youth as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities : [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
- d) Private sector, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and [large entities- large companies- ~~and financial institutions~~ ] [commercial banks]; [Agreed Ad Ref]
- e) Research organizations and educational institutions including universities: [Agreed Ad Ref]
- f) Development and humanitarian agencies, [and development partners] [and] international [and] [.] regional [and local] financial institutions; and
- g) Philanthropic foundations. [Agreed Ad Ref]



## PART 2 - CORE PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERPIN THE GUIDELINES

17. The Guidelines are intended to be applied, consistent with the following instruments as far as each of these instruments are relevant and applicable and as far as they have been agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States:
- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (2015);
  - ECOSOC – AC 1997/2 – Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations System;
  - Universal Declaration of Human Rights – adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948;
  - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
  - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
  - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), including the General Recommendation 34 [\[add reference to CEDAW art. 14?\]](#);
  - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD);
  - Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
  - Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT);
  - UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 13 September 2007;
  - UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 28 September 2018 (UNDROP);
  - UNGA Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 28 July 1951;
  - UNGA Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
  - ILO Conventions 100, 111, 156, and 183;
  - ILO Resolution concerning Gender Equality at the Heart of Decent Work, 17 June 2009;
  - ILO Resolution concerning the Promotion of Gender Equality, Pay Equity and Maternity Protection, 8 December 2008;
  - Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 2417;
  - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, and its review conferences;
  - [International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, the ICPD Programme of Action and its review conferences;](#)
  - [\[Human rights Council Resolution 32/2 and 41/18 on human rights, ~~\[\[sexual orientation and gender identity\]\]~~\]](#)
  - [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\).](#)
18. The Guidelines are intended to build upon and ~~complement~~ ~~contribute to~~ the work ~~and mandate~~ of other international bodies, and related guidance contained in other ~~voluntary~~ policy products, including: [\[add reference\]](#)
- CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (2004);
  - CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (2012);
  - CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (2015);
  - CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (2015);
  - Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, 2015;
  - CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (2017);
  - CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (2021);

- All endorsed CFS policy recommendations ~~[Footnote ]], including CFS AEOIA Policy recommendations (2021)]. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs TO BE DISCUSSED]~~

The core principles that underpin the Guidelines are:

19. **Commitment to human rights and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.** Achieving GEWGE is fundamental to the realization of human rights, which are indivisible and interdependent. The Guidelines are consistent with, and draw upon, international and regional instruments, including the SDGs that address human rights. ~~[Redacted]~~
20. **Non-discrimination:** No one should be subjected to discrimination under law and policies as well as in practice. States ~~[should]~~ ~~[have the [primary ] responsibility to]~~ ensure ~~[the]~~ equal right of ~~[all persons]~~ ~~[women [, ] and men] [, girls and boys ]]~~ to the enjoyment of ~~[all] [their]~~ human rights, ~~[regardless of one's gender,]~~ while acknowledging ~~[relevant]~~ ~~[difference]~~ ~~[differences]~~ between ~~[women and men]~~ ~~[them]~~ and taking specific temporary special measures aimed at ~~[++]~~ accelerating de facto equality as appropriate<sup>12</sup>.
21. **Empowerment of women and girls.** The Guidelines rest integrally on supporting the empowerment of women and girls, recognizing them as right holders, agents of change and leaders. They build on the positive relationship between women's and girls' empowerment and achieving food security and nutrition. They recommend actions to ~~[ensure]~~ ~~[promote]~~ women's and girls' agency and autonomy, individually and collectively, participating actively and meaningfully in decision-making to control their own lives and to strengthen strategic choices affecting their lives and livelihoods ~~[as well as their communities and societies]~~. ~~[Redacted]~~
22. **Gender transformative approaches.** The Guidelines promote the application of gender transformative approaches that challenge and tackle both ~~[ALT: the structural causes of gender inequality [entrenched in patriarchal systems and structures and-]]~~ the symptoms of gender inequality – including women's restricted access to land, financial services and other productive resources - and the structural causes of gender inequality ~~[entrenched in patriarchal systems and structures]~~. Promoting gender transformative change also means identifying and creating unique opportunities for change in discriminatory gender norms and unequal power relations for ~~[more]~~ sustainable food systems ~~[security and nutrition]~~ for all. ~~[This requires the collective engagement of all, including men and boys, as well as local and traditional authorities, recognizing and respecting leadership of women and girls, to strengthen joint responsibility and commitment for successful transformation of unequal power relations and discriminatory social systems, institutions and structures.]~~
23. **Strengthening policy, legal and institutional coherence.** The Guidelines contribute to improving and strengthening policy, legal, and institutional frameworks that promote coherence in mainstreaming GEWGE on aspects related to food security and nutrition. This will help to enhance synergies, avoid duplication, mitigate risks and prevent unintended or contradictory effects from one policy or legal area to another. ~~[Redacted]~~
24. **Context-specific gender analysis and approaches [as well as national ownership] [effective efforts to achieve change must be based on an understanding of the specific nature of the problem in a particular society and an appreciation of women and men, girls and boys].** The Guidelines ~~[therefore]~~ promote inclusive and participatory context-specific gender analysis and actions - avoiding generalizations and stereotypes - that take into account the diversity of women and girls' lived experiences], context at local, national, regional levels ~~[with cultural relevance]~~ and its impact on gender relations, roles and norms. ~~[The Guidelines promote wider interpretation and application by~~

<sup>12</sup> CEDAW, Articles 2 and 5.

national stakeholders in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.

25. **[Intersectionality and multidimensional] [intersectional approach-] [Multidisciplinary and intersectoral ] approach.** The Guidelines recognize that women and girls often experience [multiple and intersecting forms] of [gender based-] discrimination [ , due for instance, to age, race, ethnicity social class, religion, gender, migration status and disabilities] (based on [sex], age, disability, race, ethnicity religion, nationality, [sexual orientation-] or other status)] [which also] [and inequality] [affecting] [affect] their food [security] [systems] and nutrition outcomes. The Guidelines promote a [an intersectional] [multidimensional] approach that address these interrelated and mutually reinforcing [deprivations] [characteristics],-[in particular]. [Notably, women and girls in] [for] Indigenous [Peoples and local] communities, [women and girls with disabilities, as well as elderly women are often particularly] [and marginalized and] disadvantaged [women most affected by] [also in the context of] food [in]security and [mal]nutrition.
26. **Gender mainstreaming combined with targeted actions.** Alongside transformative approaches, the Guidelines support mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and interventions while recognizing that achieving gender equality requires complementing gender mainstreaming with targeted interventions that focus specifically on women and girls. [inserted text]
27. **Evidence-based approach.** The Guidelines are based on and promote the use of sound evidence that enables informed decision-making and the development of evidence-based monitoring and evaluation systems and effective responses and policies. They promote the collection, analysis and use of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics, and other variables to produce accurate and context-specific gender analysis. [inserted text]
28. **Inclusiveness and participation in policy- and law-making processes.** The Guidelines promote policies [and] legal frameworks and practices [that are based on] [that] respect [the] [for] human rights of all individuals [and promote] [based] [and] [on] the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women and girls, while respecting diversity in the development and implementation of policies and laws. Enabling and promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation of [all] women and girls [in all their diversity]<sup>13</sup>, including [women and girls in vulnerable situations]<sup>14</sup>, [Indigenous women and women and girls with disabilities] [, and women-led organizations, including women’s rights organizations and social movements, [in marginal and vulnerable situations]], is not only critical to ensuring that policy goals respond to their priorities, but also offers a strategic means for overcoming social exclusion.
29. **Multi-stakeholder-collaboration and partnership.** The Guidelines recognize the importance of promoting effective multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships and engaging with [non-traditional actors] all stakeholders -and leaders as allies in processes to advance GEWGE in the context of food security and nutrition. Effective partnerships with all actors -[including with the private sector-] require transparent rules of engagement and accountability including safeguards for the identification and management-] of potential conflicts of interest. [inserted text]

<sup>13</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/C.3/76/L.45/Rev.1>.

<sup>14</sup> The most vulnerable often include, among others, pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age, and adolescent girls, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, indigenous women, migrants, refugees and displaced people.

## PART 3 - ISSUES, CHALLENGES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIC APPROACHES

### 3.1. Cross-cutting recommendations which apply to all sections of Part 3

30. Governments should:

- (i) Strengthen the **implementation of existing obligations** under national and international law, including human rights law, with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable international and regional instruments. ~~Agreed, as is.~~
- (ii) **Implement, strengthen or introduce legislation promoting non-discrimination and gender equality** for all women ~~[, [ men,] [and] girls [and boys] [[in all their diversity]].~~
- (iii) Ensure **equal access to justice and legal assistance** ~~[to [support] [ensure] [the protection of] [protect] women's and girls' rights [to [ensure] [so]] that [support the protection of] women's and girls' [equal protection under the law is] [rights are] protected, including on issues related to property, [in particular land tenure], -in rural and urban areas, inheritance and financial services.~~
- (iv) Ensure, where possible, that **targeted and universal social protection measures**<sup>15</sup> are in place to support **all those in particular need** ~~[the poorest], including women and girls, [also during] especially in times of vulnerability, for instance in emergency and protracted crises, specific to national context. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]~~

~~(v)~~ — ~~[moved to par. 31 iii]: [Agreed, as is].~~

~~(v)~~ Promote **gender mainstreaming across different relevant sectors**, including agriculture and food sectors at all governmental levels as this supports women's and girls' participation and empowerment and creates impetus to address inequality across a range of connected issues. ~~[Agreed, as is].~~

31. Governments, with the support of ~~development partners and~~ **all other relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners**, should: ~~[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]~~

- (i) **Design and implement [interventions] public policies based on country-specific and country-owned gender analysis and gender inclusive and participatory analysis** and approaches, taking into account different national realities ~~[capabilities], capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]~~
- (ii) ~~[Ensure] Promote that men's and boys' are engagement~~ **as allies, actors and participants** in gender transformative processes and strategies. Their active involvement is essential for successful transformation of unequal power relations and discriminatory social systems, institutions ~~[and], structures and norms. [Promote [[positive masculinity]] [ALT: gender transformative approach] and give more visibility to positive behaviours that promote gender equality].~~
- (iii) Address **gender discriminatory socio-cultural norms at all levels of the food system** that perpetuate gender inequality in the context of food security and nutrition, by promoting the application of gender transformative approaches, including engagement with ~~non-traditional~~

<sup>15</sup> UNGA Resolution, [A/RES/74/2](#), 10 October 2019 on Universal Health Coverage. ILO [Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 \(No. 202\)](#).

