

**CFS - POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON
AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS
THAT ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

**EU Focal point: Delphine BABIN-PELLIARD (delphine.babin-pelliard@diplomatie.gouv.fr),
Anne-Laure ROY (anne-laure.roy@agriculture.gouv.fr) and
Cara STAUSS (cara.stauss@eeas.europa.eu)**

(18 March 2020) – Zero Draft

Message to CFS: Comments made in the «General comments of the EU and its Member States» are the very important frame of reference for this detailed spreadsheet and have therefore not been repeated in the following document.

	General comments of the EU and its Member States
1.	We welcome the Zero Draft as a good and concise basis for working jointly towards policy recommendations to be adopted at CFS 47.
2.	These recommendations are to a large extent in the same line that ongoing EU reflections on the Farm to Fork Strategy.
3.	The policy recommendations lack specific suggestions/guidelines regarding their implementation.
4.	The introduction should clearly state that this text is referring to agroecology as defined in "the 10 elements of Agroecology", endorsed by the 163th FAO Council. A reference or (hyper)link to the 10 elements and the 13 HLPE principles of agroecology could be made in an introduction to the recommendations or in a footnote. Regarding other innovative approaches, we suggest referring to the 14th HLPE report. We think that the recommendations need to be more balanced in how they mention agroecology and other innovative approaches. Both aspects need to be highlighted.

5.	The recommendations should not mention "agency" as this concept is still unclear and not supported by many EU Member States as the fifth pillar of food security and nutrition.
6.	As there are two parallel CFS processes, try to avoid overlaps and keep consistency with the VGFSyN.
7.	A systemic food systems research and innovation approach with co-benefits for sustainable and healthy nutrition, sustainable use of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, climate-resilience and environmental sustainability, circularity and resource efficiency could be spelled out as a guiding principle.
8.	To keep a high level of ambition of the recommendations we have added some significant points in the detailed comments. For example, the recommendations are mainly oriented towards Governments, for innovations to be made, they should also be directed towards all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector (this is particularly missing), academia, farmers, civil society and all relevant UN agencies. The recommendations shall relate to the entire value chain and food systems from the supply side to the demand side.
9.	Innovations should relate not only to technology solutions, but also to social and organizational ones.
10.	Although the importance of research is clearly identified as a gap in the policy recommendations, there is a lack of reference to the importance of investing in it.
11.	The policy recommendations should be aligned in general to the relevant SDG's.
12.	Digitalisation as such is a technology and shouldn't be mistaken for an innovative approach.
13.	Digitization is mentioned more often than various others approaches that are of the same importance to foster sustainable and resilient food systems that ensure food security and nutrition.
14.	The role of better urban – rural linkages should be mentioned.

15.	The document does not relate to the issue of availability of resources (including land and water) and to the issue of co-sharing of risks and of resources, basing on the sustainable development rules. The document should put more emphasis on: conservation of renewable resources for food production, influence of food production on climate change, influence of climate change on food production, influence of nutrition habits and of the food quality on demographical changes and on public health.
16.	The recommendations should strengthen the link to land tenure and access to land.
17.	Include ideas regarding Scaling-up (e.g. digitalisation, capacity development, agricultural consulting services).
18.	The Next steps section should look at a longer time horizon and be broadly applicable (the part on the CFS is particularly short-term and narrow). In addition, the time to collect contributions from different international organizations would be expanded. We support the (in)direct link between the policy recommendations based on the HLPE Report (which should be a clear CFS product) and a possible follow-up with the Food Systems Summit 2021. Nevertheless the recommendations should serve the CFS membership first and should focus on the possibilities and challenges of the agroecological and other innovative approaches.
19.	Regarding the monitoring and impact assessment there is a need of agreeing on indicators to insure measurability.
20.	Include references to FAO's strategy on mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors; as well as references to FAO's commission on genetic resources for food and agriculture and its state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture, and IPBES global assessment on biodiversity

Detailed comments:

Where we propose text changes on a paragraph, we rewrite it putting in **bold** proposed additional text and in ~~strike through~~ suggested deletions. Any additional comments are labelled as such.

