



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Forty-eighth (Special) Session

"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"

4 June 2021

REPORT

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Forty-eighth (Special) Session on 4 June 2021. The Session, held virtually, was attended by delegates from 102 Members of the Committee; 5 non-Member States of the Committee, and by representatives from:

10 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;

70 Civil society organizations¹;

2 International agricultural research organizations;

1 International financial institution;

33 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²; and

¹ Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 68 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

² This figure includes 24 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

Documents can be consulted at www.fao.org

7 Observers.

2. 4 Ministers and 2 Vice-Ministers registered, and a video statement by the President of Sri Lanka was delivered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers will be available as document CFS 2021/48/Inf.3 (<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs48/en/>)
3. The Report contains the following Annexes: Appendix A - Agenda of the Session; Appendix B - Membership of the Committee; Appendix C - List of documents; Appendix D – CFS Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition.
4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.
5. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda.
6. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Thanawat Tiensin, Chairperson, Committee on World Food Security; Mr Qu Dongyu, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mr Dominik Ziller, Vice President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in a pre-recorded video statement; Mr Amir Abdulla, Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)³ and Mr Martin Cole, Chairperson, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition.
7. The Rapporteur, Mr Yaya Olaniran of Nigeria, introduced the “CFS Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition ” (CFS 2021/48/2) and summarized the conduct, process, and outcome of the negotiations.

³ The opening statements are available on the CFS webpage: <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs48/list-of-documents/en/>

II. ADOPTION OF CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS THAT ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

The Committee:

- a) expressed appreciation for the effective leadership of the current, and previous, Rapporteur, and acknowledged with appreciation the work of the HLPE to prepare the report on ‘Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition’;
- b) endorsed CFS 2021/48/2 “CFS Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition” taking note of their voluntary and non-binding nature;
- c) encouraged all CFS stakeholders to support and promote at all levels within their constituencies, in solidarity, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, the dissemination, use, and application of these Policy Recommendations to support the development, enhancement and implementation of coordinated and multi-sectoral national policies, laws, programmes, investment plans, and various regional food security and nutrition initiatives, where appropriate;
- d) encouraged all stakeholders to document lessons learned from using the Policy Recommendations and to share these lessons with the Committee in order to assess their continued relevance, effectiveness, and impact – in line with the standard monitoring practice of the Committee;
- e) underlined the valuable input the Policy Recommendations will provide to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 discussions and any follow up process;
- f) decided to transmit the Policy Recommendations to the Governing Bodies of FAO, WFP and IFAD for their further consideration regarding supporting their utilization at country level, in line with country requests and pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform Document;
- g) encouraged FAO, IFAD and WFP to consider, through their Governing Bodies, the enhancement of coordination and coherence with respect to their strategies, policies and programmes on agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition;
- h) decided to request the United Nations General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider, ensure and encourage the wide dissemination and implementation of the Policy Recommendations to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform

Document;

- i) agreed to include these Policy Recommendations in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF);
- j) underlined the importance of promoting the role of innovation in family farming, and invited the Steering Committee of the United Nations Decade on Family Farming, in collaboration with FAO and IFAD, considering the findings of the HLPE report on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition (CFS 2019/46/INF/17), and these Policy Recommendations, into the implementation of the Global Action Plan of the United Nations Decade on Family Farming;
- k) invited the HLPE Steering Committee to consider these Policy Recommendations, where relevant, in the preparation of the upcoming HLPE Report on Data Collection and Analysis Tools, and in line with the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2020-2023 (CFS 2019/46/7 paras 38-44), including on how these Policy Recommendations could contribute and be used to enrich the CFS Data Collection and Analysis workstream, and in relation to comprehensive metrics and indicators covering social, environmental and economic dimensions of agriculture and food systems to strengthening the capacity of countries to collect, analyze and use quality data for improved decision making.

III. REPORT OF THE SESSION

8. The report was adopted on Friday, 4 June 2021.

APPENDIX A – AGENDA OF THE SESSION

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- a) Adoption of the Agenda (*for decision*)
- b) Membership of the Committee (*for information*)

Background documents:

- CFS 2021/48/1/Rev.2 - CFS 48 Provisional Agenda (this document)
- CFS 2021/48/Inf.2 – Membership

II. ADOPTION OF CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS THAT ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (*for decision*)

Following inclusive multi-stakeholder consultations and negotiations, the final version of the policy recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition will be presented to the CFS Plenary for consideration and endorsement.

