

## CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition

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**Message to CFS:** 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.

		General comments of the EU and its Member States
1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EU&amp;MS welcome the Draft One of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition.</li> </ul>
2		
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These Voluntary Guidelines offer an opportunity to further the coherence of our engagement towards food security and nutrition, towards sustainable, fair and resilient food systems and towards Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment.</li> </ul>
4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We especially welcome that the Voluntary Guidelines are complementary to and support national, regional and international initiatives, which aim at addressing all forms of discrimination against women and girls and sexual and gender-based violence that undermine efforts to increase food security and improve nutrition worldwide.</li> </ul>
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We welcome the inclusion and reflection of the core principles in Part 2 which are all essential principles for the Voluntary Guidelines. Gender equality is a universally recognised human right, as well as an imperative to well-being, economic growth, prosperity, good governance, peace and security. Achieving gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is fundamental to the realisation of human rights and the right to adequate food, but it is also important to stress that achieving human rights and the right to adequate food is fundamental to achieving broader gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. There is a mutual condition that needs to be reflected. A clear statement is required in the introduction that goes beyond the idea that GEWGE is essential to achieve FSN, but that at the same time, includes recognition that all efforts for FSN and advancing the progressive realisation of right to food have a duty at the same time to advance GEWGE. The indivisibility and interdependence of human rights should be expressed more clearly and this approach has to be maintained throughout the document.</li> </ul>

6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On a similar note, although paragraph 10 set out the objectives clearly, much of the language of the Draft One took an instrumental approach to GEWGE, i.e. that advancing gender equality is important as a vehicle for improving FSN. Although the instrumental argument may be true, it undermines a rights-based approach to GEWGE. This language should be changed in the text. For example, by stressing the <i>right</i> to social protection (e.g. its provision through <i>eligibility</i> rather than through “targeting”); people’s right to protection in pursuing their civil rights to organise and push for change; and in stressing the duty of state to protect rights proactively.</li> </ul>
7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We very much appreciate that Gender Transformative Approaches are given a high relevance in the Voluntary Guidelines and we would like to keep this ambitious text. We have to tackle root causes of all forms of discrimination against women and girls. The EU funded RBA Joint Programme for Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security and Nutrition can be good reference and can give useful experience in this regard. We also welcome the promotion of positive masculinity.</li> </ul>
8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However, some parts could additionally highlight more clearly that gender inequality does not originate from women being vulnerable but from women being marginalized as a consequence of gender-discriminatory norms and practices.</li> </ul>
9		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We welcome the reference to the concept of intersectionality and believe that it is important to add in the guidelines that women and girls often experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</li> </ul>
10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Furthermore, we believe that there are significant opportunities to more systematically integrate a reference to context specific and participatory gender analysis (very much linked to the principle of intersectionality) throughout the document, by way of reflecting how fundamental it is as a tool to avoid generalisations and stereotypes that would undermine the transformative ambition of these Guidelines.</li> </ul>
11		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data sources/references should be included more throughout the text.</li> </ul>
12		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regarding Data collection refer to and link with the HLPE process regarding FSN data collection which is currently underway.</li> </ul>
13		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We very much welcome Part 2 regarding the core principles that underpin the Voluntary Guidelines.</li> </ul>
14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We welcome the topics and issues proposed for discussion under Part 3 and reiterate that there is an important opportunity to rearrange the subchapters differently: We noted that the content of section 3.1 (cross cutting recommendations) derives from the core principles. This has resulted in a certain amount of repetition, where much of the text of 3.1 more or less repeats text from Part 2. We think it would be better to remove 3.1 altogether or reflecting them in Part 2 by ensuring that the wording of Part 2 makes it clear that these principles de facto function as over-arching recommendations</li> </ul>

15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rationale behind a separate section on “Women’s and girl’s food security and nutrition” (3.2) is unclear. Given that this is the focus on the whole VGs, it is not easy to see a separate set of issues which demand a distinct policy and strategic approach. The section is confusing and undermines a good structural logic. Key points currently in this section should be integrated elsewhere in the document as appropriate.</li> </ul>
16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We would recommend to respect the formatting regarding the use of “issues and challenges” and “policies and strategic approaches” for the chapter 3.10 and concerning 3.6 we suggest to have “policies and strategic approaches” directly in each sub-chapter.</li> </ul>
17		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We would appreciate more concrete recommendations that are more applicable and specific.</li> </ul>
18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We recommend checking the VGs again thoroughly and avoiding duplications throughout the</li> </ul>
19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We suggest that the Voluntary Guidelines should be more balanced with regard to the rural and urban dimension of food security and nutrition throughout the text. For example, there are rural vs. urban/cities gaps in the provision of services such as basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy network, financial services), or other services (access to health care, education, long term care). A country specific gender analysis is necessary to assess each situation. Both, urban and rural areas specificities need to be reflected in the Voluntary Guidelines, we have made suggestions for moving from a unique rural focus to one where the particular challenges facing rural people are noted, while recognising that people living in both urban and rural situations have their own context specific challenges – and opportunities.</li> </ul>
20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We appreciate the adequate coverage of girls’ and women’s inequalities in relation to rural and agriculture areas.</li> </ul>
21		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We would welcome an explicit reference to the need to the enhanced collection of equality relevant data on rural women and girls and women/girls in agriculture.</li> </ul>
22		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We appreciate the additions made on women custodian knowledge regarding seeds and biodiversity in the section on access to natural and productive resources. However, women knowledge should also be included in the section regarding education, as to better recognize them and protect them within the food systems.</li> </ul>