Paragraph	Text of the Zero Draft	Final proposed comments / text proposals for submission to the CFS Secretariat
1	<p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for “bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path.” Agriculture (crop and livestock production, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry) and food systems are key to this transformation. Globally, 820 million people are undernourished and two billion people are overweight. At the current pace, it is likely that targets in relation to SDG 2 will not be achieved in many parts of the world. Many producers and food systems workers face unsatisfactory labour conditions and compensation. An estimated one third of all food produced globally is lost or goes to waste. Unsustainable agricultural production practices and climate change are increasing the pressure on natural resources and biodiversity, while productive land continues to be lost to degradation.</p>	<p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for “bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path.” Sustainable Development Goal 2 and specifically target 2.4 aims to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices by 2030. Agriculture (crop and livestock production, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry) and food systems are key to this transformation. Despite of a productivity increase that has led to millions of people being lifted out of poverty, globally, 2 billion people are undernourished, of whom 820 million suffer hunger are undernourished and two billion people are overweight. At the current pace, it is likely that targets in relation to SDG 2 will not be achieved in many parts of the world. Many producers and food systems workers face unsatisfactory labour conditions and compensation. Despite the fact that natural resources are diminishing with water, ecosystems and biological diversity under significant pressure (soil degradation, erosion, drought, loss of pollinators, loss of natural pest control, etc.) from food systems. An estimated one third of all food produced globally is lost or goes to waste. Unsustainable agricultural production practices and climate change are increasing the pressure on natural resources, water and biodiversity, while productive land continues to be lost to degradation.</p>

2	<p>There is a diversity of food systems which exist on a continuum, can be considered at different scales, and often co-exist within the same country. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has recognized as a general guide three broad food system types each facing particular opportunities and challenges, notably in relation to labour availability and ecological conditions. All food systems have the potential to contribute further to sustainability and food security and nutrition. Achieving this potential requires embarking on transition pathways that respond to their conditions. Three intertwined operational principles define transition pathways toward sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition: (i) improving resource efficiency; (ii) strengthening resilience; and (iii) securing social equity/responsibility.</p>	<p>Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.</p>
Footnote 6	<p>Final report, 44th Session of the Committee on World Food Security.</p>	<p>Final report, 44th Session of the Committee on World Food Security. Please name and describe three broad food system types. Add 10 elements of agroecology (FAO) or/and 13 principles of agroecology (CFS-HLPE).</p>

3	<p>Innovative approaches are required to bring about food system transformations. Innovations include changes in practices, norms, markets and institutional arrangements, which may foster new networks of food production, processing, distribution and consumption that may challenge the status quo. Innovative approaches for sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition must contribute to the three dimensions of sustainability (economic, social and environmental) in such a way that they strengthen the four pillars of food security and nutrition (availability, access, stability and utilization). Innovations, which include but are not limited to technologies, must be appropriate to the context, affordable, accessible and respond to the needs of family farmers. Harnessing innovative approaches with this aim will not happen without major shifts in policies at international, national and local levels.</p>	<p>Existing agricultural production systems should be assessed on their specific benefits for sustainability and food security. Innovative approaches can contribute are required to bring about food system transformations. Innovations include changes in practices, norms, markets and institutional arrangements, which may foster new networks of food production, processing, distribution and consumption that may challenge the status quo. Innovative approaches for sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition must should meet the criteria of and contribute to the three dimensions of sustainability (economic, social and environmental) in such a way that they strengthen the four pillars of food security and nutrition (availability, access, stability and utilization). Innovations, which include but are not limited to technologies, must be appropriate to the context, affordable accessible. It should also and respond to the needs of producers and food systems workers, especially small scale and family farmers family farmers. Harnessing innovative approaches with this aim will not happen without major shifts in policies at international, national and local levels. Agriculture and food systems need to address how to best balance food production and biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use.</p>
4	<p>Numerous innovative approaches exist which can be characterized along an axis from increasing efficiency of input use toward re-designing multiple aspects of agriculture and food systems, including markets and governance. They include, for example, the following approaches and technologies: agroecology, biotechnology, digitalization, agroforestry, permaculture, precision agriculture, mariculture, climate-smart agriculture, organic agriculture, protected agriculture and sustainable food value chains.</p>	<p>Numerous innovative approaches, concepts, methods, practices and technics exist which can be characterized along an axis from by increasing efficiency of input-use toward re-designing multiple aspects of agriculture and food systems, including markets and governance.</p> <p>They include the following non-exhaustive list: agroecology, organic farming, climate-smart agriculture, mariculture, recirculating aquaculture systems, agroforestry, sylvopastoralism, multi-cropping systems, regenerative agriculture, permaculture, digitalization, precision farming and smart farming, biotechnology, protected agriculture and as well as sustainable food value chains.</p>