Opening Statements by the following or their delegate:

- The United Nations Secretary-General
- The CFS Chairperson
- The Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- The Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)
- The Chair of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Steering Committee

Background documents:

- CFS 2021/48/2 – CFS Policy recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition
- CFS 2021/48/3/Rev.1 - CFS Policy recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition – Draft Decisions

III. REPORT OF THE SESSION

- a) Adoption of the Report of the Session.

APPENDIX B – MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

Afghanistan	France	North Macedonia
Algeria	Georgia	Norway
Angola	Germany	Oman
Argentina	Ghana	Pakistan
Australia	Greece	Panama
Austria	Guatemala	Paraguay
Azerbaijan	Guinea	Peru
Bahamas	Guyana	Philippines
Bangladesh	Haiti	Poland
Belgium	Honduras	Portugal
Benin	Hungary	Republic of Korea
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Iceland	Republic of Moldova
Bosnia and Herzegovina	India	Romania
Brazil	Indonesia	Russian Federation
Bulgaria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Saint Lucia
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Burundi	Ireland	San Marino
Cabo Verde	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Cameroon	Italy	Senegal
Canada	Japan	Singapore
Chad	Jordan	Slovakia
Chile	Kenya	Slovenia
China	Kuwait	
Colombia	Latvia	South Africa
Congo	Lebanon	South Sudan
Costa Rica	Lesotho	Spain
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Sri Lanka
Croatia	Libya	Sudan
Cuba	Lithuania	Sweden
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Czechia	Madagascar	Thailand
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Malaysia	Turkey
Denmark	Maldives	Uganda
Djibouti	Mali	Ukraine
Dominican Republic	Mauritania	United Arab Emirates
Ecuador	Mexico	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Egypt	Monaco	United States of America
El Salvador	Morocco	Uruguay
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Uzbekistan
Eritrea	Myanmar	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Estonia	Namibia	Yemen
Ethiopia	Netherlands	Zambia
European Union (Member Organization)	New Zealand	Zimbabwe
Finland	Nicaragua	
	Niger	
	Nigeria	

APPENDIX C – LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document	Title	Agenda Item
CFS 2021/48/1/Rev.2	Provisional Agenda	I
CFS 2021/48/2	Policy recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition	II
CFS 2021/48/3/Rev.1	Policy recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition – Draft Decision	II
CFS 2021/48/Inf.1	List of Documents	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.2	Membership of the Committee on World Food Security	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.3	List of Delegates, Participants and Observers	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.4	Statement of Competence and Voting Rights submitted by the European Union (EU) and its Member States	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.5	Statement by the UN Secretary-General	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.6	Statement by the CFS Chairperson	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.7	Statement by the Director-General of FAO or his representative	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.8	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.9	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative	I
CFS 2021/48/Inf.10	Statement by the Chair of the HLPE Steering Committee	I

APPENDIX D - CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS THAT ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

I. PREAMBLE

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for “bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path” while seeking to “realize the human rights of all”⁴. Agriculture⁵ and food systems are deeply inter-twined with economies, cultures, societies, health, food security and nutrition, climate, biodiversity and the environment, and hence both impact and are uniquely placed to contribute to all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. The often inter-related challenges associated with agriculture and food systems require urgent attention. The number of undernourished people in the world has been on the rise since 2015⁶, while roughly one third of food is lost or wasted globally⁷. Meanwhile the levels of overweight, obesity⁸, micronutrient deficiency and diet related non-communicable diseases are troubling⁹. The United Nations General Assembly had expressed concern that SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) targets will not be achieved in many parts of the world even before the COVID-19 pandemic, which further threatens the food security and nutrition of millions of people around the world¹⁰. The most affected are the poorest, people in vulnerable situations¹¹, particularly women, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, underlining the importance of inclusiveness, as well as the importance of availability, affordability of and access to adequate, sufficient, safe and nutritious food that constitute a healthy diet for present and future generations.

3. In order to improve the sustainability of agriculture and food systems it is critical to reduce their pressure on natural resources and their negative environmental impact, including in relation to climate change¹², biodiversity¹³,¹⁴ water¹⁵, and land¹⁶.

4. Ruptures to the interlinkages between human, animal, and plant health and the environment can compromise both biodiversity and the well-being of people. The One Health Approach aims at addressing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment for achieving health outcomes.

