

March 5, 2021

CFS Secretariat, for internal use

CLUSTERING MATRIX – CFS draft policy recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches – comments on DRAFT ONE from members of the Open-ended Working Group

Note: proposed text changes on a paragraph are shown in red. Suggested deletions are shown in strikethrough (red). General comments from stakeholders who did not submit specific track changes are also reflected in this matrix.

PREAMBLE		
Para.	Text proposals/comments by CFS stakeholders	Source
General comment	<p>COMMENT: The HLPE report on Agroecological and other innovative approaches has demonstrated that agroecological approaches meet all the principles outlined with regard to advancing sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition. The first draft still suffers from incoherence deriving from the forced co-existence between agroecology and other unsustainable approaches and we see an incomplete narrative, which does not differentiate upon which innovations can be transformative and which ones are not. In this sense, the document does not differentiate agroecology as the preferable solution for the transition to a sustainable food system due to its potential to provide a systemic holistic pathway towards sustainability.</p> <p>-Despite having clear evidence in HLPE report that agroecology is not operating in a level playing field and that the share of support going to any sustainable agriculture efforts is minuscule compared to the incredible support to industrial agriculture, the recommendations do not have a specific call asking states to create a level playing field, by providing equal incentives to all approaches or taking away incentives for other kind of agriculture. In this sense, we believe that the Draft needs to strengthen the narrative around the asymmetry of power relations and their consequences. The preamble should clearly recognize this challenge, with a resultant recommendations suggesting targeted investment to address power inequalities in agriculture and food system, as first and foremost, responsibility of the state.</p>	CSM
General comment	<p>COMMENT: welcome the inclusion of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts; welcome the use of the HLPE report as background document, however CFS member can/should decide if use the HLPE recommendations.</p>	Russia
General comment	<p>COMMENT: The size of Draft One, including the extensive preamble, followed by the policy recommendations is far too long for being user-friendly and implementable;</p> <p>The differentiation between agroecological approaches and other innovative approaches could be improved. The preamble does not sufficiently explain agroecology in all its dimensions and misses to analyse comparative advantages to other “innovative approaches”. The concept of agroecology is very weakly present in the draft recommendations. Some outcomes and recommendations are missing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A human rights based approach and especially the Right to Food should become more prominent throughout the document. - The role of small-scale food producers as drivers of innovation for centuries should be better highlighted in the context of innovation; - Recommendation for CFS to further discuss and develop “agency” as the 5th pillar of food security; 	Switz

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diluted and insufficient reference to the centrality of “transition resp. transformation” in the preamble. E.g. no reference to the 5 levels of transition; - Recognition of the importance of true cost accounting for negative as well as positive externalities.; - Reference to market-related aspects, particularly entrepreneurship e.g. “incentives for young entrepreneurs”. - Reference in the preamble to the principle of “no “one-size-fits-all” solution to realizing the transformation of food systems globally required to achieve food security and nutrition (FSN). It will require supporting a diversity of transitions from different starting points, along different pathways, adapted to the local conditions and challenges faced in different places by different people” 	
General comment	COMMENT: Agriculture is humanity’s best bet at food security, landscape restoration, climate mitigation, and in meeting additional objectives for sustainable, climate-resilient and equitable development. This requires a transition from agricultural practices that work against nature, to practices that work with nature. It is not enough to look at how agriculture can be practiced in a manner that minimises harm to the environment; we must rather shift to agriculture that maximizes restoration of the environment. Key to this is an agroecological approach to agriculture that applies ecological principles while addressing the need for socially equitable food systems.	Cirad
General comment	COMMENT: the document would be strengthened by including in the Preamble a recognition of the importance of the Rule of Law in promoting effective legal and policy frameworks, particularly to address inequalities in agriculture and food systems to enhance food security and nutrition.	ILDO
1	(...) Agriculture and food systems are deeply inter-twined with economies, cultures, societies, health, climate and the environment, including biodiversity and hence both impact, and are uniquely placed to contribute to, the majority of SDGs.	EU
1	(...) Agriculture and food systems are deeply inter-twined with economy, cultural values , societies, health, climate and environment, and hence both impact the majority of SDGs, especially on SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10 to 15 and are uniquely placed to contribute to, but also to hinder them.	Senegal
2	(...) The number of undernourished people in the world has after declining again been on the rise since 2015, with an estimated 690 million people suffering chronic undernourishment, 135 million people facing acute food insecurity, and 2 billion people living with moderate food insecurity, and estimated more than 3 billion people can not afford healthy diets in 2019. Meanwhile roughly one-third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally. Globally, more than one-third of the world’s adult population is overweight or obese, and more than two billion people are deficient in one or more micronutrients. Unhealthy diets contribute also to the spreading of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, heart diseases, stroke and cancer. (...) The most affected are the poorest and most vulnerable segments of populations, underlining the importance of access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. COMMENT : The last sentence needs attention and update in view of postponing CFS Plenary to 2021	EU
2	COMMENT: Happy that the impacts of COVID-19 is incorporated in the body of the document and not only in the annex. We agree that we should “build back better”, but I would add: “We should build back better and more sustainable”. We also wish to emphasize that this whole process and the policy recommendations should be People-centred and Planet-sensitive.	Hungary

2	<p>(...) and 2 billion people living with moderate food insecurity in 2019. 3 More than 144 million children are stunted, largely as a result of chronic malnutrition, and 47 million children are wasted, leaving them at an elevated risk of premature mortality. Meanwhile, an estimated, roughly one- third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally.4 Globally, more than one-third of the world’s adult population is overweight or obese,5 and more than two billion people are deficient in one or more micronutrients. 6 The United Nations General Assembly is concerned that SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) targets will not be achieved in many parts of the world.7 Due to the impacts of the COVID- 19 pandemic, an estimated additional 130 million people could be pushed into severe food insecurity the brink of starvation by the end of 2020.8 The most affected are the poorest and most vulnerable segments of populations, underlining-underscoring the importance of access to food</p>	USA
2	COMMENT: we echo the recommendation to take into consideration the updated numbers reported in the SOFI2020.	Thailand
2	<p>(...) The most affected are the poorest and most vulnerable segments of populations, underlining the importance oof the impact of pandemics and new diseases from zoonotic diseases on food systems as a whole on safety food of millions of people around the world.</p>	Senegal
2	COMMENT: The updated figure on food loss from post-harvest to retail is up to 14% globally (FAO SOFA 2019), consider to revise the quoted 30% figure.	IFAD
2	The often inter-related and co-joined challenges associated with agriculture and food systems require urgent attention (...)	PSM
3	<p>Unsustainable economic development around the world as well as characteristics of current agriculture and food systems are dramatically increasing pressure on natural resources. Agricultural expansion leads to land use change, which is one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss worldwide. Agriculture, forestry, other land use (AFOLU sector) contribute an estimated 23% and food losses and waste 8% of total anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. While Climate change events increasingly threaten agriculture and food production and especially the most vulnerable and smallholders food producers. Part of the GHG generated by forestry is balanced by the role of forests in removal from the atmosphere, by acting as carbon sinks. In most parts of the world, water resources are increasingly under stress, and water quality in surface and groundwater sources are deteriorating globally, with agriculture playing a key role including a significant potential to contribute to reverse these trends (...)</p> <p>COMMENT: Could you explain the 23 %. We think that forestry also plays an important role and its contribution should be presented separately. Reference for 8% food losses and waste: http://www.fao.org/3/a-bb144e.pdf</p>	EU
3	COMMENT: some wording is not clear such as ‘planetary health’	Russia
3	<p>Unsustainable agriculture and food systems are dramatically increasing pressure on natural resources. Agricultural expansion, especially for commercial, leads to land use change, which is one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss worldwide, due to deforestation massive and water pollution. It is also one of the major sources of conflicts between herders and farmers and between local communities, family farmers and private investors. Intensive agriculture, massive deforestation and other land use contribute an estimated 23% of total anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, while climate events increasingly threaten food production and especially the most vulnerable - small-scale food producers, family farmers, peasants, indigenous peoples, local communities. In most parts of the world, water resources are increasingly under stress, and water quality in surface and</p>	Senegal

	groundwater sources are deteriorating globally, with intensive, unsustainable agriculture playing a key role in these trends. Water stress is one of the most important factors leading to conflicts in various parts of the world where it decreases the productive capacities of ecosystems and by way of as a result, the resilience of the populations whose land is the victims, while increasing tensions between communities that share this resource. Over 1.3 billion people rely on degrading agricultural land, and globally, 33% of soil is moderately to highly degraded due to erosion, nutrient depletion, acidification, salinization, compaction and chemical pollution, born from the use of pesticides and fertilizers chemical. (...)	
3	Unsustainable Improving the sustainability of agriculture and food systems are dramatically increasing pressure on natural resources is necessary to reduce their environmental impact. Agricultural expansion leads to land use change, which is one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss worldwide (...) COMMENT on footnote n13: A different reference is needed - this reference states the number (33%) but without indication of how it was determined. Erosion, nutrient depletion, acidification are also normal processes that occur over millions of years of soil formation (eg the red Oxisol soils of the tropics) - the reference here needs to be for human impact, but the citation is unclear.	USA
3	COMMENT: welcomed acknowledgment of the interrelated nature of the SDGs. Suggestion in para 3) to include reference also to health-related targets from SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing) and SDG 5 (Gender), in particular in relation to target 5a, 5b and 5c	IDLO
4	COMMENT: Improvement in recognizing the centrality of human rights in any framework underpinning a sustainable food system, in particular for their promotion through different entry points within the preamble of the document and the mention of international legal frameworks including UNDROP, UNDRIP, as well as Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security. However, the clear mention of women’s rights, and the recognition of the collective rights of indigenous peoples in self-determining themselves through practicing agroecology are still missing. The draft must also clearly mention agricultural workers’ rights especially after the COVID19 has shown how the rights of these essential workers’ have been violated in the name of productivity and profit at the expense of theirs and public health. We want to reiterate that if the rights of the most affected are not met, we won’t have transformation of food systems, and only a food system anchored to the Right to food framework will allow us to achieve the SDG goal of eradicating hunger. In this sense, a specific reference to right to food and nutrition security should be included in the preamble itself.	CSM
4	Extreme poverty overwhelmingly affects rural populations. The majority of wage workers, the totality of contributing family workers, and more than 80 percent of self-employed workers in agriculture and rural sectors are informal, which implies high vulnerability and exposure to direct and indirect effects of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic with its adverse impacts on earnings, social protection and working conditions. Peasants and other people working in rural areas are discriminated against and their human rights are violated, in particular through expropriation of land, forced evictions and displacement. The majority of them (numbering 2 billion people) depend on smallholder farming and Family farmers, and especially smallholders produce about 80 per cent of the food consumed in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa for example. Appropriate but public policies and markets generally continue to ignore are needed to duly take into account their needs, to tackle . These realities point to imbalances of power in some countries using in	EU

	agriculture and food systems, as well as failing governance and to ensure e emphasize the importance of leaving no one behind, by respecting human rights and empowering the most vulnerable.	
4	COMMENT: this para should be reformulated as all peasants in all countries, and all people living in rural countries are discriminated and their human rights are violated, it is not correct	Russia
4	Extreme poverty overwhelmingly affects rural populations, in suburbs and peri-urban areas . The majority of wage workers (...) (...) by respecting human rights and empowering the most vulnerable, through policies and ambitious investments in their favor .	Senegal
4	Extreme poverty overwhelmingly disproportionately affects rural populations. ¹⁵ The majority of wage workers, the totality of contributing family workers, and more than 80 percent of self-employed workers in agriculture and rural sectors are informal, which implies adverse impacts on earnings, social protection and working conditions may lack the same protection as formal workers. ¹⁶ Discrimination and human rights violations, in particular through land expropriation, forced evictions and displacement are serious problems for peasants and other people working in rural areas. Peasants and other people working in rural areas are discriminated against and their human rights are violated, in particular through expropriation of land, forced evictions and displacement. ¹⁷ The majority of them (numbering 2 billion people) depend on smallholder farming and in some regions produce a disproportionately percentage of the food consumed about 80 per cent of the food consumed in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, but yet public policies and markets generally continue to ignore do not adequately address their needs. ¹⁸ These realities point to societal power imbalances of power in affecting agriculture and food systems, and emphasize the importance of leaving no one behind, by respecting human rights and empowering the most vulnerable.	USA
4	COMMENT: Paragraph 4: together with peasants and other people being affected by violation of human rights, it is suggested to explicitly mention indigenous peoples who are among the rural people and land and environment defenders who are experiencing their rights to land, territories and resources being violated.	IFAD
4	COMMENT: IDLO recommends amending as follows: “These realities point to imbalances of power in agriculture and food systems, and emphasize the importance of leaving no one behind, by respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights and empowering the most vulnerable.” COMMENT: explore in more detail the question of land rights in Paragraph 4, after “generally continue to ignore their needs“. Most community land is held under traditional and customary tenure systems, which in many countries are not recognized or adequately protected by national laws. This means that there may be no formal, legal avenue for indigenous peoples and local communities, especially women, to obtain ownership of their lands.	IDLO
4	(...) The majority of them (numbering 2 billion people) depend on smallholder farming. and produce about 80 per cent of the food consumed in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, but public policies and markets further need to emphasise generally continue to ignore their needs. ¹⁸ These realities point to imbalances of power in agriculture and food systems, and emphasize the importance of leaving no one behind, by respecting human rights and empowering the most vulnerable	PSM
5	(...) While the virus itself does not distinguish between different people, the impacts have been very unequal because of socio-economic, cultural and geographical contexts at national and global levels.	Argentina

	<p>(...) It has shown that agriculture and food systems are embedded in wider environmental and human-made systems (such as economies, ecosystems and landscapes) and that they impact these systems, and are strongly impacted by them.</p> <p>COMMENT: In paragraph 5, when referring to “radical change”, it should be specified what is considered radical change, and in any case the magnitude, scope or in what way this change will be measured</p>	
5	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic is an emerging challenge for human health, economic prosperity and food security and nutrition and its impacts are still unfolding. While the virus itself does not distinguish between different people, the impacts have been very unequal because of socio-economic contexts at national and global levels. Even at this early stage, many are highlighting the importance of resilient, sustainable and local food systems as a key lesson. The agriculture sectors have proved themselves to be relatively resilient compared to other economic sectors, such as services and industry—nevertheless, The pandemic has exposed some of the risks, fragilities (...). Lastly, it has underlined that now more than ever, there is an urgent need for radical change and innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems</p>	EU
5	<p>COMMENT: “radical change” last sentence) SUBSTITUTE FOR: "transformation".</p> <p>It is an international consensus that food systems require changes to meet the sustainable development goals established for 2030. Nevertheless, the word "transformation" should be preferred to "radical changes" as the latter disregards sustainable practices already in place in some food systems.</p> <p>Food systems must be adapted, enhanced and improved towards sustainability. The presumption of the need for a "radical change" would prevent good practices already in place to be considered as drivers to the change needed.</p>	Brasil
5	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic is an emerging a tremendous challenge for human health, economic prosperity and food security and nutrition and its impacts are still unfolding. While the virus itself does not distinguish between different people, the impacts have been very unequal because of socio-economic contexts at national and global levels.¹⁹ Even at this early stage, many are highlighting the importance of resilience as a key lesson. In many countries, the agriculture sectors has ve proved them itself to be relatively resilient compared to other economic sectors, such as services and industry. — Nevertheless, the pandemic has exposed some of the risks, fragilities, and inequalities, and strengths (but also some of the strengths) characterizing agriculture and food systems. It has highlighted the urgent need to integrate sustainability in its three dimensions throughout agriculture and food systems – alongside the potentially massive costs of not doing so. It has shown that agriculture and food systems are embedded in wider environmental and human-made and influenced systems (such as economies and landscapes). and that they impact these systems, and are strongly impacted by them. Lastly, it has underlined underscored that now more than ever, there is an urgent need for radical change and that innovative approaches are urgently needed to further strengthen for sustainable agriculture and food systems</p>	USA
5	<p>(...) the pandemic has exposed some of the risks, fragilities and inequalities, (but also some of the strengths, e.g. national and international supply chains,) characterizing agriculture and food systems. (...) Lastly, it has underlined that now more than ever, there is a urgent need for profound radical change and innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems.</p>	PSM

