



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

ON

AGROECOLOGICAL AND OTHER INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS THAT ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

ZERO DRAFT

This Zero Draft, prepared with the support of a Technical Consultant and the Technical Focal Points nominated by FAO, IFAD, WFP and the Alliance Bioversity-CIAT, incorporates:

- i) feedback on the Rapporteur's Note discussed in an Open Meeting on 27 January 2020;
- ii) written comments received in early February 2020;
- iii) written inputs received through an open call launched in November 2019, and:
- iv) the outcomes of Plenary discussion during CFS 46 in October 2019.

Relevant documents are available at <http://www.fao.org/cfs/workingspace/workstreams/agapp/en/>

CFS stakeholders are invited to submit written inputs on the Zero Draft to cfs@fao.org, focusing on the substance of the document and concrete proposals for improvement **by 18 March 2020**.

- 1) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for “bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path.”¹ Agriculture (crop and livestock production, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry) and food systems² 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

¹ UN (2015) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

² HLPE (2014) defines a food system as “the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes”.

world.³ 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.⁴

Commented [USG1]: Lack of citation for this statement. How are unsatisfactory labor conditions defined?

- 2) 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.⁵ The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has recognized as a general guide three broad food system types⁶ 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.⁷

Commented [USG2]: This is only mentioned in the introduction and not further developed elsewhere.

While the citation mentions the three broad food systems, they are not defined in the citation. If this is an important concept, the citation should include a detailed definition.

- 3) 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.⁸ Innovative approaches for sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition ~~must~~ should 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). To enhance food security, innovations, which include but are not limited to technologies, ~~must-should~~ 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.

Commented [USG3]: Transformation could be positive or negative, and different systems are at different beginning states. Would be more appropriate to describe the intended outcome – eg sustainable food systems.

Commented [USG4]: Sentence requires a caveat/opener or else it would apply to all innovations whether or not they were food related.

Commented [USG5]: Unclear as to why this would be limited to just family farmers.

- 4) Numerous innovative approaches exist which can be characterized along an axis from increasing efficiency of input use toward ~~re-designing/improving~~ multiple aspects of agriculture and food systems, including markets and governance. They include, for example, the following approaches and technologies: agroecology,⁹ biotechnology, digitalization, agroforestry, permaculture, precision agriculture, mariculture, climate-smart agriculture, organic agriculture, protected agriculture and sustainable food value chains/intensification.

Commented [USG6]: In many instances improvements are in order, but not a full redesign.

Commented [USG7]: While biotechnology is mentioned in the document's intro, there is no mention in the policy recommendations. This is an area that could be further developed

Commented [USG8]: Digitalization appears multiple times in this document. However, the document fails to define the term and it seems to be used more as a catch-all for internet-enabled technologies. A definition and examples of digitalization would be welcome, provide needed specificity and would likely benefit the policy recommendations.

Commented [USG9]: Note that this would exclude land-based aquaculture

Commented [USG10]: Consistency with paragraph 5

³ UN General Assembly Resolution on Agriculture development, food security and nutrition. 2019. A/RES/74/242.

⁴ A number of global assessments provide evidence of these challenges, including: FAO. 2019. The State of The World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture; IPBES. 2019. Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; IPBES. 2018. Assessment report on Land Degradation and Restoration; IPCC. 2019. Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.

⁵ HLPE. 2017. Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

⁶ Final report, 44th Session of the Committee on World Food Security.

⁷ HLPE. 2016. Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

⁸ HLPE. 2019. Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

⁹ The FAO Council has characterized agroecology through ten elements (FAO. 2019. The Ten Elements of Agroecology – CL 163/13 Rev.

- 5) A given or combined innovative approach may be more or less relevant to a specific context as a function of the nature of the challenge and context faced.^{10,11} 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, and other approaches.
- 6) 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 all farmers including 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-discouraging~~ the migration of rural youth to cities.
- 7) 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 an effective, science-based-strong regulatory policy framework to create a safe and level playing field for the sector.¹²
- 8) 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/commitments~~. Key among these efforts is the importance of evaluating various solutions for their measurable contributions to sustainable agriculture and food systems that can fight to food, which can serve to guide efforts to better 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~~.
- 9) 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,¹³ as well as relevant global instruments, ~~and processes such as the UN Decade on Family Farming (UNFFF), 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~~

Commented [USG11]: Unclear of the point of this paragraph. Suggest that it be deleted or rewritten.

Commented [USG12]: Right to Food Language should be consistent with what has been internationally agreed to.

Commented [USG13]: Recommend deletion as innovative approaches are unrelated to the right to food making it impossible to measure impact. If it does remain it should be framed as the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

¹⁰).

