



## CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

FIRST DRAFT (7 June PM)

### Rationale

(i) Rising inequalities within and among countries are recognized as major challenges to sustainable development<sup>1</sup> and the realization of human rights. **(agreed ad ref.)**

[It is evident that inequalities across food systems and related systems affect food security and nutritional outcomes. High levels of concentration [and consolidation in the agricultural sector] [of power in food production, [income concentration] corporate concentration in food trade, transformation and distribution,] unequal distribution of [agricultural assets] [and natural resources, tenure rights and finance] and [unequal] access to natural resources and finance [can] [are all [trends] [drivers] that ]perpetuate and deepen inequalities among different actors in agriculture and food systems<sup>2</sup>].

Rapporteur's proposal:

(ii) It is evident that inequalities across food systems and related systems affect food security and nutritional outcomes. [High levels of] Concentration of power [ , including by [large firms and] corporations- ,] in food production, food trade, food transformation and distribution, [income, wealth], as well as unequal distribution of agricultural assets and access to natural resources, tenure rights and finance- , can perpetuate and deepen inequalities among different actors in agriculture and food systems [should be monitored, prevented and mitigated].

Alt.1 Concentration of power, including by firms and corporations

Alt.2 High levels of concentration of power

Inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN) reduce people's life chances and quality of life, decrease productivity, perpetuate poverty, hinder economic growth, [contribute to gender-based violence and risks of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment], and tend to systematically disadvantage and exclude certain groups [ : women, smallholders [ , family farmers]<sup>3</sup>, [peasants, landless,] farmworkers, homeless, informal workers, migrants, [internally displaced people and refugees,] Indigenous Peoples, [LGBTQIA+], persons with disabilities and chronic illnesses, [elderly] [older] people, youth, boys and girls. [Education, economic and social status, location or ethnicity can further contribute to inequalities in FSN] Often, multiple and intersecting disadvantages and discriminations<sup>4</sup> amplify marginalization and exclusion].

Rapporteur's proposal:

(iii) Inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN) reduce people's life chances and quality of life, decrease productivity, perpetuate poverty, hinder economic growth, contribute to violence against women, and tend to systematically disadvantage and exclude certain groups: [ such as ] women, smallholders, family farmers, peasants, landless, farmworkers, homeless, informal workers, migrants, internally displaced people, refugees, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, [racial and ethnic minority groups], persons with disabilities and chronic

<sup>1</sup> [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), A/RES/70/1, Para 14.

<sup>2</sup> [CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027 \(MYPoW\)](#), Page 12.

<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations, references to smallholders include those ~~[that are family farmers—women and men—and those that are]~~ small scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, community closely dependent on forests, Indigenous Peoples and agricultural workers.

<sup>4</sup> CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment Para 98 iv) page 29.

illnesses, older people, youth, boys and girls<sup>5</sup>. Education, economic and social status, [or ] location [or ethnicity] can further contribute to inequalities in FSN. Often, [multiple and intersecting disadvantages and discriminations<sup>4</sup>] amplify marginalization and exclusion.

This vicious cycle [of inequality] continues as food insecurity and malnutrition further deepen inequalities, [hinder] the [fulfillment] [enjoyment] of other rights, [such as the right [to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental] [to] health and [to] education, and [further] reduce opportunities for those who are in vulnerable situations and marginalized [communities] [people]<sup>5</sup>. [Ongoing] natural disasters, [including shocks, occupation, genocide, using food and water as weapons of war] and conflicts in various parts of the world [add another layer of complexity and] exert additional pressure to those who are already in vulnerable situations [funding for resilience programmes, particularly for women, youth, and smallholder farmers is essential]. [Extension and advisory services are important functions in reaching the last mile; as such, functioning and pluralistic extension systems that include public and private sector, NGOs, Academia and other actors cannot be overlooked if inequalities in food security and nutrition are to be addressed].

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

(iv) This vicious cycle of inequality continues as food insecurity and malnutrition further deepen inequalities, hinder the [realization] [fulfillment] of other rights, such as the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health as well as the right to education, and further reduce opportunities for those who are in vulnerable situations [and marginalized [communities]<sup>5</sup>. Natural disasters, shocks [, climate change,] [occupation,] [~~genocide, using food and water as weapons of war,~~] conflicts and protracted crisis\*\* in various parts of the world add another layer of complexity and exert additional pressure to those facing inequalities.

\*\* reference to CFS-FFA and CFS 51 Final Report

\*footnote 5

[Continued] [Entrenched] [Sustained] inequalities [within and across countries, as well as between those in vulnerable situations and other social groups], [can slow growth and lead to political instability and [forced] migration, with related] [have] adverse consequences on food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the [right to adequate food] [and can often lead towards political instability and forced migrations] [as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living]-, in high, medium and low-income countries, as well as countries in fragile contexts.

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

(v) Inequalities within and across countries, [as well as] [between ] [those in vulnerable situations] [and other [marginalized people] social groups], can slow growth and lead to political instability and migration, [including forced migration [, forced displacement], with related adverse consequences on food security and nutrition and on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in [high, medium and] low, middle and high-income countries], as well as in countries in [armed conflicts][fragile contexts].

(vi) Food insecurity is more prevalent among women and girls than men in every region of the world and it contributes to the exacerbation of gender inequality. Protecting, promoting and fulfilling women's and girls' rights,

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<sup>5</sup> [13.6 Agenda 2030] [For the purpose of these policy recommendations, "those in vulnerable situations and marginalized people" refers to the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), which is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole. LNOB not only entails reaching the poorest of the poor, but requires combating discrimination and rising inequalities within and amongst countries, and their root causes. A major cause of people being left behind is persistent forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, which leaves individuals, families and whole communities marginalized, and excluded. It is grounded in the UN's normative standards that are foundational principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and national legal systems across the world.