~~actors~~ all stakeholders and ~~relevant~~ leaders as allies in change processes. In order to achieve gender equality, transformation needs to go from individual to systemic change and across informal to formal spheres of life. Ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender transformative approaches within food security and nutrition programmes and policies. [moved from par. 31 v: Revised and del.]

- (iv) Regularly **collect, analyse and use data** ~~disaggregated~~ **disaggregated** by sex, age, **disability and other variables** related to ~~[[multiple and intersecting forms]]~~ [ALT: all forms] of discrimination] ~~gender-based discrimination~~ -as well as gender sensitive statistics and indicators, ~~including~~ reflecting women's and men's current and traditional indigenous and local knowledge ~~[, with the free, prior and informed consent, when applicable]~~ [in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, including data protection and rights to privacy].
- (v) Promote **more sustainable food systems** that are gender equal, supporting more local ownership and control over production, ~~processing and consumption of food~~ processing, ~~consumption and marketing of food~~ and lead to the production of ~~culturally~~ ~~appropriate~~ **nutritious** [ALT: adequate], healthy, and affordable foods <sup>[16]</sup>. Build the capacity of SMEs to produce more sustainably by enabling the roles of women as small scale entrepreneurs.
- (vi) Ensure **adequate financial, technical and human resources**, supported by political commitment and public policies that promote an enabling environment to generate social, economic and cultural **changes** with specific gender-transformative policies, programmes and institutions. Measures to support gender-responsive budgeting should be put in place and implemented where possible. [Revised and del.]

### 3.2. Women's and girls' food security and nutrition

#### 3.2.1. Issues and challenges

*Gender* ~~inequitable~~ **unequal** access to and distribution of nutritious food

32. Worldwide, the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition is ~~slightly~~ [ALT: higher for women than for men. The gender gap in food insecurity persists even after controlling for other socio-economic factors, such as education or income, household decision making, unequal distribution of food and workload, as well as lack of access to health services and of control over resources. Women play a critical role in household food security and are often responsible for food consumption within the family. In time of scarcity, they tend to prioritize the needs of other household members and reduce their own food intake, which is detrimental to their own nutritional status. Therefore, there is the need to confront the underlined gender discrimination in tackling food insecurity.] <sup>[17]</sup> [higher among women and girls than among men and boys, [due to] [because of] a combination of social, economic and biological factors and reflecting gender inequality and discriminatory socio-cultural norms in access to adequate food<sup>18</sup>.] As a result, women and girls may eat a lower quantity [less] and/or nutritional [lower] quality food, exposing them to greater risk of hunger and malnutrition.

<sup>16</sup> CEDAW General recommendation No. 34 on the rights of rural women, para 64  
[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1\\_Global/INT\\_CEDAW\\_GEC\\_7933\\_E.pdf](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/INT_CEDAW_GEC_7933_E.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> FAO Data snapshot - Using sex-disaggregated data to better understand gender gaps in agriculture"  
<https://www.fao.org/3/cb8934en/cb8934en.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> SOFI 2021.

**Women's and girls' specific nutritional needs throughout the life ~~[eyele]~~ course**

33. Women's and girls' nutritional needs vary depending on their life course and labour activities. Gender discriminatory norms prevailing in many communities and societies, combined with poverty, often prevent women and girls from accessing, demanding and consuming healthy diets, and risk different forms of malnutrition that are partly shaped by gender (e.g. many women have high risks of anemia). This exposes them to increased risk of anemia, undernutrition and obesity which in turn are risk factors that make women and girls at risk to other diseases. ~~Under and malnutrition in girlhood can lead to complications later in life, in particular when women become pregnant leading to complications during labor and delivery.~~ [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
34. Women and girls have additional nutritional needs, in quantity and quality, when pregnant or breastfeeding and when they engage in physically demanding work such as farm labour. Women's and young women's ~~girls'~~ own nutritional status during pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, and breastfeeding, impacts the nutritional status and cognitive development of their child. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

**Empowerment of women and girls for improved food security and nutrition for all**

35. There is evidence<sup>[19]</sup> that women's and girls' empowerment is a pathway to improved nutrition and wellbeing for the entire household, in both rural and urban areas, and also evidence of positive links between women's empowerment and child and maternal health. ~~[Amended as per]~~ except footnote [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
36. While some aspects of the decisions on food production, procurement, and preparation of food may be controlled by women, in many societies some of the key decisions are predominantly men-dominated due to social norms and structural inequality. Women should be in a position to make decisions over their own nutrition and be able to contribute to the improvement of their families' nutrition. ~~[Amended as per]~~
37. Conventional approaches to nutrition education tend to reinforce existing gender roles, focusing on women's roles as mothers and caregivers of young children and often ignoring boys and men in nutrition education programmes. Nutrition education should support gender transformative approaches by challenging harmful gender norms and by acknowledging the critical role of men in shaping the nutrition of their families].

**3.2.2. Policies and strategic approaches**

38. ~~[Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should]; [ALT: Governments, with the support of all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, private sector and development partners, should:];~~ [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
- (i) Design and implement policies and inter-sectoral interventions programmes that acknowledge women and girls' specific nutritional needs linked to their life ~~[eyele]~~ course and structural constraints (e.g. widows, divorced women and single mothers). These should recognize and contribute to improve the nutritional status of women and girls throughout the life ~~[eyele]~~ course. Targeted measures for those that are in the most nutritionally vulnerable ~~[groups]~~ situations, for example pregnant and lactating women (particularly during the first 1000 days for mother and child) should be a priority. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

<sup>19</sup> SOFI 2021: e.g. p. 93 in Lao PDR and p.104 in Ghana

- (ii) **Promote a coordinated and integrated policy approach to effectively reducing gender inequality, ~~but~~ [empowering] supporting the empowerment of women and girls and improving their nutritional status in urban and rural settings.** Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination are essential for achieving desired results. [Sectoral programmes, such as health, education, environment, water and sanitation, climate change, ~~science, innovation, agriculture~~ and social protection programmes, need to incorporate and respond to gender equality in the context of food insecurity and malnutrition]. [Sectoral programmes, such as health, education, science, innovation, economic, agriculture, energy, environment, water and sanitation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and social protection programmes, need to incorporate and respond to gender equality in the context of food insecurity and malnutrition. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
- (iii) **Complement existing, proven programmes, by promoting, designing or adapting the creation of gender sensitive programmes that facilitate the provision of nutritious and adequate food to women and girls, especially in contexts of scarcity.** [Promote the creation of programmes that facilitate the provision of ~~nutritious~~ [adequate] food to women and girls ~~especially~~ in contexts of scarcity]. [, ~~according to~~ taking into account cultural patterns and contexts, food preferences and dietary customs. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
- (iv) **Promote and ensure adequate [nutrition] knowledge and inclusive quality education on nutrition and healthy diets ~~with~~ taking into account cultural relevance for women, men, girls and boys to strengthen their ability to make strategic choices over their own and their [family's] household's nutrition.** [Support research and work with women to breed more nutritious, healthy and affordable ~~staple~~ crops]. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
- (v) **Support targeted research and work with women to breed more nutritious, healthy and affordable staple crops.** [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

### 3.3. Elimination of [sexual and gender-based violence] [violence against women] [in all its ~~diverse~~ forms] [against women and girls] for improved food security and nutrition

#### 3.3.1. Issues and Challenges

39. Every human being [has the right] ~~should be able~~ to live a life free from all forms of violence. However, multiple forms of [S]GBV [ALT: violence against women], offline and online, [against women and girls] persist in every country [acts of violence and discrimination in all regions of the world are also committed against individuals because of their [sexual orientation and gender identity] <sup>[20]</sup>]. [S]GBV [Violence against women], which includes physical, sexual, psychological, economic abuse and harmful practices<sup>21</sup>, is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality and [can violate or abuse] [fundamental] human rights [violation]. It reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty and food insecurity.
40. **Poverty, ~~food~~ insecurity, malnutrition and [S]GBV are linked in multiple ways [that will vary depending on context]. [S]GBV or fear of it reduces peoples capacity to work, their productivity and livelihood assets, increases household expenditures (e.g. medical treatments) and also restricts access to community support and service delivery of all kinds].** Deterioration in food security status

<sup>20</sup> [Human Rights Council 32/2, 41/18 on human rights sexual orientation and gender identity]

<sup>21</sup> [S]GBV is defined in CEDAW, General Recommendation No35.

can contribute to the increase in [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) at individual, household, community and societal level<sup>22</sup>. [\[\[Intersectional\]\]](#) [\[multiple\]](#) factors such as [\[discrimination based on\]](#) ethnicity or disability can intensify the risk of [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#). There is extensive evidence documenting [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) in the agriculture and food sectors<sup>23</sup> [\[for example when collecting \[In rural areas collection of\] water, food and fuelwood \[may expose women and girls to \[\[S\]GBV\]\]. \[Food insecurity itself can exacerbate tensions within the household leading to domestic violence. At the same time, women and girls living in urban areas can also face high risk of \[\[S\]GBV\] violence. This may be as a result of factors that include greater social fragmentation, extreme poverty, poor quality and congested living conditions\].](#) Defenders of human rights [and environmental and land rights \[sustainability\] defenders, especially women and girls,](#) are often at heightened risk of violence.

41. [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) severely undermines women's and girls' physical, psychological, emotional and mental health, dignity and well-being, compromising their capacity to take advantage of opportunities to further contribute to food security and nutrition and undermining their [productivity and](#) right to [\[quality of life\] an adequate and decent/dignified standard of living.](#) Yet it often remains shrouded in a culture of shame and silence.