23		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We want to highlight the significance of universal social protection for the realisation of the right to food and we want to ensure that the progress in terms of food security and nutrition is adequately recognised and not narrowly interpreted in relation to shock responsive food and nutrition assistance. It is to be recalled that even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic at least 3 billion people – around 40% of the global population (and the vast majority not affected by crises) – are unable to afford the ingredients required for healthy meals (FAO 2021). We therefore suggest that social protection should be incorporated within an expanded new section. Currently section 3.9, while containing some valid points, places undue emphasis on shocks, F&amp;N assistance, school feeding, discrete programmes and schemes etc. It is important that the full scope of social protection and the priority for supporting the establishment of universal social protection systems is made central, hence the need to move social protection to another section. Many agencies focus on social protection as social assistance (non-contributory transfers), often in poverty-focused temporary programmes or in response to (covariate) shocks. However, states have a much wider mandate and responsibility for social protection, with this being central to a rights based and systems building approach as supported by the EU - and we therefore propose that the VGs take a broader view. We have made suggestions for using more rights-based language, and for including more dimensions of social protection beyond those that are the focus of aid programmes.</li> </ul>
24		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We also recommend that attention to humanitarian assistance for food and nutrition be dealt within the context of the section on gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment for food security and nutrition in humanitarian crises and emergencies.</li> </ul>
25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We believe that the agroecological transformation of agrifood systems is not limited to food production practices, but entails more balanced access to resources, more balanced relations and distribution of power. Agroecology could be a key opportunity for women to gain influence and recognition and to contribute to better nutrition/food security. We therefore believe that there is considerable scope for the guidelines to address the significance of agroecology and the promotion of territorial markets (as opposed to increased reliance on retail food outlets) for food systems transformation and the implications for integrating gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment into such a transformative process.</li> </ul>
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27		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are still topics that didn’t find enough focus in the Zero Draft and we welcome that they are included now in Draft One as gender-responsive budgeting, healthy diets and the challenges associated with addressing all forms of malnutrition, breastfeeding.</li> </ul>
28		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We still miss the recognition of the significance of trade for gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment as well as justice – including basic legal and property rights (in both urban and rural areas).</li> </ul>
29		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Section 3.10 humanitarian crises and emergencies the analysis of key drivers of crises - climate, zoonotic diseases and conflict is not sufficiently linked to FSN or humanitarian assistance.</li> </ul>

30		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on food security and nutrition as well as the food systems approach need to be emphasised more consistently since women's empowerment and gender inequality do not have implications on food security only. Furthermore, the food systems approach should be embedded</li> </ul>
31		Wording:
32		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout the text different actors involved in policy discussions and policy implementation processes have been added whenever appropriate (civil society, private sector, etc.).</li> </ul>
33		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When talking about persons, instead of using male/female (which refers to biological aspect), use women/men which is wider.</li> </ul>
34		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several times term gender equitable is used, we would like to suggest to term gender equal instead.</li> </ul>
35		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We strengthened the language on land tenure and on sustainable agriculture models, including agroecology.</li> </ul>
36		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have used the singular form or "gender inequality" throughout the text, as inequality is directly linked to the gender.</li> </ul>
37		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have harmonised the language regarding "sexual and gender-based violence" throughout the text.</li> </ul>
38		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have used throughout the text that the participation of women and girls has to be "full, effective and meaningful".</li> </ul>
39		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referring to "healthy diets" is more complete than merely "nutritious food" or "nutritious and healthy food" (it also refers to the necessary diversity of this food). This is agreed language (VGFSyN).</li> </ul>
40		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have included "family farming" where appropriate.</li> </ul>
Para.	<b>Text of Draft One</b>	<b>Text proposals from EU and its Member States</b>
	PART 1 - INTRODUCTION	
1.1.	Background and rationale	
	<p>Advancing gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are critical to achieving CFS' vision of ending hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all, and for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.</p>	<p><b>Gender equality is a universally recognised human right, as well as an imperative to well-being, economic growth, prosperity, good governance, peace and security.</b> Advancing Ensuring gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are critical to achieving CFS' vision of ending hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all, and for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.</p>

2	In order to transform this vision into reality, at its 46th Session in October 2019, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) endorsed a policy process that will result in Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition (referred to as the "Guidelines" in this document).	
3	Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are essential to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as ensuring food systems that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. The importance of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment for sustainable development was acknowledged by the international community through the adoption of gender equality as a stand-alone goal in the 2030 Agenda (SDG5).	<p>Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are essential to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as ensuring food systems that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. The importance of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment for sustainable development was acknowledged by the international community through the adoption of gender equality as a stand-alone goal in the 2030 Agenda (SDG5)</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Add a footnote: "Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment was also acknowledged in the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action and in the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. State parties to the Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) are furthermore obligated to implement measures to further the life of rural women specifically (article 14)."</b></p>
4	Currently, the global food system produces enough food to feed every person on the planet. However, due to a range of diverse challenges, an increasing number of people in both rural and urban areas are failing to realize their right to adequate food and meet their daily food and nutrition needs. The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected women and girls in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination. In this challenging global context, addressing gender inequality and ensuring women's and girls' rights is urgent and more important than ever to achieve food security and nutrition for all.	<p><b>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.</b></p>