LNOB compels us to focus on discrimination and inequalities (often multiple and intersecting) that undermine the agency of people as holders of rights. Many of the barriers people face in accessing services, resources and equal opportunities are not simply accidents of fate or a lack of availability of resources, but rather the result of discriminatory laws, policies and social practices that leave particular groups of people further and further behind].

while also addressing gender inequality is essential to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. **(agreed ad ref.)**

[\[To achieve the CFS mandate and\]](#) In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for “a just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met” [\[add footnote Resolution\]](#), the following CFS policy recommendations are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that [\[provides guidance\]](#) [\[guides and strengthens\]](#) on [\[developing and strengthening\]](#) policies that explicitly focus on reducing inequalities and addressing their [\[proximate and \]](#) systemic drivers to [\[achieve\]](#) [\[transform agriculture and food systems for achieving\]](#) food security and nutrition for all, leaving no one behind.

*Rapporteur’s proposal:*

*(vii) In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for “a just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met” and in order to achieve the CFS vision, the following CFS policy recommendations are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that provides guidance on developing and strengthening policies that explicitly focus on reducing inequalities and addressing their immediate and systemic drivers to achieve food security and nutrition for all, while transforming agriculture and food systems, leaving no one behind<sup>\*</sup>.*

<sup>\*</sup>[\[footnote 5-on the concept of LNOB to be addressed in para \(iv\)\]](#)

*(viii) In working towards this goal, the importance of grounding actions that address the drivers of FSN inequalities in a non-discriminatory, transparent, ethical and inclusive approach, consistent with human rights, must be recognized, as well as the need to take into account national, sub-national and local contexts. **(agreed ad ref.)***

*(ix) These policy recommendations are primarily addressed to Governments (relevant ministries, national, regional and local authorities and institutions), as well as to other relevant stakeholders, such as: international organizations, international financial institutions, universities and academic institutions, private sector (including micro, small and medium as well as larger-sized-entities), philanthropic entities, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. While all stakeholders share the responsibility to work and collaborate to reduce inequalities in agriculture and food systems, their different roles, rights and distinct responsibilities should be recognized. **(agreed ad ref.)***

*(x) These policy recommendations are voluntary and non-binding and are not intended to give rise to any rights or obligation under either domestic or international law. Nothing in these policy recommendations 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 (UDHR) and other international human rights instruments<sup>6</sup>. The policy recommendations are intended to be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions, while prioritizing those most affected by hunger and malnutrition. 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. They build upon and complement relevant existing CFS policy instruments and are informed by the CFS High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) report on “Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition”. **(agreed ad ref.)***

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<sup>6</sup> Including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), 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.

## A. TACKLE INEQUALITIES WITHIN FOOD SYSTEMS

### Access to natural resources<sup>7</sup> and access to markets

Governments [should strive] [are encouraged/invited] [urged] to:

1. [~~Recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right holders and~~] [Ensure] [respect safeguard and promote legitimate and] equitable tenure rights [FPIC and monitoring and accountability mechanisms][and implementation of redistributed reforms], including protection of collective [and customary] tenure rights[,]  
[and implementation of redistributive reforms] [consistent with] [in accordance with] the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks; (*tenure rights*)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

Recognize, [promote and] respect [safeguard, and promote] [legitimate and] equitable tenure rights, including the protection of collective tenure rights, consistent with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) can be used as an overarching reference framework for this subsection. 5 Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks, while also implementing redistributive reforms, as appropriate; (*tenure rights*)

2. [Ensure] [recognition] [respect] of women's land tenure rights] and property rights, ownership, use and transfer –including through inheritance and divorce, [independent of their civil and marital status] taking into consideration national legal frameworks and priorities<sup>8,9</sup>; (*women's tenure rights*)

[ALT Ensure equal tenure rights and access to and control over land, fisheries and forests for women and men, including the right to inherit and bequeath these rights, and remove and prohibit all forms of discrimination related to tenure rights, including those resulting from change of marital status, lack of legal capacity, and lack of access to economic resources; (women's tenure rights)]

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

Recognize and respect women's land tenure rights and access to and control over land and resources– and property rights, ownership, use and transfer –including through inheritance and [those resulting from change of marital status] [divorce–, [and independent of their civil and marital status], taking into consideration national legal frameworks and priorities<sup>8,9</sup>; (*women's tenure rights*)

3. Design, strengthen, and implement [policies and programmes] [legislation] or introduce new legislation<sup>10</sup> [that promote and improve][respects, protects, and facilitates the enjoyment of all legitimate -tenure rights holders and their rights, and promote broad and equitable] [sustainable] access to land, fisheries, forests, aquatic resources and other food production resources for all, [especially for] women [small and marginalized land owners] [and men], youth, Indigenous Peoples[, local communities],] those [who are vulnerable or] in vulnerable situations [and marginalized people] within the national context [while monitoring, preventing, and mitigating concentration of ownership]; (*access to resources*)

<sup>7</sup> The CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) can be used as an overarching reference framework for this subsection.

<sup>8</sup> CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment, Para 4 Background and rationale, para 69 i)

<sup>9</sup> CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) para 4.6.

<sup>10</sup> UN Women and OHCHR, Realizing Women's Rights to Land and Other Productive Resources (Second edition, 2020).

Rapporteur's proposal:

Design, strengthen, and implement policies and programmes or introduce new legislation<sup>15</sup>(footnote 11) that promote, respect, protect and improve equitable and sustainable access to land, fisheries, forests, water and other food production resources for [all], [especially for those] [facing inequalities] especially [for those in vulnerable situations] [and marginalized communities,] within the national context, while monitoring and preventing concentration of ownership ; (access to resources)

4. Develop and strengthen policies, laws and regulations that foster equitable access and enable a safe environment for people who experience barriers in accessing international, regional, national and local markets for inputs, goods and services, including digital and financial services, while also monitoring and mitigating concentration of resources -; (access to markets) (agreed ad ref.)
5. Foster inclusive public procurement programs, food-based safety nets and school feeding programmes which promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems and the equitable and inclusive sourcing of food, prioritizing climate resilient, sustainable, including from production through agroecological and other innovative approaches, and locally produced foods, while implementing policies that prioritize peasants, smallholders, family farmers<sup>11</sup>, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities; (public procurement) (agreed ad ref.)