5	COMMENT: "...The agriculture sectors have proved themselves to be relatively resilient compared to other economic sectors, such as services and industry [during the pandemic]..." – it would be good to mention why this was the case. Also, haven't the spike in food prices – reported in some studies – and the difficulties in accessing markets during the pandemic led to any substantial impact on the agriculture sectors?	WFP
6	The challenges faced by food systems are highly complex and context-specific and unpredictable. Consequently, holistic and innovative approaches to addressing food system challenges have been gaining the interest of many stakeholders over the past several years. This interest 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 published in July 2019, Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition, which provides the basis for these policy recommendations. Agroecological approaches were highlighted in the CFS request to the HLPE, and are increasingly prominent in debates around sustainable agriculture and food systems because of their holistic approach and emphasis on equity. As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture and food systems points to the critical importance of resilience, Because of impacts from COVID-19 and other possible pandemics, as well as other important environmental and climate effects, interest in innovative approaches that strengthen resilience is growing, particularly in agroecological approaches.	EU
6	COMMENT: it is stated that the report of the HLPE provided the basis for these policy recommendations and, additionally, some of the contents of said report are cited throughout the draft. Given the objections that said report had on the part of the Members, due to its biases, the partiality their analyzes and diagnoses and the lack of adequate bibliographic support, would have been expected to expand the documentary support base and integrate the contributions of the Members as input for the preparation of the policy document. The statement that the document is based on a single input that was severely criticized, puts in questioned the strength and soundness of this draft; - reference to "other innovative approaches" should be included in a balanced manner throughout the document, as it is an integral part of the mandate given by the Committee to the HLPE. Finally, and with reference to the emphasis posed on Covid-19's impact on "resilience", Argentina prefers the use of the term "sustainability". That is, in the understanding that the concept of sustainability encompasses in all three dimensions of sustainable development, which have all been affected by the impacts of the pandemic.	Argentina
6	The challenges facing food systems are extremely complex (...) (...) (HLPE) to develop the report, Agroecological and Other Sustainable Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition; (...) interest in sustainable innovative approaches that strengthen resilience is growing, particularly in agroecological approaches.	Senegal
6	COMMENT: proposed to add the reference to the UN Policy brief: the impact of COVID19 on FSN (June 2020) and other relevant document of CFS	Thailand
6	The challenges faced by food systems face are highly complex, context-specific and often unpredictable. (...) While there is no consensus definition for the term "agroecology," ecologists and agronomists have long understood the importance of integrated, holistic approaches to sustainable agriculture and food systems. Agroecological approaches were highlighted in the CFS request to the HLPE, and are increasingly prominent in debates around sustainable agriculture and food systems because of their holistic	USA

	approach and emphasis on equity. As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture and food systems points to the critical importance of resilience, interest in innovative approaches that strengthen resilience is growing, particularly in agroecological approaches.	
6	COMMENT: Paragraph 6: “As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture and food systems points to the critical importance of resilience, interest in innovative approaches that strengthen resilience is growing, particularly in agroecological approaches”. The COVID-19 crisis has for sure re-enforced the need for resilience. However, a far bigger push for strengthening the resilience of farming and food systems, with particular emphasis on the resilience capacities of small-scale producers and other vulnerable families, comes from the accelerating impacts from climate change and shocks. Climate change should therefore mentioned there as a major challenge faced by food systems and deserves a specific paragraph.	IFAD
6	(...) Agroecological approaches were included highlighted together with other innovative approaches in the CFS request to the HLPE, and are all increasingly prominent in debates around sustainable agriculture and food systems because of their holistic approach and emphasis on equity. As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture and food systems points to the critical importance of resilience, interest in innovative approaches that strengthen resilience is growing, particularly in agroecological approaches COMMENT: Please quote and reference the full CFS 2017 decision on the workstream that reflect the CFS request to address both the need for balance and examination of trade-offs of all approaches. “The HLPE is invited to analyze and provide evidence on the different approaches which could help CFS stakeholders develop a common understanding, and consider the tradeoffs that will need to be made by policy-makers, farmers and other stakeholders when considering the adoption of different approaches”. (CFS 2017/44/8 Rev.1, paragraph 57).	PSM
7	(...) Such frameworks must consider the environmental, social and economic as well as health externalities , both positive and negative, of agriculture and food systems in relation to not only how food is produced but also how much is consumed and how it is processed. COMMENT : Reference could be made to the SOFI 2020 Report (http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/online/ca9692en.html#chapter-executive_summary) which, for the first time, presents and quantifies some of the externalities, the so-called "hidden costs" related to impacts of food systems, namely on public health expenditure and the costs related to GHG emission	EU
7	(...) It underlines the importance of developing implementing comprehensive monitoring and assessment frameworks for agriculture and food systems, which include positive and negative externalities, to establish a baseline and monitor progress. Such frameworks must consider the environmental externalities, both positive and negative trade-offs, and synergies , of agriculture and food systems in relation to not only how food is produced but also how much is consumed, which foods are consumed , and how they are it is processed, transported and sold. Assessments can support the process of identifying considering the most beneficial and cost-effective appropriate agroecological and other innovative approaches within a given context	USA
7	COMMENT: Paragraph 7 addresses the need of contributing to sustainable agriculture through transition pathways towards the transformation of food systems. In this regard, it is important to note that the issue of the transformation of food systems has been	Argentina

	widely discussed at the 164th Session of the Council, during which Members reaffirmed the consensus reached at the 128th session of the Program Committee and “recalled that transformation of food systems should be encouraged in a coherent manner, as appropriate and according to, and dependent on, national contexts and capacities”. (paragraph 15.k of the 164th Council Report). Therefore, although the Policy Recommendations draft was prepared on the basis of the Report elaborated by the HLPE in July 2019, the document should consider discussions that have taken place after the publication of the relevant HLPE report, as well as the agreements reached by Members.	
7	COMMENT: Paragraph 7: “The HLPE report considers that 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 towards the transformation of food systems”. This sentence, as formulated, sounds tautological. It is suggested that the sentence stops at “context-appropriate transition pathways”.	IFAD
7	(...) These frameworks must integrate the environmental externalities, both positive and negative, of agricultural and food systems which concern not only the modes of production but also the quantities and qualities consumed and the methods of processing, transport and sale. Assessments can help determine which ecological agroecological approaches and other innovative approaches most suited to a given context.	Senegal
8	COMMENT: With regard to paragraph 8, during the convergence process the principles that “shape these transitions” had already been objected, highlighting the lack of meaning and scope of, for example, “regenerative agriculture” and “synergies” (clarifying in this sense that not all synergy is positive). On the other hand, in the GANESAN report the terms "empowerment" and above all "participation" are linked to the concept of "agency", whose use and incorporation in the report and subsequent convergence process had been questioned	Argentina
8	(...) When these principles are respected, they should lead to desired outcomes – or system properties – such as resilience. Key among these principles is also the Right to Food statement, which is fundamental and can guide efforts to achieve food security and nutrition for all.	EU
8	COMMENT: Reference to the 13 agroecological principles (HLPE Report Table 1). Para 8 as only reference in that context is rather confusing	Switz
8	COMMENT: proposed deletion of this paragraph. Definitions are unclear from the HLPE report and are not defined elsewhere. The description in the HLPE report differs from that provided in paragraph 8. The HLPE Report states that “The comprehensive set was developed by collating principles from across the different innovative approaches (Table A, Appendix 1) and then combining them where appropriate to develop a nonrepetitive consolidated set.” This is fundamentally different from a set of shared principles. Nothing in the report suggests that all innovative approaches need to adopt or advocate for all these principles. This also raises the question of shared by whom? policymakers, farmers, consumers? Additionally, the economic pillar of sustainability seems to be barely represented in these principles, which suggest that they do not adequately reflect the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainability. Finally, the paragraph can be deleted without impacting the rest of the document.	USA

8	COMMENT: The “shared principles” (from the HLPE) appear to focus overwhelmingly on the supply side of the food system. A sustainable system is one where supply and demand are in balance, but there is little reference to the demand side in the principles. A principle on sustainable diets could be added which is also referred to in the policy recommendations 1 – g, h and i.	IFAD
8	(...) a) regenerative production; b) farmer livelihoods c) recycling and efficiency; d) animal health; de) synergy; e) diversity; f) integration (...) COMMENT on livelihoods: Family farm livelihoods is not just ‘economics’, it is the quality of life for family farms that keep them out of poverty	PSM
9	The last 50 years has seen a radical transformation can be characterized by changes of food and agricultural production systems, driven by globalization, trade liberalization, demography , urbanization, partial increase in incomes and changes in lifestyles. As highlighted by the HLPE report, it is well established that innovation has been a major engine for profound change in agriculture and food systems over the last century. Innovation – which can be technological, social and institutional – is fundamental to bringing about necessary changes of agriculture and food systems because it encapsulates how people will do things differently in the future than they have in the past. It is noteworthy that innovations in agriculture and food systems are distinct from those in many other sectors, because ecological relationships and social interactions have a central role. While some technological innovations have been characterized by marked disagreement, this is generally not related to the technologies themselves but to how they are controlled, accessed and used.	EU
9	The last 50 years has ve seen a radical transformation of food and agricultural production systems, driven by science, data-driven decision making , globalization, trade liberalization, urbanization, increase in incomes and changes in lifestyles. 23 As highlighted in by the HLPE report, it is well established that innovation has been a major engine for of profound change in agriculture and food systems over the last century. Innovation – which can be technological, social and institutional – is fundamental to bringing about necessary changes of agriculture and food systems because it encapsulates how people will do things differently in the future than they have in the past. It is noteworthy that innovations in agriculture and food systems are distinct from those in many other sectors, because ecological relationships and social interactions have a central role. While some technological innovations have been characterized by marked disagreement, this is generally not related to the technologies themselves but to how they are controlled, accessed and used.	USA
9	COMMENT: it is suggested to add a reference to changes in consumption, so that it reads: “In the last 50 years there has been a radical transformation of the food and agricultural production systems, driven by the globalization, trade liberalization, urbanization, increased income and changes in lifestyle and consumption ”.	Argentina
9	COMMENT: Paragraphs 9 and 13: IDLO recommends that while fully acknowledging the role of technology and digitalization in promoting food security and nutrition, attention should also be given to digital inequalities, especially inequalities in access to technology and digital services. Here the document may call on governments to adopt legal and policy measures to ensure equal access. It may also call on IGOs to provide assistance for capacity building in this area	IDLO
9	COMMENT: “It is noteworthy that innovations in agriculture and food systems are distinct from those in many other sectors because ecological relationships and social interactions have a central role.” All innovation is deeply embedded in its social and ecological	IFAD

	milieu. It is suggested that this sentence is reformulated to indicate that ecological relationships and social interactions have, to some extent, a more central role in agriculture / food systems.	
9	(...) While some technological innovations have been characterized by marked disagreement, this is generally not related to the technologies themselves but to how they are controlled, accessed and used. These trade-offs require further research and analysis.	PSM
10	Innovative approaches look beyond single technological innovations to a well-articulated overall set of principles, practices and methods set within an overarching philosophy. An innovative approach gives rise to myriad technologies and practices. The HLPE report identified main directions of agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems and analyzed the following agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems: agroecology, organic agriculture, agroforestry, permaculture, food sovereignty, sustainable intensification, climate-sensitive smart and -resilient agriculture, nutrition sensitive agriculture, and sustainable food value chains. These analyzed innovative approaches range are considered to lie along a continuum – from those that place more emphasis on holistic solutions, to rights-based approaches and to those that focus on a single outcome, measured quantitatively, often productivity per unit of resource (e.g. land, water)." COMMENT: We would suggest that the cited list of approaches remain consistent here with the HLPE report (Table 4 or Appendix A1).	EU
10	COMMENT: With regard to paragraph 10, it is noted that the other innovative approaches were poorly developed in the HLPE report, so it is not possible to determine the scope of the approaches mentioned there.	Argentina
10	COMMENT: The document includes reference to “other innovations”. In this regard I wish to underline the need for assessing all kinds of innovations against the criteria of sustainability. In addition, I think it requires clarification that digitalisation, precision agriculture, biotechnology, drones, smart phone applications and many other innovations are not approaches. These are methods, technics or practices, which (if sustainable) are widely used and very well fit in the approach of agroecology (and other sustainable approaches). We suggest to all stakeholders to check the related literature	Hungary
10	Innovative approaches look beyond single technological innovations to a well-articulated overall set of principles, practices and methods set within an overarching philosophy. An innovative approach gives rise to myriad technologies and practices. Innovative approaches are a set of practices, technologies, and/or methods set intended to foster transitions towards more sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition by meeting the demands of food system actors while achieving desirable environmental, economic, and social outcomes. Innovative approaches are non-exclusive and may overlap in methods, concepts, practices, and techniques. The HLPE report identified and analyzed the following agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems: agroecology²⁴, organic agriculture, agroforestry, permaculture, food sovereignty, sustainable intensification, climate smart agriculture, nutrition sensitive agriculture, and sustainable value chains. These innovative approaches are considered to lie along a continuum – from those that place more emphasis on holistic solutions to those that focus on a single outcome, measured quantitatively, often productivity per unit of resource (e.g. land, water).	USA

	<p>COMMENT: This list here unacceptably omits many other forms of innovative approaches. If a list is required the list in the Zero Draft is preferable as it encompass a broader range of possible approaches.</p> <p>COMMENT: Language here casts the situation as a static state suggesting that these approaches are separate discrete programs that cannot be combined or further innovated upon. Text is also not consistent with FAO Resolution 7/2019 “Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO” (C 2019/Rep D1 Appendix D), which Requests FAO to Continue exploring different sustainable agricultural approaches with the view to maximizing synergies and complementarities;</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>Innovative approaches look beyond single technological innovations to a well-articulated overall set of principles, practices and methods set within an evolving structure of policy drivers and considerations overarching philosophy. An innovative approach gives rise to myriad technologies and practices. The HLPE report identified and analyzed the following agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems: agroecology²⁴, organic agriculture, agroforestry, permaculture, food sovereignty, sustainable intensification, climate smart agriculture, nutrition sensitive agriculture, and sustainable value chains. These innovative approaches coexist alongside all other approaches and include are considered to lie along a continuum – from those that place more emphasis on holistic solutions to those that focus on a single outcome, measured quantitatively, often productivity per unit of resource (e.g. land, water). No approach should be precluded until it has been assessed.</p> <p>COMMENT: Agroecology and innovative approaches are not on a continuum. Each approach is context and situation specific and sustainability will require multiple innovative approaches over space and time to achieve balance among healthy ecosystems, economic and social well-being (the definition of sustainability).</p> <p>-The goal of all approaches used should be balance rather than prioritization of any one approach over another as the focus should be on the sustainability performance of the farm. The farmer makes the choice as to what approach or technique he/she uses as long as the farmer delivers the social, environmental and economic sustainability performance society aims for. If farmers can’t make a living, they will not produce the food necessary to provide food security for themselves or society.</p>	<p>PSM</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>COMMENT: In relation to paragraphs 11, 12 and 14, the current drafting appears to convey a negative view on investments in innovative approaches other than agroecology, on the grounds that they could potentially cause adverse impact on the social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, while generating favorable results in economic terms. It is important to recall that assessments on sustainable development should consider all its three dimensions in an integrated and balance manner.</p>	<p>Argentina</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>As further highlighted by the HLPE report, policy contexts shape the behavior of agriculture and food system actors with regard to agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. Policies in most countries are guided by the drive to increase production levels and revenues, rather than by taking a holistic approach that also prioritizes sustainability and equity concerns. They favour a model of agriculture and food systems in which environmental, social and economic externalities are not properly considered or factored into costs and decision-making</p>	<p>EU</p>