5	<p>A large body of evidence demonstrates the positive links between gender equality and food security and nutrition. Gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment is not only fundamental to the realization of human rights, it is also essential for poverty reduction, economic growth, sustainable natural resource management, mitigating and adapting to climate change, protecting ecosystems and conserving biodiversity. Supporting the empowerment of women and girls is one of the most effective ways to improve nutrition outcomes not only of women but of all family members, lowering infant mortality and reducing child malnutrition, thereby helping to break intergenerational cycles of malnutrition, with special attention to the nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women. Measures are also required to improve women’s maternal health such as by ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Investing in women and girls and promoting gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment are not only the right things to do to achieve food security and nutrition, they are the smart things to do.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
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<p>Discrimination against women and girls, pervasive gender inequality, barriers to decisionmaking and leaderships roles, and exposure to violence result in unequal access to food, with higher prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition among women and girls.</p> <p>6 Rural girls face the triple disadvantage of location, gender and age. The gender gap in accessing food increased from 2018 to 2019 and is expected to widen as the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to contain it are having a negative and gender-differentiated impact on food security and nutrition.</p>	<p>Discrimination against women and girls, pervasive gender inequality, <b>lack of control over economic, social and political resources</b>, barriers to decision-making and leaderships roles, and exposure to violence, <b>including sexual and gender-based violence and misogyny</b>, result in unequal access to food, <del>with higher prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition among women and girls.</del> <b>Globally and in every region of the world, the overall prevalence of food insecurity is higher among women than men. This reflects the fact that despite some progress in recent years, in no country have women achieved economic equality with men, globally women earn 24% less than men and women are still more likely than men to live in poverty. (Oxfam International <a href="https://www.oxfam.org/en/why-majority-worlds-poor-are-women">https://www.oxfam.org/en/why-majority-worlds-poor-are-women</a>). Rural girls face the triple disadvantage of location, gender and age. The gender gap in accessing food increased from 2018 to 2019* and is expected to widen as the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to contain it are having a negative and gender-differentiated impact on <b>poverty</b>, food security and nutrition. <b>Globally, more adult women are either underweight or overweight as compared to men, while a high and often increasing prevalence of anaemia among women and girls of reproductive age is universally acknowledged to be a serious concern. However the situation is reversed among children with more boys than girls affected by both undernutrition and obesity, (Global Nutrition Report 2021).</b> This highlights that generalisations about food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition affecting women and girls more than men or boys should be avoided and attention must always be paid to specific contexts and vulnerabilities as well as to different dimensions of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition.</b></p> <p>Comment to CFS: Also focus on urban area. Furthermore, generic references to women and girls being more likely to suffer from malnutrition should be avoided. Please provide evidence/references for that.</p> <p>Ideally paragraph 6 should become 2 separate paragraphs – one on gender inequality in food security outcomes and the other on gender inequality and nutrition outcomes.</p> <p>As also concerning 3.2, it is suggested that some of the text in that section may be considered to be moved to Section 1 as background on understanding inequality in food security and nutrition outcomes.</p> <p>Comment to CFS: *Please give more data on the increase of the gender gap between 2018-2019.</p>
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7	<p>Achievement of gender equality is positively correlated with increased production and improved efficiency in many sectors, including in agriculture in a context where small-scale farming is increasingly feminized, whereas inequality and discrimination in access to, and control over, resources continue to undermine economic performance, leading to belowpotential economic outcomes. Women play active roles as agents in food systems as farmers, producers, processors, traders, wage-workers and entrepreneurs throughout the value chains. Supporting women to claim their rights to equal access to agricultural resources would raise total agricultural output by 2.5–4 percent, and potentially reduce the number of hungry people by 12–17 percent. Providing adequate support to women in food systems is critical for the planet to feed nine billion people in 2050 and produce 50 percent more food.</p>	<p>Achievement of gender equality is positively correlated with increased production and improved efficiency in many sectors, including in agriculture in a context where small-scale <b>and family</b> farming is increasingly feminized, whereas inequality and discrimination in access to, and control over, resources continue to undermine economic performance, leading to belowpotential economic outcomes. Women play active roles as agents in food systems as farmers, producers, processors, traders, wage-workers and entrepreneurs throughout the value chains <b>and lastly as consumers and providers for their family</b>. <del>Supporting women to claim their rights to equal access to agricultural resources would raise total agricultural output by 2.5–4 percent, and potentially reduce the number of hungry people by 12–17 percent. Providing adequate support to women in food systems is critical for the planet to feed nine billion people in 2050 and produce 50 percent more food.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Deletion because GEWGE is a human right and should be achieved in any case and should not only be made dependent on increasing agricultural output. Additionally, it is an old reference from 2011.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS to add a footnote at the end: It is estimated that price of gender gap in agriculture production amounts to USD 70-100 mio per year (source: <a href="https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2015/Costing%20Gender%20Gap_Launch.pdf">https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2015/Costing%20Gender%20Gap_Launch.pdf</a>)</b></p>
8	<p>Despite positive progress made over decades, gender inequality persists as women and girls continue to face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in many areas. This manifests in unequal access to, and control over, key productive resources, assets, technologies, services, economic opportunities, and participation in decision-making processes at household, community and national levels, as well as unbalanced and unrecognized responsibilities in terms of unpaid care and domestic work - all negatively impacting various dimensions of food security: availability, access, utilization, stability, agency and sustainability, preventing women from benefitting equally from their work and creating barriers to food system inclusiveness, innovation and sustainability.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>

9	Gender inequality disproportionately impacts women and girls, who continue to have lower social status and economic and political power in many parts of the world. However, discriminatory barriers and limiting societal gender norms and expectations prevent everyone from fulfilling their full potential. Thus, changing gender roles and relations towards equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities will benefit the whole society. It is crucial that all actors, including men and boys, take joint responsibility and have an active role in this process.	<b>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.</b>
1.2.	Objectives of the guidelines	
10	The objective of the Guidelines is to support Member States, development partners and other stakeholders to advance gender equality, women's and girls' rights, empowerment and leadership, as part of their efforts to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.	The objective of the Guidelines is to support Member States, development partners and other stakeholders to advance gender equality, women's and girls' rights, empowerment and leadership, as part of their efforts to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and <b>all forms of</b> malnutrition, towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
11	The Guidelines will provide concrete policy guidance based on good practices and lessons learnt on gender mainstreaming, gender transformative interventions and innovative solutions. They aim to contribute towards a gender-responsive approach, improving legal and policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, national plans and programmes, and promoting innovative partnerships and increased investments in human and financial resources that are conducive to promoting gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment.	The Guidelines will provide concrete policy guidance based on good practices and lessons learnt on <b>human rights</b> , gender mainstreaming <b>and</b> gender transformative <b>approaches</b> <del>interventions and innovative solutions</del> . They aim to contribute towards a <b>rights-based and</b> gender-responsive <b>transformative</b> approach, improving legal and policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, national plans and programmes, and promoting innovative partnerships and increased investments in human and financial resources that are conducive to promoting gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment.