⁴ UNGA Resolution 70/1 (2015): Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

⁵ Throughout this document, agriculture refers to crop and livestock production, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry.

⁶ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2020. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Rome, FAO.

⁷ FAO. 2011. Global food losses and food waste: Extent, causes and prevention. Rome.

⁸ As described in para 20 of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition, unhealthy diets are a major risk factor of multiple forms of malnutrition

⁹ HLPE. 2017. Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts.

¹⁰ UN Policy Brief of June 2020. The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition. New York.

¹¹ Throughout the text people in vulnerable situations will refer to particularly women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities

¹² IPCC. 2019. Climate Change and Land: IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.

¹³ IPBES. 2019. Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Bonn

¹⁴ FAO. 2019. The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

¹⁵ HLPE. 2015. Water for food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts of Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security.

¹⁶ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. 2017. The Global Land Outlook, first edition. Bonn, Germany.

5. Extreme poverty disproportionately affects rural populations¹⁷. 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 informal¹⁸ 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 terms¹⁹. Public policies and markets at the global, regional, and national levels need to adequately address their needs²⁰. 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.

6. The COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge for human health, economic prosperity and food security and nutrition. The pandemic has exposed some of the risks inequalities and strengths characterizing agriculture and food systems. It has highlighted the importance to integrate sustainability in its three dimensions throughout agriculture and food systems, alongside the potentially massive cost of not doing so. It also highlighted the importance to foster transition - in a coherent manner, as appropriate and in accordance with and dependent on national context and capacities - to resilient and diversified sustainable agriculture and food systems including through agroecological and other innovative approaches. It has shown that agriculture and food systems are embedded in, and interact with, wider environmental and human-made systems (such as economies, ecosystems, and landscapes).

7. The challenges food systems face are highly complex, context-specific and often unpredictable. Transformation to sustainable food systems is needed, in a coherent manner, as appropriate, and in accordance with and dependent on national context and capacities. There is no single approach for achieving food security and nutrition and all food systems have the potential to contribute further to sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition by following context appropriate transition pathways. 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 recommendations²¹. 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 Ten Elements of Agroecology²² as an internationally agreed formulation of the main elements that characterize agroecology. The HLPE report puts forward a set of 13 agroecological principles²³.

8. Agroecological and other innovative approaches mentioned in these policy recommendations are a set of practices, technologies and/or methods and that look beyond single technological social or institutional innovations and must contribute to sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance

¹⁷ UN. 2019. *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019*. New York.

¹⁸ FAO. 2020. *Impact of COVID-19 on informal workers*. Rome.

¹⁹ FAO, 2014. *The State of Food and Agriculture. Innovation in family farming*, Rome, FAO.

²⁰ HLPE. 2013. *Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security*, Rome.

²¹ HLPE. 2019. *Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security*, Rome. (Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5602en/ca5602en.pdf>)

²² FAO. 2019. *The Ten Elements of Agroecology* (document CL 163/13 Rev. 1)

²³ Which have not been internationally agreed upon. The 13 HLPE principles are based on expert analysis as described on page 39.

food security and nutrition for current and future generations. The implementation of these approaches must be inclusive and equitable, in accordance with the three dimensions of sustainable development. The HLPE report analyzed a number of agroecological and other innovative approaches²⁴, including those that place more emphasis on holistic solutions and those that focus on specific outcomes, often measured quantitatively.

9. The HLPE report highlights the importance of policy contexts because they shape the behavior of agriculture and food system actors. According to the HLPE report, beyond production levels and revenues, policies should take a holistic approach that also prioritizes human rights, in particular the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, sustainability and equity concerns, food security, food safety and nutrition. Some policies and research funding have supported less sustainable practices. According to the HLPE report, agroecological approaches, which have shown promising results, tend to be under-researched and under-funded worldwide. Public policies, research and investment are urgently needed for more sustainable and comprehensive approaches, including for agroecological and other innovative approaches. Improvements in policy frameworks can best be guided by an integrated approach to food systems that includes taking stock of the relevant sectoral policies, mapping and analyzing synergies and trade-offs and externalities within and among the economic, social and environmental dimensions.

10. Today a powerful emerging instrument, whose proper use can be relevant to all innovative approaches, is digitalization. Digitalization impacts on multiple aspects of agriculture and food systems, including access to information, markets, and knowledge. Digitalization can support family farmers and small-scale producers in improving their resource management and competitiveness. At the same time, concerns about access and benefit-sharing, capacity-building, equity, digital divide and appropriate safeguards regarding data privacy, access, control and ownership signal the need to consider potential risks to food security and nutrition, which could be addressed by a regulatory policy framework to create a safe and level playing field for the sector²⁵.

