

Voluntary Guidelines for GEWE in the Context of FS and Nutrition

Comments

Indigenous communities have had extensive knowledge about crop cycles for millennia to the present. This knowledge and practice are significant to ensure food security and nutrition in those territories. **Under 3.1.** (Cross-cutting recommendations), 31 (v) Promote more sustainable gender equitable food systems, protection of traditional knowledge in agricultural sector possible to include.

As women play the vital role and in most of the indigenous community, women lead the agricultural activities (similarly accepted in the VG under 3.7, Women's access to and control over natural and productive resources, including land, water, fisheries and forests).

Considering this, specific focus/recommendation can be provided under (3.6) Women's economic and social empowerment in the context of sustainable food systems on the indigenous women. For instance, **under 3.6.1** (Women's access to the labor market and decent work) specific highlight bearing in mind the value chain in the indigenous territories. Indigenous women are more vulnerable against all the indicators.

Under 3.6.2. (Women's involvement in food systems as producers and entrepreneurs), VG may include a policy recommendation on private sector collaboration in indigenous territory when globally this collaboration is growing.

CHAP 3

3.6.1. Issues and challenges

Para 61 – added Gender-biased social norms, structural barriers, discriminatory laws and practices and the lack of engagement of men and boys to change harmful gender roles and behaviours often limit women's participation in workers' and producers' organizations and in organized labour institutions such as trade unions.

Last para – Workers in the informal economy, whose majority are women and girls are particularly vulnerable.

3.6.2. Women's involvement in food systems as producers and entrepreneurs

Para 67 – women often have limited skills, low literacy and numeracy skills and limited agency.

3.6.3. Access to financial services and social capital

Para 71 – access and control over resources lack of micro finance and micro insurance

Para 71 – women rarely have access to financial services which match their need – (term, amount, diversity)

The narrative on agricultural risk management could be strengthened including the link between diversified finance services to resilience (access to climate smart technology, weather warning system)

3.6.4. Policies and strategic approaches

CHAP 4 -

Para 129 - “Governments’ is vague. It would be useful **to specify** which regulatory institution or national mechanism would most likely take the leadership of promoting the adoption of the guidelines.

Under 4.1. (Implementation of the guidelines) 131, To consider VG as a tool to carry out initiatives under ongoing development approach like territorial development program (focusing particular community including indigenous community), five years plan etc. Few governments has separate ministry, long term development programme giving preference to a particular geographical area or community.

Under 4.3. Monitoring the use and application of the guidelines

The monitoring guidelines are well explained however they would benefit from **concrete examples** of context specific indicators, best practice reporting systems to measure policies and regulations effectiveness, as well as demand driven user-friendly technical guides.