11	<p>Policies in most countries are guided by the drive to increase production levels and revenues, rather than by taking a holistic approach that also prioritizes sustainability, quality and equity concerns. (...)</p> <p>(...) Meanwhile agroecological approaches, which nevertheless give promising results, tend to be under-researched worldwide and investment has been severely limited when compared to other innovative approaches sustainable or unsustainable.</p>	Senegal
11	<p>COMMENT: In this draft, we notice the well balance between the agroecological and other innovative approaches. Paragraphs 11 and 12, in particular, provide sufficient background on the use of agroecology and innovative in the transformation towards sustainable food systems.</p>	Thailand
11	<p>COMMENT: Original paragraph is problematic as it creates an extreme caricature of agriculture not supported by the HLPE report or by any evidence. Propose to delete this para and replace it with the alternative below.</p> <p>Proposed Alternative (11): As further highlighted by the HLPE report, public policy shapes the decisions of agriculture and food system actors with regard to investment and research into agroecological and other innovative approaches. Improvement 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 within and among the economic, social and environmental spheres, assessing the state of the sustainability of food systems and agriculture and identifying key issues, their causes and drivers. All of this must recognize the leading and critical role of country-led actions and priorities in order for genuine sustainability to be achieved.</p>	USA
11	<p>COMMENT: Many governments around the world actively strive for a wide spectrum of social, environmental and economic sustainability goals in developing agricultural, livestock and fisheries policies. Furthermore, both production levels and revenue are crucial for farmers as they develop sustainable approaches;</p> <p>COMMENT: <i>“research funding for unsustainable practices tend to lock agriculture and food systems into unsustainable pathways”</i> The evidence for this statement is needed.</p> <p>COMMENT: <i>“tend to be under-researched”</i>: This statement needs further elaboration and referencing. If this refers to the ‘Money Flows’ report by Biovision, IPES-Food and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), then reference is needed to allow for further analysis and discussion of that report, in particular the criteria used to define and assess the levels of research. What is missing from this paragraph is a broader assessment of the need for further investment in sustainable agriculture by both public and private sector institutions.</p>	PSM
12	<p>COMMENT: In paragraph 12, the following sentence: <i>“Many technological innovations – despite have some positive effects when evaluated with a single criterion - they have generated important negative externalities ”</i>, reflects unclear contents that are not accompanied by bibliographic support.</p> <p>A more balanced approach should therefore ensure the inclusion of all innovative approaches that encourage sustainable food systems and contribute to food security and nutrition.</p>	Argentina

<p>12</p>	<p>Developing more appropriate policies requires understanding of the diverse impacts of innovative approaches and specific innovations. Many technological innovations – despite having some positive impacts when assessed on single criteria – have may generated significant negative externalities. Thus going forward innovation in agriculture and food systems must address major social, economic and environmental challenges simultaneously by being scrutinized against the three criteria of sustainability.</p> <p>Proposed 12 bis: Improved efficiency reduces greenhouse gas emissions per unit of product and increase farmers’ income. As recognised by the FAO, better animal welfare can contribute to increased reproductive efficiency of livestock and hence to the mitigation of climate change. A high Animal Health status is not only a precondition for any welfare considerations but also an important aspect in preventing zoonotic diseases."</p>	<p>EU</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Developing more appropriate policies that support sustainable food systems requires understanding of the impacts of innovative approaches and specific innovations. Many technological innovations – despite having some positive impacts when assessed on single criteria – have generated significant negative externalities and tradeoffs. Thus going forward innovation in agriculture and food systems must address major social, economic, and environmental challenges simultaneously by being scrutinized against the criteria of sustainability.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclear as what is meant by more appropriate policies; - First sentence of the para: Request reference for this statement; - On ‘tradeoffs’ : not every tradeoff is an externality 	<p>USA</p>
<p>12</p>	<p><i>... “Many technological innovations – despite having some positive impacts when assessed on single criteria – have generated significant negative externalities”</i>. It is suggested to provide an example of these negative externalities (e.g. decrease in pollinators, soil and water pollution and health impacts from pesticides, decreasing nutrient content in some high yielding crop varieties, decreasing soil health and soil organic carbon stocks over time, increased dependence on external inputs, high degrees of market concentration). <i>“...Thus going forward innovation in agriculture and food systems must address major social and environmental challenges simultaneously by being scrutinized against the criteria of sustainability.”</i> Suggest to add: ...and its ability to deliver diversified food accessible and affordable for all.</p>	<p>IFAD</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>COMMENT:</p> <p>-on <i>‘significant negative externalities’</i>: While the HLPE Report was tasked by CFS Plenary to “consider the trade-offs ...when considering the adoption of different approaches” there are many references to “negative externalities” in Draft One with no additional analysis and no clear discussion of a consistent framework for identifying and quantifying these. Therefore caution should be applied in the assessment and potential over-weighting of negative externalities in any policy approaches if excluding specific practices results in reducing food security, the implementation of sustainable approaches and the livelihood of farm families.;</p> <p>-On <i>“sustainability”</i>: There are many reasons why certain innovations are not successful even though they look promising in experimental designs or small-scale use in practice. Policy recommendations should be proven and scalable.</p>	<p>PSM</p>

13	(...) At the same time, concerns about access, benefit sharing –including of those arising from commercial use– , capacity-building, leveling the playing field, and appropriate safeguards regarding data privacy, access (...)	Argentina
13	Today a powerful emerging issue, which is relevant to all innovative approaches, is digitalization. Digital technologies are dramatically radically re-shaping agriculture and food systems. Digitalization has the potential to play an increasingly important role in achieving global food security and improving livelihoods, especially in rural areas. It provides a new platform for all economic activities and impacts on multiple aspects of agriculture and food systems, including access to information, markets and knowledge, and eliminate or reduce some of the currently existing technical, legislative, economic and educational barriers. Therefore, digitalization can support smallholders in improving their resource management and competitiveness, creating more appealing jobs in rural areas and preventing the migration of rural youth to cities. At the same time, concerns about access, capacity-building, leveling the playing field, digital divide between rural-urban areas , and appropriate safeguards regarding data privacy, access, control and ownership signal the need to consider possible risks to food security and nutrition, which could be adressed by a regulatory policy framework to create a safe and level playing field for the sector.	EU
13	(...)At the same time, concerns about access, capacity-building, leveling the playing field equity , and appropriate safeguards regarding data privacy, access, control and ownership signal the need to consider possible risks to food security and nutrition.	USA
	COMMENT: The last sentence is a bit cryptically and it would require some explanation. It could be useful to further elaborate on which are the risks that technology may pose for food security and nutrition in this context.	IFAD
14	The aim of the following policy recommendations is to assist Members and stakeholders in strengthening agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. Sustainable agriculture and food systems are resilient, equitable, diversified, protect biodiversity and support its conservation , climate change adaptation and mitigation, protect and support biodiversity , promote healthy ecosystems and protect natural resources, provide an adequate share of income within the value chain, provide sustainable and healthy diets, which also include adequate incomes for farmers, and respect human rights – for current and future generations ...	EU
	COMMENT: in this para, the definition of ‘sustainable food systems’ should be reformulated in line with the VGFsyN (para 21)	Russia
14	The aim of the following policy recommendations is to assist Members and stakeholders to promote and encourage the use and large-scale implementation of agroecological principles and strengthen others innovative sustainable approaches similar to agroecology, with a view to transforming sustainable agricultural and food systems that improve food security and nutrition. -Add the following at the end of para 14: The present recommendations recognize and underline the fundamental character of agroecology among all the innovative approaches for agricultural and sustainable food systems.	Senegal
14	The aim of the following policy recommendations is to assist Members and stakeholders in strengthening the contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches to achieving more for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. Sustainable agriculture and food systems are resilient, equitable, diversified, support climate change adaptation and mitigation, provide healthy, safe and affordable diets, decent livelihoods for farmers, and other food system workers , and respect human rights – for current and future generations. The FAO Conference considered the further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in 2019. 26 As the HLPE Report states, there is no “one-size-fits-all”	USA

	<p>solution to realizing the transformation of food systems globally required to achieve food security and nutrition (FSN). It will require supporting a diversity of transitions from different starting points, along different pathways, adapted to the local conditions and challenges faced in different places by different people. Since then, the HLPE report has enhanced understanding of the evidence base, showing that while there are overlaps among some innovative approaches, not all innovative approaches contribute to sustainable agriculture and food systems in the same way</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More sustainable agriculture and food systems are the goal. Innovative approaches are a means to achieving it. - The original language in the last sentence is awkward and raises more questions than it answers. Propose alternative reference from the HLPE Report that better fits the rest of the paragraph 	
<p>14</p>	<p>COMMENT: The fact that not all the approaches contribute to sustainability, slightly mentioned in p.4, points 11 - 14, should come out much stronger to point Governments towards the clear direction to which the mentioned transformational change should actually happen. The continued use of sustainable agriculture without qualifying what actually is, contributes to the confusion around multiple approaches that are not sustainable at all. Therefore, the recommendations should help governments to identify what sustainable agriculture should look like by anchoring to the 10 agroecology elements/principles as bedrock/reference for any "sustainable agriculture model"</p>	<p>CSM</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>(...) Sustainable agriculture and food systems are resilient, equitable, diversified, support climate change adaptation and mitigation, provide rural livelihoods, provide healthy diets and respect human rights – for current and future generations. The FAO Conference considered the further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in 2019. 26 Since then, the HLPE report has enhanced understanding of the evidence base, showing that while there are overlaps among some innovative approaches, these not all innovative approaches may contribute to sustainable agriculture and food systems in the different same ways, according to the specific context of their use.</p>	<p>PSM</p>
	<p>COMMENT: para 14, page 4: "...Sustainable agriculture and food systems are resilient, equitable, diversified, support climate change adaptation and mitigation, provide healthy diets and respect human rights – for current and future generations" – we would suggest including further reference on how climate change adaptation and mitigation can be supported in the specific activities</p>	<p>WFP</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>In working towards this aim, these policy recommendations will build on, and contribute to the Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, relevant existing instruments of the CFS, including to the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFsYN), the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) and all relevant existing instruments (guidelines, principles, policy recommendations). Moreover, the policy recommendations build on, and contribute to other global human rights instruments, such as the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and 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 recommendations aim to support the achievement of the goals of the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNDF), the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), the upcoming UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration,</p>	<p>EU</p>

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	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, and to contribute to the UN Food Systems Summit. The policy recommendations pay particular attention to the right to food and the promotion of family farming, in particular smallholders, small-scale as well as other forms of food production, ...	
15	(...) such as the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP). These recommendations aim to support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the goals of the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNDF), the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)...	Argentina
15	COMMENT: these policy recommendations are not human rights instruments	Russia
15	(...) equity, poverty alleviation, employment and sustainable management of natural resources, and require specific policies to support them, designed and implemented at the local level and supported globally.	Senegal

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recom.	Text proposals/comments by stakeholders	source
General comments	<p>COMMENT: Overall, the recommendations should be improved to strengthen topics on: a) specific local legislation, b) education in the field, c) technical assistance and research consistent with agroecology and with their own resources, d) agroecological-based urban agriculture and e) markets; taking into account that many agencies that encourage sustainable agriculture and access to land are being phased out due to state reforms with an economic and fiscal bias.</p> <p>- In several recommendations, several actors (states, private sector, research, food producers' organizations, CSOs etc.) are thrown together, and this is a kind of multi-stakeholderism that does not clearly speak about public policies and falls short of ensuring accountability by duty holders to the rights holders. As many recommendations refer to public policies (except for awareness raising), they should therefore be directed to States including the emphasis on public research. In this sense, the recommendations should reaffirm the role of States as primary administrators, financers, researchers and planners regarding agricultural innovations. While we recognize the systematic mention of small and medium sized enterprises in the recommendations targeting private sectors, we believe that the role of public services for an effective transformation of agricultural and food systems should be push forward more clearly with the recommendations systematically differentiating states and public services from non-state actors</p>	CSM
General comments	<p>COMMENT on the policy recommendations in general: It would be fundamental for the text to state the non-binding and voluntary nature of these policy recommendations.</p> <p>The new paragraph could be included in a similar phrasing proposed for the VGFSyN:</p> <p>"28. The VGFSyN are non-binding and should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under relevant national and international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and other agreed international human rights instruments, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable international and regional instruments. CFS guidance should build upon and integrate existing instruments and frameworks for action adopted in the context of the UN system, guidance, and recommendations endorsed by Member States."</p>	Brazil
General comments	<p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>-The size of Draft One, including the extensive preamble, followed by the policy recommendations is far too long for being user-friendly and implementable. Compared to HLPE report the set of recommendations has increased in size without obvious added value in terms of 1) clarity and feasibility for the potential users of the recommendations and 2) impact. These policy recommendations will never allow to achieve the much needed transformation of the current food system towards sustainability and the SDGs;</p> <p>- A human rights based approach and especially the Right to Food should become more prominent throughout the document. The role of small-scale food producers as drivers of innovation for centuries should be better highlighted in the context of innovation</p>	Switz

1 title	Lay Strengthen the policy foundations for agroecological and other innovative approaches to contribute to globally balanced sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition	EU
1 title	Lay the policy foundations for agroecological and other innovative approaches to contribute to more -sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. COMMENT: Unnecessary text as it is already implied by sustainable food systems	USA
Subtitle 1	States Governments (and regional and local authorities, as appropriate) in consultation with intergovernmental organizations, producer organizations, the private sector (including small and medium as well as larger sized enterprises) and civil society, are invited to:	EU
Subtitle 1	States (and regional and local authorities), subject to their national regulations and as appropriate) in consultation with inter-governmental organizations, producer organizations, the private sector (including micro small and medium sized enterprises) and civil society, are invited to:	Argentina
Subtitle 1	States (and regional and local authorities, as appropriate), in consultation with intergovernmental organizations, producer organizations, the private sector (including small and medium-sized enterprises), civil society, including representatives of local communities, peasant associations and indigenous peoples are invited to:	Senegal
Subtitle 1	COMMENT: In several recommendations, several actors (states, private sector, research, food producers' organizations, CSOs etc.) are thrown together. This leads to a confusion of responsibilities of specific actors, which are not explicitly mentioned. Several recommendations therefore fall short of ensuring accountability by duty holders to the rights holders;	Switz
Subtitle 2	Recognizing the need for context-appropriate pathways to move towards more sustainable agriculture and food systems:	USA
1 a)	Undertake comprehensive assessments of the sustainability of their agriculture and food systems (see Recommendation 2), paying due attention to all positive and negative environmental, economic and social as well as health externalities, as the first step to developing context-appropriate transition pathways; Undertake comprehensive assessments of the sustainability of their agriculture and food systems (see Recommendation 2), paying due attention to all positive and negative environmental and social externalities, as the first step to developing context-appropriate transition pathways;	EU
1 a)	(...)paying due attention to all positive and negative environmental, economic and social externalities (...)	Argentina
1 a)	Comment: Secondly, and regarding point a) and the call to consider negative and positive social and environmental externalities in assessments on the sustainability of food systems, Argentina would like to stress that SDG 2.4 calls for ensuring sustainable production systems, a concept that encompasses the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) in a balanced way. Hence, the importance of also considering the economic dimension in any analysis on sustainability is highlighted. Economic aspects should not be left aside, especially not in the context of a comprehensive evaluation of the sustainability of agriculture.	Senegal
1 a)	Comment: We emphasize the need to link and make reference with the 13 agroecological principles of HLPE and the 10 elements of agroecology of FAO which should be addressed in some recommendation such as Recommendation 1.	Thailand