11. The aim of the following policy recommendations is to provide guidance to Members and stakeholders in strengthening agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition, and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. The FAO Conference, recognizing that agroecology is one approach among others, requested the further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology in FAO's work, supported the Ten Elements of Agroecology endorsed in 2019^{26, 27} and welcomed the Scaling up Agroecology Initiative.

12. In working towards this aim, these policy recommendations build upon and complement relevant existing instruments of the CFS, including the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (CFS-VGFSyN)²⁸. These policy recommendations should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments, and in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions. Moreover, the policy recommendations are intended to be applied, consistent with the following instruments as far as each of these instruments are relevant

²⁴ HLPE 2019. Table 3 and 4 for a characterization of nine different agroecological and other innovative approaches.

²⁵ HLPE, 2019, and FAO. 2021. Realizing the potential of digitalization to improve the agri-food system: Proposing a new International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture. A concept note. Rome

²⁶ See FAO. 2019. The Ten Elements of Agroecology (document CL 163/13 Rev. 1) for an internationally agreed formulation of the main elements that characterize agroecology. HLPE (2019) has elaborated a set of 13 agroecological principles (Table 1), which have not been internationally agreed upon.

²⁷ FAO Conference Resolution 7/2019, Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO.

²⁸ Other relevant CFS instruments include the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

and applicable²⁹: the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 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). These policy recommendations aim to support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda³⁰, and pay particular attention to the promotion of family farming, in particular small-scale food production, as these production systems make highly significant contributions to food security and nutrition, equity, poverty alleviation, employment and sustainable management of natural resources, and require specific policies to support them.

13. The policy recommendations are voluntary and non-binding.

²⁹ And as far as they have been agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States.

³⁰ Including the realization of the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNDF), the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), the upcoming UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), the Convention on Biological Diversity's upcoming post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the strategic framework of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and others.

II. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. LAY OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE POLICY FOUNDATIONS FOR AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS THAT ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Governments (national, regional and local authorities, as appropriate) in consultation with inter-governmental organizations, producer organizations, the private sector (including micro, small and medium as well as larger-sized-entities) and civil society, are invited to:

Recognizing the need for context-specific measures for moving towards and improving sustainable agriculture and food systems:

- a) Undertake comprehensive and inclusive assessments of the sustainability of their agriculture and food systems (see Recommendation 2), paying due attention to all positive and negative environmental, economic, social externalities, trade-offs and synergies, as the first step to developing context-specific transition pathways, in a coherent manner, as appropriate and in accordance with and dependent on national context and capacities;
- b) In cases where comprehensive assessments show that sustainability can be improved, develop context-specific policies and plans to move towards, and to improve, sustainable agriculture and food systems through inclusive processes based on the results of such assessments; ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders: particularly women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, and people in vulnerable situations, and sectors;
- c) Promote the integration of agroecological and other innovative approaches in policies and plans that address agriculture and food system challenges in a given context by strengthening the resilience of food systems, thus contributing to the three pillars of sustainable development within the 2030 Agenda; those policies and plans should make agroecological and other innovative approaches affordable and accessible, respond to local employment needs, contribute to equity and respond to the needs of all actors, in particular people in vulnerable situations;
- d) Implement, monitor, evaluate and continually improve context-specific agriculture and food systems' transformation policies and plans, with the inclusive participation of relevant stakeholders, giving particular attention to the people in vulnerable situations, recalling that transformation of food systems should be encouraged in a coherent manner, as appropriate and in accordance with and dependent on national context and capacities.

Recognizing the need to promote enabling conditions for agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition:

- e) Promote science and evidence-based public mechanisms to assess the effects and impacts of agroecological and other innovative approaches on key aspects of sustainable agriculture and food systems related to food security and nutrition, resilience, food safety, producers' revenues, the environment and public health, the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and the reduction of food losses and waste;
- f) Using science and evidence-based approaches, re-direct public policies, budgets and public and private investments, to agroecological and other innovative approaches, as well as sustainable practices and innovations, as appropriate, that reduce economic, environmental, and social negative impacts, including externalities, and lead to improved economic, social and environmental outcomes, while considering all externalities, trade-offs and synergies and contributing to the three dimensions of sustainable development and the achievement of the SDGs;