12	<p>The Guidelines aim to foster greater policy coherence among gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment and food security and nutrition agendas, and promote mutually reinforcing policy measures. Generating and disseminating evidence on the diverse situations and experiences of women and girls, men and boys and recognizing their differentiated opportunities, constraints and outcomes in the context of food security and nutrition help to transform societal norms, raise awareness and support appropriate responses including targeted development of policies and programs.</p>	<p>The Guidelines aim to foster greater policy coherence <b>between the mutually reinforcing agendas of</b> <del>among</del> gender equality <b>on the one hand</b>, and women's and girls' empowerment and food security and nutrition <b>on the other</b>. <b>Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment matters for achieving food security and nutrition outcomes, while efforts to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition should also be strengthened to advance gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment.</b> <del>agendas, and promote mutually reinforcing policy measures.</del> Generating and disseminating evidence on the diverse situations and experiences of women and girls, men and boys and recognizing their differentiated opportunities, constraints and outcomes in the context of food security and nutrition help to transform societal norms, raise awareness and support appropriate responses including <del>targeted</del> the development of <b>appropriate and relevant</b> policies and programs.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Edited to make the objectives much clearer.</b></p>
13	<p>The Guidelines will contribute to accelerating action by all stakeholders at all levels, including farmers' and women's organizations, to achieve the CFS vision and the goals of the 2030 Agenda, as part of the United Nations Decade of Action for Sustainable Development (2020-2030). Given the important roles that women and girls play in agriculture and food systems, family farming as well as in household food security and nutrition, the Guidelines will also contribute to the implementation of the Action Plans of the UN Decades of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), on Water for Sustainable Development (2018-2028), on Family Farming (2019-2028), and Ecosystems Restoration (2021-2030) and benefit from the "Gender Lever" work of the 2021 Food System Summit.</p>	<p>The Guidelines will contribute to accelerating action by all stakeholders at all levels, <del>including farmers' and women's organizations,</del> to achieve the <del>CFS</del> vision <b>shared by CFS and others</b>, and <b>with a view to achieving the</b> <del>-the</del> goals of the 2030 Agenda, as part of the United Nations Decade of Action for Sustainable Development (2020-2030). <b>Women's organisations are crucial partners to achieve changes.</b> Given the important roles that women and girls play in <del>agriculture and food systems, family farming</del> <b>the productive economy</b> as well as in household food security and nutrition, the Guidelines will also contribute to the implementation of the Action Plans of the UN Decades of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), on Water for Sustainable Development (2018-2028), on Family Farming (2019-2028), and Ecosystems Restoration (2021-2030) and benefit from the "Gender Lever" work of the 2021 Food System Summit.</p>
1.3.	<p>Nature of the voluntary guidelines and their intended users</p>	

14	The Guidelines are voluntary and non-binding and should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. These Guidelines are intended to be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.	
15	The Voluntary Guidelines are complementary to and support national, regional and international initiatives, which aim at addressing all forms of discrimination against women and girls due to their negative impact upon food security and nutrition. In particular, CFS guidance should build upon and integrate existing instruments adopted on this topic within the context of the UN system.	<b>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.</b>
16	The Guidelines are intended for all stakeholders that are involved in addressing food security and nutrition, gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership. They primarily address governments at all levels to help design and implement public policies, as their primary objective is to strengthen policy coherence between and across public sector policies at national, regional and global levels. They are also of value to other actors involved in policy discussions and policy implementation processes. These actors include:	<p>The Guidelines are intended for all stakeholders that are involved in addressing food security and nutrition, gender equality and women's <b>and girls'</b> empowerment and leadership. They primarily address governments <b>and civil society's efforts</b> at all levels to help design and implement public policies, as their primary objective is to strengthen policy coherence between and across public sector policies at <b>local</b>, national, regional and global levels. They are also of value to other actors involved in policy discussions and policy implementation processes. These actors include:</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Throughout the text different actors involved in policy discussions and policy implementation processes have been added whenever appropriate (as listed in point 16).</b></p>
16 a)	Governments;	
16 b)	Intergovernmental and regional organizations, including UN agencies and bodies;	
16 c)	Civil society, including women's, farmers' and small-scale food producers' organizations, trade unions of domestic, rural and agricultural workers, and indigenous peoples;	<b>International and local</b> civil society <b>organizations</b> , including women's, <b>feminist, family</b> farmers' and small-scale food producers' organizations, <b>professional associations, business organisations</b> , trade unions <b>including</b> of domestic, rural and agricultural workers, and indigenous peoples;
16 d)	Private sector, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME);	Private sector, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) <b>and commercial banks</b> ;

16 e)	Research organizations and universities;	Research organizations, (and) universities <b>and the wider educational institutions;</b>
16 f)	Development agencies, including international financial institutions; and	Development <b>and humanitarian</b> agencies <b>as well as multilateral development banks</b> , including international financial institutions; and <b>Comment to CFS: 3.10 is specifically on crises, so add humanitarian.</b>
16 g)	Philanthropic foundations.	
	PART 2 - CORE PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERPIN THE GUIDELINES	
17	The Guidelines are intended to be applied, consistent with the following instruments as far as each of these instruments are relevant and applicable and as far as they have been agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States:	Consider referring to commitments made by DFIs and private sector such as: <b>United Nations Guiding Principles on Business</b> and <b>United Nations Principles for responsible Investments, 2X Challenge: Financing for Women, UN Global Compact</b> as well as commitments by the multilateral development banks such as the <b>EDFI principles on responsible financing</b> .  <b>Comment to CFS:</b> <b>Add: UN General Assembly, Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 28 July 1951</b> <b>Add: The reference to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as there are references to persons with disabilities in the proposed guidelines.</b> <b>Add: Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (2016)</b>
	• Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (2015);	
	ECOSOC – AC 1997/2 – Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations System;	
	Universal Declaration of Human Rights – adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948	
	• and human rights treaties which are binding for the respective State Parties;	
	• International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights;	
	• International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;	
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), including the General Recommendation 34;	<b>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.</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 13 September 2007;</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 28 September 2018;</li> </ul>	<p>UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 28 September 2018;</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: The reference to this declaration can only be kept with the caveat proposed above.</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO Conventions 100, 111, 156, and 183;</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO Resolution concerning Gender Equality at the Heart of Decent Work, 17 June 2009;</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO Resolution concerning the Promotion of Gender Equality, Pay Equity and Maternity Protection, 8 December 2008;</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Council Resolution 1325 and 2417;</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995;</li> </ul>	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995 <b>and its review conferences;</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Conference on Population and Development, 1994.</li> </ul>	International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, <b>the ICPD Programme of Action, and its review conferences;</b>
18	<p>The Guidelines are intended to build upon and complement the work and mandate of other international bodies, and related guidance contained in other CFS policy products developed, including:</p>	<b>Comment to CFS: We suggest to also include the current HLPE report on “Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems” as a crucial reference.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security (2004);</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (2012);</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (2015);</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (2015);</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, 2015</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (2017);</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (2021);</li> </ul>	