### 3.3.2. Policies and strategic approaches

42. Governments should support the elimination of [\[all forms of violence against women and girls\]](#) [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) including [\[harmful practices\]](#) <sup>[24]</sup>, in the context of food security and nutrition by:
- (i) **Implementing existing international legal obligations [\[.\]](#) [\[and\]](#) [commitments and guidelines,](#)** including CEDAW [\[and the Beijing Platform for Action\]](#) [\[as well as ILO Convention 190\]](#) [\[.\]](#), which call for the provision of legal frameworks to criminalize [\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) and protect survivors].
  - (ii) **Implementing and strengthening existing national legislation and [where needed](#) introducing new legislation and regulations to prevent [\[and\]](#) [\[.\]](#) respond [and eliminate](#) to [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\] offline and online \[where needed\]](#).** Many countries now have domestic violence laws [\[laws preventing violence in the workplace\]](#) in place but [some have deficiencies such as exemptions, including marital rape, or too often these are not mobilized when they are most needed.](#) It is therefore vital [\[to raise awareness\]](#) [\[that States fulfill their responsibility to enforce the law in relation to all manifestation\]](#) of [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) [\[among the police\]](#) [\[they should also raise the awareness of other stakeholders, including police, judiciary, and\],](#) healthcare [\[and education\]](#) professionals and social care workers and the public, [\[with cultural relevance.\]](#) [\[and\]](#) [\[in order\]](#) to improve [\[safeguarding and\]](#) reporting mechanisms for [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) [\[in all workplaces\]](#).
  - (iii) **Ensuring measures and services are in place for supporting and protecting survivors of [\[\[\[S\]GBV\]\]](#) from further abuse,** as well as for [\[dealing\]](#) [supporting their needs within the context of legal proceedings, including criminal proceedings against \[effectively in a legal context with\]](#) perpetrators and investing in preventive measures. This requires providing effective [survivor-centered](#) reporting mechanisms such as emergency helplines [\[.\]](#) [\[in indigenous languages, when applicable,](#) shelters for survivors and their children and ensuring there are 'one-stop-centres' where they can receive the support they need in an integrated way [\[.\]](#) [with](#)

<sup>22</sup> [How can we protect men, women and children from gender-based violence? Addressing GBV in the food security and agriculture sector, FAO, 2018.](#)

<sup>23</sup> FAO, *ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> [\[Harmful practices can be, among others, female genital mutilation and child early and forced marriage\].](#)



**cultural relevance.** It means not only punishing perpetrators but engaging them in processes to change harmful behaviours and attitudes.

- (iv) **Introducing measures to ensure the security and safety of women and girls from the onset of crises**, with targeted approaches for survivors of violence and to the most disadvantaged, promoting their protection, dignity and integrity [,] [,] [with] [S]special attention [should be given to those who are at risk to suffer from [[multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination]] and violence, particularly young and older women, women with disabilities, indigenous women and [[LGBTQI]] [[ALT:LGBTQIAP]] [[ALT:LGBTQI+ ]] persons]] [to women and girls at heightened risk of violence, in particular women and girls with disabilities] [working in rural areas, refugees, indigenous and migrant women].

- 43. ~~Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, [ALT: Governments, with the support of all other relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners.]~~ should take all appropriate measures to eliminate [all forms of violence against women and girls] [[[S]GBV]], including harmful practices by:

- (i) **Promoting changes in social norms and stereotypes that generate and perpetuate [[[S]GBV]].** Efforts [towards building resilience] [ALT: investing in preventive measures] should include addressing the root causes of [[[S]GBV]] – including gender discriminatory [norms] [and gender stereotypes] [, imbalance of power] [gendered power imbalances] and gender stereotypes. Initiatives could include campaigns and training programmes raising public awareness of [[[S]GBV]] [including] [,] sexual harassment and online bullying, and taking a zero-tolerance attitude to [these] [all] forms of [[[S]GBV]] violence. They should promote [[positive [masculinity]]] [practices] [gender transformative approach] – for example challenging the normalization of violence as a manifestation of male behaviour - and elimination of harmful practices. Men and boys should be actively engaged in these gender transformative processes.

- (ii) **Strengthening women’s rights and feminist organizations, social movements and civil society organizations** working to **prevent, mitigate, respond to and eliminate** [[[S]GBV]] **for improved food security and nutrition** [as well as food insecurity and malnutrition].

- ~~(iii)~~ (iii) [Encouraging alignment of governance policies and enforcement mechanisms with the DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance and other best practices as appropriate. Humanitarian efforts designed to address food insecurity create power disparities that are ripe for exploitation and abuse. Further, SEAH is an underreported problem, such that a lack of allegations should not be taken to indicate that SEAH is not occurring.]

### 3.4. Women’s and girls’ full, equal and meaningful participation, voice and leadership in policy- and decision-making at all levels

#### 3.4.1. Issues and Challenges

- 44. Participation of women in high-level decision-making bodies on food security and nutrition in public and private spheres remains low in many countries. Promoting women’s **full, equal effective and meaningful** participation and leadership is vital to advancing food security and nutrition for themselves, their household and society, enabling them to influence policies, strategies and investment plans and to take into account their specific knowledge, interest, needs and priorities. [REDACTED]
- 45. At the community level in both urban and rural settings, participation in **food [producer] production-**

processing, wholesale, retail, trade, and community, and business associations can be affected by unequal power relations, gender roles and social norms, and discriminatory practices. Challenges may be more pronounced for indigenous and rural women, in rural and indigenous communities and indigenous women due to inadequate access to essential and social support services and the lack of opportunities to be represented in decision-making functions, as well as the persistence of patriarchal systems and structures and traditional views, [cis-hetero normative views] about women's and men's gender roles in society. The challenges are further amplified for women who experience intersectional multiple forms of discrimination.

46. Women's decision-making power relating to household spending is associated with healthier healthy diets and better nutrition, education, health, and in general wellbeing outcomes for themselves and for other family household members<sup>25</sup>. [turned into . after footnote review]
47. Violence intersecting multiple all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls represent serious barriers to women's leadership and full participation in public and community life.

#### 3.4.2. Policies and strategic approaches

48. Governments should:

(i) Consider, as appropriate, introducing and applying and measuring positive discrimination affirmative action measures, such as gender parity in decision-making processes and positions at all levels and in all spheres to ensure women's equal representation in leadership and managerial positions, including in political parties, public and private sectors, and ensuring gender equality in access to inclusive quality education and participation in community organizations, with cultural relevance. Proposed for agreement by co-chairs

(ii) Ensure Promote the full, equal and effective meaningful participation and engagement of women and girls and their organizations in all dimensions the process of policy design, implementation, oversight and programmatic decisions for food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems, including agro-ecological and other innovative approaches. A wide range of measures will be needed to effectively support women's leadership through such as training and capacity building.

(iii) Empower young women as the next generation of leaders. This means promoting and funding leadership training for women and girls, and ensuring they complete secondary education and supporting their entry to tertiary education in order to be able to participate in decision-making at various all levels. [turned into .]

(iii)(iv) Incentivize women's leadership and women's groups such as by institutionalizing and funding a national awards system for the recognition of women leaders and women's groups.

49. Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should: ~~ALL: Governments, with the support of all other relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners, should:~~ Proposed for agreement by co-chairs

(i) Strengthen women's organizations and women's collective action, recognizing the importance of self-association and the role of social movements to promote gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in decision-making at all levels. Analyze constraints

<sup>25</sup> Is women's empowerment a pathway to improving child nutrition outcomes in a nutrition-sensitive agriculture program?, IFPRI, 2019.

faced by women in self-organizing (e.g. unequal domestic responsibilities, other context specific constraints arising from social norms and discrimination) and address them prior to [Support -[should] [may] include direct] funding [ , so that women choose their own way of organizing] [for women's [rights] [rights' and women's] organizations] , including organized indigenous and rural women to take leadership roles in [high-level food [security] [systems] and nutrition] decision-making processes[, at local, national, regional and international levels] [ , as appropriate].

- (ii) **Address** **[[[intersectional]] [ALT: intersecting] forms of discrimination, and particularly] discriminatory gender norms, biases and attitudes**, including among men leaders through awareness raising, training and introduction of gender policies and action plans. **Set examples of women's leadership in all [related] areas including in of the civil service [and], government, scientific research, technological development, academia, and businesses, among other areas. [Ensure] Strongly encourage the participation and leadership of women in all these processes.**

### 3.5. Recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work

#### 3.5.1. Issues and Challenges

50. Women **[often] disproportionately** -carry significant responsibilities in terms of unpaid care **[services]** and domestic work in addition to their **[productive roles] employment and other work**. This often hampers women's ability to participate in paid **[productive activities] work**, decision-making processes and public life, education and training **and activities aligned to their own health and wellbeing**. **[Unpaid care and domestic work is often not equally shared.] [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**
51. Unpaid care and domestic work is critical to food security and nutrition. It includes the production and/or preparation of food for the family, feeding and caring for children, older people, people with disabilities, illnesses or injuries in the household and community; and many other activities essential to human well-being and society as a whole. These activities are often unrecognized and undervalued despite the reality that economies and wellbeing depend on them. **[Revised article.]**
52. Activities undertaken by **all** women relating to food production, **including Indigenous women using their traditional knowledge** such as planting, tending, irrigation and harvesting crops and processing fish, are also often unpaid and unrecognized despite their enormous economic and social value. **[Revised article.]**
- 53.** In **many low-income developing** countries and in the context of limited infrastructure, **[as well as increasing resources, water, land grabbing and degradation,]** rural women and girls spend an enormous amount of time accessing water and fuel wood **[ , edible and medicinal plants, and other kind of food]** for domestic and agricultural use, which also has a negative impact on girls' school attendance<sup>26</sup>.
- 53-54.** **[The challenges that women face in juggling unpaid care and domestic work with paid work often have a major negative impact on the persistent undernutrition among children under five, because it undermines their ability to practice breastfeeding and to ensure healthy diets for young**

<sup>26</sup> Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2017, WHO and UNICEF, 2017 <https://www.unicef.org/media/55276/file/Progress%20on%20drinking%20water,%20sanitation%20and%20hygiene%202019%20.pdf>.

children.]