[Proposed new para:

Take steps with a view to the avoidance of, and refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries, inter alia limit access to food production and essential agricultural commodities, thereby further increasing vulnerability of the marginalized [groups] [communities] in the field of food security and nutrition, and making it more difficult for them to access external markets.]

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

6. Increase the capacity of [peasants and,] smallholders', [family farmers] vulnerable and marginalized groups' [especially women, youth and Indigenous Peoples] [capacity] to access international, regional, national and local markets by strengthening cooperatives [farmers collectives,], associations, unions, and networks, and other organizations [, while promoting enterprise and entrepreneurship] which can expand their bargaining power and [meaningful] participation in agriculture [territorial markets] [and food systems value chains], [simultaneously enhancing the risk eruption capabilities] [ prioritizing [safe] [healthy ] and nutritious foods to address all forms of malnutrition]. (inclusive market participation)

Rapporteur's Proposal:

Increase the capacity of peasants, smallholders, family farmers, [vulnerable] [those in vulnerable situations] [and marginalized communities'] capacity - especially women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities - to access international, regional, national and local markets by strengthening cooperatives, farmers collectives, associations, unions, and networks, and other organizations, while also promoting enterprise and entrepreneurship, which can expand their bargaining power and allow meaningful participation in agriculture and food systems value chains, [especially in territorial markets]. (inclusive market participation)

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<sup>11</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations, references to smallholders include those that are small scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, community closely dependent on forests, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and agricultural workers.

## Institutions, cooperation and partnerships

Governments should:

7. [Facilitate [formal and informal-] organization[s] of people in vulnerable situations and marginalized groups and.] build inclusive, accessible, transparent and accountable institutions and [mechanism] [partnerships] to foster their [agency,] collective action and [meaningful] participation in [equitable] negotiations and decision-making processes [including] [by] [encouraging] [empowering] individuals, civil society organizations, [local organizations], and communities to actively participate in shaping policies related to agriculture and food systems; (*participation and representation*)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Facilitate the representation of formal and informal organizations of people [facing inequalities, especially those] in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities and build inclusive, accessible, transparent and accountable institutions, mechanisms and partnerships to foster their [agency], collective action and meaningful participation in negotiations and decision-making processes, including by empowering individuals, civil society organizations, and communities to actively participate in shaping policies related to agriculture and food systems; (*participation and representation*)*

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

8. Promote, strengthen and implement [country specific] FSN strategies, policies and programmes for supporting, financing, and enhancing the [private, social and solidarity economies] [rural economy] [social and solidarity economy]<sup>12</sup> recognizing their role in providing decent work opportunities [for all], particularly to those who are marginalized and in vulnerable situations, and in [ending] [eliminating extreme] poverty; (*social and solidarity economy*)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Promote, strengthen and implement local, national, regional and –international FSN strategies, policies and programmes for supporting, financing, and enhancing the social and solidarity economy<sup>14</sup>, recognizing its –role in providing decent work opportunities for all, particularly for those facing inequalities, including those who are marginalized and in vulnerable situations, as well its role in reducing inequalities and ending poverty; (*social and solidarity economy*)*

9. Promote [and support] [ and finance] North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation [,and to increase gender equitable access to formal and informal markets and agricultural inputs] , [to improve] [the progressive realization of the right to food] [the productivity-] [and standard of living] of those who [face inequalities] [are marginalized and in vulnerable situations], as well as their access to finance, information [, natural resources] and capacity to engage in all markets; (*cooperation for development*)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Promote, support and finance North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation to help achieve an adequate standard of living-, including the right to adequate food, while also fostering the productivity of those in vulnerable situations [and marginalized communities], as well as their access to finance-, information, natural resources and capacity to engage in all markets; (*cooperation for development*)*

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<sup>12</sup> Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) definition available at [Resolution II, International Labour Conference – 110th Session, 2022](#). Additional information can also be found at: [UNGA 77/281](#).

International Organizations<sup>13</sup> [\[and Governments\]](#) should:

10. [\[strengthen-\]](#) [\[Improve\]](#) the [\[global\]](#) governance [\[of\]](#) [\[global agriculture\]](#) and food systems—, [\[by promoting full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of those facing inequalities, including those in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities\]](#) [\[focusing on increasing \[agency\] the representation, \[participation\] \[voice\]-and decision-making power \[of those in vulnerable situations, and marginalized people,- \[and\] of \[developing\] countries\] \[ in special —situations, particularly Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and land-locked countries \]\]](#). (*agriculture and food systems governance*)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Improve and strengthen the global governance of - agriculture and food systems, by promoting [\[agency,\]](#) inclusion, meaningful participation and representation [\[of women and\]](#) of those [\[facing inequalities\]](#) [\[in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities\]](#) in decision-making, especially those coming from developing countries and least developed countries, as well as Small Island Developing States and land-locked developing countries; (*agriculture and food systems governance*).*

### ***Investments in food systems to reduce inequalities*** [\[agreed ad ref.\]](#)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

11. *Increase responsible investment in inclusive local, national, regional and international agriculture and food value chains, including food processing and distribution, to reduce inequalities and promote sustainable and resilient agriculture and food value chains, especially in areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent while respecting, promoting, monitoring and realizing labor rights and mitigating the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment; (inclusive agriculture and food value chains) [\[agreed ad ref.\]](#)*
12. *Boost responsible investments in infrastructure, logistics, services, technologies and supply chains, especially those benefitting areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent, in accordance with national priorities, by adopting territorial approaches while also strengthening local, national, regional and international, trade and market connectivity; (improved connectivity) [\[agreed ad ref.\]](#)*
13. *Invest in expanding decent rural farm and non-farm employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly for women and youth, including by investing in enterprise, entrepreneurship, smallholders and family farming to ensure that equitable, decent and inclusive income generating opportunities exist, including outside of agriculture; (farm and non-farm employment) [\[agreed ad ref.\]](#)*
14. Create opportunities for smallholders [\[, family farmers\]](#), [\[those in vulnerable situations and marginalized people\] \[in collaboration with financial services providers\]](#) to strengthen their financial literacy and access to finance, including through [\[affordable\] credit, savings \[-and\] insurance, \[and products that de-risk lending and borrowing costs for banks engaging with vulnerable farmers and agricultural SMEs,\]](#) while [\[recognizing the need for increased access to\] \[considering evidence of harassment-, debt traps, and other challenges by women especially from weaker socio-economic background and opportunities for credit provision at equitable interest rates and longer terms repayment terms and debt waiver\] \[add footnote para 58.2.ii VG gender\]](#) [\[recognizing that increased access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises \(MSMEs\) \[including women led businesses\] can enhance these opportunities\];](#) (*access to finance*)

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<sup>13</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations, international organizations refer, among others, to the UN Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD, and WFP), other inter-governmental organizations, both international and regional, with a mandate related to food security and nutrition, as well as International Financial Institutions.