•	All endorsed CFS policy recommendations.	
	<p>The core principles that underpin the Guidelines are:</p>	<p>The core principles that underpin the Guidelines <b>and that governments and other stakeholders should strengthen and implement</b>, are:</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Section 3.1 should be combined with Part 2.</b>  <b>The principle included in the Zero Draft “Adequate financial, technical and human resources, supported by political commitment and public policies” was deleted in Draft One. We would like to have it reintroduced here.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: A principle is a fundamental truth or proposition that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behaviour or for a chain of reasoning. It would seem some principles included below are methods or goals.</b>  <b>Suggest the principles are developed more in alignment with other similar guidelines.</b></p>
19	<p>Commitment to Human Rights and Realization of the Right to Adequate Food.</p> <p>Achieving gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment is fundamental to the realization of human rights, and the right to adequate food. The Guidelines are consistent with, and draw on, international and regional instruments, including the SDGs that address human rights. All programmes, policies and technical assistance to strengthen gender equality through the implementation of these Guidelines should be consistent with States’ existing obligations under international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.</p>	<p>Commitment to Human Rights and Realization of the Right to Adequate Food.</p> <p><b>Since all human rights are indivisible and interdependent</b>, achieving gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment is fundamental to the realization of human rights, <del>and</del> <b>as</b> is the right to adequate food. The Guidelines are consistent with, and draw on, international and regional instruments, including the SDGs that address human rights. All programmes, policies and technical assistance to strengthen gender equality <b>and to improve food security and nutrition</b> through the implementation of these Guidelines should be consistent with States’ existing obligations under international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.</p>
20	<p>Non-discrimination: No one should be subject to discrimination under law and policies as well as in practice. States should ensure the equal right of women and men to the enjoyment of all human rights, while acknowledging difference between women and men and taking specific temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality when necessary.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>

21	<p>Empowerment of women and girls. The Guidelines rest integrally on strengthening women's and girls' empowerment, recognizing them as right holders, agents of change and leaders. They build on the positive relationship between women's and girls' empowerment and achieving food security and nutrition. They recommend actions to ensure women's and girls' self-determination and autonomy, individually and collectively, and for them to gain voice and agency, taking active and meaningful part in decision-making to control their own lives and to strengthen strategic choices affecting their lives and livelihoods.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
22	<p>Gender transformative approaches. The Guidelines promote the application of gender transformative approaches that challenge and tackle both the symptoms of gender inequality – including women's restricted access to land, financial services and other productive resources - and the structural causes of gender inequality entrenched in patriarchal systems and structures. Gender transformation also means identifying and creating unique opportunities for change in gender norms and power relations for sustainable food security and nutrition for all. This requires the collective engagement of all, including men and boys, recognizing and respecting leadership of women and girls, to strengthen joint responsibility and commitment for successful transformation of unequal power relations and discriminatory social systems, institutions and structures.</p>	<p>Gender transformative approaches. <b>Alongside the technical approaches often associated with more traditional gender sensitivity, the Guidelines promote the application of gender transformative approaches. This is because in addition to challenging and addressing the symptoms of gender inequality – including women's restricted access to land, as well as the restricted access to the managerial positions and decision making positions, education and training, financial services etc. and other productive resources it is necessary to challenge and transform the structural causes of gender inequality entrenched in discriminatory social norms, attitudes and behaviours, patriarchal systems and structures.</b> <del>that challenge and tackle both the symptoms of gender inequality—including women's restricted access to land, financial services and other productive resources – and the structural causes of gender inequality entrenched in patriarchal systems and structures.</del> <b>Enshrined within the SDGs, and rejecting the conceptualisation of women as a 'vulnerable group', gender transformation requires the identification and creation of unique opportunities for change in gender norms and power relations for sustainable fair and resilient food systems, food security and nutrition for all. While the creation of an enabling environment and supportive policy context is key, in order to be effective gender transformative approaches must be driven by the very people who wish to transform their own lives. Gender transformation also means identifying and creating unique opportunities for change in gender norms and power relations for sustainable food security and nutrition for all.</b> This requires the collective engagement of all, including men and boys, <b>as allies and actors in the promotion of positive masculinity*, as of the promotion of understanding that masculinity is compatible with gender equality, and the promotion of the visibility of masculinities which support and enhance women's empowerment, as well as local and traditional authorities,</b> recognizing and respecting <b>empowerment and</b> leadership of women and girls, to strengthen joint responsibility and commitment for successful transformation of unequal power relations and discriminatory social systems, institutions, <del>and</del> <b>structures and norms. It also requires investment in strategic research to advance understanding about the diversity of gender dynamics affecting different people as well as supporting champions for gender transformation and collective action for change at multiple levels.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Please add a footnote: *The term "masculinity" refers to the roles, behaviours and attributes that are associated with maleness and considered appropriate for men.</b></p> <p><b><a href="https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/RESOURCES_LIBRARY/Resources_Centre/masculinities%20booklet%20.pdf">https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/RESOURCES_LIBRARY/Resources_Centre/masculinities%20booklet%20.pdf</a></b></p>



