

## CSIPM COMMENTS TO THE ZERO DRAFT OF THE CFS INPUTS TO THE 2024 HLPF

15 February 2024

### Introduction:

The CSIPM inputs to the Zero Draft of CFS Contribution to the 2024 HLPF aim to strengthen the advantages that the CFS can bring in relation to the SDGs under review this year: No poverty, Zero Hunger, Climate Action, Peace, justice and strong institutions, and Partnerships for goals. The CFS needs to convey strong key messages for the Ministerial Declaration, which are based in its unique characteristics as an inter-governmental platform: its inclusivity, human-rights basis and mandate of applying the right to adequate food to guide the transformation of food systems. CFS' convening power should be echoed not only in Rome, but also in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, and other multilateral spaces, placing the CFS at the centre of the coordination of policies for food security and nutrition, in response to the multiple dimensions of food crises with mutually reinforcing inequalities, unsustainable food systems, climate change and conflict.

The CFS should use the momentum of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security for its input to the HLPF, recalling that the guidelines are a key input to the SDGs in general and for SDG 2 in particular, and announce the upcoming Global Thematic Event on the guidelines and the High Level Forum on Climate, Biodiversity and the Right to Food, in cooperation with the three Rio Conventions. CFS could also mention its ongoing workstream on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition as an important input for the SDGs.

We have introduced agreed language into the First Section on the key messages to include in the ministerial Declaration to emphasize the needed measures, from CFS's perspective, to achieve SDGs 1,2,13,16 and 17. These CFS recommendations provide a solid basis for addressing the multi-layered crisis that is deepening hunger and malnutrition around the world. We urge CFS Bureau Member States to include this language under section I, so that the CFS can to use this opportunity to convey messages that have drawn on social participation and consensus from a wide range of Member States, and that propose structural changes to address systemic challenges.

In the rest of the sections, we believe some recommendations might need to be changed or incorporated to emphasize the transformation of food systems based on the Right to Adequate food and food sovereignty.

All our additions or edits are in red and come from CFS agreed language.

Finally, we believe that the CFS should have a strong role in the Expert Group Meeting that will be reviewing SDG 2 at the end of March in Rome, through the participation of those most affected by hunger and malnutrition, namely the CSIPM, and the HLPE, as both actors being the knowledge and evidence holders in the matter.

## I. Proposed key messages for inclusion into the Ministerial Declaration of the 2024 HLPF

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) reaffirmed:

- its commitment to strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (CFS50/Report, item II, para 10 e);
- its acknowledgment that achieving gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment (GEWE) contributes to the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, and of human rights (CFS51/Report, item V, para 14c);
- its concern over the immense challenges to be overcome for achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 with an estimated 691 - 783 million people in the world (around 9.2 percent of the world population) still suffering from hunger (CFS51/Report, item VII, para 18a);
- that geopolitical instability and increasing conflicts undermine food security and nutrition and have negative impact on agri-food systems and emphasized the role of the CFS within the areas of its competence in monitoring and analysing the impacts of crises and conflicts (CFS 50/Report, para 10 d)
- the need of combining short and medium-term with long-term solutions to the crisis, leading towards agriculture and food systems that are more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive, in line with the 2030 Agenda (CFS 50/Report, para 10 j,ii).

The Committee emphasized

- CFS has a key role to play in strengthening coordinated global policy responses between relevant stakeholders to the multiple dimensions of food crises. It deliberates within a human rights framework, focusing on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, with the support of a dedicated High-Level Panel of Experts. As such it is the most appropriate space for examining emerging food crises in a globally coordinated manner (MYPoW 2024-2027, p. 10).

The Committee stressed:

- the need to refrain from using food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas, expressed the need for reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access of essential goods and services to civilians throughout the Gaza Strip, and in other conflict areas, including but not limited to water, food, medical supplies, and energy, and stressed the role of FAO, IFAD and WFP, in coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and relevant bodies, to assess and address, within their respective mandates, the impact of the conflict on food security, nutrition, and agriculture in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip (CFS51/Report, item III, para 11);
- the need to reach affected populations by Refraining from unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and which endanger food security and nutrition, as stated in the 1996 Rome Declaration (CFS-FFA para 25v).