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

Create opportunities for smallholders, family farmers, those **in vulnerable situations and [marginalized communities]**, in collaboration with the private sector, when appropriate, to strengthen their financial literacy and access to finance, including through affordable credit, savings, insurance and climate finance for mitigation, adaptation and resilience, while also recognizing the need for increased access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including women led businesses and with special consideration to women's constraints and to the need for equitable interest rates and longer repayment terms; [add footnote para 58.2.ii VG gender] (access to finance)

15. [Invest] [Based on participatory processes, ensure public investments] in inclusive, accessible and transparent information systems, [which are socio-culturally appropriate and respond to the rights and needs of marginalized people] [as well as digital literacy across agriculture and food systems, leveraging innovations in digital technologies – such as market price information services, weather forecasting, climate services and video-based extension – to enable all stakeholders, particularly women and youth [, family farmers, informal workers and Indigenous Peoples][local communities], to make informed decisions and help overcome asymmetries in access to information] [with consideration of upholding data privacy and data ownership][ensuring new technologies such as artificial intelligence could bring impacts to agriculture and food systems, by closing the gap, minimizing the risks, and robust data protection and security]; (access to information)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

Invest in inclusive, accessible and transparent information systems which responds to the needs of **[those who are in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities]**, as well as in digital literacy across agriculture and food systems, leveraging innovations in digital technologies – such as market price information services, weather forecasting, climate services and video-based extension – to enable them to make informed decisions and help overcome asymmetries in access to information, with consideration of upholding data privacy and data ownership while also considering the positive impacts of new technologies in agriculture and food systems; (access to information)

[Proposed new para to be discussed:

Promote the adoption of new and cutting-edge technologies relevant to food production, processing, shelf-life and nutritional quality enhancement, food distribution, and real-time information access, modeling and predictive systems to understand and address FSN inequalities, through engagements and formalized voluntary and mutually agreeable mechanisms including technology transfer, memorandum of understanding, and Public Private Partnerships]

16. Increase responsible investment in support of agroecological and other innovative approaches<sup>14</sup>, [noting the importance of] [including] co-generation of knowledge, valuing [the contribution of] [local] [FPIC] [Indigenous] knowledge[s] and [traditional] [sciences and] practices, that contribute to the transition to more sustainable, resilient, inclusive agriculture and food systems, while also recognizing their role in facilitating equitable access to healthy diets; (agroecological and other innovative approaches)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

Increase responsible investment in support of agroecological and other innovative approaches, noting the importance of knowledge co-creation, valuing the contribution of **Indigenous knowledge and traditional practices respecting the right to free, prior and informed consent**, that contribute to the transition to more

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<sup>14</sup> In accordance with the [CFS Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition](#).



*inclusive, resilient, and sustainable, agriculture and food systems, while also recognizing their role in facilitating equitable access to healthy diets; (agroecological and other innovative approaches)*

17. *[Increase investment in] [reform and resources, as appropriate, inclusive research and extension and advisory services to ensure that they are responsive and accountable to the needs and interests of Indigenous Peoples, peasants and other small-scale food producers and communities] [regional, local, and national] research, [and innovation, education and] [extension, [innovation,] [technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms] [relevant vocational programmes, skills development, apprenticeship, job matching, mentorship programming, entrepreneurship coaching, business education, business incubation services, management consulting programmes] and technical assistance in collaboration with universities, research institutions, and civil society organizations [including] [disabilities], and women rights organizations], especially from the global south, while also [increase investment for] improving linkages between markets and those [facing inequalities] [in vulnerable situations and marginalized people, particularly smallholders] [and family farmers] [public and private research must respect human rights and ensure the protection of traditional knowledge innovations and practices] -[add footnote on Gender VGs para 77 iii) and CBD art. 8]]].  
(inclusive research and extension)*

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Increase responsible investment in inclusive research, innovation, extension and advisory services, resilience building programmes and technical assistance [to ensure that they are responsive to the needs of][those facing inequalities] [those who are in vulnerable situations and [marginalized communities] in collaboration with universities, research institutions, and civil society organizations, especially from developing countries, while also fostering technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms at local, national, regional and international levels, respecting human rights and protecting traditional and Indigenous knowledge including the right to free, prior and informed consent; (inclusive research and extension)*

*17.bis Increase responsible investment in vocational programmes, skills development, apprenticeship, job matching, mentorship programming, entrepreneurship coaching, business education, business incubation services, and management consulting programmes while also improving linkages between markets and those facing inequalities, particularly women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities; (business education for job opportunities) (agreed ad ref.)*

### **Food environments including processing and retail**

Governments should:

18. *Promote proactive planning of food environments, including in areas of rapid demographic growth and urbanization, to ensure that all populations, particularly those most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition such as children have equitable access to adequate, culturally appropriate, sufficient, affordable, safe and nutritious food for healthy diets. This may include fiscal measures to promote healthy diets, while also addressing power imbalances and inequalities between different actors within agriculture and food systems ; (healthy food environments) (agreed ad ref.)*

*18 Bis. Governments, according to national contexts, should foster strategies, guidelines, and instruments for nutrition labelling and support appropriate evidence and science-based measures, including considering diverse science and evidence-based (Front of the Package labeling) FOPL schemes, (which could include interpretive and informative labeling), taking into account Codex Alimentarius Commission standards, guidelines and recommendations and other agreed relevant international and national standards, and marketing, to help consumers to make informed and healthy choices with special emphasis on the impact they have on children\*; (Front of the Package labeling) (agreed ad ref.)*