5	<p>A given innovative approach may be more or less relevant to a specific context as a function of the nature of the challenge and context faced. Specific and distinct transition pathways toward sustainable food systems should be implemented for different types of agriculture and food systems, adapted to their contexts and to local needs and expectations. There is a spectrum of different pathways and approaches, which include agroecological approaches and sustainable intensification approaches.</p>	<p>Agroecological and other A given innovative approaches may be more or less relevant to a specific context as a function of the nature of the challenge and context faced. Specific and distinct transition pathways towards sustainable food systems should be implemented for different types of agriculture and food systems, adapted to their contexts and to local needs and expectations. There is a spectrum of different pathways and approaches, which include agroecological approaches and sustainable intensification approaches.</p>
6	<p>Among the most critical and far-reaching current innovative approaches is digitalization, presenting a new paradigm of innovation. Digital technologies, services, products, and skills are fundamentally transforming modern economies and entire systems of production, management, and governance at a rapid pace. Digitalization clearly has the potential to play an increasingly important role in achieving global food security and improving livelihoods especially in rural areas, provided that access to such technologies exists. Digitalization can support smallholders in improving their resource management and competitiveness. It can also lead to stronger inclusion of youth by creating more appealing jobs in rural areas, and preventing the migration of rural youth to cities.</p>	<p>Among the most critical and far-reaching current innovative approaches is digitalization, presenting a new paradigm of innovation. Digitalization, i.e. digital technologies, services, products, and skills are fundamentally transforming modern economies and entire systems of production, management, and governance at a rapid pace. Digitalization clearly has the potential to play an increasingly important role in the agricultural sector in achieving global food security and improving livelihoods especially in rural areas, provided that access to such technologies are available, accessible and affordable to all exists and that appropriate capacity building is given to all types of stakeholders. Digitalization can support smallholders in improving their information on and access to markets, their resource management and competitiveness. It can also lead to stronger inclusion of youth by creating more appealing jobs in rural areas, and preventing the migration of rural youth to cities.</p>

7	<p>However, digitalization can also create risks, particularly for the vast majority of farmers who are smallholders. These include deepening structural inequalities through the digital divide, and compromising data ownership and privacy when accumulating big data, especially for those less able to defend their interests such as smallholder farmers. Lack of transparency and trustworthiness around issues such as data ownership, privacy and liability contribute to a range of challenges, which could be addressed by a strong regulatory policy framework to create a safe and level playing field for the sector.</p>	<p>However, in addition to its climate and biodiversity costs, digitalization can also create risks, particularly for the vast majority of farmers who are smallholders. These include deepening structural inequalities through the digital divide, and compromising data ownership and privacy when accumulating big data, especially for those less able to defend their interests such as smallholder farmers. Lack of transparency and trustworthiness around issues such as data ownership, privacy, and liability, and transparency of algorithm contribute to a range of challenges. A strong regulatory policy framework is necessary to address the risks of digitalization, to provide appropriate safeguard mechanisms and training as well as , which could be addressed by a strong regulatory policy framework to create a safe and level playing field for the sector.</p>
8	<p>While there are no one-size-fits-all solutions, all governments must make efforts to enhance the environmental, social and economic sustainability of food systems in accordance with national and international obligations. Key among these is the right to food, which can serve to guide efforts to achieve food security and nutrition for all. Impact assessments are crucial for understanding the impacts of innovative approaches on food system sustainability, food security and nutrition and the right to food.</p>	<p>While there are no one-size-fits-all solutions, all governments must make efforts to enhance the environmental, social and economic sustainability of food systems in accordance with national and international obligations and contexts. Key among these is the right to food, which is fundamental can serve to guide efforts to achieve food security and nutrition for all. Impact assessments are crucial for understanding the impacts of innovative approaches on food system sustainability and resilience, food security and nutrition and the right to food.</p>

9	<p>The following recommendations have been elaborated building on the main findings of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) report on “Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable food systems that ensure food security and nutrition”. The recommendations also build upon, and complement in a synergistic manner existing CFS policies and instruments,¹² as well as relevant global instruments and processes such as the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNDAFF), the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), and the upcoming Global Plan of Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture and the UN Food Systems Summit.</p>	<p>The following recommendations have been elaborated building on the main findings of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) report on “Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable food systems that ensure food security and nutrition”. The recommendations also build upon, and complement in a synergistic manner existing CFS policies and instruments, as well as relevant global instruments and processes.</p> <p>Comment to CFS Secretariat: We then suggest to put the following formulation in a footnote:</p> <p>...such as the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNDAFF), the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), and the upcoming Global Plan of Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture and the UN Food Systems Summit.</p>
Policy Recommendations	Policy Recommendations	
I.	<p>Lay policy foundations for transforming food systems to ensure sustainability and enhance food security and nutrition through agroecological and other innovative approaches</p>	
	States should:	

10	Ensure that public policies, budgets and incentives support sustainable food systems in a coherent manner, adapting policies and re-directing budgets and incentives based on impact assessment findings.	Ensure that public policies, budgets and incentives, paying due attention to all positive and negative environmental and social externalities , support sustainable and resilient food systems in a coherent manner, by enhancing the significant role of agriculture in mitigating and adapting to climate change, meet requirements for safe food and healthy nutrition, optimize agriculture and food sector productivity, and to produce food within environmental limits and halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of natural ecosystems , adapting policies, while contributing to their restoration, investing in research and re-directing budgets and incentives based on impact assessment findings.
11	Ensure that policies promote innovations that are appropriate, affordable and acceptable and contribute to the three dimensions of sustainability – economic, social and environmental – in such a way that they strengthen the four pillars of food security and nutrition (availability, access, stability and utilization).	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
12	Strengthen the role of the public sector in monitoring and regulating innovative approaches, including technologies, which impact sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition and the right to food.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
13	Develop strategies to support transitions towards sustainable food systems that ensure food security and nutrition through agroecological and other innovative approaches, including through the definition of long-term goals at national and regional levels, ensuring policy coherence across sectors, with the participation of public administrations and relevant stakeholders involved in agriculture, forestry, health, gender, education, finance, trade, energy and environment.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.