The Committee expressed deep concern over:

- the disproportionate impact of the crisis on the poor, persons with disabilities, small scale food producers and family farmers, women, youth, older persons and children, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of famine around the world; the surge and extreme volatility in international food commodity prices; the rise in fertilizer prices and the shortages caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yields and threatening agricultural productivity and production; the rise in energy and fuel prices, which is further increasing food prices, narrowing fiscal space, resulting in, or exacerbating debt distress and economic downturns (CFS 50/Report, para 10 c, vi).

## II. Impacts of multiple crises on the implementation of SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17 from the vantage point of your intergovernmental body

CFS' vision to constitute the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country- led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) for all human beings. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (MYPoW 2024-2027, p1)

CFS' objective to design, plan and implement to promote: resilience of livelihoods; attention to the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition; a multi-sectoral inclusive and participatory approach; evidence-based decision-making; social, economic and environmental sustainability; gender equality, women's and girls' rights and women's empowerment in the context of FSN. (MYPoW 2024-2027, p1)

At its 51st session in October 2023, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) expressed concern over the current global food security crisis. In particular, the Committee:

- Reiterated its concern over the immense challenges to be overcome for achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 with an estimated 691 - 783 million people in the world (around 9.2 percent of the world population) still suffering from hunger (CFS51/Report, item VII, para 18a);
- Remained deeply concerned about the ongoing food insecurity and malnutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, especially in Africa, in the Near East and North Africa, in South and West Asia, in the Pacific and in parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, and in this regard underlined the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner (CFS51/Report, item IX, para 21b);
- ~~Stressed the need to refrain from using food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas, expressed the need for reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access of essential goods and services to civilians throughout the Gaza Strip, and in other conflict areas, including but not limited to water, food, medical supplies, and energy, and stressed the role of FAO, IFAD and WFP, in coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and relevant bodies, to assess and address, within their respective mandates, the impact of the conflict on food security, nutrition, and agriculture in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip<sup>3</sup> (CFS51/Report, item III, para 11);~~
- Endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition (GEWGE), which underline that:
  - ~~Underline that~~ conflicts, protracted crises and shocks cause hunger and food insecurity globally, disrupting supplies of nutritious and healthy 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 conflicts, food crises and food insecurity that can drive conflicts, protracted crises and shocks. 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 impacts access to nutritious and healthy food and livelihoods and can lead to long-term food insecurity and malnutrition for women and girls, including Indigenous women, and local communities' women. Conflicts also leave women and girls at a heightened risk of GBV, including sexual violence (GEWE/ para 105).

- The adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and desertification have severe impacts on agricultural production and the productivity, value and availability of natural resources, which are disproportionately affecting women, in particular Indigenous women, rural women and women in local communities (GEWE/ para 61)

Furthermore, noting the relationship between inequality, food security and nutritional outcomes, the Committee requested its HLPE to develop a report on “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition” to be released in 2025. “High levels of concentration in food production, corporate concentration in food trade, transformation and distribution, and uneven distribution of agricultural assets and access to natural resources and finance are all trends that perpetuate and deepen inequalities between different actors in agriculture and food systems. In turn, these elements affect the food security and nutrition status of vast portions of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups. This vicious cycle continues as food insecurity and malnutrition further deepen inequalities through lost opportunities in health, education and employment. Thus, recognizing the drivers of inequalities in food systems helps understanding how to address them and, in turn, food insecurity and malnutrition” (MyPOW 2024-2027, p. 11).

At its 50th session in 2022, the Committee: ~~under agenda item II on “Ministerial Segment: Coordinating Policy Responses to the Global Food Crisis—The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World”~~; the Committee:

- Under agenda item II on “Ministerial Segment: Coordinating Policy Responses to the Global Food Crisis - The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World”,
  - expressed deep concern over the current global food security crisis, including over the disproportionate impact of the crisis on the poor, persons with disabilities, small scale food producers and family farmers, women, youth, older persons and children, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of famine around the world; the surge and extreme volatility in international food commodity prices; the rise in fertilizer prices and the shortages caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yields and threatening agricultural productivity and production; the rise in energy and fuel prices, which is further increasing food prices, narrowing fiscal space, resulting in, or exacerbating debt distress and economic downturns (CFS 50/Report, para 10 c, vi).
  - Underlined that geopolitical instability and increasing conflicts undermine food security and nutrition and have negative impact on agri-food systems and emphasized the role of the CFS within the areas of its competence is emphasized in monitoring and analysing the impacts of crises and conflicts, with a special emphasis on the impact of the war in Ukraine on global food security and agri-food systems under the mandate of CFS, economic downturns, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other shocks and crises<sup>2</sup> (CFS 50/Report, para 10 d).
- Endorsed the Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture And Food Systems For Food Security And Nutrition, which underline that:
  - limited participation in decision-making processes, poor remuneration, income uncertainty, conflicts, protracted crises, climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation, exposure to risks, difficult manual labour and low social recognition for agricultural and food workers, turn many youth away from agriculture and rural areas. As a result, many are forced or feel that they have no alternative than to migrate, either to urban areas or abroad. Actions are needed to make agriculture and food systems more attractive, profitable and rewarding for young people, and to increase