- g) Strengthen public policies to harness market mechanisms to enable sustainable agriculture and food systems by considering economic, environmental, and social, including public health, externalities, trade-offs and synergies;
- h) Encourage policies to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns that support, maintain, or enhance conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and resource use efficiencies, including through supporting circular economies and other sustainable approaches and systems, while enhancing livelihoods and offering economic opportunities and growth, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders;
- i) Promote the development of policies and the implementation of joint actions among all relevant stakeholders for the reduction of food losses and waste including, when promoting agroecological and other innovative approaches, in order to achieve sustainable development;
- j) Strengthen the policy coherence and synergy between the promotion of healthy diets through sustainable food systems and the support for agroecological and other innovative approaches;
- k) Ensure that farmers, including peasants, family farmers and other people working in rural areas, in particular small-scale food producers, have equal access to, and control over land and natural resources, in accordance with national legislation, that are the essential basis for any form of sustainable agricultural production, by adopting appropriate regulations at the national level, consistent with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks;
- l) Promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and enable individual and collective actions that address the four dimensions of food security (availability, access, stability and utilization) and nutrition at different scales, taking into account the principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law³¹;
- m) Strengthen policies, programmes and actions that eliminate structural barriers to address root causes of gender inequality, in particular by considering that laws and policies to support inter alia equal access to natural resources, finance and public services, respecting and protecting women's knowledge, as well as eliminating all forms of violence, including gender-based violence and discrimination against women, and promoting women's empowerment³²;
- n) Enhance policy coherence and coordination of agroecological and other innovative approaches across sectors consistent with para 26 of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (CFS-VGFSyN).

³¹ These principles are recognized in the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

³² As appropriate, in line with the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and taking into account in particular its General Recommendation 34 (2016) on the rights of rural women, which was underscored by CFS 44.

2. ESTABLISH, IMPROVE AND APPLY COMPREHENSIVE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING FRAMEWORKS TO ENCOURAGE THE ADOPTION OF AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS THAT ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Recognizing the need for the application and further development of comprehensive and inclusive assessments applicable to and/or defined for agroecological and other innovative approaches, with country specific and globally comparable metrics and indicators covering social, environmental and economic dimensions of agriculture and food systems, based on those in development within the 2030 Agenda, which are aligned with internationally agreed methodologies and indicators, governments and relevant stakeholders should:

- a) Apply scientifically grounded and comprehensive performance metrics and indicators of agriculture and food systems based on SDG indicators and supplemented by complementary frameworks³³ under development, as appropriate, including, but not limited to: the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE); the Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture systems tool (SAFA) and the Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP) tool to track progress towards agroecological and other innovative approaches, and for related policy implementation and investment decisions.

Governments, regional and local authorities, inter-governmental organizations (in particular the Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs)), and research organizations are invited to:

- b) Undertake assessments that adequately consider the environmental impact of food systems, including food losses and waste, and continue to refine calculation methods that consider the environmental impacts of food systems;
- c) Undertake holistic assessments of employment and labour conditions in agriculture and food systems, disaggregated by gender and age, in support of: i) decent labour policies and regulations for sustainable agriculture and food systems; ii) improved livelihoods, health and social and legal protection of farmers and other food system workers, particularly migrant workers and people in vulnerable situations;
- d) Encourage data collection (differentiated by factors including gender and farm size) and analysis at national level, documentation of lessons learned and information sharing at all levels to support evaluation of the performance of agroecological and other innovative approaches.

3. FOSTER THE TRANSITION TO RESILIENT AND DIVERSIFIED SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS THROUGH AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Governments, regional, national and local authorities, as appropriate, along with relevant inter-governmental organizations, research organizations, extension agencies, civil society (including producer and consumer organizations) and the private sector (including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) are invited to:

Recognizing resilience, diversification and integration as key foundations of sustainable agriculture and food systems:

- a) Raise awareness about the importance of diversified production systems that integrate

³³ There are many different complementary frameworks available. The examples here are illustrative and should not be read as an endorsement.

