

Dear CFS Secretariat, thank you for the message regarding the CFS contribution to the HLPF,

Referring to the provisions of the MYPoW on the matter (para 96) and the corresponding letter from the President of ECOSOC, we understand that the CFS contribution to the HLPF is not an intergovernmentally-agreed CFS product. If it were the case, it would be natural to members to undertake negotiations and endorsing of the text, what has not been considered.

On the other hand, from what we see in the draft, there are elements which are not consensual or agreeable to all members. The nature of the contributions seems to be more accurately described as a compilation of views from CFS stakeholders.

Brazil does not favor the language which states that the Bureau "prepared" the document. In this sense, we view as fundamental for the Committee to be more specific when describing the nature of the document, in the Foreword, and by including the following footnote:

*Below are the inputs [presented by some] [prepared by the] Bureau [~~in consultation with the~~] [and] Advisory Group [Members], on the basis of the HLPE issues paper and the above mentioned CFS activities.[footnote: This document cannot be considered as an intergovernmentally-agreed CFS product, as it is a compilation of views of CFS Bureau and Advisory Group Members.]*

One other option is for these inputs to be presented as a Chair's Summary, as favored by some members within the Bureau discussions, both during this year, as well as in previous years, when discussing the same issue.

Brazil has also the following suggestions to the text:

1. Implement more robust targeted social protection programmes to improve access to healthy and nutritious foods (*linkages to SDG1*)

Priority actions include:

- Provide adequate emergency food aid [~~wherever possible with local and regional purchase of foods for food assistance.~~]

We suggest the exclusion of this provision, which is applicable only to humanitarian contexts. In improving access to healthy diets, all food supply chains must be taken into account, building resilience and sustainability throughout the whole system.

3. Provide better [~~protections for countries that depend on food imports~~] [and more resilient food supply chains] (*linkages to SDG10*)

Specific recommendations include:

- Discourage food export restrictions to protect countries reliant on food imports.
- Provide policy space and support to countries seeking to improve their domestic food production capacity [~~within their ecological boundaries~~]
- Encourage countries to build up better long-term grain storage capacity.
- Refrain from establishing additional barriers to food trade and remove existing ones, both tariff and non-tariff

This topic is applicable not only to countries that depend on food imports. All countries benefit from more resilient food supply chains, especially in times of crises. The expression "ecological boundaries" is unclear and, as it is not agreed-language, should not be used.

4. Strengthen and coordinate policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic impact on food systems and food security and nutrition, including at the international level (*linkages to SDG17*)

- Develop a global campaign to educate and inform the public on ~~[nutrition-sensitive]~~ practices to prevent and manage COVID-19 infections at household and individual levels.

The expression "nutrition-sensitive" is unclear and, as it is not agreed-language, should not be used.

5. Support more diverse and resilient distribution systems, including ~~[shorter supply chains and]~~ territorial markets (*linkages to SDG9*)

The length of the food supply chain is not a determinant factor for their resilience. All food supply chains ought to be supported.

6. Support more resilient food production systems ~~[based on agroecology and other sustainable forms of food production]~~ (*linkages to SDG12*)

Specific recommendations include:

- Invest in more agroecological research-action projects.

~~[• Support the development of an agroecology curriculum at schools of agriculture in a range of countries.]~~

~~[• Given that the majority of agricultural development assistance projects support conventional or industrial agricultural approaches, work to support more projects that encourage agroecology and other sustainable forms of agriculture.]~~

- Include support for individual and community responses, such as home and community gardens.
- Ensure sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, as well as animal production and forestry, are integrated in policy responses to COVID-19 so as to reap their full potential in terms of nutrition and livelihoods.

All forms of increased resilience and sustainability ought to be supported, not limiting the range to agroecological and other innovative approaches.