their capacity to generate decent work and dignified livelihoods, especially in the current and post COVID-19 context.

At its 48th Session, the Committee endorsed the Policy Recommendations on Agroecological And Other Innovative Approaches For Sustainable Agriculture And Food Systems That Enhance Food Security And Nutrition, which underline that:

- Ruptures to the interlinkages between human, animal, and plant health and the environment can compromise both biodiversity and the well-being of people (CFS 48/ Report, para I.4).
- Extreme poverty disproportionately affects rural populations. Discrimination and human rights violations, in particular through land expropriation, forced evictions and displacement are serious problems for all people, including peasants and other people working in rural areas. The majority of workers in agriculture and rural sectors are informal which may lack the same protection as formal workers and therefore face greater exposure to direct and indirect effects of crises. Family farmers and small- scale producers contribute to producing an estimated 80 per cent of the world's food in value terms. Public policies and markets at the global, regional and national levels need to adequately address their needs. These realities point to broad inequalities affecting agriculture and food systems, and emphasize the importance of leaving no one behind, by respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights of all people, recognizing the importance of ensuring particularly women's rights in the context of food security and nutrition, to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (CFS 48/ Report, para I.5).

At its 47th Session, the Committee endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSN), which:

- Stress that complex and protracted crises also have short, medium and long-term adverse consequences on the nutritional status of impacted populations, particularly children under five, pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age, and adolescent girls, as applicable. Conflicts, fragility and susceptibility to natural disasters, climate change, epidemics, pandemics, and other cyclical health crises, are also serious factors that affect food systems preventing the availability and access to nutritious foods for healthy diets through sustainable food systems. At the same time, malnutrition and food insecurity in specific cases can be important drivers of social unrest and migration (VGFSN, para 10).

At its 42nd Session, the Committee endorsed the "Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises" (CFS-FFA). The Framework:

- Stresses that each protracted crisis is different, but some combination of conflict, occupation, terrorism, man-made and natural disasters, natural resource pressures, climate change, inequalities, prevalence of poverty, and governance factors are often underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in protracted crises (CFS-FFA para 3).

[...]

**IV. Three examples of specific actions, policies and measures that are most urgently needed to effectively deliver sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions to eradicate poverty and reinforce the 2030 Agenda, building on interlinkages and transformative pathways for achieving the SDGs**

- ~~The Committee highlighted the importance of convergence and alignment on the policy responses and strategies in support of country-led actions addressing the food crisis (CFS 50/Report para 10 j, i);~~

- The Committee highlighted the importance of combining short and medium-term with long-term solutions to the crisis, leading towards agriculture and food systems that are more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive, in line with the 2030 Agenda (CFS 50/Report para 10 j, ii);
- ~~The Committee requested continued deliberation on, and due attention to, the impacts of COVID-19, as well as to the impacts of the ongoing global food crisis, on food systems, agriculture and nutrition at all stages of the implementation of the approved MYPoW workstreams (CFS 50/Report para 17d).~~
- The Committee stressed the need to refrain from using food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas, expressed the need for reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access of essential goods and services to civilians throughout the Gaza Strip, and in other conflict areas, including but not limited to water, food, medical supplies, and energy, and stressed the role of FAO, IFAD and WFP, in coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and relevant bodies, to assess and address, within their respective mandates, the impact of the conflict on food security, nutrition, and agriculture in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip (CFS51/Report, item III, para 11)
- The Committee highlighted that 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.  
It urged governments to ensure equal access to adequate social protection through 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 their specific dietary and nutritional needs (GEWE/paras 86 and 87i)

## **VI. Concrete recommendations from CFS on areas requiring urgent attention in relation to the implementation of SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17**

The HLPF is encouraged to consider the urgent need for governments, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, private sector and other relevant stakeholders to make use of CFS evidence-based policy guidelines and recommendations, as appropriate. In addition to contributing to ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture and food systems, they support the achievement of a number of SDGs in an integrated way.