(\*Footnote Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition para 56)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

19. *Protect the rights and recognize the role of informal vendors in meeting the food security and nutritional needs of populations and develop planning and policy tools that create an enabling and protected environment for them to sell healthy, nutritious and safe foods, while linking them to social and financial services that create opportunities for them to invest in their own businesses; (informal vendors) (agreed ad ref.)*

*19. bis Implement measures and policies to eliminate child labour, by promoting decent work that delivers a decent income for young people of legal working age and adults with a particular emphasis on workers in the informal economy, and undertaking measures to mitigate the poverty, economic and political constraints leading to child labour; (preventing child labor) (agreed ad ref.)*

20. Promote better access to knowledge and innovation [throughout the whole value chain of food-production] [for those in vulnerable situations and marginalized people], including through [access to public storage facilities] training and capacity building [and the provision of demand-driven, culturally appropriate, rural and urban extension, advisory services, digital services], and other services [that can contribute to the reduction of food losses and waste] throughout all stages of the food [value] chain [while ensuring inclusive access to these services]; (FLW)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Promote better access to knowledge and innovation throughout food value chain for [those in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities], including through -training and capacity building and access to services that can contribute to the reduction of food losses and waste throughout all stages of the food value chain; (Food Losses and Waste)*

21. Develop and strengthen programs and partnerships, such as state, community, or public-private food banks, community kitchens and school meal programmes [that foster [access] [the recovery and redistribution of food] to promote] [the availability, affordability, accessibility, acceptability and safety of nutritious food for healthy diets] [the access] [the right] to healthy and [nutritious, adequate, sufficient, affordable, safe] food [in particular] [by those in vulnerable situations and marginalized people]. (~~recovery and~~ food [~~recovery and redistribution~~])

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Develop and strengthen programmes and partnerships, such as those that are state-led or community-led, including community kitchens and school meal programmes, that foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, as well as access to affordable, adequate, safe, sufficient and nutritious food and healthy diets, especially to [those in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities]. (food access-)*

## B. TACKLE INEQUALITIES IN RELATED SYSTEMS

### Access to services and resources that impact food security and nutrition

Governments should:

22. *Promote universal access to and investment in services, including humanitarian services, that are relevant to food security and nutrition, such as healthcare services, immunization, disability, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, education at all levels, housing, energy supply, sanitation, safe drinking water, transport, communication and digital and physical infrastructure; (universal access to services) (agreed ad ref.)*
- 22.bis *Promote and strengthen evidence-based, user-friendly and transparent education and information on nutrition and health risks related to diets for all consumers and in particular [for those in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities;](nutrition education)*
23. *Establish, promote and invest in universal access to social protection programmes as direct support to food security and nutrition. This involves analyzing and addressing specific barriers to accessing social protection systems and promoting the participation of local and community-based organizations and actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of social protection policies and programs; (social protection) (agreed ad ref.)*
24. *Leverage fiscal space, including through measures such as progressive taxation, as appropriate, to prioritize basic public services and use the available resources to equitably support those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition and address the drivers of inequality. (fiscal space) (agreed ad ref.)*

### Trade, [and] investment [and debt governance] related to food security and nutrition

**Rapporteur's proposal: Trade, investment and debt management related to food security and nutrition**

Governments and International Organizations should:

25. *Incorporate an equitable and sustainable focus into trade, [and] investment [and debt governance] related to food security and nutrition by addressing [the link between stockpiling and food security, the adverse impact of food speculation] existing disparities of opportunity, wealth and decision-making power within [agriculture and] food systems at the appropriate fora; (equity and sustainability)*

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*[Incorporate an equitable [and sustainable] focus into trade [and], investment and [fiscal policies]\* [space] [management] [debt management] [, as appropriate,] related to food security and nutrition [acknowledging] [and addressing] [the need to address] the challenges related to debt management]\*\* [faced by countries in debt distress] [with emphasis on building domestic public food stocks] by addressing existing disparities of opportunity, wealth and decision-making power within agriculture and food systems, at the appropriate fora; (equity [and sustainability])]*

*[\*proposed footnote: fiscal policies such as taxation, debt management etc.]*

*\*\*A/RES/78/137; A/RES/77/153*

Alt:

Incorporate an equitable focus into trade, investment and fiscal policies, acknowledging the need to address the challenges related to disparities of opportunities, wealth and decision-making power for sustainable agriculture and food systems, at the appropriate fora; *(equity into trade, investment and fiscal policies)*

26. [Foster] [Promote inclusive participation]–increased transparency [and inclusion] [of all stakeholders] [of those in vulnerable situations and marginalized people] in the [implementation] [negotiation] of multilateral trade [by reaffirming the need for different standards for different production systems in order to strengthen local/territorial food systems and markets] [proposal to split paragraph] – [Foster] [and] [investment agreements to] [promote sustainable [trade and investment in] agriculture and food systems [and sustainable management of natural resources] that enhance access to healthy diets and healthy food environments for all [without discrimination], [while also prioritizing the needs of those in vulnerable situations and marginalized people]; *(transparency)*

*Rapporteur’s proposal:*

[Promote increased transparency and inclusive participation of all stakeholders [especially of those in vulnerable situations] [and marginalized communities] [in the discussions and] [implementation] [of multilateral trade and investment agreements]\* [to promote [healthy diets through ] [food security and nutrition,] [sustainable agriculture] [and food systems.]], and sustainable] [management] of natural resources.] *(transparency)*  
\*proposed footnote

27. *Strengthen the rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization at its core; (rules-based multilateral trade)* **(agreed ad ref.)**
28. Assess the food security and nutrition [implications of ] [constraints associated with] national debt and undertake appropriate measures to increase fiscal space [while ensuring debt sustainability] including [where necessary] by engaging in debt [restructuring] [cancellation] [and address unsustainable and illegitimate debt] with creditors to redesign debt terms, extend repayment periods, [and] reduce debt burdens and promote global mechanisms such as the Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF); *(debt management)*

[Governments should:]

*Rapporteur’s proposal:*

[Assess ] [and address] [the food security and nutrition [constraints associated with unsustainable national debt in conjunction with International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB)] [implications] [of national debt and undertake appropriate measures to increase fiscal space, while ensuring debt sustainability, [including] [where necessary,] by engaging in debt restructuring with creditors to redesign debt terms, extend repayment periods, reduce debt burdens and promote global mechanisms aimed at supporting indebted countries; (debt management)]]

[Proposed Alt. Assess and address the food security and nutrition implications of unsustainable national debt, including by improving international debt mechanisms to support debt review, debt payment suspensions, and debt restructuring, as appropriate, with an expansion of support and eligibility to countries in need, in conjunction with the International Financial Institutions and other relevant actors\*.]