- livestock, aquaculture, cropping and agroforestry, as appropriate, to enhance resilient livelihoods and promote sustainable production for healthy diets;
- b) Strengthen public policies, responsible investment and research in support of agroecological and other innovative approaches;
 - c) Provide producers, and in particular small-scale producers and women, with public policies and private investments, for diversification and integration of their production, including providing support during the process of transitioning, in a coherent manner, as appropriate, according to, and dependent on national context and capacity, to more sustainable food systems;
 - d) Strengthen policy instruments and coherence for the conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources and support the important past, present and future contributions of producers and researchers for the development, conservation and improvement of biodiversity, taking into account, as appropriate, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the recommendations of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (for those states which have ratified those Treaties);
 - e) Promote an integrated One Health approach, including through agroecological and other innovative approaches, that fosters cooperation between the human health, animal health and plant health, as well as environmental and other relevant sectors, to address antimicrobial resistance, strengthen food safety, enhance resilience and minimize, control and strive to prevent the emergence of diseases of animal origin and the potential and not necessarily correlated pandemics;
 - f) 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;
 - g) Promote measures to improve animal welfare, in line with OIE standards, including through the implementation of agroecological and other innovative approaches³⁴.

Recognizing³⁵ the importance of the optimization, proper management and the reduction, as appropriate, of the risk of and the reliance on chemical pesticides and other agrochemicals for the protection and improvement of human, animal, plant health and the environment:

- h) Raise policy makers' and public awareness, using a science and evidence-based approach, about the risks of pesticides and other agrochemicals, to human, animal and plant health and the environment;
- i) Promote, based on agroecological and other innovative approaches, alternatives to chemical pesticides and the greater integration of biodiversity for food and agriculture. Promote the removal of highly hazardous pesticides, in line with recommendation 7.5 of the WHO/FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and depending on specific context and national capacities;
- j) 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

³⁴ CFS policy recommendation on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: what role for Livestock? Recommendation VIII d.

³⁵ In the framework of agroecological and other innovative approaches.

rural areas, and the importance of strengthening their ability to avoid exposure and poisoning from hazardous agrochemicals;

- k) Drawing on the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers, the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management, and consistent with national strategies and contexts, recognize the value of, and strengthen support for, agroecological and other innovative approaches that promote recycling, optimizing, or reducing, as appropriate, the reliance on external inputs, and facilitate the regeneration of soil health;
- l) Recognize the value of agroecological and other innovative approaches in tackling the increasing challenges posed by AMR, and in supporting the implementation of national action plans in line with the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, taking note of the recommendations of the UN inter-agency coordination group on AMR, where appropriate.

Recognizing that territorial planning is a key element of fostering diversity and the long-term provision of ecosystem services:

- m) Govern territories and landscapes at appropriate levels and in an inclusive way, with particular attention to people in vulnerable situations, so as to respond to local needs. This includes enhancing the provision of ecosystem services and managing trade-offs between them, protecting biodiversity-rich habitats, and responding to the local impacts of global emergencies; in particular by supporting social innovation³⁶ and strengthening inclusive public bodies, such as local food policy councils and multi-stakeholder landscape and watershed management platforms;
- n) Strengthen responsible investment and innovation in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that support sustainable agriculture and food systems and retain value locally;
- o) Create an enabling environment for young people to remain in, or move to, rural areas by: i) protecting their rights and livelihoods; ii) creating decent work opportunities, including through applying agroecological and other innovative approaches; and iii) by addressing specific challenges for young people such as access to land, in accordance with national legislation, mechanization and technologies, credit and information, educational and entrepreneurial opportunities, and by investing in rural infrastructure and services to reduce gaps between rural and urban areas.

Recognizing the multiple functions of markets in attaining sustainable, resilient, diversified, and integrated agriculture and food systems, including food safety, and acknowledging the CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets:

- p) 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 ones³⁷ and demonstrate concrete contributions to sustainable agriculture and food systems, that do not impact negatively on livelihoods³⁸;
- q) Increase the resilience of food systems in facing crises, by promoting diverse market arrangements that have greater flexibility in the face of disruptions, promote an open, transparent, non-discriminatory, predictable, rules-based trade including in the sectors of agriculture and sustainable food systems, and protect farmers and consumers against food price volatility. This involves recognizing the special challenges faced by small-scale

³⁶ In line with Pillar 7 of the Global Plan of the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNDIFF).

³⁷ CFS 43. 2016. CFS policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets. Paragraph on 'Local, national and regional markets and food systems' pg. 2

³⁸ CFS 43. 2016. CFS policy recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets. Recommendation 2.