While voluntary in nature, CFS policy guidance instruments are the result of inclusive processes that ensure that the voices of all relevant stakeholders, particularly those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, are heard in the food and agriculture policy dialogue. In CFS, all multi-stakeholder consultations feed into the CFS Plenary, where Member countries remain the ultimate decision makers as well as principal actors in the attainment of food security and nutrition for all.

**With reference to SDG1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), the following policy recommendations/guidelines are highlighted as relevant:**

[...]

CFS endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition (GEWGE) in 2023. These Guidelines stress that "a growing body of evidence demonstrates the mutually reinforcing links between GEWGE and food security and nutrition. Supporting the rights and empowerment of all women and girls, particularly those in vulnerable situations, is also one of the most effective ways to improve food security and nutrition outcomes for all - women themselves, their family, community and society - and to lower infant

mortality, reduce child malnutrition and prevent non communicable diseases. These are central to break intergenerational cycles of malnutrition, with special attention to the nutritional needs of children under two years of age, and of women, including during pregnancy and breastfeeding, and of girls throughout their life course". They also emphasize that "Every human being should be able to live a life free from all forms of violence. GBV against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological, economic abuse and harmful practices<sup>27</sup>, and persists in every country. It is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality and can violate or abuse human rights and fundamental freedoms. It reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty and food insecurity." Moreover, these Guidelines include, among others, the following recommendations:

- Governments are urged to ensure equal access to adequate social protection through 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 their specific dietary and nutritional needs (GEWGE 3.7.2, para 87 i);
- Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should recognize, make visible and value women's unpaid work, including their crucial contributions to agriculture, food production, provision and preparation, through measures that may include counting and including it in national statistics (GEWE 3.8.2, para 94 i).
- Governments are urged to support the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, including GBV and harmful practices 30, in the context of food security and nutrition by: Implementing existing international legal obligations, commitments and guidelines relevant to food security, nutrition, agriculture and food systems and rural areas, including those related to CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, and ILO Conventions, which call for the provision of legal frameworks to address and criminalize GBV and to protect survivors. (GEWE 3.9.2, para 98 i).
- Governments are urged to foster transformative and gender-responsive curricula and education systems, resources and processes to promote gender equality, eliminate discriminatory gender norms and deliver more equal education results for girls and boys. (GEWE 3.6.1.2, para 73 iii).

[...]

**With reference to SDG2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), the following policy recommendations/guidelines are highlighted as relevant:**

The Committee stressed again their contribution in helping to translate commitments for action made in the ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition in the context of national food systems and nutrition-related policies (CFS51 report, item IX, para21.c)

CFS will support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, focusing primarily on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and its linkages with other SDGs and targets relevant to food security and nutrition. Recommendations from past CFS policy guidance include:

The Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women and Girls Empowerment, among others, the following recommendations:

- The first 1,000 days of life are critical for children's nutrition. Therefore, public policies and gender-sensitive and specific nutrition programmes that support a healthy pregnancy, safe childbirth, provision of parental leave, exclusive breastfeeding for six months followed by



nutritionally adequate and safe complementary feeding practices with continued breastfeeding for up to two years, or beyond, and diversified healthy and nutritious complementary feeding are crucial. (GEWE, para 84)

[...]

CFS endorsed the policy recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition in 2021. These include, among others:

- Promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems, including through the implementation of agroecological and other innovative approaches in order to improve food security and nutrition (AOIA para 3 f);
- In collaboration with relevant actors, including the private sector, promote local, national, regional and global markets, and their interconnections, as appropriate, that enhance food security and nutrition, strengthen supply chains in particular local ones<sup>34</sup> and demonstrate concrete contributions to sustainable agriculture and food systems, that do not impact negatively on livelihoods (AOIA para 3 p).
- Take appropriate measures to promote the human rights of all and recognize the importance of the values and interests of peasants, indigenous peoples, local communities, family farmers and other people working in rural areas, particularly in maintaining, expressing, controlling, protecting and developing their knowledge, including traditional knowledge, taking into account its specificity, for example through knowledge systems embedded in agricultural heritage systems, while recognizing the critical role of rural and indigenous women in the context of food security and nutrition; (AOIA para 4 f).