### 3.5.2. Policies and strategic approaches

~~54-55.~~ Governments, with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector and other relevant stakeholders, should: ~~[ALT: Governments, with the support of all other relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners, should:]~~ **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

- (i) **Recognize, make visible and value women's unpaid work, including their crucial contributions to agriculture, food production, provision and preparation**, through measures ~~[such as]~~ **that may include** counting and including it in national statistics. ~~[Access to ref.]~~
- (ii) ~~[Support]~~ ~~[Ensure]~~ ~~[Promote]~~ **more flexible working arrangements in workplaces [in the public sector and [incentivize] [ALT: encourage] and support them in the private sector] and [in] decision-making spaces** through the provision and implementation of effective gender policies that reflect ILO standards **or guidance**. This will enable women and men to achieve a better balance between ~~[unpaid]~~ domestic and care responsibilities and paid employment, and create more opportunities for women in the work place.
- (iii) Promote the provision and ~~[take up]~~ **uptake of [appropriate] maternity, paternity and shared parental leave** and other valuable social benefits linked to parenthood **[in all workplaces including [informal economic sectors], as well as introducing supportive workplace policies for breastfeeding]**. ~~[This is also relevant for SMEs and startups]~~ **Support and encourage employers, particularly SMEs and start-ups to provide parental leave.**
- (iv) **Promote nutrition education programmes that recognize that [unpaid] care and domestic work should be shared more equitably between women, men, girls and boys, and that men must play a role in ensuring adequate nutrition for their families**, while also ~~[challenging masculine gender norms]~~ ~~[promoting gender transformative approach]~~ ~~[ALT: promoting gender transformative approach, including by challenging masculine gender norms]~~ that may affect men's willingness to take on these shared roles.
- (v) Reduce ~~and/or [compensate]~~ unpaid work through **public investments in social protection, provision of child and elder care services, and rural infrastructure** including the provision of essential services (water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities and access to electricity and broadband) **and social services** (access to **inclusive quality** education, health care, long-term care and other support services) that can reduce the ~~[burden]~~ **drudgery and many hours** of unpaid work. **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**
- (vi) Fund the **provision and support the dissemination and uptake of labour-saving technologies** for domestic work as well as agricultural and aquatic food production **and processing**, for reducing **the amount and drudgery- [women's] and unpaid work [burden] disproportionately shouldered by women and girls-**, as appropriate. Technology should be accessible for women and adapted to women's needs and priorities. **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

## 3.6. Women's economic and social empowerment in the context of sustainable food systems

### 3.6.1. Women's access to the labor market and decent work

#### 3.6.1.1. Issues and challenges

~~55-56.~~ Access to secure and decent ~~[employment]~~ **work** in conditions of dignity and safety is vital to

human welfare and well-being and is a key contributor to food security and nutrition. Women are more likely than men to be employed engaged in informal and insecure jobs, including in agriculture-, with less access to social protection. They are often subject to a gender wage gap, earning less than men for ~~the same or similar~~ equal work, or work of equal value, and are vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation, ~~[[[S]GBV]]~~ and all forms of including sexual harassment ~~in the workplace~~. This is due to multiple factors, including gender-based discrimination among employers gender stereotypes, horizontal and vertical segregation of the labor market, unequal distribution of paid work and unpaid care work, lower levels of education, lack of knowledge of their rights as employees and lack of enforcement of these rights.

~~56-57.~~ Many agricultural workers - including women-, as well as girls and young persons – are affected by the lack of adequate health and safety measures. ~~Agriculture~~ Agricultural work can pose potential risks to ~~women~~ workers if proper essential services, such as drinking water and toilets training access to protective clothing and equipment are not provided. Risks are compounded by industrial agriculture and climate unpredictability.

~~57-58.~~ Gender-biased social norms, discriminatory laws and practices and other structural barriers often limit women’s participation in workers’ and producers’ organizations and in organized labour institutions such as trade unions. ~~Revised text.~~

~~58-59.~~ Migrants including migrant workers, asylum seekers and, refugees and displaced people ALT: and displaced persons, are more vulnerable to severe labour exploitation and other forms of abuse. Migrant women are particularly vulnerable often experience vulnerability due to gender-based discrimination, trafficking, and multiple and intersecting all forms of vulnerability discrimination and violence.

### 3.6.1.2. Policies and strategic approaches

~~59-60.~~ Governments should:

- ~~(i) Implement the ILO Conventions as essential instruments to ensure GEWGE and respect for human rights within the workplace. (moved to para 61 as i.)~~
- (i) Ensure there is a **solid strong** legal framework in place - establishing protection for internationally recognized workers’ rights and principles of work the right to decent work and safeguarding key principles such as equal pay for equal work and work of equal value, and safe working conditions, including the prohibition zero tolerance of harassment- **and proactive enforcement of the laws.**
- (ii) Encourage the collection of [gender] [sex] [sex and age] disaggregated data [and gender statistics] on the informal sector including work [and living] conditions in agriculture [with the free, prior and informed consent, when applicable.]

~~60-61.~~ Governments, with the support of the private sector worker organizations and other relevant stakeholders all [other] relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and development partners, ~~should:~~ ALT: Governments, with the support of all other relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners, should: Proposed for agreement by co-chairs

- (i) Implement [the] [relevant] ILO Conventions as essential instruments to ensure GEWGE and respect for human rights within the workplace. [ALT: Take steps to ensure GEWGE and respect for human rights within the workplace, including to consider ratification of relevant ILO Conventions]

(ii) Promote decent work in public and private sectors ,including] through respect of

workers' rights, including the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work<sup>27</sup>, social dialogue, workplace policies and other measures including access to social protection systems. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

(ii)(iii) Adopt specific [interventions] public policies and strategies to increase [the access of women] women's access to farm and non-farm employment [and ownership] in the agriculture sector, including technical and vocational education and training and skills development, suitable labour intermediation services, as well as increased public and private gender-sensitive investments that consider women's specific needs and priorities.

(ii)(iv) [Support women's transition from informal to formal economy [, while working to reduce], [reducing] labour market segregation. At the same time] [R]recognize and protect the [wages and] labour rights of women [producers] [and workers] working in the formal and informal sector informal economy [and in rural areas, and cultivate enable their roles as small-scale entrepreneurs].

(iv)(v) Introduce ~~or~~ and strengthen gender -sensitive transformative policy [interventions] public policies across sectors, including in agriculture and food value chains [including adding processes, to address the gender wage gap and [,] to promote decent work, including in terms of safer and labour-saving technologies and practices across agricultural sub-sectors, adoption of occupational safety and health measures, access to social protection, adequate and non-discriminatory living wages, and measures to reconcile paid [work] and unpaid care work responsibilities, such as flexible working arrangements for women and men and the provision of [subsidized] high-quality, accessible, affordable [and inclusive] child care.

### 3.6.2. Women's involvement in food systems as producers and entrepreneurs

#### 3.6.2.1. Issues and Challenges

61-62. Women face inequality and discrimination in many dimensions of food production. They face unequal access to and control of resources of all kinds – water, land, capital, knowledge and technology. Investments are often directed at supporting [agricultural schemes] [the development of larger-scale and more resource-intensive production], which are dominated by men for a variety of reasons, including discriminatory gender norms and gender stereotypes, discrimination in women's access to resources and the unequal burden of care and domestic responsibilities. Such [G]gender inequality in food systems limits women's and girls' access to resources, affecting productivity and their ability to manage risks; women's participation and voice in [farmer] producers' groups; and women's access to, as well as time and energy for, remunerated activities, constraining their contribution to their family's income and the households' food security and nutrition. [The collection of disaggregated data on women and girls in agriculture [and fisheries] would help to better address these inequalities and discrimination].

62-63. Women are actively engaged across food systems as producers and entrepreneurs. They contribute to food security and nutrition not only with their labour but also with their knowledge of agricultural practices and biodiversity, in particular by Indigenous women. They play a central role in natural resource management and food production, processing, conservation, and marketing<sup>28</sup>. However, these roles are too often unpaid and unrecognized and are often not protected by labour

<sup>27</sup> ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18 June 1998 [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed\\_norm/--declaration/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_716594.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_norm/--declaration/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_716594.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> FAO and IFAD. 2019. United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028. Global Action Plan. Rome. UN Decade on Family Farming. Action Plan Pillar 3. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf>

laws because the majority of work in small-scale food production where women tend to engage is undertaken in the informal ~~sector economy~~. Women ~~[farmers, pastoralists and women]~~ engaged in ~~[fisheries, agriculture and forestry]~~ face constraints to full participation in value chains ~~[food systems]~~ ~~[especially in value chains]~~. **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

64. ~~[Women’s ability to participate in food systems is constrained by unequal property rights; a gender imbalance in education, particularly in higher and technical education; lack of role models; lack of women working in organizations that support businesses, particularly in decision-making roles; lack of confidence to expand their business and lack of support from within their family or community; time poverty because of unequal domestic and care work.]~~ Women’s access to physical and other necessary complementary resources and services for their full participation in ~~[improving food security and nutrition]~~ value chains ~~[food systems]~~ ~~is are also~~ determined by their inclusion in networks and their social capital. Producer groups, agricultural extension agents, ~~[and]~~ transportation ~~and other services~~, are often more accessible to men than women. ~~[Agricultural extension agents, who often facilitate access to markets and services, are often men and less likely to make these connections for women farmers.]~~ ~~Often service providers do not target women as clients and fail to consider and address the differentiated needs and priorities of women and men.~~
65. ~~[Promoting gender-equitable and] [The sustainability of [sustainable] food systems [is improved by a strong] [requires an accurate] understanding of existing gender norms and roles. Designing [interventions] public policies for women's empowerment require context-specific gender analysis with quality data.~~

### 3.6.2.2. Policies and strategic approaches

~~63-66.~~ Governments should:

~~Address social norms and gender stereotypes that condition women’s involvement in agricultural investments, [value chains] [food systems] and access to local, regional and global markets, [and promote policies that allow women equal control [and equal benefits] in [value chains] [food systems] and equal benefits.] [ALT: and formulate and implement policies that ensure that both women and men equally control, participate in, and benefit from profits and from their engagement of the various [nodes] components of the value chains] [.] [and empower women to exercise this control. [Moved under next para 67 as i]~~

- (i) Enable the **participation of women in investments in food systems as [business actors] [agents and actors]**, including in [small-scale] [agro-industrialization] [ALT: agri-business] [ALT: small-scale agribusiness] [agriculture and territorial markets], in collaboration with other actors such as private enterprises, through cooperatives and producer organizations.
- (ii) Promote **investments in technologies, rural infrastructure, transport and [women’s] specific activities** (across food systems and along value chains) that support women producers ~~including young women producers~~ and entrepreneurs and strengthen women’s capacities to use ~~and adopt~~ technologies (including information and communication technologies - ICTs) and other methods that reduce their work burden ~~and strengthen their productive and income generating capacities/roles-~~ ~~[Moved as iii]~~
- (iii) **[Promote the collection of [sex and age] disaggregated data [and gender statistics]** on women and girls in agriculture [and fisheries]].