14	Promote inclusive and participatory governance arrangements of food systems, cross-sectoral involvement and the participation of all relevant stakeholders in accordance with their roles, rights and responsibilities.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
	Area- based planning for diversified and resilient food system	Area-based planning for diversified agroproduction systems and resilient food systems Comment to the CFS Secretariat: Can you please define "area-based"
15	Support the use of participatory and inclusive territorial management planning to identify and foster locally sustainable practices to protect common natural resources at different levels (landscape and community, national, regional and global), and to strengthen local, national and regional markets.	Support the use of participatory and inclusive territorial management planning to identify and foster locally sustainable practices to protect, restore and sustainable use of common natural resources, including biodiversity , at all different levels (landscape and community, national, regional and global), and to strengthen urban-rural cohesion and local, national and regional markets.
16	Build social capital and inclusive public bodies at landscape-scale so that policy processes are implemented at a scale where it is possible to govern and manage the provision of, and the trade-offs among, key ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural).	Build and maintain social capital and inclusive public bodies at least at appropriate landscape-scale so that policy processes are implemented at a scale where it is possible to govern and manage the provision of, and the trade-offs among, key ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural).
17	Where rural employment opportunities are needed, consider the potential of agroecological approaches to preserve existing jobs and promote decent job creation.	Where rural employment opportunities are needed, Consider the potential of agroecological and other innovative approaches which respect the three dimensions of sustainability to preserve existing jobs and promote decent job creation, including through the diversification of farming systems.

18	Ensure legal protection of customary access and tenure rights for small-scale food producers, including women, youth, the landless, indigenous peoples and food insecure people, in line with the CFS's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT).	Ensure legal protection of customary access and tenure rights for small-scale food producers, including women, youth, the landless, indigenous peoples and food insecure people, Respect and protect legitimate tenure rights and their holders (including small-scale producers, women and youth) , in line with the CFS's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the policy recommendations on sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition.
II.	Support transitions to diversified and resilient food systems	
	States should:	
	Biodiversity and ecosystem approach mainstreaming for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	
19	Promote diverse and resilient agroecosystems that assemble soil, water, genetic resources (crops, livestock, trees and aquatic species), and other elements in spatially and temporally diversified schemes, favoring natural processes and biological interactions that optimize synergies so that diversified production units are able to sponsor their own soil fertility, soil water, crop protection, animal health and welfare, and productivity.	Promote diverse and resilient agroecosystems that assemble soil, water, genetic resources (amongst others, crops and permanent crops , livestock, trees and all other landscape features , aquatic species, micro-organisms and invertebrates), and other elements in spatially and temporally diversified schemes, favoring natural processes and biological interactions that optimize synergies so that diversified production units are able to sponsor their own soil fertility, soil water, crop protection, animal and health of individuals, animals, plants and ecosystems in a "One Health" approach, animal welfare, and productivity and combat desertification and mitigate and adapt to climate change, conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity.

20	<p>Optimize the use of agrochemicals and promote innovative systems that reduce over-usage and dependency. Strengthen and enforce regulations on the use of agrochemicals in order to protect and improve human and environmental health.</p>	<p>Strengthen and enforce regulations on the authorisation and use of agrochemicals in order to protect and improve human and environmental health. Support stronger measures to reduce the use of, and dependency on, chemical pesticides. Disseminate information about more sustainable practices to the use of agrochemicals (such as integrated pest management, integrated soil fertility management) and reward them to reduce damage from pests while avoiding the environmental and health impact of pest control and plant fertilisation.</p> <p>Stimulate the uptake of non-chemical alternatives and low risk pesticides through increased application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles and promote well established innovative systems that minimize and if possible eliminate the use of agrochemicals, such as crop rotation, inclusion of legume crops in farming systems, precision farming, plant breeding, biocontrol as well as further promote research in those areas.</p> <p>Optimize and in the medium to long term Reduce the use and risk of and dependency agrochemicals and by optimizing the use of fertilizers based on appropriate soil analysis and by reducing the use of pesticides promoting innovative systems that reduce their use. over-usage, risk of and dependency on agrochemicals. Strengthen and enforce regulations on the authorisation and the use of agrochemicals, in order to protect and improve human, animal and environmental health, especially in regard to the emergence and development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and avoid impacts on biodiversity. To combat AMR, antibiotics as growth promoters should be phased out. The recently adopted FAO code of conduct for the sustainable use and management of fertilizers as well as the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management have to be taken into consideration.</p>
----	---	---