1 a)	Undertake comprehensive assessments of the sustainability of their agriculture and food systems (see Recommendation 2), paying due attention to all positive and negative environmental and social externalities-externalities, tradeoffs, and synergies , as the first step to developing context-appropriate transition pathways; COMMENT: Should consider all tradeoffs and synergies, not just externalities.	USA
1 a)	Comment: Suggest the assessment is conducted in a participatory manner, hence suggest to add the word “participatory” before assessment. Suggest also to paying attention to the food systems’ ability to provide access to diversified and healthy diets for all (as defined in the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020 (SOFI 2020)).	IFAD
1 a)	Undertake comprehensive assessments of the sustainability (social, environmental and economic) of their agriculture and food systems (see Recommendation 2), paying due attention to all positive and negative environmental, economic and social externalities, as the first step to developing context-appropriate transition pathways;	PSM
1 b)	In cases where comprehensive assessments show that sustainability must, or can be improved, develop context- appropriate plans and policies with relevant incentives and disincentives to move towards sustainable agriculture and food systems through inclusive and participatory processes based on the results of such assessments; ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders (giving particular importance to the needs of including the most vulnerable) and all relevant sectors., including agriculture, and food production, environment, energy, health, labour, trade, finance, gender, education, social protection, youth, finance, trade, energy and environment;	EU
1 b)	In cases where comprehensive assessments show that sustainability can be improved, develop context appropriate plans to move towards more sustainable agriculture and food systems by promoting the optimization of agricultural outputs per unit of water, energy, labor, and land, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, and natural resource degradation , through inclusive and participatory processes based on the results of such assessments; ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders (giving particular importance to emphasizing the needs of the most vulnerable) and all relevant sectors, including agriculture, health, labour, gender, education, social protection, youth, finance, trade, energy and environment;	USA
1 b)	COMMENT: on “ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders” -Need to highlight the importance of the participation of rights holders, in particular of Indigenous peoples, local communities, women, small scale food producers and farm workers.	Ipes food
	COMMENT: Suggest to add “nutrition” to the list provided for all relevant sectors. Suggested reformulation “giving particular importance to the needs and representation of the most vulnerable”.	IFAD
1 b)	(...)and all relevant sectors, including agriculture, nutrition , health, labour, gender, education, social protection, youth, finance, trade, energy and environment;	UNSCN
1 c)	Consider the role of Embed agroecological and other innovative approaches in-contributing-to-such in these plans, and promote approaches that simultaneously respond to multiple agriculture and food system challenges in the given context, are context-appropriate, affordable and accessible, respond to local employment needs, are co-created between producers and scientists,	EU

	contribute to equity, do not harm environmental objectives (including biodiversity conservation and sustainable soil and water use, climate change mitigation and adaptation) and respond to the needs of agriculture and food system actors, in particular the most vulnerable (including those in situations of protracted crisis); and,	
1 c)	Consider the role of agroecological and other innovative approaches in contributing to such plans, and promote approaches that simultaneously respond to multiple agriculture and food system challenges in the given context, are context-appropriate, affordable and accessible, respond to local employment needs, are co-created between producers and scientists , contribute to equity and respond to the needs of agriculture and food system actors, in particular the most vulnerable (including those in situations of protracted crisis); and COMMENT: This doesn't fit in this list of attributes. It is a process. And producers and scientists are not the only relevant stakeholders. - Recommend deletion of this footnote (no.29) as it is not relevant to the text that it is attached to. As mentioned previously, there are many innovative approaches that are not examined by the HLPE Report. Additionally, as the HLPE report notes there can be different evidence bases, meaning that these tables are not proscriptive.	USA
1 c)	Consider the role that agroecology and other innovative sustainable approaches could play in these plans and promote approaches which, at the same time, make it possible to challenges related to agricultural and food systems in a given context, are adapted to the context, affordable and accessible, meet local employment needs, i.e. jointly developed by producers, scientists and holders of traditional knowledge and techniques (...)	Senegal
1 c)	COMMENT: In this sentence, as in other parts of the recommendations, the word “scientist” is often used when discussing co-creation. However, “scientist” is often associated with the natural / physical sciences. Coherently with the emphasis on transdisciplinary research and with the recognition sustainable food systems transition necessarily requires also social innovation, it is suggested that these sentences are reformulated using “researchers” or “scientists and researchers” – e.g. “are co-created between producers and researchers...”	IFAD
1 c)	(...)respond to local employment needs, are co-created between producers and scientists, building on farmers', traditional and Indigenous knowledge in a respectful way , contribute to equity and the right to food and nutrition and respond to the needs of agriculture and food system actors	Ipes food
1 d)	Implement, monitor and continually improve the agriculture and food system transition plans with the meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders, and in particular the rights holders , giving particular attention to the needs of the most vulnerable.	Ipes food
1 d bis)	PSM proposes to add the following recommendation after point 1 d): e) Recognize that transitions to new kinds of agricultural and food systems will lead to continuously changing transformations that will need assessments and mechanisms for adjusting/modifying/eliminating policies that enable the transformations but are no longer needed or appropriate.	PSM

Subtitle 3	<i>Recognizing the need to promote an enabling environment for agroecological and other innovative approaches for more sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition:</i>	USA
Subtitle 3	<i>Recognizing the need for appropriate and national-context capacities dependent appropriate pathways to move towards sustainable agriculture and food systems:</i>	Argentina
Subtitle 3	<i>(...) and sustainable food products that improve food security and nutrition, commit to:</i>	Senegal
Subtitle 3	COMMENT: on “enabling environment”: there should be a reference to UNDROP in this section. We suggest to add this reference as a specific bullet or add to (j) (or both).	Ipes food
1 e)	Establish public mechanisms to assess the impacts of agroecological and other innovative approaches and specific innovations on key aspects of sustainable agriculture and food systems, such as resilience, food security and nutrition, the right to food, producers’ revenues, food losses and waste , the environment (including biodiversity, climate, soil and water) and public health with a One Health approach;	EU
1 e)	Comment: Point (e): “Establish public mechanisms to evaluate the effects of the approaches agro-ecological and other innovative approaches (...)” It is requested to change the term “establish” by the term “promote” or a synonym.	Argentina
1 e)	(...) environment and public health, inequalities;	Senegal
1 e)	Establish public mechanisms to assess the impacts of agroecological and other innovative approaches and specific innovations on key aspects of sustainable agriculture and food systems, such as resilience, food security and nutrition , the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security , producers’ revenues, the environment and public health; Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclear the term "specific" innovations are referring to. - US believes the focus of this document should be on food security; 	USA
1 e)	Comment: IDLO recommends the following amendment: “Integrating access to justice angle [...] in particular by ensuring that laws and policies ensure inter alia equal access to natural resources and public services, [including access to justice].” Moreover, add the following recommendation: “ Recognize legal rights relevant to food security and nutrition (such as the rights to work, land and food) in national laws and implementing regulations and in the mandates of dispute settlement mechanisms, including national human rights institutions. ”	IDLO
1 e)	Comment: Add “climate change mitigation” to the list of aspects to be assessed. Suggest to explicitly mention the need to guarantee open access to the primary data on which the assessment of impacts of agroecological and other innovative approaches is based (to promote transparency, favour independent verification and stimulate innovative research).	IFAD
1 f)	Re-direct public policies, budgets and incentives from innovations and practices that lead to negative environmental and social externalities to those that reduce impacts of negative externalities and contribute, among others, to enhance food security and nutrition, reduce hunger, meet requirements for healthy nutrition, upgrade value chains, preserve biodiversity, establish certification schemes aligned with SDGs , while contributing to multiple sustainability goals;	EU

1 f)	COMMENT: economic pillar of sustainability is important but we should bear in mind that economic viability or profitability is largely determined by the subsidies and policy incentives, resulting in distorted and broken food systems and leading to negative trends such as biodiversity loss, soil degradation and other sustainability issues. Economic sustainability should be achieved through appropriate policy incentives (based on True Costs Accounting), which can help orient stakeholders' transition towards sustainable food systems.	Hungary
1 f)	Re-direct public policies, budgets and incentives from innovations and practices that lead to evidence based negative externalities (and assess the trade-offs) to those that reduce those specific externalities while both retaining any assessed benefits and contributing to multiple sustainability goals;	PSM
1 f)	<p>Using an evidence and risk-based approach, re-direct public policies, budgets and incentives from innovations and practices that lead to negative externalities to those that reduce externalities while contributing contribute to the three dimensions of sustainability, while taking into account externalities, tradeoffs, and synergies multiple-sustainability goals;</p> <p>Comment: : Overly simplistic understanding of externalities -- a practice with negative externalities may still be preferable due to higher positive impacts than one with no negative externalities</p>	USA
1 f)	<p>Comment: DELETE.</p> <p>General references in the text to “incentives” to production are not accompanied by the corresponding references against trade-distorting public policies.</p> <p>Structural barriers in the international community have been stalling the implementation of SDG 2, even before the pandemic. Currently, unreasonable measures of domestic support subsidize inefficiency and distortions in the global agri-food chains. They elevate prices, prevent developing countries from unleashing their agricultural potential, and hamper progress in eradicating poverty and tackling food insecurity and malnutrition.</p> <p>The elimination of agricultural barriers worldwide is a moral imperative, especially at a time when food insecurity and malnutrition is on the rise. This is what marks the difference from building back and building back better.</p> <p>This is a key issue to the achievement of SDG 2 that should be addressed in these Policy Recommendations, which should, in this sense, improve the accessibility to food, not promoting further use of trade-distorting public policies.</p>	Brazil
1 f)	(…)externalities while contributing to achieving multiple sustainability goals;	Senegal
1 f)	COMMENT: Suggested reformulation: “Re-direct public policies, budgets and incentives from innovations and practices that lead to negative externalities to those that have primarily positive externalities while contributing to multiple sustainability goals. Why in particular private sector? Public health professionals and researchers, consumer organizations, farmers themselves, etc. are just	IFAD

	as important. In addition, there are other means that could be mentioned to promote sustainable diets, such as nutritional guidelines and education related to these and public procurement.	
1 g)	Strengthen public policies to harness market mechanisms to enable sustainable agriculture and food systems by factoring negative environmental, social and public health externalities into food and product prices; Comment: Could you please explain social health externalities.	EU
1 g)	Strengthen public policies to harness market mechanisms to enable sustainable agriculture and food systems by factoring environmental, social and public health externalities into prices in accordance with multilaterally agreed rules; (...)	Argentina
1 g)	Strengthen public policies to harness market mechanisms to enable sustainable agriculture and food systems by factoring environmental, social and public health externalities into prices through innovative market approaches; Comment: Edit to show preference to a market-based approach to burdensome government regulations	USA
	Strengthen public policies to develop and use harness market mechanisms to enable sustainable agriculture and food systems by factoring environmental, social and public health externalities into comparable and transparent pricing systems;	PSM
1 h)	Encourage sustainable production and healthy consumption patterns that maintain or enhance – rather than deplete – natural resources, and support circular agriculture and economies in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders – in particular the private sector;	EU
1 h)	Encourage sustainable consumption patterns that maintain or enhance rather than deplete natural resources, and support circular economies as well as other available tools to achieve sustainable development in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders in particular the private sector	Argentina
1 h)	Encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns that maintain or enhance – rather than deplete – natural resources, and support circular economies resource use efficiency in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders – in particular the private sector;	USA
1 i)	Promote at small, medium and large scale sustainably produced, healthy diets, affordable for everyone (especially to the most vulnerable) considering local context and culture and indigenous and regional diets at fair prices , through appropriate food labelling and certification in line with applicable national and/or international standards;	EU
1 i)	Promote sustainable food production produced, and affordable and healthy diets, considering local context and culture and indigenous and regional diets, through appropriate food labelling and certification in line with multilaterally agreed rules applicable national and international standards; (...) COMMENT: -point i) could imply an encouragement to sustainable diets, a concept that has not been defined and that could discourage the consumption of products such as meat and dairy products (due to their supposed negative effects in terms of health and environmental impact). Hence, Argentina suggests that instead of referring to “sustainably produced diets”, the recommendations should encourage the development of sustainable food systems, in line with what was agreed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG 2.4. Furthermore, Argentina would like to stress the importance that any certification or labeling	Argentina

	<p>scheme be developed and applied in accordance with multilateral trade rules to avoid possible disguised restrictions on international trade;</p> <p>-While private standards are voluntary, in many cases they actually constitute restrictions on trade in agri-food products. In this sense it is crucial that said standards are developed and implemented in line with multilaterally agreed rules, to in order not to unjustifiably impede the insertion of agricultural producers in the International Trade. We suggest deleting the phrase <i>“food labelling and certification in line with applicable national and international standards;”</i></p>	
1 i)	<p>COMMENT: Propose deletion as this overlaps with the ongoing work of the VGFSyN. The recommendation is also overly prescriptive.</p>	USA
1 i)	<p>COMMENT: While welcoming the recommendation of adopting appropriate food labelling and certification systems, IDLO recognize that there are other additional policies and regulatory and fiscal measures available to promote healthy diets. IDLO suggests expanding this recommendation by adding the following phrase: “[and other evidence and science-based regulatory, policy and fiscal measures.]” IDLO also recommends expressively referring to WHO recommendations and guidelines (Suggest including a footnote with reference to: Codex Alimentarius; World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution 57.17, paragraphs 40.4 and 61, and WHA Resolution 66.10.)]</p>	IDLO
1 j)	<p>Ensure Support that small-scale food producers family farmers in particular smallholders to have equal access to the natural resources (e.g. land) that are essential basis for any form of for sustainable agricultural production through by adopting formal instruments appropriate regulations at the national level that are consistent with VGGT and other relevant international legal frameworks;</p> <p>COMMENT: Please explain formal instruments.</p>	EU
1 j)	<p>COMMENT: It is noted that these contents could touch aspects related to the sovereignty of the Members, or individual rights already recognized in the regulations current national (eg property rights and land aptitude).</p>	Argentina
1 j)	<p>Ensure legal protection of customary access and tenure rights to land and other natural resources for smallscale food producers, by that small-scale food producers have access to the natural resources (e.g. land) that are essential for sustainable agricultural production through adopting formal instruments at the national level that are consistent with international legal frameworks;</p> <p>COMMENT: Prefer the original formulation that appeared in the Zero Draft. Request that a footnote to the CFS VGGTs be added to this recommendation.</p>	USA
1 j)	<p>(...)instruments favorable to the support of these small producers for their access to local, regional and international markets, with a view to the sale of their products and the acquisition of official modern production equipment which is in agreement with the executives international legal;</p>	Senegal
1 j)	<p>(...)consistent with international legal frameworks; Small scale food producers should also be provided the opportunity to voluntarily access appropriate tools, practices, and technologies, including mechanical, physical, digital, biological, and chemical;</p>	PSM

1 j)	COMMENT: Suggested reformulation: “Ensure that small-scale food producers have access to the natural resources (e.g. land and water that are essential for sustainable agricultural production through adopting formal instruments at the national and local level that are...”	IFAD
1 j)	Ensure that small-scale food producers and farm workers have access to and control over the natural resources (e.g. land) that are essential for sustainable agricultural production through adopting formal instruments at the national level that are consistent with international legal frameworks (in particular, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas) ;	Ipes food
1 k)	Promote the right to adequate food and ensure that individual and collective actions that address the four dimensions of food security and nutrition (availability, access, stability and utilization) at different scales adhere to the principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law;	EU
1 k)	Promote the progressive realization to the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and ensure that individual and collective actions that address the four dimensions of food security and nutrition at different scales adhere while taking into account to the principles of equality and nondiscrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law; ³¹ COMMENTS: -Need to use internationally agreed language. -Adhere is stronger language than appears in the VGs: “The Voluntary Guidelines take into account a wide range of important considerations and principles, including equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law, and the principle that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent.”	USA
1 k)	Promote the right to adequate, healthy and sustainable food and ensure that all individual or collective action that addresses the four dimensions of food security at different scales respects the principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and the rule of human rights law ;	Senegal
1 k)	COMMENT: Mention the four dimensions of food security in parenthesis	IFAD
1 K)	COMMENT: Replace “ <i>promote</i> ” with: Respect, protect and fulfill	Ipes food & UNSCN
1 l)	Strengthen policies, programmes and actions that challenge reduce the underlying causes of gender inequality, in particular by ensuring considering that laws and policies ensure to safeguard inter alia equal access to natural resources and public services, respecting and protecting women’s knowledge, and ending	USA
1 l)	Strengthen policies, programs and measures that tackle the causes inequalities between the sexes, in particular in ensuring that laws and policies ensure, among other things , equitable access to natural resources and (...)	Senegal
1 l)	“Strengthen [laws] , policies, programmes and actions that challenge the underlying causes of gender inequality (...)	IDLO