~~64-67.~~ ~~[Governments, with the support of private sector and other relevant stakeholders] [ALT: Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and~~

development partners.}, should: **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

- (i) ~~Address social norms and gender stereotypes that condition women’s involvement in agricultural investments, [value chains] [food systems] and access to local, regional and global markets, [and promote policies that allow women equal control [and equal benefits] in [value chains] [food systems] and equal benefits] [ALT: and formulate and implement policies that ensure that both women and men equally control, participate in, and benefit from profits and from their engagement of the various [nodes] components of the value chains] [.] [and empower women to exercise this control. [moved from para 66, ex i]~~
- (i) ~~Establish and [implement] -strategies in food security and nutrition aimed at strengthening the [rights and] capacities of women and girls for successfully engaging the agricultural components of the value chains-, including for the labour market.~~
- (iii) ~~Facilitate women’s and young women’s equal, full, effective and meaningful participation in social and economic networks, including formal and informal producers’ organizations and cooperatives, with recognition and support to local traditional financial systems familiar to women as well as regional and multilateral financing, and attention to effective participation and leadership of women when in mixed networks. These networks can contribute to real change towards financial autonomy of rural women. [inserted text]~~
- (iv) ~~Support analyses of [food systems and] value chains focusing on production, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution processes and retail from a gender perspective. These analyses should take into account implications of [multiple and intersecting] [all] forms of discrimination. [proposal to move it to previous para under iv]~~
- (v) ~~Promote cross-sectoral policy coherence and policy dialogue towards resilient and productive employment and decent work of women in the agriculture and food sectors, in particular among agriculture, employment, social protection [., climate], [and] youth and gender related policies.~~
- (vi) ~~Foster [recognition of and support for the knowledge and capacities of] the [[[productive] [meaningful] inclusion]] and economic empowerment of Indigenous women [for their economic empowerment] in terms of food processing, conservation, and use of natural resources with their free, prior and informed consent, as appropriate [., including land tenure] -~~
- (vii) ~~[Provide] [Support] women [women’s] equal access to [agribusiness and investment] opportunities across food systems by [strengthening their agency and building collective power in market] facilitating their access to resources and service provision including training [ALT: including building capacities], enhancing their business capacities and skills, supporting their effective engagement with agribusiness actors.~~

### 3.6.3. Access to financial services and social capital

#### 3.6.3.1. Issues and Challenges

~~65-68.~~ Lack of financial capital and financial inclusion are ~~is a~~ significant constraints to women’s entrepreneurial activities and engagement all along the food system and value chains, from investment in land to agri-food businesses. Structural [C]constraints to women’s access to financial services such as credit and insurance ~~[include] are often based on~~ restricted access to assets, including land and property, that could be used as collateral for loans; family indebtedness; limited knowledge of financial services; restricted availability of appropriate loan products for women-led small and micro-businesses and smallholders; ~~[gender blindness]~~ lack of gender responsiveness and



discrimination in statutory and customary laws; and [patriarchal norms- ] [practices] that prevent women from developing and growing their enterprises and productivity. [At the same time, fair and equitable access to financial services is a prerequisite for overall societal economic security and prosperity.] -[Furthermore, in view of evidence of both positive and negative effects of microloans on the income of the poor, microfinance organizations are recommended to revise their policies to address the challenges of women and target their socio-economic development needs and aspirations, for example: access to credit on sustainable basis is more important to the poor than receiving credit at subsidized, increasing their savings would also be a better solution than getting loans.]

### 3.6.3.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

66-69. ~~Governments, with the support of private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, should:~~ [ALT: Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners, should:] [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

(i) **Address legal barriers, gender norms and gender biases for women's financial inclusion [in food systems].** For example, improve women's access to credit and bank accounts and agricultural insurance, including through **specific financial programmes for [rural] women entrepreneurs [and women's collectives] individually or collectively,** with more flexible collateral requirements, minimal documentary requirements, alternative data to assess credit [risk] worthiness [ALT: credit score], and customized disbursement schedules that fit women's crop and cash flow needs.

(ii) [Foster and support innovation in financial products and services provision to diversify offerings available to women in agriculture. [This could be done among others by] [S][s]upport [ing] and rais[e][ing] awareness among financial products and services providers to enhance financial inclusion and encourage them to create financial products and services tailored to the needs of women.]

(iii)(ii) **Promote women producers' and entrepreneurs' [rights and] capacity building in financial literacy as well as developing appropriate and accessible information on financial services and products.** This should include training in e-commerce. It is important to provide ongoing support and enable knowledge sharing among women producers, as they move through different stages of business development. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

(iii)(iv) **Facilitate women producers' and entrepreneurs' collective [undertaking] power in and access to local, regional, and international markets, including through promotion of business knowledge and the support of appropriate, targeted financial products and services** that are tailored to their specific needs and circumstances, to improve [their control over] [productivity and] incomes and food security and nutrition for themselves and their families.

## 3.7. Women's and girls' access to and control over natural and productive resources, including land<sup>29</sup>, water, fisheries and forests

### 3.7.1. Issues and Challenges

67-70. ~~Women's restricted access to and control over key natural and productive resources undermine their rights and economic capacity, affecting the efficiency of the agricultural sector and limiting economic growth overall, failing to tap into women's enormous productive potential.~~

[Accessed on 12/1/2012]

68-71. ~~Land serves as a foundation for [food] security, shelter, income and livelihoods. However,~~

<sup>29</sup> CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, CFS, 2012.

women including young women encounter persistent barriers to having their [rights to] land, inheritance, ownership, use and property rights respected, [sometimes] despite the existence of laws and policies that enshrine those rights. Many women are landless, and when women do have access, ownership/or control to agricultural land, their plots are usually smaller, and of poorer quality than men's, and often with less secure [use] rights. The poorest people, including women including [ALT: and notably Indigenous Women and women in contexts of [war] [conflict] [in particular those in Indigenous Peoples and local communities [can be] are affected by land grabbing and often do not have the power or resources to fight these practices.

69-72. [Climate [change] induced weather related] Climate change and extreme weather events [and the expansion of large-scale agriculture and increasing resource grabbing] have severe impacts on the productivity, value and availability of natural resources, which are directly affecting women, in particular [notably] Indigenous and rural women; for example by increasing the time they need for fetching water and collecting fuelwood [food and medicines].

70-73. When climate-related disasters result in outmigration of men [it leads to feminization of agriculture thus], women are often obliged to assume additional on-farm responsibilities but have limited power to request and receive government [subsidies] support [ALT: assistance] or financial services as well as limited access to production, inputs and land.

71-74. [Rights to water are often unequal <sup>[30]</sup>. Women's access to water is crucial for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture production and for household and domestic purposes. [However, [women's] [rights] [access] to water are often unequal]. Women represent up to half of the labour force in aquaculture, largely in processing and trading, but typically receive lower labour returns and income than men.

72-75. Women also often have unequal access to forests and their resources. Even though there are differences across the regions,[-] [M]en's activities in forests are often driven by commercial objectives, including timber extraction. Women's activities are often linked to the household well-being, including collecting fuelwood for domestic use and a range of non-timber forest products, e.g. food and medicine for their family and fodder for livestock. [However, when women are equitably involved in resource management, development and conservation outcomes improve. Forests provide crucial and important resources of fuel, food, fiber, medicines and other raw materials for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and rural people].

73-76. The differential uses of land, water, fisheries, [trees] and forestry resources by men and women often lead to different specialized knowledge of resource management needs of these resources. [Forests provide crucial and important resources of fuel, food, fiber, medicines and other raw materials for Indigenous Peoples, local communities (and rural people)]. [ALT: move it in previous para on forestry] Failure to take into account this knowledge in policy and planning can lead to poor outcomes, including loss of biodiversity, water pollution, soil degradation, loss of forest cover, and a failure to mitigate and adapt to climate change. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

74-77. Men and women often grow different crops and/or different varieties and have different uses for the crops they grow. Typically, breeding and crop management programmes largely work with men farmers, while women's priorities are rarely considered. [Agreed in text]

75-78. Most farm implements, including mechanized tools, have been designed based on the height, strength and body type of men and are inappropriate for use by, or even harmful to, women. Moreover, mechanization for women's activities in drying, storage and processing may be

<sup>30</sup> [Resolution A/RES/64/292, United Nations General Assembly, July 2010  
<http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/64/292&lang=E>

unavailable. [Agreed add text]

79. [Through its transformative potential <sup>31</sup> Agroecology, [sustainable intensification, no-till farming, and [all] other [sustainable] innovations and technologies] [can] [are, among others, ways to] [ALT: Agroecology and other innovations and technologies can] improve the sustainability and inclusiveness of agriculture, fisheries and food systems [because of] [based on]-their holistic approach and emphasis on gender equality, embracing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of [food systems] [sustainable development] and contributing to the local production and availability of diverse, affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate food.] [ALT: Agricultural production methods that support the three pillars of sustainability, including by placing an emphasis on gender equality, should be championed]

### 3.7.2. Policies and strategic approaches

76-80. Governments should:

- (i) **Implement and strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation<sup>32</sup> as appropriate** to [promote] ensure [women’s and girls’] equal access to and control over [~~resources such as~~] land, water, fisheries and forests, including through inheritance [and divorce] for women and girls [[in all their diversity]]. At the same time, it is vital to recognize and address tensions and leverage complementarities between statutory and customary or religious [~~local~~] laws in sensitive ways – for example by engaging local chiefs and religious [~~local~~] leaders as allies. [Work with customary and religious leaders to identify where customary and religious laws offer protection to women’s rights to access and to own property and resources and support these leaders in ensuring that these provisions are respected and enforced.]
- (ii) [Ensure] [Promote] equal and secured [legitimate] tenure rights and [universal and safe] access to land, water, fisheries and forests for [women and men] [all persons, particularly women [[in all their diversities]] – including Indigenous Peoples – independent of [women’s] [their] [gender] and of the] civil and marital status [when rights are formalized] [certificates should be issued in the name of women and men]. [women and girls should be granted equal rights to] [This should be formalized [for example] through the provision of [title deeds or] land tenure certificates [ensuring that their names appear on these documents]] [ALT: It will be necessary to determine in each context the best mechanisms for achieving this, [including how far this is best achieved] through formal land administration or through customary land law and administration and through building greater coherence between the customary and formal systems] [recognizing women and girls among owners and right bearers of the land resources]. [Girls require equal rights to inheritance, including in customary and faith-based inheritance regimes] [ALT: Women and girls [[in all their diversities]], including orphan girls, have equal rights to inheritance, access to and control over land in all regimes, legal, customary or faith-based].  
[**(ALT para 80 ii Co-chairs proposal) Promote equal, secured and legitimate tenure rights and universal and safe access to land, water, fisheries and forests for all persons, particularly women – including Indigenous Peoples – independent of their gender and of their civil and**

<sup>31</sup> The 10 elements of agroecology . Guiding the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems (FAO, 2018). <https://www.fao.org/3/i9037en/i9037en.pdf>

<sup>32</sup>

<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Realizing-womens-rights-to-land-and-other-productive-resources-2nd-edition-en.pdf>

marital status. Women and girls should be granted equal rights which should be formalized by the provision of title deeds or land tenure certificates. It will be necessary to determine in each context the best mechanisms for achieving this, including how far this is best achieved, building greater coherence between the customary and formal systems. Girls require equal rights to inheritance, access to and control over land, in all regimes including in customary and faith-based inheritance regimes.]