\*para 79 of the Financing for Development Pact

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

29. Continue efforts to [increase access to markets] [address market power concentration] in agriculture and food systems by the advancement of transparency of information on [global agricultural] market structure and concentration [and engage constructively in the effort to regulate the activities of transnational cooperation and hold them accountable for human right violations] [add footnote on UN Binding treaty on Business and Human Rights]. (market [power concentration] in agriculture and food systems)

Rapporteur's proposal:

Continue efforts to [monitor and address] [facilitate agricultural trade including] [address market concentration] [where appropriate] [in agriculture and food systems] by the advancement of transparency of information on international agricultural market structure [s] and power imbalances. (market concentration in agriculture and food systems)

Governments should:

30. [Promote sustainable agricultural support which positively affects] Continue [our shared] [efforts] to [reform] [strengthen our respective and shared efforts to revisit or reorient policies and public support related to agricultural food systems to promote activities that improve] [reduce and] production and trade distorting [repurpose] agricultural support which [constitutes distortive incentives] [distorts food production and prices and] [negatively affects] [food [production,] prices], nutrition, [climate change, biodiversity, soils] [productivity] trade, livelihoods and environment [in underserved areas and countries], [towards support for positive practices and agroecological approaches especially the provision of public goods] in order to [contribute to] [advance the transition towards sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems. (agricultural -support)]

Rapporteur's proposal:

Continue efforts to reorient and repurpose [those] agricultural [policies and] [support] [incentives] that [are production and trade distorting and] may also [negatively] affect nutrition, climate, biodiversity, soils, livelihoods and the environment, [to deliver better outcomes for people, climate and nature] [and] [food security and nutrition] [that contribute to the transition towards sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems] [while also promoting agroecological and other innovative approaches] [that contribute to the transition towards sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems. (agricultural [incentives] [support])]

Alt.: [Acknowledge the need to] [Continue efforts] to reorient and [repurpose] [revisit] those agricultural [policies and] [support] [including those] that negatively affect nutrition, climate, biodiversity, soils, livelihoods and the environment, [towards mechanisms that] [to] deliver better outcomes for people, climate, nature, and food security and nutrition, in support of reducing inequalities, and to better contribute towards the transition towards sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems.

[continue efforts to] [Promote] [Acknowledge] [that] [certain forms of agricultural support that [are essential] [can contribute to] for securing food security and nutrition, [and the protection] of food production and farmers' livelihoods while encouraging the motivation of farmers]

## C. TACKLE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND OTHER DRIVERS OF INEQUALITIES

### Systemic drivers of inequality

Governments should:

31. Address the systemic drivers of inequalities through the promotion of meaningful inclusion, participation and representation of those [facing inequalities] [in vulnerable situations] [and marginalized people] [including women and youth] in policymaking and practice [through more inclusive institutions and improved representation] with the aim of protecting their rights, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security; *(participation and representation)*

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Address the systemic drivers of inequalities through the promotion of [inclusive participation] [agency,] meaningful inclusion, participation and representation of [those facing inequalities, especially] [those in vulnerable situations and marginalized communities] [with special attention to intersecting and compounding forms of inequalities], in [the discussions on] policymaking and practice [with the aim of protecting their rights], including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security; *(participation and representation)**

Governments and International Organizations should:

32. *Enhance policy coherence and coordination at all levels across sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, water and sanitation, environment, health, economy, finance, trade, labor and social protection, through the promotion of interministerial, local, national, regional, and international platforms on food security and nutrition with a strong focus on reducing inequalities; (multisectoral approach) (agreed ad ref.)*

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

33. Identify and manage conflicts of interests, including in research and extension services, by developing and strengthening safeguards, policies and regulations, including those against power imbalances in agriculture and food systems and those that prioritize public interest, transparency and participatory decision-making; *(conflicts of interest) (agreed ad ref.)*

33-34. Increase responsible and sustainable investment<sup>12</sup> from all sources and through diverse financing mechanisms in support of equitable food systems transformation, especially for developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs); *(sustainable financing) (agreed ad ref.)*

34-35. Promote [voluntary] sharing of knowledge and practices, [including those of Indigenous Peoples, and local communities,] [respecting free, prior and informed consent [of Indigenous Peoples] [as appropriate] [, and of local communities] research and [voluntary] technology transfer on mutually agreed terms [based on data protection policies] and improve equitable access to research results and technology [on [voluntary and] mutually agreed terms], at the [local] national regional and international level, such as through North-South, South-South, ~~North-South~~ and Triangular Cooperation<sup>15</sup>; *(knowledge transfer)*

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

<sup>15</sup> [CFS Policy Recommendations on Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#), recommendation 5g, page 9.