21	Support the enormous 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, as acknowledged in the texts of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention on Biological Diversity and by protecting Farmers' Rights to save, use and exchange their seeds.	Strengthen conservation and sustainable use of a broad variety of genetic resources and promote benefit sharing 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); recognize Support the enormous substantial contribution that family farmers have made and will continue to make for the conservation and development of plant genetic resources; and promote by promoting Farmers' Rights and benefit-sharing, as acknowledged in the texts of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention on Biological Diversity and protect by protecting Farmers' Rights to save, use and exchange their seeds, subject to national legislation.
22	Encourage sustainable consumption patterns that maintain or enhance, rather than deplete, natural resources and support circular economies.	Actively promote, for example through regulatory initiatives, sustainable production and consumption patterns that maintain or enhance, rather than deplete 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.

23	Promote innovative approaches to the reduction of food loss and waste (FLW) with the support of the private sector and civil society.	<p>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.</p> <p>Find solutions to reduce FLW together with the stakeholders along the value chain (in agriculture, manufacturing, retail, food services and households).</p> <p>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).</p>
	Sustainable Healthy Diets	<p>Sustainable Healthy Diets and food systems</p> <p>Comment to the CFS Secretariat: please be consistent with the wording in VGFSyN</p>
24	Promote sustainable healthy diets through enhanced diversification of production and food and nutrition education, bearing in mind local context and culture, including indigenous and traditional food systems.	<p>Promote sustainable healthy diets to improve nutrition through enhanced diversification and sustainability of production, and food and consumption as well as and nutrition education, including among children and young people, bearing in mind local context and culture, local-seasonal diets, including indigenous and traditional food systems.</p>

25	Support low-income consumers and family farmers through public procurement policies (including for school feeding programmes, other safety nets, food assistance and public regulatory and preparedness mechanisms) based on locally and sustainably produced food, and integration of social protection programmes with capacity development for sustainable agricultural production.	Support low-income consumers and family farmers through public procurement policies (including for school meal feeding programmes, other safety nets, food assistance and public regulatory and preparedness mechanisms) based on locally and sustainably and preferably locally produced food, food reformulation (e.g. to reduce salt, sugars and fat intakes in line with dietary recommendations) and integration of social protection programmes with capacity development for sustainable agricultural production. Comment to CFS Secretariat: Please put this in coherence and alignment with the VGFSyN.
26	Promote appropriate food labelling, in line with applicable national and international standards, to enable conscious and informed consumer choices leading to sustainable healthy diets.	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. Comment to CFS Secretariat: Please put this in coherence and alignment with the VGFSyN.
	Markets for sustainable food systems	
27	Support innovative approaches in short food supply chains, including adequate infrastructure, participatory guarantee systems (in compliance with public policy and safety standards), and digital technologies with appropriate safeguards.	Support innovative approaches in short and/or local food supply chains, including adequate infrastructure, participatory guarantee systems (in compliance with public policy and safety standards), and digital technologies with appropriate safeguards.
28	Support small and medium sized enterprises that provide goods and services for diversified and resilient food systems.	Encourage transition towards more diversified agroproduction systems and towards sustainable and resilient food systems of all enterprises that provide goods and service for sustainable, diversified and resilient food systems, supporting in particular Support small and medium sized enterprises that provide goods and services for diversified and resilient food systems. in particular

29	Promote local, regional and global markets that contribute to sustainable food systems that ensure food security and nutrition.	Strengthen rural-urban linkages and promote local, regional and global markets that contribute to increased productivity and sustainable and resilient food systems that ensure food security and nutrition, as well as increased productivity. Use the potential of the City Region Food Systems programs to strengthen rural – urban linkages for co-benefits for smallholder farmers and pastoralists and the urban poor.
III.	Strengthen comprehensive monitoring and impact assessments to ensure that innovative approaches support sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition	Strengthen comprehensive monitoring and impact assessments to ensure that agroecological and other innovative approaches support sustainable and resilient food systems that enhance food security and nutrition
	States should:	
30	Apply system-wide assessment frameworks to assess the performance of food systems and their economic, social and environmental impacts, including on food security and nutrition and the right to food, while considering the following principles that shape transitions to sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition: regenerative production, recycling and efficiency, animal health, synergy, diversity, integration, climate change adaptation and mitigation, knowledge production and dissemination, cultural coherence, human and social values, connectivity, governance, empowerment and participation.	Apply system-wide assessment frameworks and significantly foster research and innovation activities with a view to assess the performance of food systems and their economic, social and environmental impacts, internalizing all positive and negative externalities , including on food security and nutrition and the right to food, while considering the 10 elements of agroecology approved by FAO and the 13 principles of agroecology specified in the HLPE Report. the following principles that shape transitions to sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition: regenerative production, recycling and efficiency, animal health, synergy, diversity, integration, climate change adaptation and mitigation, knowledge production and dissemination, cultural coherence, human and social values, connectivity, governance, empowerment and participation. by making a clear reference to the FAO/CFS principles/elements of agroecology. Comment to the CFS secretariat: Please clarify term “system-wide assessment frameworks”.