¹¹ See, for example, FAO Conference Resolution 7/2019, Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO.

¹² FAO. 2020. Realizing the potential of digitalization to improve the agri-food system: Proposing a new International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture. A concept note. Rome.

¹³ In particular, the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

in Rural Areas (UNDROP), and the upcoming Global Plan of Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture and the UN Food Systems Summit;

The policy recommendations are primarily addressed to governments for consideration in the development of public policies, but are also addressed to all stakeholders with a role in achieving food security and nutrition. The recommendations are voluntary and non-binding and aim to complement and not restate related guidance previously provided in other CFS policy products and recommendations.

Commented [USG14]: Unclear as how these policy recommendations build up the UN Food Systems Summit as these recommendations are scheduled to be completed in advance of the UN Food Systems Summit. Perhaps, alternative language about these policy recommendations being an input into the Food Systems Summit would be more appropriate.

Commented [USG15]: Mixture of UN observances, summits, action plans, and declarations for which not all members may have agreed.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Lay policy foundations for transforming food systems to ensure sustainability and enhance food security and nutrition through agroecological and other innovative approaches

States should:

- 10) Ensure that public policies, budgets and incentives support science-based sustainable food systems in a coherent manner, adapting policies and re-directing budgets and incentives based on an impact assessment findings evidence and risk-based approach.
- 11) Ensure that policies promote innovations that are appropriate science/evidence-based, effective, accessible, 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).
- 12) Strengthen the role of the public sector in monitoring and regulating innovative approaches, including technologies, in order to promote policies that are evidence-based, and support which impact sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition and the right to food.
- 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-improving policy coherence across sectors, with the participation of public administrations and relevant stakeholders involved in agriculture, forestry, health, nutrition, gender, education, finance, trade, energy and environment.
- 14) Promote inclusive and participatory governance arrangements ef-within food systems, cross-sectoral involvement and the participation of all relevant stakeholders in accordance with their roles, rights and responsibilities.

Commented [USG16]: It would be helpful if the text could better highlight, in many cases, the State's role is to set up conditions so a range of actors can work together to improve the system. As a complementary point, the incentives and motivations of the those actors need to be considered in order to make progress.

Commented [USG17]: Appropriate and acceptable are subjective whereas other descriptors are more objective.

Commented [USG18]: This is a key point that was missing from the recommendation

Commented [USG19]: Recommend deletion as innovative approaches are unrelated to the right to food making it impossible to measure impact. If it does remain it should be framed as the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

Commented [USG20]: These policy recommendations should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. Nothing in the policy recommendations should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations to which a State may be subject under international law.

Area-based planning for diversified and resilient food systems

- 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.
- 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).

- 17) ~~Where rural employment opportunities are needed, c~~Consider the potential of agroecological and other innovative approaches ~~to preserve existing jobs and promote decent job creation to bolster rural employment.~~
- 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 ~~drawing from~~ 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).

Commented [USG21]: "In line" is too strong for voluntary guidelines

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II. Support transitions to diversified and resilient food systems

States should:

Biodiversity and ecosystem approach¹⁴ 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 health, crop protection, animal health and welfare, and productivity.
- 20) Optimize the use of agrochemicals and promote innovative systems that reduce over-usage and dependency. Strengthen and enforce science-based regulations on the use of agrochemicals in order to protect and improve human and environmental health.
- 21) Support ~~the enormous contribution that family~~all farmers ~~have made and continue to make~~ for the conservation and development of genetic resources including by protecting and promoting Farmers' Rights and benefit sharing, including the right to equitably participate in sharing benefits arising from the use of plant genetic resources, as set out ~~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 any rights farmers have ~~Farmers' Rights~~ to save, use, and exchange and sell farm-saved seed/propagating material, subject to national law and as appropriate, their seeds.
- 22) Encourage sustainable consumption patterns that maintain or enhance, rather than deplete, natural resources and support resource use efficiency~~circuar economies~~.
- 23) Promote innovative approaches to the reduction ~~reduce of~~ food loss and waste (FLW) with the support of the private sector and civil society.

Commented [USG22]: Unclear as why natural processes and biological interactions are favored

Commented [USG23]: This recommendation should apply to all production units.

Commented [USG24]: Sponsor is an odd word choice, perhaps enhance or improve would more accurately capture the intended meaning.

Commented [USG25]: Suggest rewriting this recommendation as it is unclear as to what is actually being recommended.

Commented [USG26]: These are high priority edits for the United States to more accurately reflect what is in the ITPGRFA. Farmers' Rights, as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty, are the responsibility of national governments to implement, in accordance with their needs and priorities.

The right to participate in sharing benefits is given as an example in Art. 9 of the Treaty.

Farmers are not referenced in the CBD.