Promote sharing of knowledge and practices, including those of Indigenous Peoples\* and of local communities\*\*, and [voluntary] technology transfer on [voluntary and] mutually agreed terms, at the local, national, regional and international level, through mechanisms such as North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation; (knowledge transfer)

[\*(footnote: [referring to the principles of] [respecting their right to] free, prior and informed consent [ , as appropriate,] [according to UNDRIP])]

[\*\*(footnote: free prior and informed consent has been recognized as a good practice to undertake with local communities. More information available at: [FAO, 2016](#))]

[Proposed new para:

[Develop financial and technical support, including statistical capacity building, voluntary technology transfers [on mutually agreed terms], as well as innovative frameworks such as south-south and triangular cooperation, among others, to strengthen Governments' capacities to make responsible investments related to FSN]

35-36. Address the [structural] causes of gender inequality, including discriminatory laws, policies, social norms, [and attitudes,] [conflict situations,] attitudes, harmful [customary] practices and gender stereotypes, in order to achieve [the progressive realization of the right to food for all] [the realization of women's and girls' [human] rights, especially] the [human] right to [an adequate standard of living, including adequate] [food]. This entails promoting a coordinated [, intersectional] and integrated policy approach that supports the implementation of [gender responsive initiatives across sectors]. [sectoral programmes such as health, education, science, innovation, economic, agriculture, food safety and accessibility, energy, environment, water and sanitation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, [advanced technologies and adoption] and social protection that respond to gender inequality] [and recognize multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Policies should also address the prevalence of gender-based violence and sexual, exploitation, abuse and harassment, and support systematic mapping and mitigation of such risk in food security and nutrition programmes and policies]; (gender equality policies)

Rapporteur's Proposal

Address the structural causes of gender inequality, including discriminatory laws, policies, social norms and attitudes, -conflict situations, harmful customary practices [and gender stereotypes], in order to achieve the realization of women's and girls' rights, especially the human right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to adequate food. This entails promoting a coordinated, [intersectional] and integrated policy approach that supports the implementation of gender [transformative] [responsive] [sensitive] policies and programmes across all sectors and social protection programmes [that respond to gender inequality]. Those policies and programmes should aim to address the prevalence of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and support systematic mapping and mitigation of such risks; (gender equality policies)

new para:

Address the structural causes of racial inequality, including discriminatory laws, policies, social and cultural norms, attitudes, racial stereotypes, harmful cultural practices, racism and racial discrimination in all its forms [such as caste, xenophobia and related intolerance,] in order to achieve the realization of racialized and ethnic peoples' rights. This entails developing, promoting and integrating racial equality measures such as legislation against racism and intolerance, diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) frameworks, action plans, racial equality education and training; (racial equality policies)

Rapporteur's Proposal

Address the structural causes of racial [and ethnic] inequality, including discriminatory laws, policies, social and cultural norms, attitudes, racial stereotypes, harmful cultural practices, racism and racial discrimination in all its forms, in order to achieve the realization of racialized and ethnic peoples' rights. This entails developing,

*promoting and integrating racial [and ethnic] equality measures such as ~~legislation against racism and intolerance~~, diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) frameworks, action plans, racial [and ethnic] equality education and training [as well as enacting legislation against racism and intolerance]; (racial [and ethnic] equality policies)*

*\*proposed footnote: Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination UNGA resolution 1904(XVIII) 20 Nov 1963; Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, UNGA Resolution (UNGA resolution A/RES/78/234 22 Dec 2023)*

new para:

Governments should:

Prioritize disability and aging inclusive policies and programmes for social protection, income security, health and nutrition, and the provision of and access to adequate, affordable, healthy, nutritious and culturally appropriate food.

[to be included in a footnote:

Ensure the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and chronic illnesses, and older persons in the co-development and implementation of these by making reasonable accommodation and respecting the rights to make decisions about their lives, their care and treatment in care, community and medical settings, and at home, the right to life with dignity and respect for integrity.]

*\*proposed footnote: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities UNGA Resolution A/RES/61/106 adopted 12 Dec 2006]*

Governments should:

~~36-37~~. Promote access to decent work and living income for all in agriculture and food systems, with specific attention to young people and seasonal workers, by strengthening and enforcing regulatory frameworks and laws to enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living; (*decent work*) **[agreed ad ref.]**

~~37-38~~. *Respect, promote and realize labor rights, while preventing labor right violations, including those related to forced and child labor<sup>16</sup>, unequal working conditions and wages, while also strengthening labor inspection systems, in occupations related to agriculture and food systems; (labor rights) **[agreed ad ref.]***

~~38-39~~. *Develop, strengthen and implement policies aimed at addressing women's and girls' unequal burden of care and domestic work responsibilities. These measures to reconcile paid and unpaid work can include, but are not limited to, flexible working arrangements, maternity protection, paid parental leave, social protection programmes and the provision of accessible, affordable, inclusive, and quality social services and care systems, including childcare. (gender gaps) **[agreed ad ref.]***

### **Climate, ecological, political and economic crises and FSN related actions**

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

~~39-40~~. Prioritize populations whose livelihoods and safety are threatened by climate change, biodiversity loss, **[genocide and occupation]** **[land degradation,]** conflict, natural disasters and other contemporary global crises through targeted **[gender responsive]** policies and resource allocations, including by developing skills, recognizing traditional **[and Indigenous]** knowledge and practices and by— increasing, adapting and diversifying incomes as well as by enhancing access to early-warning systems, anticipatory actions, climate risk management services; (*protecting livelihoods*)

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<sup>16</sup> Taking into consideration ILO Policy Guidelines for the Promotion of Decent Work in the **Agrifood Sector**



*Rapporteur's proposal:*

Prioritize populations whose livelihoods and safety are threatened by climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, natural disasters, conflict[s], [illegal] [occupation,] [shocks and crises,] [protracted crisis,] [and other contemporary global crises] through [targeted] policies and resource allocations, including by developing skills, recognizing traditional, Indigenous Peoples', [respecting their right to free, prior and informed consent], and local communities' knowledge and practices and by increasing, adapting and diversifying incomes as well as by enhancing access to early-warning systems, anticipatory actions, and climate risk management services; (protecting livelihoods)

**40-41.** Promote the safe and meaningful participation and representation of those most vulnerable to climate shocks in climate action decision-making at all levels; (participation in climate action) (Agreed ad ref.)