31	Assess the impacts of innovative approaches on the sustainability of food systems, food security and nutrition, and the right to food.	Assess the impacts of agroecological and other innovative approaches on the sustainability of food systems, food security and nutrition, environmental health and the right to food.
32	Assess the impacts of public incentives on the sustainability of food systems and food security and nutrition for all.	
33	Assess the environmental and social (including public health) externalities, both positive and negative, of agriculture and food systems, for example using true cost accounting.	Assess the environmental, economic and social (including public health) impacts and externalities, both positive and negative, of agriculture and food systems, for example using true cost accounting. Impact on farmer's income should also be assessed.
33 bis		Early sanitary detection and prevention systems should be strengthened. Proper recompensations should be secured for food producers and other operators (e.g. farm workers) in cases where epidemics cause economic loss. Comment for the CFS Secretariat: This is a new proposal but need to find its appropriate place in the text.
IV.	Strengthen support for research, training and education and reconfigure knowledge generation and sharing to foster co-learning	
	Transdisciplinary research	
	Public research institutions should:	
34	Encourage integration of transdisciplinary science, integrating global scientific knowledge and local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, including producers' and traders' knowledge, in participatory innovation processes that support transitions toward sustainable food systems.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.

35	Develop and support transdisciplinary and participatory action research that fosters co-learning between practitioners and researchers, and horizontal dissemination of experience among practitioners, such as farmer-to-farmer networks and communities of practice, taking advantage of appropriate digital technologies to facilitate wider networking.	Develop and support transdisciplinary and participatory applied action research that fosters co-learning between practitioners and researchers, and horizontal dissemination of experience among practitioners, such as farmer-to-farmer networks and communities of practice and living laboratories as open innovation ecosystems based on user co-creation, context-specific and integrate R&I in real life communities and settings , taking advantage of appropriate digital technologies to facilitate wider networking. Enhance access to technology and knowledge sharing between actors and stakeholders. Connect and promote interactions between rural and urban areas.
35 bis.		35 bis. Contribute to the development of tools and participatory methodologies to assess agroecological and innovative approaches that ensure enhance sustainable agriculture and food systems.
	Co-learning for innovation	
36	Strengthen co-creation and sharing of knowledge, including local and indigenous knowledge, in participatory innovation processes to develop and implement agroecological and other innovative practices to transition to sustainable food systems.	Strengthen co-creation and sharing of knowledge, including local and indigenous knowledge, based on scientific evidence , in participatory innovation processes to develop and implement agroecological and other innovative practices to transition to sustainable food systems. Social movements highlight the need for a strong connection to be made between agroecology and the right to food.
37	Strengthen exchanges and networking between actors with long-term knowledge and experience of living in specific climatic conditions with those actors who need to learn to adapt to those conditions.	Strengthen exchanges and networking between actors with long-term knowledge and experience of living in different specific pedo -climatic conditions with those actors who need to learn to adapt to those conditions.
38	Protect and promote food and agricultural heritage systems as an important source in the reconfiguration of knowledge generation and research and recognize the role of women in such knowledge accumulation.	Protect and promote food, silvicultural and agricultural heritage systems as an important source in the reconfiguration of knowledge generation and research and recognize the role of women and youth in such knowledge accumulation.

39	Identify knowledge gaps and, in particular, support research in climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity, nutritional quality and nutrient content of different food products, creating and maintaining knowledge and know-how at the territorial level, strengthening agency of family farmers, and financial literacy and business management skills for farmers.	Identify knowledge gaps and, in particular, support research in climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity, nutritional quality and nutrient content of different food products, creating and maintaining knowledge and know-how at the territorial level, strengthening agency and income of family farmers income , and financial literacy and business management skills for farmers. Comment to the CFS Secretariat: The concept of "agency" is not clear enough.
40	Strengthen public research to assess the impact of the use of agrochemicals on human, animal and environmental health.	Strengthen Promote public research to assess the impact of the use of agrochemicals on human, animal, plant and environmental health, to encourage practices that do not contribute to the emergence and development of antimicrobial resistance and boost the potential of innovative approaches to reduce or eliminate the use of agrochemicals.
41	Develop and apply research protocols to address power imbalances and conflicts of interest in relation to the generation, validation and communication of knowledge about food production and processing, by valuing different sources of knowledge and bridging gaps between knowledge generated and transmitted through social movements on the one hand, and research on the other.	Develop and apply research protocols to address power imbalances and conflicts of interest in relation to the generation, validation and communication of knowledge about food production and processing, by valuing different sources of knowledge and bridging gaps between knowledge generated and transmitted through social movements on the one hand, and research on the other.
	Capacity development	
42	Encourage explicit coverage of “transitions to sustainable food systems” in school and university curricula, integrating hands-on, experiential learning.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
43	Strengthen training programmes for agricultural extension and public health workers, including on the contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches to nutrition and human, animal and environmental health.	Strengthen training programmes for agricultural extension and public health workers, including on the contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches to nutrition and human, animal, plant and environmental health.