1 l)	COMMENT: We would suggest revisiting para l), page 7 taking into account the broader Beijing Platform for Action on SDG 5, with the SDG 5 targets applicable to agriculture and food security. In addition to laws and policies, programmes and services are needed. We would also suggest referring to “gender inequalities” in this para.	WFP
1 m)	Ensure policy coherence across sectors and strengthen inter-sectoral policy-making and planning at all levels , in particular between agricultural, environmental, trade, health and nutrition policies.	EU
1 m)	Ensure policy coherence across sectors and strengthen inter-sectoral policy-making and planning, in particular between agricultural, environmental, trade , health and nutrition policies.	USA
1 m)	(...) strengthen inter-sectoral and multi-level policymaking and planning” (...)	IFAD
1 m)	COMMENT: After 1 m), IDLO recommends adding the following recommendation: “[Establish accountability mechanisms, including procedural mechanisms to bring claims asserting the right to adequate food, to measure progress and enable claims to be made concerning violations of the right to food in the implementation of agriculture and food transition plans.]”	IDLO
1 m)	COMMENT: Include concrete policy examples, such as integrated food policies. See IPESFood (2020). The added value(s) of agroecology: Unlocking the potential for transition in West Africa (pp. 105-107). http://www.ipes-food.org/_img/upload/files/IPES-Food_FullReport_WA_EN.pdf	Ipes food
Subtitle 4	<i>The United Nations Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) are invited encouraged to</i>	EU
1 n)	COMMENT: Please insert a reference to the "1st and 2nd International Symposium on Agroecology: Scaling Up agroecology to achieve the SDGs"	EU
1 n)	COMMENT: The scope of the "Initiative to scale up agroecology" is unknown	Argentina
1 n)	(...) and other sustainable innovative approaches, including through the Scaling up Agroecology Initiative, taking into account the present policy recommendations.	Senegal
1 n)	COMMENT: The policy recommendations should be complemented with practical guidance on how they could be implemented and used by governments. For instance, recommendation 1, i.e. “The RBAs are invited to: Ensure coordination and coherence...” – potentially, such targeted responsibility requests could be helpful to increase practical guidance.	WFP
2 title	Establish, improve and apply comprehensive impact and performance measurement and monitoring frameworks to encourage the adoption of agroecological and other innovative approaches	EU
2 title	Establish and apply comprehensive performance measurement and monitoring frameworks to encourage the adoption of agroecological and other innovative approaches and ensure that approaches are determined by desired outcomes. COMMENT: The document needs to emphasize that approaches should be determined by outcomes – eg increased productivity, economic viability, conserved or enhanced natural resources and prudent use of inputs, improved status and quality of life, improved social wellbeing etc.	USA

2 title / rec in general	COMMENT: Regarding the call made to develop comparable, comprehensive and globally accepted metrics and indicators, Argentina underlines the importance of not imposing one-size-fits-all style measurement methodologies, since all indicators should adjust to the production conditions and specific contexts in which they are to be measured.	Argentina
2 in general	COMMENT: The CSM welcomes the mention and support for the “ecological footprint” concept. On the other hand, while the different criteria to assess innovations are listed in the preamble, we regret the lack of attempt to translate the results of the criteria’s application. Although there is clear mention of the HLPE analysis grid in the document, as it stands currently and incoherently enough, the First Draft does not “weigh” the different innovations and seems to suggest that they all stand on an equal footing (e.g. there is no mention of different co-benefices or negative impacts). It is equally important that any innovation promoted through this document be weighted according to its level of appropriation, replication and adaptation by local communities. Farmers and producers’ organizations should be considered as the first representatives and implementers of the promoted innovations. Their main role in food systems and in territorial planning should also be emphasized. We believe that the reference to the TEEB-AgriFood framework should be removed, and at the most moving it to a footnote, since it is not something suggested by the HLPE.	CSM
2 in general	COMMENT: Recommendation 2 includes some text mandating the CFS to develop a model framework as a basis for assessment, planning, deployment of context-appropriate agroecological and other innovative approaches, policy implementation and investments decision. We think we should refrain from duplicating efforts – FAO is already working on this (i.e. FAO TAPE tool). In addition, the CFS VGs also make a strong call for establishing or strengthening existing monitoring and reporting systems in order to assess the efficiency of laws, policies and regulations	UNSCN
2 title	Establish and apply comprehensive performance measurement and monitoring frameworks to encourage the adoption of agroecological and other sustainable innovative approaches	Senegal
Subtitle 1	<i>Recognizing the urgent need for the development of comparable, comprehensive, country specific but globally comparable, and globally existing and accepted metrics and indicators covering social, environmental and economic dimensions of agriculture and food systems, and aligned with the international agreed methodologies and indicators for monitoring and reporting developed for the SDGs, the CFS, in collaboration with the HLPE FAO should:</i>	EU
Subtitle 1	COMMENT: Delete	USA
Subtitle 1 and 2 a)	COMMENT: DELETE. Brazil sees with concern text in para 2.a, apparently mandating the CFS, what is a prerogative of the CFS Bureau and, ultimately, of the CFS Plenary. Furthermore, taking into account that FAO is developing a Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) and the upcoming CFS Workstream on data, we understand that these policy recommendations should refrain from duplicating efforts, taking into account workstreams already mandated by the CFS MYPoW for future execution or already in development by the FAO, such as TAPE.	Brazil
2 a)	Develop a tool that could guide members an inclusive process to 1) develop a model framework, guided by the findings of the HLPE report, including the transition principles, including practical, scientifically grounded and comprehensive performance	EU

	metrics and indicators of agriculture and food systems, as a basis for assessment, planning, comprehensive impact and performance, in the deployment of context-appropriate agroecological and other innovative approaches, in policy implementation and investment decisions and in tracking progress made.; and 2) in the short term, select a combination of existing internationally agreed indicators (in particular the SDGs), to be applied in tandem with one another, to track progress towards more sustainable agriculture and food systems.	
2 a)	COMMENT: Highlight the importance of obtaining global metrics and indicators, which should be established with a specific logic within the local context, taking into account realities and predominant productive systems. In this sense, promoting the development or generation of capacities for the correct use of these analysis frameworks and tools, in addition to promoting the use of existing frameworks.	Argentina
2 a)	(...) including practical, scientifically grounded and comprehensive performance metrics but also on knowledge traditional / ancestral communities and indicators of agriculture and food systems, as a basis for assessment, planning, deployment of context-appropriate (...)	Senegal
2 a)	COMMENT: Recommendations directed to CFS for example in relation with the development of a comprehensive performance measurement and monitoring frameworks (rec. 2 a)) should carefully be analyzed in the context of the mandate of CFS. FAO or others, including e.g. CGIAR could be better positioned to deliver such a task.	Switz
2 a)	Comment: Delete - Redline. It's inappropriate to embed into a Policy Recommendation an operational paragraph giving CFS/HLPE this mandate. This is a decision for the CFS Bureau/Plenary. Including it in the Policy Recommendations is a circumvention on the normal process. It also does not seem aligned with the FAO Conference Resolution: Strengthening science and evidence-based normative work on all sustainable agricultural approaches, by developing appropriate indicators and supporting countries' capacities to measure their compliance, tools and protocols to evaluate the contribution of these practices to sustainable agriculture and food systems;	USA
2 a)	Guide an inclusive process to 1) develop a model framework, guided by the findings of the HLPE report, including the transition principles , including practical, scientifically grounded (...)	PSM
Subtitle 2	Recognizing the importance of applying indicators and metrics that capture multiple dimensions of agriculture and food systems and collecting data, States, inter-governmental organizations (in particular RBAs), regional and local authorities, and research organizations are invited to	EU
Subtitle 2	Recognizing the importance of applying indicators and metrics that capture multiple dimensions of agriculture and food systems and collecting data so that stats can accurately assess tradeoffs and outcomes of policies and action, States, inter-governmental organizations (in particular RBAs), regional and local authorities, and research organizations are invited to	
Subtitle 2	(...)regional and local authorities, the private sector, the civil society and research organizations are invited to	Senegal

2 b)	COMMENT: Beside the FAO’s Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation, there are many initiatives in the assessment sector. How will all those methodologies being developed fit the purpose and be aligned with FAO's tool?	EU
2 b)	COMMENT: Capacity development is necessary for the correct use of the analysis frameworks and tools mentioned in the paragraph. On the other hand, further references are requested on the SHARP tool and the TEEB and TAPE initiative, as none of these have been approved multilaterally and its scope and potential impact are unknown.	Argentina
2 b)	<p>COMMENT: Delete</p> <p>All of the FAO tools are either in test mode or not developed. Unclear why the TEEBAgriFood framework was selected—there are other assessment frameworks by non-governmental organizations but CFS shouldn’t be in the business of endorsing any of them. We want CFS to remain neutral and unbiased.</p> <p>Suggestion to add the following rec.:</p> <p>b) Recognize the importance of practical, scientifically grounded and comprehensive performance metrics and indicators of agriculture and food systems and systematically as a basis for assessment, planning, policy implementation and investment decisions and tracking progress towards more sustainable agriculture and food systems. In undertaking systematic assessments, States are encouraged to make use of existing data and internationally agreed indicators such as the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	USA
2 b)	Promote the use of existing comprehensive assessment frameworks, including, but not limited to, such as the Total Factor Productivity (TFP), FAO’s SAFA framework (Sustainable Assessment of Food and Agriculture systems), FAO’s SHARP tool (Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists)³², MSU’s Sustainable Intensification Assessment Framework and the TEEB-AgriFood framework, ³³ and finalize those under development such as FAO’s Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation; ³⁴	PSM
2 c)	<p>Promote Examine the use of ecological footprint of food systems as an operational principle for transitioning to sustainable food systems, in order to ensure that the ecological environmental impacts of consumption, and the effect of current production on future capacity to produce, including food losses and waste, are adequately factored into assessments, continuing to refine calculation methods as appropriate;</p> <p>COMMENT: Please explain which calculation methods are used.</p>	EU
2 c)	COMMENT: regarding the call under point c) to promote the use of Ecological Footprint, Argentina would like to recall that there is no multilaterally agreed methodology for its measurement. Although an ecological footprint definition is included in the annex, it has been extracted from the HLPE report and it does not been agreed upon at the multilateral level. In light of the above, it could be premature to promote the measurement of such footprint in this instance, especially if it involves adopting methodologies developed under certain production conditions as the basis of the calculation. Argentina considers that this type of initiative could lead to demands for labeling or certification (both by the private sector and by governments), and some of them may turn into restrictions on international trade. Furthermore, there is the risk of various measurement requirements proliferating, in view of	Argentina

	<p>the lack of an agreed methodology, which could lead to eventual multiple certification requirements in different markets to which food is exported, consequently increasing costs for exporting countries. Hence the importance of adopting a methodology at the multilateral level, that could also be adapted to national contexts and development needs of each country. For this reason, it is deemed important that any sustainability standard be designed and implemented in such a way that: (i) it is compatible with the WTO rules and does not constitute a restriction on international trade; (ii) it is based on sound scientific evidence and has true environmental benefits; (iii) its elaboration is carried out in a transparent and inclusive way, through a consultation process involving all interested and/or potentially affected parties; and (iv) takes into account the special capacities and needs of developing countries.</p>	
2 c)	<p>COMMENT: DELETE.</p> <p>The expression “ecological footprint”, included in this version of the text, contains no precise concept nor internationally-agreed language.</p>	Brazil
2 c)	<p>COMMENT: The key reference to ecological footprint has been unfortunately weakened compared to HLPE e.g. “Promote the use of ecological footprint in order to ensure that the ecological impacts of consumption, and the effect of current production on future capacity to produce, are adequately factored into assessments, continuing to refine calculation methods as appropriate” instead of “recognize the importance of improving the ecological footprint of food systems as an operational principle for transitioning to SFSS”</p>	Switz
2 c)	<p>Promote Consider the use of ecological footprint in order to ensure that the ecological impacts of consumption, and the effect of current production on future capacity to produce food systems, are adequately factored into assessments, continuing to refine calculation methods as appropriate;</p> <p>COMMENT: Should be for the whole food system and not just consumption and production.</p>	USA
2 c)	<p>Promote the use of and make publicly available ecological footprint in order to ensure that the ecological impacts of consumption (...)</p> <p>COMMENT: This approach should also reflect equity including differentiating who is responsible for it. E.g. if X Country is exporting unsustainable commodities to Y Country, who does the footprint accrue to?</p>	Ipes Food
2 d)	<p>Undertake holistic assessments of positive and negative employment and labour characteristics in agriculture to underpin policies and regulations that favour transitions toward sustainable agriculture and food systems, while ensuring decent conditions for agricultural labour and strengthening the health of farm and other food system workers, especially including the most vulnerable such as; women, indigenous, food insecure people or the youth;</p>	EU
2 d)	<p>Undertake holistic assessments of positive and negative employment and labour characteristics in agriculture to underpin policies and regulations that favour transitions toward sustainable agriculture and food systems, through agroecology and other sustainable innovative approaches, while ensuring decent conditions for agricultural labour and strengthening the health and social and legal protection of farm and other food system workers;</p>	Senegal

<p>2 d)</p>	<p>Undertake holistic assessments of positive and negative employment and labour characteristics in agriculture to underpin policies and regulations that favour transitions to more ward-sustainable agriculture and food systems, while ensuring decent conditions for agricultural labour and strengthening the health of farm and other food system workers;</p> <p>COMMENT: Unclear what is meant by positive and negative employment. Is this meant to be positive and negative employment trends? - Unclear exactly what is meant by decent conditions. Reference is also unnecessary as it is implied by sustainable agriculture and food systems; -</p>	<p>USA</p>
<p>2 D)</p>	<p>Undertake holistic assessments of positive and negative employment and labour characteristics in agriculture and food systems, disaggregated by gender and age to underpin policies and regulations that favour transitions toward sustainable agriculture and food systems, while ensuring decent conditions for agricultural labour and other food system workers, opportunities for women, men and youth, and strengthening the health of farm and other food system workers”;</p> <p>COMMENT: -Add a point on developing matrix for farm and/or community level evaluation of “value” (nutritional, environmental, social) of food items that are produced through innovative sustainable systems making a case on the additional value versus costs. - Add another point on developing matrix for assessing the economic and financial viability of agroecology and other innovative approaches and their adoptability by resource poor men and women farmers and their clear development outcomes (productivity and income gains) along with biophysical sustainability dimensions.</p>	<p>IFAD</p>
<p>2 d)</p>	<p>Undertake holistic whole system assessments of positive and negative farmer livelihoods, employment and labour characteristics in agriculture to underpin policies and regulations that favour transitions toward (...)</p>	<p>PSM</p>
<p>2 e)</p>	<p>(...) other sustainable innovative approaches</p>	<p>Senegal</p>
<p>2 e)</p>	<p>Encourage Perform data collection (differentiated by factors including gender and farm size) and analysis at national level, documentation of lessons learned and information and data sharing at all levels to evaluate the efficacy of different approaches in enhancing the sustainability of food systems support the adoption of agroecological and other innovative approaches; and,</p> <p>COMMENT: Original text suggests that States/actors should perform data collection to directly support innovative approaches. Wording changed to reflect the role of data in evaluating systems and practices</p>	<p>USA</p>
<p>2 e)</p>	<p>Encourage data collection (differentiated by factors including gender, and farm size, crop and animal systems and management practices) and analysis at national level, documentation of lessons learned and information and data sharing and feedback at all levels to support the adoption and evaluation of agroecological and other innovative approaches to make adjustments in practice and policies; and</p>	<p>PSM</p>
<p>2 e)</p>	<p>(...) documentation of lessons learned, data and information sharing at all levels (...)</p>	<p>IFAD</p>

Proposed new para 2 bis)	Based on the results of assessments of environmental and social externalities, provide guidance regarding a proper factoring these externalities into costs and decision making (ref. To Paragraph 11.);	EU
Subtitle 3	COMMENT: Delete	USA
2 f)	Consider data needs that arise from these policy recommendations, including in relation to comprehensive metrics methodologies and indicators covering social, environmental and economic dimensions of agriculture and food systems	EU
2 f)	Consider data needs that arise from these policy recommendations, including in relation to comprehensive metrics and indicators covering social, environmental and economic dimensions of agriculture and food systems, particularly for Small Island Developing States and other remote developing nations with limited data collection and analysis capabilities.	Australia
2 f)	(...)covering social, environmental and economic dimensions of agriculture and food systems and also the control and responsible use of data, within the framework of laws and regulations protecting the rights and interests of consumers and small producers	Senegal
2 f)	COMMENT: DELETE Inappropriate to embed into Policy Recommendation an operational paragraph giving CFS/HLPE this mandate. This is a decision for the CFS Bureau/Plenary. Including it in the Policy Recommendations is a circumvention on the normal process. COMMENT: Suggests the following: <i>International Organizations and research organizations are invited to:</i> -Collaborate with States to build their capacity in order to undertake comprehensive assessments of their food system and to analyze the information provided by those assessments.	USA
2 f)	Consider data needs and ownership that arise from these policy recommendations (...)	PSM
3 general comment	COMMENT: Recommendation 3 could be more concrete on how agroecological and other innovative approaches would support and promote more biodiversity, reduction of greenhouse gases emissions and more responsible use of natural resources such as land, water and quality of soil.	UNSCN
3 general comment	COMMENT: IDLO suggests including legal measures, in addition to policy measures, throughout the text of this recommendation	IDLO
3 title	Support transitions to and strengthen existing developments towards resilient and diversified and integrated agriculture and food systems which suits local conditions through agroecological and other innovative approaches	EU
3 title	COMMENT: The title of this set of Recommendations ignores the fact that transitions should be encouraged only if considered relevant (as pointed out at the 164th session of the FAO Council), and also indicates that such transitions should lead to resilient, diversified and integrated agriculture; all concepts that go beyond agreed language. SDG 2.4 calls for encouraging sustainable food systems, a concept that takes social, economic and environmental aspects into account in a balanced way. However, the reference in this Recommendation to “resilient food systems” could convey a greater preponderance of the environmental dimension over the other two.	Argentina