- producers in addressing existing relevant challenges in food supply chains at all levels;
- r) Strengthen local, national and regional markets (through appropriate measures such as processing hubs, transportation infrastructure and adapted food safety regulations in line with international standards (IPPC, Codex and OIE) to link urban communities and rural territories through sustainable food production systems that support rural livelihoods, including by capturing a high proportion of the value of production locally;
 - s) Support market and social innovations that strengthen linkages between urban communities and food producers, in particular small-scale producers and family farmers that provide sustainably produced healthy, safe and nutritious food to all consumers while providing living wages and decent livelihoods to producers. This could include Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), participatory guarantee systems (in compliance with public policy and safety standards), and relevant product differentiation systems;
 - t) Support innovative public procurement of food from small-scale producers and local small and medium enterprises and micro-enterprises in public policies regarding, among others, school feeding programmes, other safety nets, food assistance and public preparedness mechanisms, prioritizing low-income and food insecure people. Preference should be given to sustainably produced food that contributes to healthy diets while supporting local and rural development objectives.

Aware of the importance of digitalization, and welcoming progress towards the FAO International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture:

- u) Realize the full potential of digitalization for sustainable agriculture and food systems through capacity building and cooperation and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, in particular for developing and low-income countries, and include safeguards for data privacy and for the identification and management of potential conflicts of interest. Undertake analysis and provide scientific evidence to assess the benefits and potential risks of digital technological applications to contribute to agroecological and other innovative approaches and promote a participatory transdisciplinary approach of all relevant actors, recognizing the relevance of the FAO International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture to these discussions and assessments;
- v) Promote agroecological and other innovative approaches including, as appropriate, through the use of digital technologies and other Information and Communication Technologies as an entry point for the involvement of youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities in agriculture and food systems;
- w) Strengthen innovation platforms and promote digital technologies and applications that enhance sustainable agriculture and food systems to facilitate wider networking, taking into account traditional and ancestral knowledge, consistent with context-specific needs of small-scale producers and family farmers;
- x) Harness digital technologies to establish and strengthen more direct links between producers and consumers offering opportunities for economic diversification, including through brokering sustainable finance initiatives, market opportunities and solidarity economy initiatives;
- y) Promote context-specific policies to bridge the digital divide between and within countries, as well as between rural and urban areas, by reducing currently existing technical, legislative, economic and educational barriers, and promote cooperation schemes to facilitate access to the application of digital tools, digital infrastructure, and technological solutions to improve rural attractiveness in particular for young people and women.

4. STRENGTHEN RESEARCH, INNOVATION, TRAINING, AND EDUCATION AND FOSTER KNOWLEDGE CO-CREATION, KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND CO-LEARNING, ON

AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Governments (including regional and local authorities) and inter-governmental organizations, research organizations, academic institutions, educational, training and extension organizations, the private sector, producers' organizations, and civil society are encouraged to:

Recognizing the crucial role played by multi-disciplinary and participatory approaches to research innovation, dissemination and education, such as transdisciplinary science, including the interactions between the three dimensions of sustainable development for improving sustainable agriculture and food systems:

- a) Strengthen agricultural knowledge, information and innovation systems by enabling that research, extension/dissemination and education/capacity building to be integrated in an inclusive, participatory, bottom-up and problem-oriented manner in order to find holistic solutions to food system challenges based on agroecological and other innovative approaches, while not discouraging research and adoption of existing technologies and practices that contribute positively to sustainable development;
- b) Develop and support problem-oriented transdisciplinary research, and encourage giving value to local and indigenous knowledge in participatory innovation processes across the range of contexts experienced by producers and other stakeholders in agriculture and food systems;
- c) Re-design, where relevant, and support agricultural knowledge, information and innovation institutions to: i) enable transdisciplinary science and capacity building, valuing the knowledge and participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities and sharing of knowledge among them, including in the setting of research priorities; ii) include safeguards for the identification and management of possible conflicts of interest and against power imbalances; iii) recognize researchers who engage in transdisciplinary research; iv) promote the co-creation of knowledge in a systemic and holistic way for the development and strengthening of the sustainability of food systems; v) deepen the horizontal exchange of knowledge and experiences between producers and other relevant actors of food systems at the local, national, regional and international levels;
- d) Promote, as well as enable, responsible investment in participatory research and innovation on agroecological and other innovative approaches addressing especially the specific needs of people in vulnerable situations with their active engagement. This might include a focus on the local dimension of global challenges such as socio-economic inequalities, climate change adaptation and mitigation assessment of environmental impact³⁹ and of ecosystem services, agricultural productivity, increasing returns to labor, biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, infectious and non-communicable diseases, market concentration across supply chains, reduction of food loss and waste, and access to new technologies;
- e) Promote advisory and agricultural extension services, and strengthen training programmes to improve the implementation of agroecological and other innovative approaches, which could include ecological and environmental-friendly alternatives to agrochemical use as a mean to achieve food security and nutrition while protecting the environment. This should cover all agricultural sectors, using a holistic approach and using methods such as farmer field schools (FFS) and producer-to-producer networks; promote women as extension agents and providers of advisory services;
- f) 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

³⁹ Including ongoing work in some countries to develop the methodology of ecological footprint. There is no internationally agreed understanding on its definition or methodology.