(iii) **Prevent the damaging practice [on land, forest, waters and other natural resources of extractive industries, such as mining, oil and gas prospection, and] of land grabbing from the [poorest] [rural] [food] producers [or women in otherwise vulnerable situations], [who are often women], [particularly those in regions of conflicts or occupied territories,] and ensure the [provision of legal support] to enable farmers [and land owners] to [fight] [take legal action against] these practices, [as well as the introduction of governmental land distribution [and agrarian reform] strategies to promote equitable control over [non degraded] land] [and address the issue of landlessness especially among women. Enforce the rehabilitation of land impacted by extractive practices for a sustainable redistribution of land.] [ALT: ensure [promote] that the police and justice sector deal with criminal land grabbing proactively, and do not expect women to bear the responsibility for ensuring the enforcement of the law].**

**[ALT para 80 iii Co-chairs' proposal] Prevent the damaging practice on land, forest, waters and other natural resources and of land grabbing from food producers, and from women in otherwise vulnerable situations, particularly in regions of conflicts or occupied territories. Ensure the provision of legal support to enable farmers and landowners to take legal action against these practices, as well as the introduction of governmental land distribution strategies to promote equitable control over land and address the issue of landlessness especially among women.]**

~~(iii)(iv)~~ **Support priority access for women fish processors and retailers to locally landed fish resources to sustain ~~their~~ livelihoods and food security. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

~~(iii)(v)~~ **Ensure ~~[Respect]~~ the ~~[legitimate]~~ recognition of land tenure systems ~~[rights]~~ of Indigenous Peoples in particular Indigenous women, by ensuring their greater control and decision-making powers and the respect of free, prior and informed consent, as applicable, critical for their food security, livelihoods and culture. ~~]-~~ [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

~~(iv)(vi)~~ **[Ensure] Promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in the development of Emergency Preparedness and Response and Rehabilitation Programmes (EPRP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies. [Agreed at ref]**

~~77-81.~~ Governments, with the support of ~~development partners and other all other~~ relevant stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, and development partners, should: **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

- (i) Advance **knowledge on land tenure as well as user rights in fisheries** as a crucial step towards achieving gender ~~[equitable]~~ equal governance of fisheries and attaining food and nutrition security and livelihood benefits. **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**
- (ii) **[Ensure] Promote and support full, equal and meaningful participation of women, including young women, Indigenous women, and women with disabilities, in the management, transmission and governance** of natural resources at all levels, including of customary

institutions ~~[and through land boards]~~, recognizing the importance of traditional, Indigenous knowledge systems ~~[with free, prior, and informed consent]~~ ~~ALT:~~ with free, prior and informed consent, as applicable. **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

- (iii) ~~[Encourage investments in agricultural development that are focused equally on the priorities, capabilities and constraints of women].~~ Promote **[adapted and appropriate practices]** **[agroecological practices]**, approaches, **[tools]**, knowledge **[and technologies]** for women across the food systems ~~[and its value chains]~~ [in particular small-scale food producers] ~~[, as well as tools and technologies that respond to their needs].~~
- (iv) **There should be no discrimination based on gender, caste, creed, and ethnicity in matters of access, and equitable distribution of water for both consumption and food production, and of sanitation and hygiene. Promote and fund,** especially in regions with permanent or regular lack of water, **social innovation and technologies** ~~[aiming at achieving sustainable food systems]~~ and facilities for access to water - such as cisterns - for household consumption and food production, with a focus on the **rights and** needs of women and girls. **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**
- (v) **Promote the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women**, including Indigenous women, in all aspects of climate and environmental policy formulation and actions at all levels. **[Revised paragraph]**

### 3.8. Access to education, capacity building, training, knowledge and information services

#### 3.8.1. Women's and girls' access to formal education

##### 3.8.1.1. Issues and challenges

**78-82.** ~~Education of all people, particularly women and girls~~ ~~[[in all their diversity]], including the elderly.~~ ~~[Women's and girls' education]~~ is a strategic and critical development priority for food security and nutrition. Women with more years of schooling tend to be more informed about nutrition and adopt healthier dietary practices for themselves and their families. Literacy and school attendance correlate with greater understanding of nutrition, breastfeeding, better farming practices and improved crop production methods, including increased likelihood of developing and using seeds and crops appropriate for their particular ~~[ecological]~~ ~~[ecosystemic environment]~~ and cultural context. Education ~~, including civic education,~~ also increases ~~[women's]~~ ~~[their]~~ ability to access information and knowledge, enhancing ~~[their]~~ ~~[the]~~ capacity to participate in the formal labour market and in decision-making, ~~and to be informed about their rights. Inclusive quality education is essential for women's and girls' empowerment for achieving gender equality and for reducing women's poverty - and thus for improving their food security.~~ **[Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]**

**79-83.** Girls' education is associated with future economic and social prospects and lower ~~early and adolescent pregnancies~~ fertility rates, as well as with improved food security and nutrition. Yet, persistent inequality in education and high drop-out rates for girls continue to affect the lives of millions of women and girls worldwide. Obstacles to girls' education include gender-discriminatory stereotypes and social norms, ~~[early] child, early and forced~~ marriage and pregnancy, ~~[[S]]GBV,~~ discriminatory laws and policies, poverty ~~[living in rural areas, living under occupation, or in conflict driven countries]~~ and ~~[gender-blind]~~ lack of gender-responsive school facilities such as a lack of ~~safe~~ bathrooms ~~and menstrual hygiene management~~ for girls. ~~Shocks and crises, such as~~ ~~[T]~~ the COVID-19 pandemic ~~[has had]~~ ~~have [a]~~ negative impacts on girls' education. **[Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]**

### 3.8.1.2. Policies and strategic approaches

80-84. Governments should:

(i) **Implement and/or strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation**, as appropriate [promoting] [ensuring] gender [equitable] equal access to **inclusive quality** education for all, **with cultural relevance**.

~~(ii)~~ **Develop and implement counter measures to child, early and forced marriage.**  
**[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**

~~(iii)~~ **Foster** **[Ensure]** gender-transformative **and gender responsive curricula and education systems**, resources and processes to promote gender equality, **eliminate discriminatory gender norms** and deliver more [equitable] equal education results for girls and boys. **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**

~~(iv)~~ **Eliminate barriers and prioritize efforts** [especially gender norms and stereotypes] to ensure that girls **enroll in and** complete primary school and secondary school education and to support their entry to tertiary education, including social protection measures such as **child benefits, student stipends or free school meals, transportation to school, access to safe and clean toilet facilities, access to sanitary products, counter measures against sexual abuse, exploitation and harassment in and to/from education** [school feeding to encourage the retention of girls], **as well as promote intercultural education, including teaching in indigenous languages** [while supporting nutrition for the poorest families]. **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**

~~(v)~~ **[Ensure [Improve] greater school attendance, [P] promote literacy programmes for women and girls, and specifically** [that] integrate literacy classes into agriculture and nutrition programmes. **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**

81-85. Governments ~~f~~, with the support of ~~development partners~~ and all other relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners, should: **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**

(i) **Address social norms** that perpetuate gender inequality **by challenging** ~~and~~ gender stereotypes in education, capacity building, training, knowledge access and generation, and information. **[Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]**

(ii) **[Ensure [potential] [the] promotion of [Promote] practical life, and] leadership and entrepreneurial skills training** for girls and ~~young~~ women **including south-south triangular cooperation.** **[Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]**

### 3.8.2. Women's and girls' access to advisory and extension services

#### 3.8.2.1. Issues and challenges

86. Capacity building through **gender-responsive** agricultural extension services and other forms of **technical and vocational education and training** is vital for improving ~~[female producers']~~ **women's** knowledge, **and** ~~increasing productivity]~~ **production, and strengthening their agency**, particularly for small-scale food producers **and other value chain participants**. Yet many women ~~[producers]~~ have less access to ~~[rural]~~ **[advisory]** and extension services than men. The services they are able to access are often not well adapted to their needs and realities<sup>33</sup>. In addition, there is a limited pool of available women extension service providers, agricultural technicians, researchers, planners and

<sup>33</sup> The Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool, FAO, 2018.

policy makers. **[Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]**

82-87. **[Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]** Women also often have limited access to market information, affecting their ability **[to claim their rights and]** to realize their potential as producers, entrepreneurs and traders. **In addition, capacity building, training, knowledge and access to information on ~~adequate nutrition~~ healthy diets are crucial tools for all, particularly women and girls in rural areas, for gaining knowledge to improve food security and nutrition and prevent noncommunicable diseases.** **[Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]**

### 3.8.2.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

83-88. ~~[Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders]~~ ~~[ALT: Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, private sector and development partners.]~~, should: **[Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]**

(i) **Promote extension and advisory services ~~should be~~ designed to provide ~~nutrition-sensitive~~ ~~[and nutrition-specific]~~ knowledge, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children.** **[Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]**

(ii) **Promote systemic changes in the design and delivery of extension and advisory services (EAS) ensuring they are informed by gender transformative public policies.** For example, EAS policies **and programs** should include concrete gender equality objectives and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation frameworks informed by women producers **and gender-responsive budget, when applicable, encourage investments in digital agricultural extension services and the infrastructure to support this, including internet access.** Women producers' traditional knowledge ~~sciences and technologies~~ should be recognized and respected as part of these processes **as well as the farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange ~~[with free, prior and informed consent]~~ ~~[ALT: with free, prior and informed consent, as applicable of Indigenous women].~~** Service providers should **be designed and** deliver services and technologies taking into account women's time, mobility and educational constraints as well as women's specific needs **and priorities.** **[Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]**

(iii) **Reform, as appropriate, and resource research, extension and advisory services to ensure that they are responsive and accountable to the needs and interests of [all] women ~~[in all their diversities]~~, including through the recruitment and training of female extension and advisory agents. This should also involve the scale out of innovative extension models that specifically address the needs of [all] women ~~[in all their diversities]~~ ~~[ALT: considering the diverse needs, preferences, elections, and cultures, among other elements]~~— such as Farmer Field Schools.** **[Revised and Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]**