Commented [USG27]: "Sustainable and healthy diets" is not an internationally agreed term. The United States strongly prefers "sustainably produced and healthy diets." This modified concept conveys simultaneous goals of promoting health and sustainability through balanced, nutritious and diverse diets composed of sustainably produced foods.

Also note the the Voluntary Guidelines of Food Systems and Nutrition has not been endorsed by the CFS.

Sustainably produced and e-healthy diets

- 24) Promote sustainable healthy diets¹⁵ through enhanced diversification of agricultural production and food and nutrition education, bearing in mind local context and culture, including indigenous and traditional food systems.

¹⁴ The ecosystem approach was officially endorsed in May 2000 at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, through Decision V/6. It has been further implemented through Decision VII/11.

¹⁵ FAO and WHO. 2019. Sustainable healthy diets – Guiding principles. Rome. Definition currently being discussed in the context of the CFS policy convergence process on the development of Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.

- 25) Support low-income consumers and ~~family-all~~ farmers through public procurement policies (including for school feeding programmes, ~~other safety nets, other~~ food assistance ~~programs and social safety nets~~, 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~~.
- 26) Promote appropriate food labelling, in line with applicable, ~~evidence-based~~ national and international standards, to ~~enable support conscious and~~ informed consumer choices ~~leading that contribute~~ to sustainably ~~produced and~~ healthy diets.

Commented [USG28]: This idea should be more fully developed elsewhere instead of being shoehorned into this recommendation

Commented [USG29]: Note that factual, contextualized information provides consumers with the clearest information to make informed decisions

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~~.
- 28) Support ~~small and medium sized~~ farming enterprises that provide goods and services for diversified and resilient food systems.
- 29) Promote local, regional and global markets that contribute to sustainable food systems that ~~ensure support~~ food security and nutrition.

Commented [USG30]: The United States supports innovative approaches in all food supply chains.

Commented [USG31]: This idea needs to be more fully introduced and discussed before making specific recommendations.

Commented [USG32]: Unclear as to what is meant by appropriate safeguards.

III. Strengthen comprehensive monitoring and impact assessments to ensure that evidence-based regulations to ensure that are used to promote innovative approaches and support sustainable 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.¹⁶
- 31) Assess the impacts of innovative approaches on the sustainability of food systems, food security and nutrition, ~~and the right to food~~.
- 32) Assess the impacts of public incentives on the sustainability of food systems and food security and ~~public health~~ 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~~ ~~integrated systems approaches~~.

Commented [USG33]: This section should be more tightly connected to the need to build the evidence base for agroecological and other innovative approaches through relevant metrics that consider the environmental, social, as well as economic impacts of various policies and approaches.

CFS also needs to identify and define specific food systems outcomes of interest and develop ways to measure those outcomes. The current language is too vague.

Commented [USG34]: Prefacing concepts with “States should” implies a more centrally-managed/controlled agricultural sector than in the United States and most developed nations

Commented [USG35]: How would states objectively assess the impact of food systems on the right to food? How is the right to food measured?

Commented [USG36]: Unclear as to how this is defined and why it is a concern.

Commented [USG37]: Unclear as to what is meant by connectivity

Commented [USG38]: Recommend deletion as innovative approaches are unrelated to the right to food making it impossible to measure impact. If it does remain it should be framed as the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

¹⁶ HLPE. 2019. Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

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 an open 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.

34)35) 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.

36) 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.

Co-learning for innovation

35)37) 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.

38) 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 throughout the food system.

36)39) 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.

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.

40) Strengthen public research to assess the positive and negative impacts impact of the use of agrochemicals on for human, animal and environmental health and identify improved practices for safe use.

41) Develop and apply research protocols to address-investigate 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 traditional knowledge and knowledge generated and transmitted through research, including social movements on the one hand, and research on the other science disciplines.

Capacity development

41)42) Encourage, as appropriate, explicit coverage of "transitions to more sustainable food systems" in school and university curricula, integrating hands-on, experiential learning.

Commented [USG39]: These recommendations fail to discuss the importance of an enabling environment that is conducive to innovation i.e. clear and transparent, science-based permitting system for field trials and the approval of new technologies, etc.

Commented [USG40]: Unclear as to why these recommendations would be limited to public research institutions.

Commented [USG41]: Suggest rewording this recommendation as it incorporates too many disparate ideas.

Commented [USG42]: Unclear as to why this recommendation just covers climatic conditions and is not broader. Also unclear who the actors specifically are in the recommendation. Suggest rewording.

Commented [USG43]: Protect is probably beyond the capacity/scope of most public research institutions.