- heritage systems, while recognizing the critical role of rural and indigenous women in the context of food security and nutrition;
- g) Support innovation platforms for transdisciplinary research that foster co-learning between practitioners (e.g. producer organizations) and researchers; these may include producer-to-producer networks, communities of practice, “transdisciplinary labs”, and decentralized centers of excellence;
 - h) Support the horizontal sharing of knowledge and experiences building on existing producers’ organizations and networks, including processes designed specifically by and for women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - i) Encourage explicit coverage of achieving sustainable agriculture and food systems in curricula of educational institutions at all levels, and integrate hands-on, experiential learning;
 - j) Promote nutrition education including through the implementation of agroecological and other innovative approaches as part of a range of activities to support healthy diets, in line with recommendation 3.5.1.h of the CFS-VGFSyN);
 - k) Support capacity development for producers, in particular small-scale producers, as well as policy makers and all other relevant actors, on agroecological and other innovative approaches to support innovation processes suited to their contexts and needs, and link these with social protection programmes where appropriate;
 - l) Promote sharing of experiences and co-learning amongst countries and regions on moving towards sustainable agriculture and food systems through agroecological and other innovative approaches.

Recognizing the need to foster investments in research, dissemination/extension and education/capacity building towards the priorities and approaches mentioned above for agroecological and other innovative approaches:

- m) Encourage, in line with national contexts and regulations, increased resource allocation in public research and responsible investments in private research, with appropriate safeguards for the identification and management of possible conflicts of interest, innovation and development activities at national, regional and international levels promote evidence-based balanced investment towards enhanced support for agroecological and other innovative approaches addressing the specific needs of people in vulnerable situations;
- n) Strengthen public research to address the needs of farmers and all other people working and living in rural areas, in particular women, youth, elders, indigenous peoples and local communities⁴⁰.

5. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR EMPOWERING PEOPLE MOST AT RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION AND PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS AND ADDRESS POWER INEQUALITIES IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Governments, regional and local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples, women’s organizations, community leaders, the private sector, academia, producers’ and consumers’ organizations and civil society are invited to:

Considering that agroecological and other innovative approaches are more likely to contribute to sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition when active participation of all stakeholders is enabled:

⁴⁰ See Pillar 1 of the Global Plan of the UN Decade on Family Farming.

- a) Support inclusive, transparent, participatory and democratic decision-making mechanisms at all levels in agriculture and food systems (for example, national inter-ministerial food security and nutrition committees and municipal food policy councils);
- b) Create and strengthen producers', consumers', labor and other relevant stakeholders' associations, organizations and cooperatives across the different components of food systems, build capacities, create and exchange knowledge, promote inclusive decision-making processes and strengthen linkages between urban communities and food producers;
- c) Facilitate the use of social media and digital networking to promote producers' leadership and engagement in relevant processes and to increase availability and access to affordable and reliable networks;
- d) Support processes that facilitate and prioritize the active participation of people most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms and people in vulnerable situations, including women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making that affects them at the local, national and global levels, through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

Recognizing the need to advocate, promote and strive for gender equality in the framework of agroecological and other innovative approaches, through transformative approaches that are able to tackle both the symptoms and structural causes of gender inequalities, with the aim of achieving lasting change in terms of the power and choices women have over their own lives, rather than just temporary increases in opportunities:

- e) Promote the empowerment of women, particularly small-scale food producers and family farmers, and their organizations, by supporting collective action, negotiation and leadership skills, to increase access to and equity in the control over land and natural resources, according to national legislation. Increase access to, *inter alia*, education, appropriate extension and financial services, methodologies and technologies that are adequate for women, youth and elders, and full participation in related policy processes⁴¹.

⁴¹ See Pillar 3 of the Global Plan of the UN Decade on Family Farming.