**41-42.** Address food insecurity and [all forms of] malnutrition across fragile contexts, including in situations of conflict and protracted crises, [genocide and occupation] by promoting coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian assistance and development programmes such as resilience building, while also upholding all [applicable] Human Rights obligations, particularly the right to [adequate] food, [the right to development] and International Humanitarian Law<sup>17</sup>; (HDP nexus)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

Address food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition across fragile contexts, including in situations of conflict, protracted crises and occupation, by promoting coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian assistance and development programmes, such as resilience building, while also upholding [the right to development,] all [applicable] National and International Human Rights obligations, particularly the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, as well as International Humanitarian Law; (Humanitarian Development Peace nexus)

**42-43.** Foster responsible and sustainable funding mechanisms to support the transformation towards more equitable, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient food systems to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. (funding FS transformation) (agreed ad ref.)

#### **D. STRENGTHEN DATA AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS TO ENABLE IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING AND MONITORING OF INEQUALITIES IN FSN-RELEVANT DOMAINS**

##### **FSN data collection, analysis and use**

Governments, International Organizations and all relevant stakeholders should: (agreed ad ref.)

**43-44.** Prioritize capacity building on FSN data collection and analysis and use in areas where current relevant food security and nutrition data availability is poor, including through local universities and research institutions, recognizing the variety of methods used by data originators, respecting their right to free prior and informed consent, as applicable,<sup>18</sup> with a focus on those countries which are lacking resources, infrastructures, data literacy and skills, in order to guide inclusive decision-making related to FSN<sup>19</sup>; (FSN data capacity building) (agreed ad ref)

<sup>17</sup> In line with the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, Principle [3, and] 4.

<sup>18</sup> Ref to CFS Data Policy recommendations (Section 4h)

<sup>19</sup> CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security, Recommendation 3 h).

44-45. Identify and fill data- gaps, including qualitative and disaggregated data , through investment in FSN collection, analysis, use [with due consideration for Indigenous data sovereignty] [respecting their right to free, prior and informed consent] with the aim of ensuring the identification and monitoring of structures and trends that generate or perpetuate inequalities and of assessing which groups have the poorest FSN outcomes in different contexts, [paying special attention to [historically] [marginalized groups] ,–women, [and] [disadvantaged] [and remote] regions, in order to guide participatory, inclusive policy decision-making related to FSN to overcome inequalities in food systems. [Such data should be made widely available through mandatory disclosure requirements concerning data collected, stored, processed and used by non-state actors]; (closing FSN data gaps)

*Rapporteur’s proposal:*

*Identify and fill data- gaps, including in qualitative and disaggregated<sup>20</sup> data, through investment in FSN data collection, analysis and use\*, with the aim of ensuring the identification and monitoring of structures and trends that generate or perpetuate inequalities and of assessing which groups have the poorest FSN outcomes in different contexts. Those actions should pay special attention to historically [marginalized groups] and to [disadvantaged] [and remote] regions, in order to guide participatory, inclusive policy decision-making related to FSN to overcome inequalities in food systems; (closing FSN data gaps)*

*[\*(footnote: Respecting Indigenous Peoples’ [right to] free, prior and informed consent according to UNDRIP, and taking into consideration that free prior and informed consent has been recognized as a good practice to undertake with local communities. More information available at: [FAO, 2016](#))]*

Governments and International Organizations should:

45-46. Collect and share data to monitor agriculture and food systems market trends, including market concentration to inform policy measures aimed at addressing and preventing concentration and inequalities; (market trends data) [agreed ad ref.]

46-47. Promote innovative and inclusive governance frameworks for FSN data which strike the right balance between access and, sharing and protection, privacy and security, with the aim of creating trust and confidence<sup>21</sup>, while facilitating equitable access to data benefits. (FSN data governance) [agreed ad ref.]

## **FSN related research**

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

47-48. Increase responsible investment in agricultural and food systems research and knowledge, including on harmonizing FSN data collection and analytical methods, metrics and indicators on FSN domains that facilitate globally standardized reporting, and [mainstream] [intersectionality] [foster] [inclusive] [inclusivity] [considerations] into all aspects of research, with focus on the interface between these metrics and those in vulnerable situations and disadvantaged areas; (research investment)

*Rapporteur’s proposal;*

*Increase responsible investment in agricultural and food systems research and knowledge, including on harmonizing FSN data collection and analytical methods, metrics and indicators on FSN domains that facilitate*

<sup>20</sup> Disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. (footnote 23 CFS Policy recommendations on FSN Data)

<sup>21</sup> [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#), para 11.

globally standardized reporting, and mainstream [\[intersectionality\]](#) [\[and inclusivity considerations\]](#) [\[overlapping inequalities\]](#) ~~[inclusivity considerations](#)~~ into all aspects of research, with focus on the interface between these metrics and those in vulnerable situations and in [\[areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent\]](#) [\[underdeveloped and -underserved areas\]](#) [\[noting that such groups and individuals face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination based on their gender, their race, age, disability status, ethnicity, geographical location, religion or belief, \[\\[sexual orientation \\] or poverty status\\]\]\(#\)](#); (research investment)

48-49. Promote the development and use of research that focuses on the systemic drivers of FSN inequalities, with special consideration to research carried out in and by developing countries, including qualitative and participatory research, engaging with local universities, civil society organizations and local knowledge institutions, while also taking into account diverse knowledges, such as those of peasants, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, family farmers, smallholders, including artisanal and small-scale food producers, [\[respecting their right to free, prior and informed consent, as applicable\]](#), ensuring the protection of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. (diverse knowledge)

*Rapporteur's proposal:*

*Promote the development and use of research that focuses on the systemic and immediate drivers of FSN inequalities, with special consideration to research carried out in and by developing countries, including qualitative and participatory research, engaging with local universities, civil society organizations and local knowledge institutions, while also taking into account diverse knowledges, such as those of peasants, Indigenous Peoples\* local communities\*\*, family farmers, smallholders, including artisanal and small-scale food producers, ensuring the protection of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. (diverse knowledge)*

*\*[\[\(footnote: \[respecting their right to free, prior and informed consent according to UNDRIP\\]\]\(#\)\)\]](#)*

*[\[\\*\\*\[\\(footnote: free prior and informed consent has been recognized as a good practice to undertake with local communities. More information available at: \\[FAO, 2016\\\]\\]\\(#\\)\\)\\]\]\(#\)](#)*