23	Strengthening policy, legal and institutional coherence. The Guidelines contribute to improving and strengthening policy, legal and institutional frameworks that promote coherence in mainstreaming gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment on aspects related to sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition. This will help to enhance synergies, avoid duplication, mitigate risks and prevent unintended or contradictory effects from one policy or legal area to another, including on gender equality and food security and nutrition.	<p>Strengthening policy, legal and institutional coherence. The Guidelines contribute to improving and strengthening policy <b>and regulation</b>, legal and institutional frameworks that promote coherence in mainstreaming gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment on aspects related to <del>sustainable food systems</del>, food security and nutrition. This will help to enhance synergies, avoid duplication, mitigate risks and prevent unintended or contradictory effects from one policy or legal area to another, including on gender equality and food security and nutrition.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: The EU does not want to argue against sustainable food systems, but the focus should be in a broader sense on food security and nutrition.</b></p>
24	Context-specific gender analysis and approaches. The Guidelines promote inclusive and participatory context-specific gender analysis and actions - avoiding generalizations and stereotypes - that take into account the national, regional and local context and its impact on gender relations, roles and norms.	<p><b>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.</b></p>
25	Intersectionality and multidimensional approach. The Guidelines recognize that women and girls often experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, affecting their food security and nutrition outcomes. The Guidelines promote a multidimensional approach that addresses these interrelated and mutually reinforcing deprivations, in particular for the indigenous communities, and marginalized and disadvantaged women most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition.	<p><b>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.</b></p>
26	Gender mainstreaming combined with targeted actions. Alongside the transformative approach, the Guidelines support mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and interventions while recognizing that achieving gender equality requires complementing gender mainstreaming with targeted interventions that focus specifically on women and girls.	

27	<p>Reinforcing the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data. The Guidelines promote regular collection and use of disaggregated data according to sex, age, disability and other intersectional variables and gender-sensitive statistics and indicators, including in areas such as access to land and financial resources, and inheritance rights. Quantitative data will be complemented by qualitative data derived from women's and men's valuable current, traditional, indigenous and local knowledge. Where possible, data should be disaggregated by age, ensuring that the perspectives of the elderly and children and young people are represented. Sound evidence enables informed decision-making and the development of evidence-based M&amp;E systems and effective responses and policies.</p>	<p>Reinforcing the collection, <b>analysis</b> and use of <del>gender sex</del>-disaggregated data and <b>gender statistics</b>. <b>Sound evidence enables informed decision-making and the development of evidence-based M&amp;E systems and effective responses and policies.</b> The Guidelines <b>therefore</b> promote regular collection and use of disaggregated data according to sex, age, disability, <b>wealth</b> and other intersectional variables and gender-sensitive statistics and indicators, including in areas such as access to <b>social protection, education, land, water, genetic resources/agrobiodiversity, wild flora and fauna and other common resources</b>, and financial resources, and inheritance rights. <b>It is important that quantitative data is accompanied by qualitative information, also from specific interviews, to capture people's lived and dynamic experience of social reality and to ensure that the connections between parameters captured by data are properly understood in different contexts.</b> <del>Quantitative data will be complemented by qualitative data derived from women's and men's valuable current, traditional, indigenous and local knowledge. Where possible, data should be disaggregated by age, ensuring that the perspectives of the elderly and children and young people are represented. Sound evidence enables informed decision-making and the development of evidence-based M&amp;E systems and effective responses and policies.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Last sentence was moved to the beginning. Disaggregated by age (mentioned at the beginning) includes elderly, children and adolescents. And highly problematic to only refer to qualitative data on "traditional, indigenous and local knowledge", it should already be included in quantitative data.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to the CFS: This principle is rather a promotion of a specific method (which is important, but not a principle). Since it is included as a recommended action (part 3, 31 (iii)) it could be taken out here. If kept we propose to include our comments elsewhere and to check the term "indigenous and local knowledge" since the term traditional knowledge (originating from CBD) specifically aims at indigenous and local knowledge. It is important not to undermine existing terminology. Also note that in para 93(iii) traditional knowledge is used.</b></p>
28	<p>Inclusiveness and participation in policy- and law-making. The Guidelines promote policies and legal frameworks that are people-centered and based on the participation of all women and girls, with respect for diversity. Enabling and promoting the equal and meaningful participation of women and women-led organizations, including women's rights organizations and social movements, in marginal and vulnerable situations, including indigenous women, is not only critical to ensure that policy goals respond to their priorities, but also offers a strategic means for overcoming social exclusion.</p>	<p>Inclusiveness and participation in policy- and law- making <b>processes</b>. <b>Grounded in a rights-based approach</b>, the Guidelines promote <b>the development and implementation of legal frameworks</b>, policies and practices <del>and legal frameworks</del> that are people-centered and based on the <b>equal</b> participation of all <b>actors, including</b> women and girls, with respect for diversity. Enabling and promoting the <b>full</b>, equal and meaningful participation of women and women-led organizations (<b>as representatives, knowledge bearers, practitioners and rights-holders</b>), including women's rights organizations, and social movements, in marginal and vulnerable situations, including indigenous women <b>and women with disabilities</b>, is not only critical to ensure that policy goals respond to their priorities, but also offers a strategic means for overcoming social exclusion.</p>

	Multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnership. The Guidelines recognize the importance of promoting effective multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships in food systems, based on transparent rules of engagement including safeguards for the identification and management of potential conflicts of interest.	Multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnership. <b>Reinforcing the role of duty bearers including by ensuring adequate, technical and human resources, to promote transparency and accountability, is central to rights-based approach. At the same time, the</b> Guidelines recognize the importance of promoting effective multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships <del>in food systems</del> , <b>and engaging with non-traditional actors and leaders as allies in change processes with respect to advancing food security and nutrition as well as gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment. Effective partnerships, including with the private sector, require</b> <del>based on</del> transparent rules of engagement including safeguards for the identification and management of potential conflicts of interest.  <b>Comment to CFS: Numbering is missing.</b>
	PART 3 - THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	<b>Comment to CFS: Throughout the text different actors involved in policy discussions and policy implementation processes have been added whenever appropriate (as also mentioned in point 16).</b>
29	Part 3 presents CFS policy recommendations to advance gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, starting with cross-cutting recommendations that apply to all sections, and more specific policy recommendations offered under each thematic section.	Part 3 presents CFS policy recommendations to advance gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, starting with cross-cutting recommendations, <b>derived from the core underpinning principles</b> , that apply to all sections, and <b>then moving to</b> more specific policy recommendations offered under each thematic section.  <b>Comment to CFS: Don't we talk about Voluntary Guidelines instead of Policy Recommendations?</b>
3.1.	Cross-cutting recommendations	Cross-cutting recommendations  <b>Comment to CFS: The section 3.1 should be combined with the core principles, there is a lot of duplication. These "policy approaches" refer to the principles.</b> <b>3.1 does not have the same structure as other sections of part 3 (Issues and challenges are missing) and that is why it does not fit into Part 3.</b>  <b>Comment to CFS: Please include a general recommendation here which refers to the inclusion of womens movement and organisations in legal framework and policy making efforts. Currently womens organizations are mentioned as part of 'womens and girls leadership', but working with, including these organisations in identifying priorities, methods is key for all recommendations areas included in these guidelines - see para 58 (row 183)</b>
30	Governments should:	<b>In the light of the core principles, for which states are the primary duty bearers, Governments should:</b>

30 (i)	Strengthen the implementation of existing obligations under national and international law, including Human Rights Law, with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable international and regional instruments. Nothing in the Guidelines should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations to which States may be subject under international law.	
30 (ii)	Implement, strengthen or introduce legislation promoting non-discrimination and gender equality for all women and girls in all their diversity.	<b>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.</b>
30 (iii)	Ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance to enforce women's rights, including on property in rural and urban areas, inheritance and financial services.	Ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance to enforce women's <b>and girls'</b> rights, including on property <b>and common resources (water, genetic resources/seeds/agrobiodiversity, wild flora and fauna)</b> in rural and urban areas, inheritance and financial services.
30 (iv)	Ensure that targeted social protection measures – including cash and food transfers, school feeding, pensions and social welfare measures – are in place to support the poorest, including women and girls, also during times of vulnerability, emergency and protracted crisis.	Ensure that <del>universal targeted</del> social protection measures – including <del>social assistance cash and food transfers, school feeding, pensions, and social welfare measures</del> <b>and legal protections</b> – are in place to support <b>all those in particular need the poorest</b> , including women and girls, also during times of vulnerability, emergency and protracted crisis.  <b>Comment to CFS: please make a reference to the Universal Social Protection Global Partnership for 2030 (USP2030) which frames USP as a human right. <a href="https://www.usp2030.org/gimi/USP2030.action">https://www.usp2030.org/gimi/USP2030.action</a></b>
30 (v)	Address gender discriminatory socio-cultural norms at all levels of the food system that perpetuate gender inequality in the context of food security and nutrition, also by engaging with non-traditional actors and leaders as allies in change processes. In order to achieve gender equality, transformation needs to go from individual to systemic change and across informal to formal spheres of life	
30 (vi)	Promote gender mainstreaming across different relevant sectors, including agriculture at all governmental levels as this supports women's and girls' participation and empowerment and creates impetus to address inequalities across a range of connected issues.	<b>Ensure Promote, with special budgets and strategies,</b> gender mainstreaming across different relevant sectors, including agriculture at all governmental levels as this supports women's and girls' <b>equal</b> participation and empowerment and creates impetus to address inequalities across a range of connected issues.

31	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments <del>with the support of development partners</del> , and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should:
31 (i)	Design and implement interventions based on country-specific and country-owned gender inclusive and participatory analysis and approaches.	Design, <b>fund</b> and implement interventions based on country-specific and country-owned gender <b>analysis and other</b> inclusive and participatory analysis and approaches.
31 (ii)	Ensure that men and boys are engaged as allies and participants in gender transformative processes and strategies. Their active involvement is essential for successful transformation of unequal power relations and discriminatory social systems, institutions and structures. Promote positive masculinity and give more visibility to positive behaviours that promote gender equality.	Ensure that men and boys are engaged as allies and <del>actors participants</del> in gender transformative processes and strategies. Their active involvement is essential for successful transformation of unequal power relations and discriminatory social systems, institutions, <del>and</del> structures <b>and norms</b> . Promote positive masculinity and give more visibility to positive behaviours that promote gender equality.  <b>Comment to CFS: What about positive femininity? And what is positive masculinity and femininity?</b>
31 (iii)	Collect and use gender quantitative and qualitative data disaggregated by age, disability and other variables, which takes into account the national, regional and local context and its impact on gender relations, roles and norms and that reflects intersectional forms of discrimination where possible.	Collect and use <del>gender</del> quantitative and qualitative <b>gender</b> data disaggregated by <b>sex</b> , age, disability and other variables, which takes into account the national, regional and local context and its impact on gender relations, roles and norms and that reflects intersectional forms of discrimination where possible.
31 (iv)	Promote more sustainable gender equitable food systems such as those based on agroecological and other innovative approaches, and approaches that enable more local ownership and control over production, and support the production of appropriate, healthy, affordable foods.	Promote more sustainable gender <del>equitable equal</del> food systems such as those based on agroecological and other innovative approaches <b>including ecofeminism</b> , and approaches that enable more local ownership, <b>benefit</b> and control over production <b>and processing</b> , and support the <b>sustainable</b> production <b>and storage of foods as well as fostering culturally</b> appropriate, healthy, affordable <del>diets foods</del> .  <b>Comment to CFS: In coherence with the VGFSyN we propose to use the term "healthy diets" instead of "healthy foods".</b>
31 (v)	Ensure adequate financial, technical and human resources, supported by political commitment and public policies that promote an enabling environment to generate social, economic and cultural changes with specific gender-transformative policies, programmes and institutions. Measures to support gender-responsive budgeting should be put in place and implemented where possible.	Ensure adequate financial, technical and human resources, supported by political commitment and public policies that promote an enabling environment to generate social, economic and cultural changes with specific gender-transformative policies, programmes and institutions. Measures to support gender-responsive budgeting should be put in place and implemented <del>where possible</del> .