	Investment in research, training and education that supports transitions to sustainable food systems	
44	Increase responsible investment in research, formal and informal training and education at all levels to support agroecological and other innovative approaches, ensuring that context-specific needs and capacities and the needs of agricultural producers, including women and youth, are prioritized.	Increase Enable and promote responsible investment in research and innovation , formal and informal training and education at all levels to support agroecological and other innovative approaches, ensuring that context-specific needs and capacities and the needs of producers and food systems workers agricultural producers, including women and youth, are addressed prioritized .
45	Redirect current investments in research and development towards enhancing diversification and resilience of sustainable food systems.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
46	Prioritize and strengthen public research to address the needs of family farmers, including women and youth.	Comment to the CFS Secretariat: Make sure this paragraph is not redundant with paragraph 44.
V.	Strengthen stakeholder engagement, empower vulnerable and marginalized groups and address power inequalities in food systems	
47	Support inclusive and democratic decision-making mechanisms at all levels in food systems and take specific measures to ensure the participation of rights holders, including marginalized and vulnerable groups most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, and other stakeholders.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.

48	Support the role of smallholder, peasant, indigenous, and family farmers, including women and youth, as central agents in transitions to sustainable food systems that ensure food security and nutrition, including through the progressive realization of the right to food.	Comment to CFS Secretariat: Please add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: Strengthen linkages between urban communities and food producers by including, for instance, consumer cooperatives and multi-stakeholder platforms.
	Women and youth	Women, and youth and indigenous people
49	Invest in training programmes and horizontal training platforms on agroecological and other innovative approaches which are knowledge intensive, including digital technologies with appropriate safeguards.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
50	Strengthen responsible investment and provide incentives for women and youth in community-led small and medium sized enterprises that support sustainable food systems.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
51	Promote youth engagement in production, processing and marketing activities, including green jobs, as a desirable decent employment opportunity for youth.	Message to the CFS Secretariat: This paragraph is under internal discussion within the EU and its Member States. Further comments will be provided at a later stage in the negotiations.
52	Invest in rural infrastructure and services to reduce gaps between rural and urban areas and to make rural life attractive for youth.	
53	Ensure adequate attention to the needs of young women and girls.	

54	In line with the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), support gender transformative policies, programmes and actions that support women’s autonomy and self-determination, challenge the underlying causes of gender inequality within food systems with respect to norms, relationships and institutional structures, in particular by ensuring that laws and policies ensure equal participation between men and women, equal income, shared power and access to resources and public services, and ending gender violence and sexism.	
	Agency, power imbalances and conflicts of interest	Agency, Power imbalances and conflicts of interest Comment for the CFS Secretariat: Please don't use the word "agency" until the concept is agreed.
55	Strengthen food producers’ and consumers’ associations, organizations and cooperatives that build capacities, create and exchange knowledge to facilitate the adoption of agroecological approaches to foster transitions toward sustainable food systems.	Strengthen food producers’ and consumers’ associations, organizations and cooperatives that build capacities, create and exchange knowledge to facilitate the adoption of agroecological and other innovative approaches to foster transitions toward sustainable food systems.
56	Establish mechanisms to address power imbalances and conflicts of interest in relation to food production, processing and marketing, ensuring appropriate consultation mechanisms.	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.
57	Assess impacts of concentration of market control in the agriculture and food sectors on the agency of food system actors and the impacts on their right to food.	Assess impacts of concentration of market control power control in the food systems agriculture and food sectors on the agency of food system actors and the impacts on their right to food.