(iv) **Support EAS organizations to develop gender equal organizational cultures, including putting into place mechanisms to recruit and retain women advisors and address specific barriers they face in adequately carrying out their work and promoting ~~[the participation]~~ ~~[access] of women ~~to~~ decision-making positions.~~** **[Revised and Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]**

### 3.8.3. Women's and girls' access to appropriate ICTs-based, digital and innovative technologies

#### 3.8.3.1. Issues and challenges

84-89. **[Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]** ICTs and digital technologies and solutions can benefit women **and girls** in many ways. ~~[Women]~~ **They** can gain access to **technical and vocational education and training**, knowledge and capacity building opportunities, credit and new economic and employment opportunities, information on health care, ~~nutrition~~ and agriculture, including for instance pricing of products as well as early warning messages related to weather conditions through online information resources **and networking**

**Commented [TF(1):** Clarification provided during the negotiations: "nutrition sensitive" is usually used to refer to actions, programmes, strategies in sectors that have indirect influence on nutrition. In agriculture, "nutrition-sensitive" action may include interventions such as growing more micronutrient dense foods such as fruits and vegetables rather than staple crops. More examples of nutrition-sensitive interventions in agriculture can be found in: "[FAO Toolkit on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems](#)".

opportunities. ICTs and targeted digital content as well as digital literacy and [digital market access] can help women entrepreneurs in rural and remote communities as well as in urban centres to achieve access to new markets and consumers. ICTs can also facilitate cash transfers and mediate secure transactions, including the receipt of remittances and purchase of inputs. However, the knowledge gained through use of ICTs cannot replace EAS.

85-90. ~~Access to ICTs varies significantly across regions and between [women and men]~~ ~~[ALT: women and girls, men and boys]~~. Women and girls located in rural or remote areas in particular face significant barriers in access and use of digital technologies, due to unaffordability, low digital literacy, social norms, lack of electricity and connectivity. The gender gap in access to ICTs - and structural factors that cause it - needs to be urgently addressed if the benefits of ICTs to GEWGE are to be realized. It is vital to ensure that new technologies do not result in gender-based discrimination [or [.] worsen existing inequality [[or increase sexual and gender-based violence]]].

#### 3.8.3.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

86-91. ~~[Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders], should:~~ Governments, with the support of all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, and development partners, should: [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]

- (i) Increase girls' and women's access to affordable, accessible, safe and secure digital connectivity, including with cultural relevance, reaching out to rural and remote areas, with the aim of closing the digital gender gap. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
- (ii) Promote digital literacy for women and girls in education and career orientation, and address the gender norms and stereotypes as well as structural and infrastructural barriers that undermine women's and girls' access to digital technologies. [Proposed for agreement by co-chairs]
- (iii) Analyze how female farmers and entrepreneurs prefer to gain new knowledge (including ICTs) to ensure [increase] efforts [to] reach the intended target group. [Revised and Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]
- (iii)(iv) Design agri-tech and other digital platforms for women entrepreneurs and tools with gender equal participation [of men and women as co-designers] in its co-designing to address and recognize women's and girls' [[ - in all their diversities - ]] needs, preferences, opportunities and constraints. Foster innovation and encourage investments and funding for this.

### 3.9. Social protection and food and nutrition assistance

#### 3.9.1. Issues and Challenges

92. The rights to social security and an [minimum] [adequate] standard of living are enshrined in both universal and regional human rights frameworks. Social protection is fundamental to progress in terms of poverty eradication, the achievement of gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment, and achieving food security and good nutrition for everyone. [Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]

87-93. ~~[Gender responsive]~~ Gender transformative social protection policies and programmes can address risks and [[multiple and intersecting forms]] [all forms] of discrimination faced by women [and [.] girls [and other persons historically subjected to discrimination based on their [[gender identity and/or sexual orientation]]] over their life course and support them with measures to prevent poverty, overcome social exclusion and manage risks in relation to different types of shocks and constraints throughout their life course. They include cash or food transfers in times of crisis, public distribution systems, school [feeding] meals, child and family support payments, maternity protection



and paid parental leave, employment injury benefits, sickness and health protection, ~~including universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights~~ ~~[as per the new European Consensus on Development]~~. Social protection instruments can also include pensions, agriculture and unemployment insurance, and labour market and livelihood enhancement interventions ~~and insurance coverage of crops, animals, facilities and other productive assets~~.

88-94. Social protection can also be a transformative lever that can be used to challenge and transform gender relations. ~~[Nutrition-sensitive social protection]~~ ~~[It]~~ can have direct positive impacts on food security and nutrition by ~~giving~~ helping people's access to ~~more nutritious food and healthier~~ adequate, safe, sufficient, and nutritious food and healthy diets for women ~~[[in all their diversities]]~~ and their families, particularly in times of crisis. ~~In combination with access to nutrition knowledge, social protection programmes can have a long-lasting positive impact on food security and nutrition and thus contributes to preventing fall forms of malnutrition~~ ~~multiple and intersecting forms of malnutrition~~ as well as non communicable diseases.

95. The first 1,000 days of life are critical for children's nutrition. Therefore, ~~interventions~~ public policies that support a healthy pregnancy, safe childbirth, provision of ~~maternal~~ ~~parental~~ leave, exclusive breastfeeding for six months and diversified nutritious complementary feeding are crucial. ~~[Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs]~~

89-96. The provision of school meals, one of the most common social protection programmes, incentivizes parents and caregivers to send children, especially girls, to school. ~~Furthermore, nutritious and healthy school meals can improve students' growth, development, concentration and, consequently, learning; when delivered with nutrition education, they can lead to a lifetime of healthier diet choices. When school food is sourced from local smallholder farmers/food producers it can foster increases in local production.~~ ~~[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]~~

90-97. Universal social protection should be enshrined in domestic legislation as a set of permanent entitlements defining individuals as rights-holders and guaranteeing them access to independent claims mechanisms if they are denied the benefits for which they qualify. ~~[Agreed and not]~~

### 3.9.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

91-98. Governments should:

- (i) **Ensure access to adequate ~~nutrition-sensitive~~ social protection [through a] ~~guaranteed by a] comprehensive legal framework.~~** Social protection programmes should be comprehensive and accessible by all who need them throughout their life course. They should also be agile enough to respond to shocks, paying attention to women's and girls' special needs, including nutritional needs.
- (ii) **Ensure social protection programmes address women's and girls' specific life course transitions and risks,** and the ~~[[diversity]]~~ of women's experiences, informed by relevant, disaggregated and up-to-date data.
- (iii) Provide **specific financial investments and allocations** to support long-term ~~and universal~~ social protection programmes. ~~[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]~~

92-99. ~~Governments, with the support of development partners and other~~ all other relevant stakeholders ~~including civil society, private sector and development partners,~~ should: ~~[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]~~

- (i) Enable women and men to **participate equally in decision-making on social protection,** including in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies. ~~[Agreed and not]~~

- (ii) Enhance women's control of ~~food in food~~ ~~distributions~~ ~~and nutrition assistance~~ ~~and provision~~ ~~ALT: food provision and food distribution and nutrition assistance~~ by making women the household food entitlement holder. ~~ALT: Enhance women's control of food in food distributions~~ ensuring that women are able to be the household food entitlement holders, on an equal basis. ~~Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs~~

### 3.10. Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment across food security and nutrition in **conflicts**, humanitarian crises and emergencies ~~Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs~~

#### 3.10.1. Issues and challenges

##### *Climate change and natural disaster impacts for women and girls*

~~93-100.~~ Weather-related events linked to climate change are increasingly among the drivers of global hunger and food insecurity. ~~which have been rising recently~~. Women and girls ~~in all their diversities~~ are ~~often~~ disproportionately affected by climate change, climate-related shocks, like drought and floods, ~~ocean level rising~~, ~~rising food prices~~ ~~and~~ loss of biodiversity ~~and~~ land degradation, ~~desertification, and production damage and loss~~. ~~because they~~ Climate change and extreme weather events further exacerbate existing gender inequalities. Women and girls have less ownership and control over assets and because gender roles ~~in many cultures~~ leave them with more of the burden of caring for family members while simultaneously ~~threatening their right to development and~~ reducing their own adaptive capacity. Women producers are often least able to withstand these impacts due to lack of financial inclusion that limits their ability to access financing for climate-related disaster risk management and recovery, including agricultural insurance. ~~This results in increasing levels of chronic hunger and poor dietary diversity.~~

~~94-101.~~ Climate change and extreme weather events and variabilities are [is] magnifying and exacerbating fault-lines of gender inequality ~~and intersecting forms of oppression~~ ~~ALT: and intersecting forms of oppression which hamper the right to development~~ on a global scale, while at the same time gender inequality is deepening the impacts of climate change, particularly for ~~Indigenous Peoples and and~~ local communities and the most disadvantaged, with serious implications ~~for food security and nutrition~~ ~~on food systems~~ ~~ALT: for food security and nutrition, as well as on agri-food systems~~ ~~often resulting in the increase of the triple burden of malnutrition~~.

~~95-102.~~ Women and girls play a key role in climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction in many communities – for example through the management of early warning systems. Many women farmers and fisherwomen have gained vital knowledge of what works in the face of climate change that they are applying to their production techniques, yet too often they are not consulted or included in decision-making processes. ~~Accessed on 10/11/2020~~

##### *Impacts of zoonotic diseases- ~~for~~ on women and girls*

~~96-103.~~ The COVID-19 pandemic and other zoonotic diseases ~~has~~ have shone a spotlight on the full extent of gender inequality and women's ~~and~~, girls' ~~and LGBTQI people's~~ exposure to ~~S~~GBV. The pandemic and related containment measures have exacerbated pre-existing drivers of fragility, widened inequality and exposed structural vulnerabilities of local and global food systems, hitting the most economically vulnerable households particularly hard, with women ~~and~~ girls ~~and other historically discriminated genders~~ often the most affected.