Subtitle 1	<i>States, Governments, regional and local authorities (...)</i>	EU
Subtitle 2	<i>(...)Recognizing resilience, diversification diversity, and integration as key foundations of sustainable agriculture and food systems:</i>	USA
3 a)	Raise public (regulators, producers and consumers) awareness about the importance of, promote and incentivise diversified and resilient production systems that integrate livestock and grassland, aquaculture, cropping and agroforestry, as appropriate, for sustainable food production, sustainable and healthy diets and resilient livelihoods;	EU
3 a)	Raise public awareness about the importance contribution of diversified production systems that integrate livestock, aquaculture, cropping and agroforestry, as appropriate, to for sustainable production, healthy diets and resilient livelihoods;	Australia
3 a)	Raise public awareness of the importance of diversified production systems that integrate agroecology and other sustainable innovative approaches and apply to animal husbandry, aquaculture, crops and agroforestry, as appropriate, for sustainable production, healthy diets and resilient livelihoods;	Senegal
3 b)	Strengthen public policies, responsible investment and research in support of holistic approaches that harness natural processes and create beneficial biological-ecological interactions and synergies among the different components of agroecosystems (interrelation between crops, livestock, animals, trees and other plants, soil and water and biodiversity), such as agroecology, with its positive linkages with sustainable forest management and other innovative approaches;	EU
	Strengthen public policies, investment and research in support of improving policy frameworks and promoting good agricultural practices guided by an integrated approach to sustainable food systems of holistic approaches that harness natural processes and create beneficial biological interactions and synergies among the different components of agroecosystems (crops, animals, trees, soil and water), such as agroecology; COMMENT: : Unclear why the focus on natural processes; - Unnecessary reference – unclear why agroecology is referenced here	USA
3 b)	Strengthen public policies, investment and research in support of holistic whole system approaches that harness natural processes and create beneficial biological interactions and synergies among the different components of agroecosystems (crops, animals, trees, soil and water), such as agroecology	PSM
3 b)	Strengthen public policies, investments and research in support of agroecology and other sustainable innovative approaches, which are holistic and which take advantage of natural processes and create beneficial biological interactions (...)	Senegal
3 c)	Provide producers with incentives for diversification and integration of agricultural production, including support during the process of transitioning to more sustainable systems, making use of local expertise and expert knowledge;	EU
3 c)	COMMENT: Point c) refers to incentives for the diversification and integration of agricultural production. In this regard, Argentina reiterates that any type of financial incentive for the agricultural sector must be governed by the rules of the WTO, and particularly , by those included in the Agreement on Agriculture and its Annex 2. This is especially relevant in the context of the ongoing process of reform of the multilateral agricultural rules taking place in the WTO, including the negotiations to reduce and eliminate	Argentina

	subsidies to the sector. It is also relevant to recall that goal 2.b of the 2030 Agenda calls for "Correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effects, in accordance with the mandate of the Round Doha Development Agenda ". In view of this, the reduction and removal of agricultural subsidies should be ensured, since they affect international trade of agricultural goods, consequently impacting food security and nutrition for producers of these goods from other countries that do not subsidize. Therefore, it is important that objectives linked to improving the sustainability of agricultural systems are not used as a justification to maintain or increase measures that distort trade and that any financial incentive/subsidy that is granted takes into account the obligations derived of the multilateral rules.	
3 c)	Provide producers with incentives for diversification and integration of agricultural production, including non-trade-distorting support during the process of transitioning to more sustainable systems;	Australia
3 c)	COMMENT: DELETE: According to the comment to para 1.f.	Brazil
	Provide small producers in developing countries with incentives for diversification and integration of agricultural production, including all the support they need in terms of attracting investments, access to finance and equipment agriculture, mastery of digital tools and platforms and improvement of storage and transport infrastructure, for a good process of transitioning to more sustainable systems;	Senegal
3 c)	Provide Incentivize producers with incentives for to diversify ication and integrate ion of agricultural production, including providing support during the process of transitioning ing to more sustainable systems;	USA
3 d)	Strengthen policy instruments and coherence for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food production and agriculture and support the important past, present and future contributions of producers for the development, conservation and improvement of biodiversity, in accordance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention on Biological Diversity; and,	EU
3 d)	(...)present and future of small producers, peasants, local communities indigenous peoples for the development, conservation and (...)	Senegal
3 d)	(...), in accordance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention on Biological Diversity, for those states who have ratified these treaties ; and, COMMENT: Necessary language to take into account that not all countries are members of the CBD	USA
3 e)	Promote innovative and integrated approaches to human, animal, and environmental health, such as the One Health approach, to address antimicrobial resistance , enhance food safety, build resilience and prevent outbreaks of zoonotic diseases and pandemics	Australia
3 e)	Promote innovative and integrated approaches to human, animal, and environmental health, such as in line with in particular the One Health approach, to enhance resilience and prevent outbreaks of epizootic and zoonotic diseases, emerging diseases of animal origin diseases and pandemics.	EU
Proposed new rec.s	New Recommendations Proposed:	EU

<p>between 3 e) and 3f)</p>	<p>-1) <i>Strengthen conservation and sustainable use of a broad variety of genetic resources in line with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Action Plan of The Global Launch of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019- 2028); and recognize the substantial contribution that family farmers have made and continue to make for the conservation and development of genetic resources by promoting Farmers’ Rights and benefit-sharing, and by protecting Farmers’ Rights to save, use and exchange their seeds, subject to national legislation.</i> <i>*Adapted from last Zero Draft's EU Matrix, paragraph 21</i></p> <p>-2) <i>Actively promote, for example through regulatory initiatives, sustainable production and consumption patterns that enhance, natural resources, conserve, restore and sustainable use of biodiversity, and support circular economies by increasing the valorisation of products obtained from sustainable food systems without compromising food safety and/or animal health and promoting sustainable consumption and by better informing consumers.</i> <i>*Adapted from last Zero Draft's EU Matrix, paragraph 22</i></p> <p>-3) <i>Promote research to quantify food losses and waste (FLW) and identify the main drivers of FLW. Promote innovative approaches and/or adopt strategies and policies with quantitative objectives to and for the reduction of food loss and waste (FLW) in the food system with the support of science and through an inclusive process that involves the private sector (including retail) and civil society. Find solutions to reduce FLW together with the stakeholders along the value chain (in agriculture, manufacturing, retail, food services and households). Promote citizens’ awareness, support the change of food consumption patterns, propose solutions to solve food systems’ structural problems and promote research and monitoring to quantify FLW at each stage of the food supply chain (production, manufacturing, retail, hospitality/food services and households);</i> <i>*Adapted from last Zero Draft's EU Matrix, paragraph 23</i></p> <p>-4) <i>Promote sustainable healthy diets to improve nutrition through enhanced diversification and sustainability of production, and consumption as well as nutrition education, including among children and young people, bearing in mind local context and culture, local-seasonal diets, including indigenous and traditional food systems.</i> <i>* Adapted from last Zero Draft's EU Matrix, paragraph 24</i></p> <p>-5) <i>Promote appropriate consumer information including food labelling and adapt the respective regulatory frameworks, in line with applicable national and international standards, to enable conscious and informed consumer choices leading to sustainable healthy, environmental friendly diets.</i> <i>*Adapted from last Zero Draft's EU Matrix, paragraph 26</i></p> <p>-6) <i>Promote measures to improve animal welfare</i></p>	
<p>Proposed new recom.</p>	<p>Strengthen and enforce national regulations on the use of antimicrobials in humans and animals, phase out the use of medically important as growth promoters, and implement the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, endorsed by the World Health Assembly; and,</p> <p>COMMENT: Each country should determine which regulations are appropriate to protect the health of humans and animals</p>	<p>USA</p>

Subtitle 3	COMMENT: It would be essential to add that both processes should use the same recommendations to “phase out the use of antimicrobials for growth promotion”. If we want a real progress, it is not sufficient to speak about “responsible use”. Antimicrobials should be only used to treat or cure diseases of animals, plants and humans. But should definitely not used for the growth promotion of healthy animals. Otherwise, all our joint One Health efforts would be in useless and in vain.	Hungary
Subtitle 3	<i>Recognizing the urgent need to move towards a significant reduction and then a gradual elimination of the use of agrochemicals, in order to protect and improve human, animal and environmental health:</i>	Senegal
Subtitle 3	<i>Recognizing the urgent-necessity importance of the responsible use of agrochemicals for the protection and improvement of human, animal and environmental health:</i>	USA
Subtitle 3	COMMENT: Regarding the use of the phrase “responsible use of agrochemicals”, Argentina would appreciate to have more details on the meaning and scope of the term “responsible use”. In this regard, according to the WTO –in particular, those included in the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures–, any measure adopted to preserve the health of people, plants and animals must be based on a scientific risk assessment. Therefore, rather than calling for the “responsible use” of agrochemicals, it would be preferable to refer to the use of agrochemicals “in accordance with scientific grounds”.	Argentina
Subtitle 3	COMMENT: Preserving biodiversity cannot co-exists with the “responsible” use of agrochemicals for example. The focus on phasing out pesticides should be much stronger/clearer as the continued focus on "responsible use" has no clear definition or meaning. The “urgent necessity” we face is not to continue use of agrochemicals, but the opposite, namely, to reduce and eliminate dependency on agrochemicals, both for the protection and improvement of human, animal, environmental and ecosystem health, and to reduce agriculture’s significant contributions to today’s climate and biodiversity crises. The approach to chemicals should be to " <i>Establish a coherent and coordinated policy framework to reduce and eliminate dependency on agrochemicals and establish agroecological approaches to pest and crop management, that includes the removal of subsidies for synthetic chemical inputs and the redirection of investments and incentives towards innovative agroecological approaches.</i> "	CSM
Subtitle 3	COMMENT: replace “responsible use” with reduction and eventual elimination of agrochemicals	Ipes food
Subtitle 3	COMMENT: IDLO suggests including here a paragraph recognizing the right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health as legal foundation for this recommendation.	IDLO
3 f)	Raise public awareness (in particular among regulators , producers and consumers) about the possible risks of pesticides and other agrochemicals to human, animal and environmental health as well as the urgent necessity of the responsible use of agrochemicals for pest control and minimization of risks on human, animal and environmental health;	EU
3 f)	Strengthen and enforce science-based regulations on the use of agrochemicals and compliance of the maximum residue limits of agrochemicals. Raise public awareness (in particular among producers and consumers) about the proper use and safe handling of agrochemicals; risks of pesticides and other agrochemicals to human, animal and environmental health;	USA
3 f)	COMMENT: it is correct to refer to the approach to the issue from the perspective of the risk analysis derived from the use of any chemical product, whose responsible use must be done according to its label, under recommendation and agronomic recipe and be applied following the good practices of application of phytosanitary products . It would be desirable for the section to refer to	Argentina

	these contents, given the responsible and safe use of agrochemicals, it is linked to the mentioned aspects, which were not referred to in the original wording.	
3 f)	COMMENT: we suggest to add a point on the need to remove subsidies for synthetic agrochemicals and redirecting to agroecological approaches. Could be a separate point or perhaps combined with f or g.	Ipes food
3 f)	Raise public awareness (in particular among producers and consumers) about the benefits and risks of organic and inorganic pesticides and other agrochemicals to human, animal and environmental health as assessed by science-based advice for the described scope of use as informed by CODEX, WHO and other appropriate international and national standards, guidelines and peer reviews;	PSM
3 g)	Promote the use of ecological alternatives to pesticides that promote the greater integration of biodiversity to prevent pest outbreaks through integrated pest management and the use of locally adapted crop varieties and seeds in order to reduce the dependency on, to minimize optimize and if possible progressively eliminate the use and risk of chemical pesticides in the short-term, in particular the more hazardous pesticides, and phase them out to the extent possible in the long-term;	EU
3 g)	Optimize the use of agrochemicals and promote innovative systems that increase their benefits and reduce risks, which may include integrated pest management as well as biotechnological alternatives to pesticides; COMMENT: IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks, IPM is supported by a significant body of research compared to ecological alternatives to pesticides	USA
3 g)	(...) in order to optimize the use of pesticides in the short term and phase them out to the extent possible establish their sustainable use in the long-term;	Australia
3 g)	COMMENT: In item (g) it is proposed to remove "pesticides"	Argentina
3 g)	COMMENT: replace "phase them out to the extent possible in the long-term" with "mitigate the impact of their usage". The impacts of pesticides on the environment and on the populations must be mitigated. Proposing the phasing-out of the usage of pesticides may be seen as simplistic approach, taking into account that they are essential for the agricultural and livestock production in some areas, especially in tropical environments, where there is no interruption in the life cycle of pests. The impact of pesticide usage can be reduced through technology and the development of less harmful products. We must deter overuse and inadequate use of pesticides, what is not related to its quantity. In addition, the simplistic "reduction approach" would not be in consonance with SDG Indicator 2.4.1 (http://www.fao.org/3/ca7154en/ca7154en.pdf), which states: "Pesticides are important inputs in modern agriculture (crop and livestock), but if not well managed they can cause harm to people's health or to the environment. Practices associated with integrated pest management (IPM13) exist that contribute to minimise risks associated with the use of pesticides and limit their impact on human health and on the environment. The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management defines best practice in pesticide management."	Brazil

3 g)	Promote the use of ecological alternatives to pesticides that reduce/eliminate harm to ecosystems as appropriate in diverse agroecological, geographical and climatic zones and promote the greater integration of biodiversity to prevent pest outbreaks in order to optimize the use of pesticides in the short-term and phase them out to the extent possible in the long term;	PSM
3 h)	Recognize the importance of avoiding exposition without adequate protection of farmers right of peasants and other people working in rural areas to avoid using or being exposed to hazardous agrochemicals	EU
3 h)	COMMENT: Item (h) should be linked to a responsible and safe use of phytosanitary products and the development of coherent regulations on the matter	Argentina
3 h)	Recognize the right of peasants, farmers, and other people working in rural areas to avoid unmitigated health and safety risks from the supply, storage and use of agrochemicals.-using or being exposed to hazardous agrochemicals; 3	Australia
3 h)	COMMENT: Suggested addition: "Promote the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and recognize"(...)	IFAD
3 i)	(...)Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management, reduce and optimize the use of synthetic fertilizers, aiming to reduce(...)	EU, Ipes food
3 i)	COMMENT: add the list of references	
3 i)	Recognize the right of peasants importance of reducing the risk of harm to farmers and other people working in rural areas to avoid using or being exposed	USA
3 j)	Strengthen and enforce stricter national and international regulations rules on the authorisation and the use of antimicrobials in agriculture and food systems, phase out their use as growth promoters, and implement the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, endorsed by the World Health Assembly and UN Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on Antimicrobial Resistance recommendations, recognizing the importance of the "One Health" approach; and	EU
3 j)	(...) maximize the recycling of nutrients and minimize to optimize the use of all external inputs by promoting and rewarding innovative ecological alternatives;	USA
Proposed new rec. between 3j and 3k	Proposed new rec: <i>Drawing on the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management, promote the development of, alternatives to existing pesticides that pose fewer risks such as biological control agents and techniques; nonchemical pesticides and pest control methods; pesticides that are of low risk to human and animal health and the environment;</i>	
3 j)	Strengthen and enforce stricter national and international regulations on the use of antimicrobials in agriculture and food systems, phase out their use as growth promoters, in the absence of risk analysis, encourage the development and use of effective, rapid low-cost diagnostic tools for guiding antimicrobial use in agriculture, improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance, and implement the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, endorsed by the World Health Assembly	Australia
3 j)	Promote science-based assessments based on whole system impacts to enable and strengthen and enforce stricter national and international regulations on the use of antimicrobials in agriculture and food systems, phase out (...)	PSM
3 j)	COMMENT: delete "phase out their use as growth promoters".	Brazil