[...]

The CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets include, among others, the following recommendation:

- Promote and expand opportunities, including implementing institutional procurement programs for public institutions, food assistance and school feeding where smallholders are linked to structured demand for food and agricultural products and where consumers can access sufficient, safe, healthy, nutritious, and diverse smallholder produced food, including during all cases of protracted crises and conflicts (para 4)

The CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security emphasize

- The progressive realization of the right to adequate food requires States to fulfil their relevant human rights obligations under international law (para 16)
- At the national level, a human rights-based approach to food security emphasizes universal, interdependent, indivisible and interrelated human rights, the obligations of States and the roles of relevant stakeholders. It emphasizes the achievement of food security as an outcome of the realization of existing rights and includes certain key principles: the need to enable individuals to realize the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, the right to freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive and impart information, including in relation to decision making about policies on realizing the right to adequate food. Such an approach should take into account the need for emphasis on poor and vulnerable people who are often excluded from the processes that determine policies to promote food security and the need for inclusive societies free from discrimination by the State in meeting their obligations to promote and respect human rights. In this approach, people hold their governments accountable and are participants in the process of human development, rather than being passive recipients. A human rights-based approach requires not only addressing the final



outcome of abolishing hunger, but also proposing ways and tools by which that goal is achieved. Application of human rights principles is integral to the process (para 19).

**With reference to SDG13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), the following policy recommendations/guidelines are highlighted as relevant:**

Holistic and innovative approaches to addressing food system challenges have been gaining the interest of many stakeholders over the past years. This led the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to request its High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) to develop the report, *Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition*, which informs these policy recommendations<sup>18</sup>. Agroecological approaches are increasingly prominent in debates around the sustainability of agriculture and food systems because of their holistic approach and emphasis on equity, also leading to the 10 Elements of Agroecology<sup>19</sup> as an internationally agreed formulation of the main elements that characterize agroecology. The HLPE report puts forward a set of 13 agroecological principles<sup>20</sup>. (AOIA)

[...]

The Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition include, among others, the following recommendations:

- Strengthen gender-responsive resilience, adaptation and mitigation policies and programmes in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, particularly for women in agriculture, including Indigenous Peoples, and local communities with more support and investment in climate-resilient agriculture, agroecological and other innovative approaches, as well as affordable, local sources of clean water in accordance with local needs, priorities, capacities and circumstances to achieve food security and nutrition targets (GEWE 3.10.2, para 107, i);
- **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, the COVID-19 and future pandemics. (GEWE 3.10.2, para 107, ii)**
- Support the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in discussions and decisions on climate change adaptation and mitigation. This includes discussions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its gender action plan, and other relevant international processes<sup>34</sup> related to agriculture and the development of climate-related policies in their countries and communities (GEWE 3.10.2, para 107, iii);
- Promote and support investments in gender-responsive climate change resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures responsive to local needs, priorities, capacities and circumstances (GEWE 3.5.2, para 70, v).

[...]

**The CFS Policy Recommendations on Food Security and Climate Change recognize**

- to integrate climate change concerns in food security policies and programmes and to increase resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems to climate change, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers [...] (para i.)

**The CFS Policy Recommendations on Biofuels and Food Security stressed the importance of**

- Concerted international and national actions to encourage that biofuel development and policies are in line with the objective to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and contribute to sustainable rural development (para 1.iii) and
- Encouraged governments to seek coordination of their respective food security and energy security strategies, giving due consideration to the sustainable management of natural resources (para 2)

With reference to SDG16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels), the following policy recommendations/guidelines are highlighted as relevant:

[...]

The CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture And Food Systems For Food Security And Nutrition include, among others, the following recommendation:

- Recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right holders and their rights and support youth equitable access, sustainable use, conservation and protection of land, natural resources, water, seeds and biodiversity, fisheries and forests by adopting appropriate policies, legal measures and programmes at the national level, redistributive reforms, where appropriate, consistent with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks; (para 3a)

The CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets include, among others, the following recommendation:

- Promote inclusive participation in local food systems by encouraging relevant authorities' engagement with all interested actors, including smallholders' organizations, consumers and producers, especially women and youth