Commented [USG44]: Do we want to support research on the financial literacy and business management skills for farmers or do we want to increase the financial literacy and business management skills of farmers

Commented [USG45]: In many countries, curricula is developed at the local or state level and not at the national level.

42)43) Strengthen training programmes for agricultural extension, veterinarians, and public health workers, including on the contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches to nutrition and human, animal 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 and to prioritize the that context-specific needs and capacities and the needs of agricultural producers, including women and youth, are prioritized.

45) Redirect-Direct current investments in research and development towards enhancing diversification and resilience of sustainable food systems.

46) Prioritize and strengthen public research to address the needs of family farmers, including women and youth.

Commented [USG46]: Unclear as to why these two goals were selected as opposed to others such efficiency or productivity?

Commented [USG47]: Duplicative of paragraph 44

V. Strengthen stakeholder engagement, empower vulnerable and marginalized groups and address power inequalities in food systems

States should:

Inclusive, transparent and democratic decision-making

47) Support inclusive, transparent and democratic decision-making mechanisms at all levels in food systems and take specific measures to ensure-enhance the participation of rights holders, including marginalized and vulnerable groups most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, and other stakeholders.

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 adequate food.

Women and youth

48)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.

49)50) Strengthen responsible investment and provide incentives for women and youth in community-led

small and medium sized enterprises that support sustainable food systems.

50)51) Promote youth engagement in production, processing and marketing activities, including green jobs, as a desirable decent employment opportunity for youth.

51)52) Invest in rural infrastructure and services to reduce gaps between rural and urban areas and to make rural life attractive for youth.

52)53) Ensure-Enhance 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 independence, challenge the underlying causes of gender inequality within food systems with respect to norms, relationships and institutional structures, in particular by

Commented [USG48]: Too prescriptive of methods of transition. Many different ways to create sustainable food systems

Commented [USG49]: Unclear as to what is meant by appropriate safeguards. Does this apply to just digital technologies or all innovative approaches?

Commented [USG50]: Recommend moving to the capacity development section as it can be applied to all people and not just women and youth

Commented [USG51]: How is adequate attention defined?

Commented [USG52]: What types of needs? Dietary or Nutritional? Needs to be defined to be in-scope for this document

Commented [USG53]: CEDAW doesn't directly address most of the specific action items in the list below, and not all states are party to CEDAW.

Commented [USG54]: This has a particular meaning under international law that the CFS should avoid here since it's not a relevant context.

ensuring that laws and policies ensure equal ~~participation between~~ opportunities for men and women, equal ~~income pay for equal work or work of equal value~~, ~~shared power and~~ equal access to resources and public services, and ending gender violence and sexism.

Commented [USG55]: Terminology consistent with that used elsewhere

~~Agency, power imbalances~~ public participation and conflicts of interest

Commented [USG56]: This recommendation lacks language connecting it to food systems

~~53)55)~~ 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.

Commented [USG57]: Power imbalances is very negative framing. Suggest enhancing public participation as a more positive framing.

~~54)56)~~ Establish mechanisms to address power imbalances enhance public participation and conflicts of interest in relation to food production, processing and marketing, ensuring appropriate and inclusive consultation mechanisms.

Commented [USG58]: Greater specificity on this recommendation would be welcome. What type of mechanisms does CFS envision would fall under this recommendation?

~~55)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~~ food security and nutrition.

Commented [USG59]: How would states objectively assess the impact of food systems on the right to food? How is the right to food measured?

Next steps

In order to operationalize recommendations, the following actions are addressed at relevant intergovernmental institutions.

CFS should:

~~56)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.

~~57)59)~~ Request the HLPE to examine how existing comprehensive assessments of food systems,¹⁷ including metrics and indicators, can best guide food system transitions and present its findings as a contribution to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.

~~58)60)~~ 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.

~~59)61)~~ 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.

~~60)62)~~ 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).

CFS, in collaboration with the RBAs, should:

~~61)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 enhance food security and nutrition.

¹⁷ These include SDG monitoring efforts, the TEEB-AgriFood framework, and the FAO Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE).

FAO is invited to:

~~62~~⁶⁴ Support at national level data collection on sustainable food systems and documentation of lessons learned.

~~63~~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.

~~64~~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.~~

~~65~~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~~ ~~enhance~~ food security and nutrition ~~and the right to food.~~

FAO and IFAD are invited to:

~~66~~⁶⁸ Organize a special event to consider opportunities and challenges in ~~promoting~~ ~~implementing~~ agroecological and other innovative approaches for family farmers within the framework of the UN Decade on Family Farming.

Commented [USG60]: Unclear as to what is meant by appropriate safeguards.

Commented [USG61]: Recommend deletion as innovative approaches are unrelated to the right to food making it impossible to measure impact. If it does remain it should be framed as the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.