	The matter is mandated to other forum. The use of antimicrobials as growth promoters is permitted according to the Codex Alimentarius.	
Subtitle 4	<i>Recognizing that territorial planning is a key element of fostering diversity in accordance with national laws and regulations:</i>	Brazil
Subtitle 4	<i>Recognizing that territorial planning is a key element of fostering diversity and sustainable ecosystem services</i>	IFAD
Subtitle 4	<i>Recognizing that territorial planning is a key element of fostering diversity of ecosystems and their resilience</i>	Senegal
3 k)	(...)protecting biodiversity-rich habitats, promoting an integrated approach to the exploration, conservation (including evaluation and documentation) and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture and responding to the local impacts of global emergencies, (...);	Argentina
3 k)	(...)responding to the local impacts of global emergencies, in particular by supporting social innovation and strengthening technical and financial capacities of inclusive public bodies (...)	Senegal
3 k)	"Govern territories and landscapes at appropriate levels and in an inclusive way responding to local needs, including equity in access to resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and other challenges to conserve and enhance the provision of ecosystem services, protecting biodiversity-rich habitats, and responding to the local impacts of global emergencies, in particular by"(...)	IFAD
3 l)	Strengthen responsible investment and innovation in community-led small and medium sized enterprises that support sustainable agriculture and food systems and retain value locally; and	EU
3 l)	Strengthen responsible investment and innovation in community-led small and medium-sized enterprises that support sustainable agriculture and food systems and including community-led small and medium sized enterprises that retain value locally; and,	USA
3 m)	Incentivize young people to remain in, or move to, rural areas by creating decent and dignified work opportunities, including through addressing specific challenges for young people, such as access to land, credit, new technologies supported by digitization, innovative approaches and information, and by investing in rural infrastructure and services, by also promoting consumer cooperatives, multi-stakeholder platforms such as inter-professional organizations or strengthening local authorities, to reduce gaps between rural and urban areas	EU
3 m)	(...) including through addressing specific challenges for young people especially in developing countries (mechanization of agriculture, access to land, credit, modern agricultural equipment, digital technologies and information) and by investing in (...)	Senegal
3 m)	(...)by creating decent and dignified work opportunities, including through by addressing specific challenges for young people (...)	USA
3 m)	COMMENT: suggestion to mention green jobs for young people, connected to the use of agroecology and other innovative approaches. The current wording is too broad	IFAD
3 m)	Incentivize young people to remain in, or move to, rural areas by creating decent and dignified work dignified, valued work opportunities and adequate livelihoods, including through addressing specific challenges for young people, such as access to land, credit and information, and by investing in rural infrastructure, and services and educational opportunities to prepare them for careers aligned with their skills and interests to reduce gaps between rural and urban areas	PSM
Subtitle 5	<i>Recognizing the multiple functions of markets and the need to promote agroecology and innovative sustainable approaches to ensure that markets operate on principles that meet the needs of resilient, diversified, and integrated production systems (...)</i>	Senegal

Subtitle 5	<p>COMMENT: proposed to ADD ITEM: <i>"Seek the progressive reduction of barriers to international agricultural trade in order to promote access and ensure diversity and affordability of nutritious food options that integrate healthy diets."</i></p> <p>Currently, unreasonable measures of domestic support subsidize inefficiency and distortions in the global agri-food chains. They elevate prices, prevent developing countries from unleashing their agricultural potential, and hamper progress in eradicating poverty and tackling food insecurity and malnutrition.</p> <p>The elimination of agricultural barriers worldwide is a moral imperative, especially at a time when food insecurity and malnutrition is on the rise.</p>	Brazil
Proposed new rec under subtitle 5	<p>COMMENT: In line with recommendations included in the VGFSYN, IDLO suggests including in this section a recommendation to <i>foster science and evidence-based strategies, guidelines, and instruments to help consumers to make informed and healthy choices and as a basis to avoid inappropriate marketing and publicity of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children as recommended in resolution WHA 63.14 and taking into account CODEX Alimentarius Commission standards (PARA 3.2.4 d).</i></p>	IDLO
3 n)	<p>Work with the private sector to promote local, regional and global markets, as appropriate, that demonstrate concrete contributions to the social, environmental and economic sustainability of agriculture and food systems, <i>offer fair prices to producers</i>, enhance food security and nutrition and do not impact negatively on <i>health and</i> human rights;</p>	EU
3 n)	<p>Work with the private sector to promote local, regional and global markets, as appropriate, that demonstrate concrete contributions to the social, environmental and economic sustainability of agriculture and food systems, <i>and</i> enhance food security <i>and nutrition and do not impact negatively on human rights;</i></p>	USA
3 n)	<p>COMMENT: Improving access to markets for products derived from agroecology and more strongly encourage support the development of short circuits would support the livelihoods of small-scale food producers and workers while also ensuring people can continue to access food that contributes both to human and planetary health. It is extremely important for the focus to be on promoting and supporting territorial markets, in particular for Recommendation 3 (n), where the reference to the private sector should be taken out to rephrase it towards public support to small-scale food producers' practices. The document should also differentiate local and international markets.</p>	CSM
3 o)	<p>Increase the resilience of food systems to global shocks, such as pandemics or natural disasters, by promoting diverse market arrangements, <i>following the recommendations of the World Trade Organization</i>, that have greater flexibility in the face of disruptions <i>and promote fair trade schemes and protect farmers and consumers against global food price volatilities, which usually affect more small-holders and family farmers;</i> this involves addressing connectivity challenges in long food supply chains <i>as well as and</i> strengthening short food supply chains to <i>increase support local autonomy and</i> resilience;</p>	EU
3 o)	<p>(...) in the face of disruptions; this <i>involves moving to the agroecological transition</i> to address connectivity challenges (...)</p>	Senegal
3 o)	<p>Increase the resilience of food systems to global shocks <i>and stresses</i>, such as pandemics, by promoting diverse market arrangements that have greater flexibility in the face of disruptions; this involves <i>strengthening food supply chains and</i> addressing connectivity challenges in long-food supply chains <i>of all sizes and strengthening short food supply chains to support local autonomy and resilience;</i></p>	USA

	COMMENT: As supply chains can be strengthened – local supply chains can face connectivity challenges as well as long ones	
3 p)	Take appropriate measures to strengthen local, national and regional markets (such as processing hubs, transportation infrastructure and adapted food safety regulations) to link urban communities and rural territories through sustainable food production systems, help smallholders and familiar farmers, enhance integrated territorial cohesion (including consumer cooperatives and multi-stakeholder platforms), promote local purchases and make healthy nutritious selling points to support rural livelihoods through capturing a high proportion of the value of production locally;	EU
3 p)	(...) through capturing, and fairly distributing , a high proportion of the value of production locally”. COMMENT: Add a point on labels and signs of quality, to market products coming from agroecology and other innovative approaches	IFAD
3 p)	(...) Local, national and regional markets (such as (support for products from agroecology , processing hubs, transportation infrastructure and adapted food safety regulations) (...)	Senegal
3 q)	Support market innovations that strengthen linkages between urban communities and food producers, such as participatory guarantee systems (in compliance with public policy and safety standards) and Geographical Indications (GI), and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) , for providing sustainably produced, healthy and safe food to all consumers while providing dignified decent livelihoods-wages as well as working and living conditions for producers; and,	EU
3 q)	COMMENT: Point (q): The meaning and scope of “Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), for providing sustainably produced healthy food” is unknown, whether it refers to an initiative or concept, and clarifications are requested in this regard.	Argentina
3 q)	Support market innovations that strengthen linkages between urban communities and food producers, such as participatory guarantee systems (in compliance with public policy and safety standards), and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) , for providing sustainably produced healthy food to all consumers while providing dignified livelihoods to producers; and	USA
3 q)	Support market innovations that strengthen linkages between urban populations and food producers from agroecology (...)	Senegal
3 q)	Support market and social innovations that strengthen linkages (...)	IFAD
3 q)	(...) for providing sustainably produced healthy food to all consumers while providing dignified and profitable livelihoods to producers; and,	PSM
3 r)	Support innovative public procurement policies, prioritizing low-income and food insecure people and family farmers through public procurement policies (for example, school feeding programmes, other safety nets, food assistance and public regulatory and preparedness mechanisms) that promote sustainable healthy diets and give preference to locally and sustainably produced food together with the integration of social protection programmes and while supporting local and rural development objectives.	EU
3 r)	(...) give preference to locally and sustainably produced food (...)	USA
3 r)	(...) preferably following an agroecological approach , while supporting sustainable rural development objectives.	Senegal
Subtitle 6	<i>Aware of the importance of digitalization, and welcoming the establishment of the FAO International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture Digital Platform:</i>	EU

Subtitle 6	<i>Aware of the importance of digitalization, and welcoming progress towards the establishment of an International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture the-FAO-Digital-Platform:</i>	USA
General comment	COMMENT: The political economies associated to who owns and controls digital technologies need to be deeply analysed in order to ensure that their application originates from real needs of local small-scale food producers and is therefore context-specific and/or locally adapted. Concerned about the inclusion of the paragraphs on promoting digitalization (Recommendation 3 points s, t, u and v) and the lack of mention of addressing the negative impacts (e.g. the digital sequencing of seeds, which allows for new forms of biopiracy) in recommendation 4. In this sense, we believe that the whole set of recommendations on digitalization need to be removed, as digitalization was not covered by the HLPE report. In addition, we are concerned about digitalization being the only innovation mentioned and promoted by name clearly creating a disbalance and potential preference	CSM
3 s)	Promote the potential of digitalization through capacity building and a transdisciplinary approach involving all actors (scientists, producers, industry, consumers, civil society, governments, non-governmental and extension organizations);	EU
3 s)	Promote Realize the potential of digitalization through capacity building (...)	USA
3 s)	Promote the potential of digitalization through capacity building of small producers and family farmers in developing countries and a transdisciplinary approach involving all actors (scientists, producers, industry, governments and local communities)	Senegal
3 s)	(...) all actors (researchers, producers, consumers, industry, governments) (...) COMMENT: Add a point on the promotion of the use of renewable energy technologies, together with agroecology and other innovative approaches	IFAD
3 t)	No specific comments	
3 u)	Strengthen innovation platforms through the appropriate use of digital technologies to facilitate wider networking , foster data use as an engine to boost the sector in order to improve sustainability and resilience of agriculture and food systems and to enhance food security and nutrition ; and,	EU
3 v)	Harness digital technologies to strengthen links between producers and consumers, including through brokering sustainable finance initiatives and market incentives and boost business development and new business models, taking into account Industry 4.0 and the opportunities for economic diversification provided by new technologies.	EU
3 v)	(...) through brokering sustainable finance initiatives and market incentives COMMENT: DELETE, According to the comment to para 1.f.	Brazil
Proposed new recom.	Narrow the digital divide between rural and urban areas, as well as between small and large companies, aiming for all parties to be connected by eliminating or reducing currently existing technical, legislative, economic and educational barriers, thereby helping an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable agriculture and food systems to lead and to actively repopulate rural areas, making them more attractive places that generate wealth and quality jobs, paying special attention to young people and women.	EU
Subtitle 7	Aware that the potential positive and negative impacts of digitalization on food security and nutrition require attention , the CFS should:	EU

Subtitle 7	Aware that the potential positive and negative impacts of digitalization on food security and nutrition require attention, the CFS should:	USA
3 w)	Request the HLPE to review evidence of benefits and challenges of digitalization for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition; assess the potential of digitalization for contributing to improve sustainability and resilience of agriculture and supply chains the full range of agroecological and other innovative approaches; review national and regional policies, including with respect to safeguards on data privacy, access, control and ownership; consider challenges and implications for governance; and provide relevant policy advice.	EU
3 w)	COMMENT: Delete: Inappropriate to embed into Policy Recommendation an operational paragraph giving CFS/HLPE this mandate. This is a decision for the CFS Bureau/Plenary. Including it in the Policy Recommendations is a circumvention on the normal process.	USA
3 w)	Request the HLPE to review evidence of benefits and challenges of digitalization for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition, including the sharing of benefits from the use of digitalization; assess the potential of digitalization (...)	Argentina
3 w)	(...) including with respect to safeguards and impacts on human rights; consider challenges and implications for governance; and provide relevant policy advice.	Ipes Food
4 General comment	COMMENT: The first draft continues to use a very narrow framing of “innovation”, equalling it with modern, technological innovation. This falls short of reaffirming the role of small-scale food producers and indigenous peoples as drivers of innovation for centuries, and owners of knowledge under the broader understanding of science and research, which is not focused exclusively on modern, Western conceptions. While we acknowledge the inclusion of a culture and context specific approach, we believe that the document still misses the fact that any decision, innovation, policy, research, fora or initiative promoted should be inclusive and the result of democratic choices, as well as based on the promotion and improvement of local, indigenous and small scale producers’ knowledge. The draft should also recommend to respect and protect the rights of small-scale food producers in the context of research, including participatory research. There are serious issues of biopiracy, intellectual property rights, benefit sharing etc., which need to be addressed through legal measures as well as monitoring and accountability mechanisms.	CSM
4 General comment	COMMENT: suggest highlighting also the role of legal research in the different areas addressed by the Policy Recommendations	IDLO
4 title	Strengthen research, training and education, and reconfigure knowledge generation and sharing to foster co-learning COMMENT: Title goes far beyond what is required	USA
Subtitle 1	COMMENT: The chapeau of this set of recommendations refers to the role that research, dissemination and education play for understanding social-ecological systems in agriculture and food systems. The scope of the phrase “complex social-ecological systems in agriculture and food systems” is unclear, which is why Argentina would prefer to replace this wording by referring, instead, to the role of research, dissemination and education in helping understand the interaction among the three dimensions of sustainable development in agriculture and food systems	Argentina
Subtitle 1	(...) producers’ organizations, civil society, governments, inter-governmental organizations and States, regional and local authorities are encouraged to:	EU

Subtitle 1	<i>States and regional and local authorities, academic institutions, educational (...)</i>	Senegal
Subtitle 2	No Specific comments	
Suggestion to add a rec	New 4 a) Encourage an open and transparent research culture to increase food security and scientific rigor by striving, where appropriate, to maximize the availability of research and research data by making any research data and associated metadata findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.	USA
4 a)	Reform agricultural knowledge, information and innovation systems to support agroecological and other innovative approaches by ensuring that research, extension/dissemination and education/capacity building are integrated in an inclusive, participatory, and problem-oriented bottom-up approach aiming at improving sustainability and resilience of agriculture and food systems;	EU
4 a)	Reform Improve agricultural knowledge, information and innovation (...)	Argentina
4 a)	(...) and other sustainable innovative approaches by ensuring that research, extension / dissemination and education / capacity building are integrated into an inclusive, participatory and problem-oriented approach and their solutions;	Senegal
4 a)	Reform Improve agricultural knowledge, information and innovation systems to support include agroecological and other innovative approaches by ensuring that encouraging research, extension/dissemination and education/capacity building are integrated in an inclusive, participatory, and problem-oriented approach, while not discouraging research and adoption of existing technologies and practices; COMMENT: Changes should not impede what is already working	USA
4 a)	(...) by ensuring that research, development , extension/dissemination (...)	IFAD
4 a)	(...) and education/capacity building are integrated in an inclusive, participatory, science-based and problem-oriented approach;	PSM
4 b)	Develop and support problem-oriented transdisciplinary research, and encourage its integration with local and indigenous knowledge in participatory innovation processes undertaken on mutually agreed terms across the range of contexts experienced by producers and other stakeholders in agriculture and food systems COMMENT: When referring to the collection/use of traditional and indigenous data, it is important to qualify that this must be done with 'free, prior and informed consent' or 'prior and informed consent' or on 'mutually agreed terms' (the use of any of these terms would be acceptable for Australia).	Australia
4 b)	Develop and support problem-oriented transdisciplinary research, and encourage its integration with local and indigenous knowledge in participatory innovation processes across the range of contexts experienced by producers and other stakeholders in agriculture and food systems, including holders of local and indigenous knowledge;	USA
4 b)	COMMENT: Suggest to include inter-generational approaches that focus on the transmission of knowledge from elders to youth that can lead to innovations by blending indigenous knowledge with modern technologies	IFAD
4 b)	(...) of contexts experienced by producers and other stakeholders which also supports diversity and innovation in agriculture and food systems; COMMENT: When promoting the role of local knowledge it is recommended to use the agreed language of Principle 7 of the CFS-RAI which respects cultural heritage and traditional knowledge but also supports diversity and innovation.	PSM