57 bis		57 bis Ensure adequate attention to the needs of food production in the context of the potential demand for land used for the production of renewable energy.
	Next steps	Next steps Implementation and monitoring of the use and application of the Policy Recommendations
	In order to operationalize recommendations, the following actions are addressed at relevant inter-governmental institutions.	
	CFS should:	
58	Transmit for information to the UN Secretary General and the UN Food System Summit Advisory Committee, the CFS policy recommendations and the HLPE report on Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition.	
59	Request the HLPE to examine how existing comprehensive assessments of food systems, including metrics and indicators, can best guide food system transitions and present its findings as a contribution to the UN Food Systems Summit.	Request the HLPE to examine how existing comprehensive assessments of food systems, including metrics and indicators, can best guide food system transitions and present its findings as a contribution to the UN Food Systems Summit. Comment to CFS Secretariat: Deletion because it is already in the MYPoW

60	<p>Taking into account that the global biodiversity framework is being renewed in 2020 by the Convention on Biological Diversity (and 2020 is also the International Year of Plant Health), organize a high-level dialogue on the contributions of biodiversity to sustainable food systems as a contribution to the UN Food Systems Summit; invite the cooperation of FAO and specifically its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the FAO Technical Committees and the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>	<p>Transmit the policy recommendations as well to the Convention on Biological Diversity, taking into account that the global biodiversity framework is being renewed in 2020 by the CBD and that also the International Year of Plant Health 2020 highlights the importance of biodiversity, Taking into account that the global biodiversity framework is being renewed in 2020 by the Convention on Biological Diversity (and 2020 is also the International Year of Plant Health), organize a high-level dialogue on the contributions of biodiversity to sustainable food systems as a contribution to the UN Food Systems Summit; invite the cooperation of FAO and specifically its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the FAO Technical Committees and the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Comment to CFS Secretariat: Be cautious about mentioning events in 2020 that could lead to the text obsolescence in a few years.</p>
61	<p>Support national governments in reviewing the impacts of policies and incentives on the sustainability of food systems by organizing a special event to share national experiences and draw lessons.</p>	<p>Encourage Support national governments in reviewing the impacts of policies and incentives on the sustainability of food systems by organizing a special event to share national experiences and draw lessons in the coming CFS session.</p>
62	<p>Ensure that the CFS work stream on Data Collection and Analysis Tools considers data needs in relation to economic, environmental and social dimensions of food systems, considering the principles that shape transitions to sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition (paragraph 16).</p>	<p>Ensure that the CFS work stream on Data Collection and Analysis Tools considers data needs in relation to economic, environmental and social dimensions of food systems, considering the principles that shape transitions to sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition (paragraph 16).</p> <p>Throughout this process, data ownership, privacy and liability and other challenges should be addressed by a strong regulatory policy framework to provide appropriate safeguard mechanisms and to create a safe and level playing field for the sector.</p> <p>Comment to the CFS Secretariat: Can you please explain the reference to paragraph 16.</p>

	CFS, in collaboration with the RBAs, should:	
63	Invite the World Trade Organization (WTO) to co-organize a dialogue during the CFS plenary in 2021 on how trade agreements can better support transitions to sustainable food systems that ensure food security and nutrition.	
	FAO is invited to:	
64	Support at national level data collection on sustainable food systems and documentation of lessons learned.	Support at national level data collection on agroecological and other innovative approaches towards sustainable food systems and documentation of lessons learned.
64 bis		Demonstrate leadership in assessing all positive and negative environmental and social (including public health or territorial cohesion) externalities of agriculture and food systems, including through true cost accounting.
64 ter		Promote agroecology and other sustainable innovative approaches in relevant policies and programmes, with the view to enhance the sustainability and resilience of food systems, thus contributing to achieving SDGs.
65	Assess and document the contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches to sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition in collaboration with member countries.	Consider in its programme of work to assess and document the contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches to sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition in collaboration with member countries.
66	Consider and develop options for promoting digitalization for sustainable food systems and enhanced food security and nutrition while mitigating risks by developing appropriate safeguards.	Consider and develop options for promoting new technologies such as digitalization for sustainable food systems and enhanced food security and nutrition while mitigating risks by developing appropriate safeguards.

67	Explore options for developing mechanisms to assess the system-wide impacts (economic, social and environmental) of new innovations, including digitalization, on the sustainability of food systems and on their capacity to deliver food security and nutrition and the right to food.	Explore options for developing mechanisms to assess the system-wide impacts (economic, social and environmental) of agroecology and other innovative approaches new innovations, including digitalization, on the sustainability of food systems and on their capacity to deliver food security and nutrition and the right to food.
67 bis.		67 bis. Liaise with other relevant UN Agencies and WTO to promote agroecology and other sustainable innovative approaches in relevant policies and programmes and explore options for cooperation that would facilitate and support the implementation of these recommendations by member countries and all relevant stakeholders.
	FAO and IFAD are invited to:	FAO, WFP, and IFAD, UNEP, UNDP and other relevant UN Organisations are invited to:
68	Organize a special event to consider opportunities and challenges in promoting agroecological and other innovative approaches for family farmers within the framework of the UN Decade on Family Farming.	Organize, within existing resources (if necessary: from voluntary contributions) and within their existing mandates, a special event to consider opportunities and challenges in promoting agroecological and other innovative approaches for family farmers within the framework of the UN Decade on Family Farming.