~~97-104.~~ While important to limiting the spread of Covid 19, ~~the lock down~~ ~~Lock down~~ public health measures, including lock down ~~and other measures~~ ~~ALT: Mobility restrictions~~ ~~increased unemployment~~ and other public health measures ~~ALT: mobility restrictions and other public~~

health measures, including lock down, have left many women and girls in already difficult situations unable to escape from abusive situations in the home, and also with reduced support networks and financial capacity. **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**

**[Conflict]- Conflicts', protracted crises' and shocks' impacts [for] on women and girls in the context of food security and nutrition **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]****

98-105. ~~[Conflicts]- Conflicts, protracted crises and shocks [are a main]~~ cause ~~[of]~~ hunger and food insecurity globally disrupting supplies of nutritious food, economic activity, and food production ~~[, leading to [rising food prices]]~~ and creating additional challenges for women to feed their families. ~~[At the same time, there is a circular relationship between conflict, food instability and food insecurity that can motivate rebellions, riots and civil war. Children born in fragile or conflict-affected states are twice as likely to be malnourished.]~~ Conflicts are also a major contributor to displacement which negatively impact access to nutritious food and livelihoods and can leave to long term food insecurity and malnutrition particularly for women and girls. Conflicts also leave women and girls at a heightened risk of ~~[[S]]~~GBV.

99-106. Gender ~~[unequal]~~ based discrimination in access to productive assets such as land, property or credit results in women often having fewer financial resources to cushion against the loss of productive capacity caused by conflict. ~~In addition, women are often less able to protect land and property from forcible seizure during conflict and they may have difficulty establishing property claims in post-conflict environments.~~ -As a result, their ability to meet both their own nutritional needs and those of their families is severely compromised and may lead to negative coping strategies. **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**

### 3.10.2. Policies and strategic approaches

100-107. Governments, ~~[with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders],~~ should: ~~[ALT: with the support of all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, private sector and development partners **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**~~

- (i) ~~[Strengthen resilience and adaptation] measures.~~ **Strengthen mitigation, adaptation and resilience** in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, particularly for women farmers, pastoralists and women ~~from Indigenous communities~~ engaged in fisheries, with more public support and investment into ~~[agroecology and] ALT: agroecological and other innovative approaches solutions [such as public policies to overcome/tackle food loss and waste] [such as [grain banks] systems to exchange seed and other forms of food preservation,~~ as well as ~~[ensuring] promoting~~ access to micro-insurance, microfinance saving and ~~[agriculture] insurance-~~ climate finance in line with multilaterally-agreed instruments, early warning systems, and affordable, local sources of clean water. **[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]**
- (ii) **Provide direct funding and support** to local civil society and community-led organizations, ~~including women's and women's rights organizations~~ that are leading mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change, conflict-induced risks ~~[and]~~, the COVID-19 ~~[or] and [other possible] future pandemics.~~ **[Agreed as red]**
- (iii) **Consult women and girls in rural and urban areas about their needs in the face of crises.** Their local knowledge gained from adapting to crises should be respected and taken into account. **[Agreed as red]**
- (iv) **Support the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in the discussions and decisions over climate change mitigation and adaptation.** This includes discussions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ~~, and its gender action plan, [[and other relevant [key [global] [platforms]] [ALT: international processes]]~~ related to

agriculture and in similar climate-related policy dialogues in their countries and communities. [+ FOOTNOTE: *Other relevant key global platforms connected to the UNFCCC processes are for ex. the InsuResilience Global Partnership for climate and disaster risk finance and insurance solutions in alignment with the InsuResilience Declaration on Gender.*] ]

- (v) **Address the gender dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic and possible future zoonotic diseases, as well as of typhoons and other natural disasters** in conflict ~~and~~ or humanitarian crisis settings, and the impacts on women's economic needs, including forcibly displaced women and girls and women from Indigenous communities. **Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs**
- (vi) **Support environmentally sustainable, locally-owned, small-scale agricultural production [producers]** to **enhance** [avoid over-reliance on external value chains and prices, which often undermine] women farmers' market power **participation in value chains and management** [and have a direct impact on] **of** [women managing] food provision in the household. [ALT: Support the development of women leading micro-, small- and medium agri-food production systems and strengthen their participation in local, regional, and global value chains, as appropriate, to boost inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection, and eradication of poverty and hunger.] [ALT: Support environmentally sustainable local and regional food systems to improve women farmers' market power and complement the important role of external value chains in enhancing household food and nutrition security]
- (vii) **Make** **Ensure** social protection measures, including cash and food transfers **are** available and easily accessible for those most affected by humanitarian crises, including women and girls. **Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs**
- (viii) **Support women women's leadership and build their the capacity of women leaders and local women's organizations to engage directly as peacebuilders peacekeepers as a critical component of humanitarian response efforts. and as peacebuilders peacekeepers in conflicts. and enabler to uphold the right for development.**
- (ix) **Ensure Promote that food security programs include gender-transformative as well as peacebuilding interventions in order to also address the root causes of gender inequalities in the context of crises.** Provide safe spaces for women **and** **girls and LGBTQI persons and** in every humanitarian response. **Ensure that there is no Promote measures that prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in the needs assessments, targeting or delivery of assistance.** [This means] [Where food distributions are still given in-kind, reduce] **GBV risk mitigation and response and** [reducing] **other** security risks [at] **related to** -food **logistic and** distribution and including women and girls **in all their diversities** in the process of selecting the location of the distribution points.
- (x) **Ensure Promote that the humanitarian crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are informed by gender analysis and needs assessments and that resources are made available after the acute phase of the crises ensuring that women and girls have sufficient resources to rebuild.**

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## PART 4 - PROMOTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE GUIDELINES

~~108.~~ Governments have primary responsibility for promoting CFS and the use and application of CFS policy products and policy recommendations at all levels, working in collaboration with Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) and other relevant actors. To increase linkages between CFS and the regional and country levels, Governments are encouraged to establish or strengthen existing multidisciplinary national mechanisms with the active engagement of the RBAs headquarters and decentralized networks<sup>34</sup>. ~~Accepted for agreement~~

~~109.~~ [The Guidelines acknowledges that the Human Rights Council is the appropriate UN body entrusted with responsibility to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. The promotion, implementation and application of these Guidelines will be exercised consistently within the mandate of CFS.]

### 4.1. Implementation of the guidelines

~~110.~~ All CFS Members and stakeholders are encouraged to support and promote at all levels within their constituencies, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, the dissemination, use and application of the Guidelines. The Guidelines are intended to support the development and implementation of relevant coordinated multisectoral national policies, laws, programmes and investment plans that will contribute to the achievement of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment ~~[of people with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples]~~ in the context of food security and nutrition, in line with the principles outlined in Part 2. ~~[Proposed for agreement by Co-Chairs]~~

~~111.~~ Governments are encouraged to use the Guidelines as a tool to undertake initiatives toward achieving gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition at all levels. These include implementing existing national strategies and programmes and designing new ones where needed; identifying policy opportunities and fostering transparent and open policy dialogue; enhancing policy coherence and coordination; establishing or strengthening multistakeholder platforms, partnerships, processes and frameworks, with safeguards for the identification ~~[prevention of, and protection against]~~ [and management] of potential conflicts of interest; and supporting women's meaningful participation, agency and leadership in policy processes including representatives of women's organizations, ~~Indigenous women~~ [and the most] ~~[[vulnerable] groups] [and individuals in situations of vulnerability]]~~. ~~[ALT: and all people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, Indigenous Peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations.]~~<sup>35</sup>

### 4.2. Building and strengthening capacity for implementation

~~112.~~ Governments are strongly encouraged to mobilize adequate financial, technical and human resources, and to put in place gender-responsive budgeting mechanisms, with support of international cooperation and local actors to increase the human and institutional capacity of countries at the international, regional, national and local levels to implement the Guidelines and to identify priorities toward their contextualization, operationalization and monitoring. ~~Accepted for agreement~~

~~113.~~ Technical agencies of the UN, including the RBAs (in collaboration with other relevant UN agencies ~~Funds and Programmes~~ [such as UN Women, UN High Commissioner of Human Rights,

<sup>34</sup> CFS 2018/45/3, para. 28.

<sup>35</sup> See Part 3 for more detailed policy recommendations.

UNFPA, UN Nutrition] ~~and other bodies of UN, such as CEDAW, CSW, UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples, HRC~~), bilateral cooperation agencies, intergovernmental and regional organizations and other development partners), are encouraged to support - with their resources and within their mandates - efforts by governments to implement the Guidelines, upon request. **Proposed for agreement by Co-chairs**

#### 4.3. Monitoring the use and application of the guidelines

~~106-114.~~ [As per the CFS 2009 Reform Document, one of the roles of CFS is to promote accountability and share best practices at all levels. CFS will regularly monitor and report progress towards the implementation of these Guidelines, once endorsed, ~~and upon members' request~~ and their relevance, effectiveness and impact on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, ~~using a selected set of indicators~~ in accordance with CFS agreed decisions<sup>36</sup>; ~~using a selected set of indicators.~~ ~~CFS will develop a sex-disaggregated database and monitoring and evaluation system that is accessible to all participating Members, which can serve as a system of gathering status and progress reports of the voluntary implementation. Participating members are encouraged to harmonize the collection of sex-disaggregated data of their respective implementing agencies in their gender and development database.] [ALT: CFS is encouraged to include the VGs on GEWGE in its ongoing work and its existing funding resources on monitoring, as defined in the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)]~~

~~107-115.~~ CFS monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Guidelines will be in line with the agreed principles in the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), ensuring that processes (i) ~~are human-rights based~~ [ALT: respect human rights]; (ii) promote accountability of decision-makers (iii) are participatory, involving all stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable; (iv) are simple, yet comprehensive, accurate and timely with disaggregated indicators that capture impact, process and expected outcomes; (v) do build upon existing systems.

~~108-116.~~ Governments, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, are encouraged to define context-specific indicators, mobilize regional and local structures to report on these indicators, and establish or strengthen, where appropriate, existing monitoring and reporting systems in line with best practices and lessons learned, in order to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of policies and regulations, and implement appropriate remedial actions in case of negative impacts or gaps. Meaningful participation of the most affected by hunger and malnutrition – particularly women and girls ~~[[in all their diversities]]~~ – as well as the development of user-friendly technical guides, is important to adapt approaches to local contexts. Governments are encouraged to use science and evidence-based monitoring and evaluation approaches focused on learning what works and adaptation to achieve maximum results.

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<sup>36</sup> [CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, Section 5.5.](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2021/GSF/NF445_CFS_GSF_2021_Clean_en.pdf)  
[https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2021/GSF/NF445\\_CFS\\_GSF\\_2021\\_Clean\\_en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2021/GSF/NF445_CFS_GSF_2021_Clean_en.pdf).