4 c)	(...) including in the setting of research priorities; engage in research and capacity development at the local, national, regional and international levels, ensuring (...)	EU
4 c)	Re-design Improve agricultural knowledge (...)	Argentina
4 c)	(...) reward researchers who engage in such research succeed in bringing together science and traditional / ancestral knowledge;	Senegal
4 c)	COMMENT: Propose deletion of this recommendation as it is mainly a random collection of assorted ideas. Many of these ideas are common practices at <u>research institution contradicting the radical change implied with imply</u>	USA
4 c)	COMMENT: "all relevant stakeholders": the focus should be on the knowledge of Indigenous peoples, local communities and small scale producers.	Ipes food
4 d)	(...) such as climate change adaptation and mitigation, ecological environmental footprint of different production systems and value chains, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, ecosystem service provision, positive and negative externalities of agriculture and food systems, food security and nutrition, reduction of food loss and waste, infectious diseases that particularly affect rural populations, global emergencies such as pandemics, access to digitalization and new technologies for most vulnerable people and market concentration across supply chains; COMMENT: In addition to land and water resources included in "ecological" footprint, the "environmental" footprint also covers the impact on air (including carbon emissions) and therefore covers a broader scope and gives a better idea of the overall impact.	EU
4 d)	(...) such as climate change adaptation and mitigation, ecological footprint of different production systems and value chains, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use and benefit sharing (...) COMMENT: Considering the position of the Argentine Republic and the timely comments on the GANESAN report, it is requested to remove the phrase "the ecological footprint of the different production systems and value chains." Understanding, in addition, that the proposed footprint is reaching the agricultural sector and not others.	Argentina
4 d)	(...) such as climate change adaptation and mitigation, ecological footprint of different production systems and value chains (...) COMMENT: DELETE. As per comment to para 2.c.	Brazil
4 d)	Prioritize agroecological and innovative problem-oriented research that addresses the needs (...)	Senegal
4 d)	(...)ecological footprint of different types and scales of production systems and value chains, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, ecosystem service provision, positive and negative externalities of agriculture and food systems, global emergencies such as pandemics, and, as assessed by competent authorities and organizations, market concentration across supply chains;	PSM
4 d)	(...) market concentration across supply value chains" COMMENT: value chain is a broader concept than supply chains	IFAD
Proposed new rec between 4 d) and 4 e)	Enable and promote responsible investment in research and innovation, formal and informal training and education at all levels of new digital technologies and agroecological and other innovative approaches to the most vulnerable, such as, family farmers, the elderly, youth, women and indigenous people	EU

4 e)	Invest in advisory services and strengthen training programmes for promoting sustainability and resilience of food systems , including ecological alternatives to agrochemical use through agricultural extension, veterinary and plant health services , wildlife and forestry services using methods such as farmer field schools (FFS) and producer-to-producer networks; taking advantage of digital technologies to facilitate wider networking ; promote women as extension agents and providers of advisory services or as public health workers for women;	EU
4 e)	Invest in advisory services and strengthen training programmes on agroecology for promoting (...)	Senegal
4 e)	Invest in advisory services and strengthen training programmes to increase the adoption of agroecological and other innovative approaches through for promoting ecological alternatives to agrochemical use through agricultural extension, veterinary services, wildlife and forestry services	USA
4 e)	Invest in advisory services and strengthen training programmes for co-creation and experimental learning promoting ecological alternatives to agrochemical use through agricultural extension, veterinary services, forestry services using methods such as farmer field schools (FFS), producer-to-producer networks, networks of young promoters ; promote women as extension agents and providers of advisory services for women”	IFAD
4 e)	Invest in advisory services and strengthen training programmes for promoting both the safe and correct use of and, ecological alternatives to, agrochemical use through	PSM
4 f)	Subject to national legislation , take appropriate measures to promote the right of peasants and other people working in rural areas to maintain, express, control, protect and develop their knowledge (...)	Argentina
4 f)	Take appropriate measures to promote the right of peasants and other people working in rural areas to maintain, express, control, protect and develop their local and indigenous knowledge , taking into account the specificity of women’s local and indigenous knowledge, and support agricultural heritage systems that combine agricultural biodiversity and resilient ecosystems , including those recognized as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) as an important space for innovation through local and indigenous knowledge;	EU
4 f)	Take appropriate measures to promote the right-ability of peasants and other people working in rural areas to maintain, express, control, protect and develop their knowledge, taking into account the specificity of women’s knowledge, and support agricultural heritage systems, including those recognized as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), as an important space for innovation through local and indigenous knowledge; COMMENT: This right is not recognized by all countries (right-ability of peasants); - Unclear what is meant by the “specificity of women’s knowledge”	USA
4 f)	COMMENT: Suggest to take into account the specificity of indigenous peoples’ knowledge together with the specificity of women’s knowledge. (e.g. indigenous knowledge is not necessary indigenous peoples’ knowledge)	IFAD
4 g)	Support innovation platforms for transdisciplinary research and knowledge transfer that foster co-learning between practitioners (e.g. producer organizations), public sector and researchers; these may include producer to-producer networks, communities of practice, “transdisciplinary labs” and decentralized centers of excellence (e.g. agroecological lighthouses), enhancing access to technology and knowledge sharing between them ;	EU

4 g)	Support agroecological innovation platforms for transdisciplinary research (...)	Senegal
4 g)	(...) these may include producer-to-producer networks, communities of practice, “transdisciplinary labs”, and decentralized centers of excellence (e.g. agroecological lighthouses); COMMENT: Decentralized: Why only decentralized centers of excellence? agroecological lighthouse: New concept introduced. Not familiar with this in FAO context;	USA
4 g)	Support capacity development for producers, in particular small-scale producers and their experimental learning skills (...)	IFAD
4 g)	(...) and decentralized centers of excellence (e.g. agroecological lighthouses); National Agricultural research Centers –NARCs ;	PSM
4 h)	Support the horizontal sharing of knowledge and experiences, building on existing farmers’ organizations and networks, including schemes designed specifically for women, and connecting and promoting interactions between rural and urban areas ;	EU
4 i)	Encourage teaching and dissemination of scientific and empirical knowledge available on sustainable agricultural and food systems and include in the educational programs of educational institutions, at all levels, modules on agroecology and other innovative approaches ;	Senegal
4 i)	COMMENT: The point could insist on cost/benefits ratios and co-benefits.	IFAD
4 i)	Encourage and support the importance of the need for feedback loops among science, training, learning and co-generation of knowledge for the purpose of adjusting, modifying, eliminating practices that do not meet the whole system test of balancing sustainability goals ;	PSM
4 j)	Support capacity development and transition for producers, in particular family farmers small-scale producers, policymakers and all other relevant actors on agroecological and other innovative approaches (...)	EU
4 k)	Promote sharing of experiences and co-learning amongst regions and countries on moving towards sustainable agriculture and food systems through agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition .	EU
4 k)	COMMENT: It is requested to remove “through the adoption of agroecological and other innovative approaches” from the item, since it limits the proposal. -Regarding point 4.k), in line with point II.a.iv of these comments concerning paragraphs 11, 12 and 14 of the Preamble, Argentina suggests underscoring the importance of increasing investments in investigation and development of all innovative approaches, not limited to agroecology	Argentina
Proposed a new paragraph	Promote the sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including the benefits arising from their commercial use.	Argentina
Subtitle 3	<i>Recognizing the need to support re-direct investments in research, dissemination/extension and education/capacity building towards in the priorities and approaches mentioned above for agroecological and other innovative approaches:</i>	USA
4 l)	Increase responsible investments in public and private research and development activities at national, regional and international levels and redress the relative under-investment in agroecological and other innovative approaches; and	EU

4 l)	Increase responsible investments in public and private research and development at national, regional and international levels and, where context- appropriate , redress the relative underinvestment in agroecological approaches; and,	Australia
4 l)	Encourage increased responsible investments in public and private research and development at national, regional and international levels and redress the relative under-investment into to support agroecological and other innovative approaches; and, COMMENT: The purpose of this recommendation should be to support all innovative approaches.	USA
4 l)	“Increase responsible investments in public and private research and development at national, regional and international levels and redress the relative underinvestment in agroecological approaches including by supporting inclusive multistakeholder dialogues and capacity building to strengthen legal frameworks for responsible investments ”	IDLO
4 l)	Increase responsible investments in public and private research and development at national, regional and international levels and redress the relative under-investment in development, scientific testing and field trials to increase the agroecological and other innovative approaches portfolio of in agroecological approaches; and	PSM
4 m)	Prioritize and strengthen public research, notwithstanding the important role of private research , to address the needs of family farmers and develop capacities , in particular smallholders -scale food producers , women, and youth and indigenous people .	EU
4 m)	Prioritize and strengthen public research to address the needs of family farmers operating at all scales, in particular small-scale food producers , women and youth.	Australia
4 m)	Prioritize public research, and strengthen the agroecological sector , in order to meet the needs of family farmers (...)	Senegal
4 m)	Prioritize and strengthen public research to address the needs (...)	USA
4 m)	Prioritize and strengthen public research to address the needs of family farmers, in particular small- scale food producers, women and youth, and vulnerable groups .	IDLO
5 title	No specific comments	
Subtitle 1	States, according to their national regulations, are invited to encourage regional and local authorities, producer organizations, indigenous peoples, women s organizations, community leaders, the private sector and civil society are invited to:	Argentina
Subtitle 1	States, Governments , regional and local authorities, producer organizations, indigenous peoples, women’s organizations, community leaders, the private sector, academia and civil society are invited to:	EU
Subtitle 2	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 all people have the possibility to active participatione of all stakeholders is ensured actively and meaningfully in defining their desired approaches	
Subtitle 2	Considering that agroecological and other sustainable innovative approaches are more likely to (...)	Senegal
Subtitle 2	(...) food systems that enhance food security and nutrition when all people have the possibility to participate actively and meaningfully in defining their desired approaches: COMMENT: Focus of document should be on Food security	USA
Proposed a new rec	Resource mobilization and international cooperation (+ footnote):	Argentina

<p>under rec 5 in general</p>	<p>States shall take the necessary and appropriate measures in the framework of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for the implementation of these Policy Recommendations. International, regional and bilateral cooperation shall, in particular, be directed to establishing or strengthening the capabilities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to implement these guidelines.</p> <p>(Footnote: taking into account Principle 7 from the Rio Declaration, according to which: States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.)</p>	
<p>5 a)</p>	<p>Support inclusive, transparent, 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); COMMENT: Specific examples are unneeded and limit the recommendation</p>	<p>USA</p>
<p>5 b)</p>	<p>Create and strengthen associations, organizations and cooperatives in all parts of food systems, including food producers and consumers, build capacities, create and exchange knowledge, and promote inclusive decision-making processes and strengthen linkages between urban communities and food producers by including consumer cooperatives and multi-stakeholder platforms;</p>	<p>EU</p>
<p>5 b)</p>	<p>Create and strengthen associations, organizations and cooperatives in all parts of food systems, including product developers, food producers and consumers, build capacities, create and exchange knowledge, and promote inclusive decision-making processes; COMMENT: Product developers are an essential component of the food system, developing and introducing new crops/livestock/applications that are essential to enable sustainable agricultural practices.</p>	<p>USA</p>
<p>Proposed new rec between 5 b) and 5c)</p>	<p>Consult directly with affected communities regarding the type of agricultural system or innovative approaches they desire or can best put to use for their context;</p>	<p>USA</p>
<p>5 b)</p>	<p>Create and strengthen associations, organizations and cooperatives legal frameworks in all parts of food systems, including food producers (...)</p>	<p>IDLO</p>
<p>5 c)</p>	<p>Facilitate the use of social media and digital networking to promote producers' engagement in relevant Commented [B17]: Reference to 'under-investment' needed 19 processes; and to increase availability and access to affordable, reliable and timely digital information in support of farmers and agricultural value chain participants;</p>	<p>PSM</p>
<p>5 c)</p>	<p>Facilitate the use of social media and digital networking to promote producers' engagement in relevant processes; COMMENT: need to take into account the structural inequities that prevent effective engagement and participation.</p>	<p>Ipes Food</p>
<p>5 d)</p>	<p>Give a central role to the marginalized and vulnerable groups most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms, including women, youth and indigenous peoples in all decision-making that affects them, through the progressive realization of the right to food; and,</p>	<p>EU</p>

5 e)	(...) to increase access to and control over inter alia land and natural resources , education, appropriate extension services, age- and gender-friendly technology , and full participation in related policy processes.	EU
Proposed new rec between 5e) and 5f)	Establish mechanisms to address power imbalances and conflicts of interest in relation to food production, processing and marketing, ensuring appropriate consultation mechanisms that ensure a fair distribution of value-added along the chain, and assess impacts of concentration of market power in the food systems and the impacts on the right to food. *Adapted from last Zero Draft's EU Matrix, paragraphs 56 and 57	EU
5 e)	Reinforce the autonomy of women particularly, family farmers, their organizations, collective action, negotiation and leadership skills, legal empowerment , to increase access to and control over inter alia education (...)	IDLO
5 e)	COMMENT: to make clear the rights of women, their capacities, land ownership, access to extension services (not "appropriate"), access to technology (not solely "gender-friendly"), and full participation in normative processes at all levels	WFP
Subtitle 3	Promote the role of innovation in family farming by inviting t <i>The Steering Committee of the United Nations Decade on Family Farming, in collaboration with FAO and IFAD, is invited to:</i>	EU
Subtitle 3	<i>(...) with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and other relevant bodies</i>	Senegal
Subtitle 3	COMMENT: Suggestion to delete	USA
5 f)	COMMENT: Point (f): In view of the fact that the extensive report of the GANESAN included content, positions, opinions and recommendations that the Argentine Republic did not share, it is appropriate that only the policy recommendations be considered and not the input of the GANESAN to nurture the aforementioned Global Action Plan. Hence, recommends removing "the conclusions of the report of the High Level Group of Experts and" from the item. The voluntary nature of the Policy Recommendations is also recalled. The same is requested for point (a) below, understanding that said report includes a lot of opinion from the authors, goes against international trade and contains numerous aspects not accepted by the countries.	Argentina
5 f)	Consider integrate the findings of the HLPE report, and the present policy recommendations, into the implementation of the Global Action Plan of (...)	Australia
5 f)	COMMENT: DELETE. Not appropriate for policy recommendations. This is tasking other bodies and de facto decision making around the CFS plenary.	USA
Subtitle 4	COMMENT: Suggestion to delete	USA
5 a)	Transmit the HLPE report and the present policy recommendations for information to the UN Secretary General, the Special Envoy for the Food Systems Summit, the Advisory Committee and the Scientific Group.	EU
5 a)	Transmit the HLPE report and the present policy recommendations for information to the UN (...)	Australia
5 a)	(...) the Special Envoy for the Food Systems Summit, the Advisory Committee and the Scientific Group, and ask them to put the theme of agroecology at the center of the agenda and preparatory activities for this meeting.	Senegal
5 a)	COMMENT: Delete. Not appropriate for policy recommendations. This is tasking other bodies and de facto decision making around the CFS plenary.	USA
ANNEX	COMMENT: Proposed deletion of this section as the United States remains unconvinced that the CFS and the Policy Recommendation are the appropriate venues for formally establishing definitions. We note that prior CFS products such as the	USA

	Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security did not seek to formally establish definitions. Attempting to define terms through the policy convergence process will likely hinder negotiations and delay completion of the document, particularly given the large number of possible definitions for most of these terms and concepts	
ANNEX	COMMENT: see suggestions on the following definitions: -digitalization, -innovation, -innovative approach, -innovation platforms, -the right to adequate food, transdisciplinary science.	USA
ANNEX	COMMENT: suggestion to delete the Annex	Brazil
ANNEX	COMMENT: Argentina refrains from supporting the definition of the ecological footprint, both to the concept and to the application of the estimator.	Argentina, Brazil
ANNEX	COMMENT: suggestion to add definition of “Holistic”; see suggested edits on ‘innovative approach’.	PSM
ANNEX	COMMENT: Suggestion to add the definition of agroecology/agroecological approaches	IFAD, UNSCN
ANNEX	COMMENT: In Reference to paragraph 4d): If you agree to change "environmental" footprint into "ecological" footprint, please consider changing the ‘ecological footprint’ definition.	EU
ANNEX	COMMENT: Please consider the original ‘Sustainable food system’ definition in the HLPE report.	EU