3.2.	Women's and girls' food security and nutrition	<del>Women's and girls'</del> <b>Gender-specific food security and nutritional needs</b>
3.2.1	Issues and challenges	
	Gender inequitable access to and distribution of nutritious food	Gender <del>inequitable</del> <b>unequal</b> access to and distribution of <b>healthy diets</b> <del>nutritious food</del>
32	<p>Women and girls are more likely to suffer from different forms of malnutrition and overnutrition than men and boys, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, due to a combination of social, economic and biological factors. Therefore, policies and inter-sectoral interventions to support women's and girls' specific nutritional needs are of critical importance.</p>	<p><del>Women and girls are more likely to suffer from different forms of malnutrition and overnutrition than men and boys, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, due to a combination of social, economic and biological factors. Therefore, p</del><b>Policies and inter-sectoral interventions to support women's and girls' specific nutritional needs and here especially to the nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women</b> are of critical importance.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: The statement that "women and girls are more likely to suffer from different forms of malnutrition than men and boys" is misleading and requires reference to specific data regarding the different forms of malnutrition.</b></p>
33	<p>Social and economic inequalities between men and women often stand in the way of good nutrition, limiting women's access to healthy diets. These include, for example, women's lack of control over the household income and food purchases, unequal intra-household distribution of food, poor labour conditions and women's heavy work burden and lack of access to health services, and lack of access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
34	<p>Gender inequalities and discriminatory socio-cultural norms also affect women's and girls' access to nutritious food. These inequalities often play out through accepted and unquestioned cultural practices.</p>	<p>Gender inequalities and discriminatory socio-cultural norms also affect women's and girls' access to <b>healthy diets</b> <del>nutritious food</del> <b>which negatively impacts their physical growth and mental development and their health including their sexual and reproductive health.</b> These inequalities often play out through accepted and unquestioned cultural practices. <b>Because of misogynist attitudes and traditions, women and girls in certain regions of the world are considered less valuable and, as a result, eat less or less quality food than men and boys and are at greater risk of hunger and malnutrition.</b></p>

35	Women often play a critical role as guardians of food security in the household, responsible for purchasing or growing food for consumption and preparing meals for their families as an often unrecognized aspect of unpaid care work. In the context of scarcity due to factors such as climate-related drought or rising food prices, women tend to prioritize the food needs of their children and family members, sometimes reducing their own daily food intake, with a detrimental impact on their own nutritional status.	<p>Women often play a critical role as guardians of food security <b>and nutrition</b> in the household, responsible for purchasing or growing food for consumption and preparing meals for their families as an often unrecognized aspect of unpaid care work. In the context of scarcity due to factors such as <b>conflicts</b>, climate-related drought or rising food prices, women tend to prioritize the food needs of their children and family members, sometimes reducing their own daily food intake, with a detrimental impact on their own nutritional status, <b>well being and health</b>.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Conflicts are the first factor for food crises, impacting both the supply of and the access to food.</b></p>
	Women's and girls' specific nutritional needs throughout the life cycle	
36	Women's nutritional needs vary depending on their life course and labour activities, with for instance special needs in iron and folic acid, micronutrients like iron and iodine for pregnant women and adolescent girls.	Women's <b>and girls'</b> nutritional needs vary depending on their life course and labour activities, with for instance special needs in iron and folic acid, micronutrients like iron and iodine for pregnant women and adolescent girls. <b>The lack of them, in the case of girls, can negatively impact on their education, as a significant negative relationship exists between anemia and girls' academic achievement.</b>
37	Gender discriminatory norms prevailing in certain communities and societies discriminate adolescent girls and women from their right to access, demand and consume healthy diets. This predisposes them to increased risk for anemia, undernutrition and overweight and obesity.	
38	Women's own nutritional status, especially during pregnancy and breastfeeding, impacts the nutritional status of their child. Women have additional nutritional needs, in quantity and quality, when pregnant or breastfeeding and when they engage in physically demanding work such as farm labour.	Women's <b>and girls'</b> own nutritional status, especially during pregnancy and breastfeeding, impacts the nutritional status <b>and cognitive development</b> of their child. Women <b>and girls</b> have additional <b>and specific</b> nutritional needs, in quantity and quality, when pregnant or breastfeeding <b>especially because they may have to continue to and when</b> <del>they</del> engage in physically demanding work such as farm labour. <b>Malnutrition in pregnant or breastfeeding women can set up a cycle of intergenerational deprivation that increases the likelihood of low birth weight, child mortality, serious disease, poor classroom performance and low work productivity.</b>
	Empowering women and girls for improved food security and nutrition	<p>Empowering women and girls for improved food security and nutrition <b>for all</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: This would reflect better the content of this section (especially para 41).</b></p>

39	Initiatives that promote gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment can significantly improve nutrition and well-being for the entire household. There is evidence that women's and girls' empowerment is a pathway to improved nutrition due to positive links between women's empowerment and child and maternal health.	
40	While some aspects of the decisions on food production, procurement, and preparation of food may be part of women's domain and part of their traditional roles as mothers and caregivers, in many societies some of the key decisions are predominantly male-dominated due to social norms and structural inequality. Women should be in a position to make decisions over their own nutrition and be able to contribute to the improvement of their families' nutrition. This means improving women's access to resources, ensuring they have access to knowledge on nutrition and healthy diets, and addressing the root causes of gender norms that can undermine their participation in household decision-making.	
41	Conventional approaches to nutrition education tend to reinforce existing gender roles, focusing on women's roles as mothers and caregivers of young children. To address this, nutrition education programs must recognize that care work should be shared, and that men must also play a role in ensuring adequate nutrition for their families. This means engaging both women and men in nutrition education programmes, but it is also vital to challenge masculine gender norms that may affect men's willingness to take on these shared roles.	Conventional approaches to nutrition education tend to reinforce existing gender roles, focusing on women's roles as mothers and caregivers of young children. To address this, nutrition education programs <b>should avoid the reinforcement of rigid gender norms and power imbalances. Therefore, to promote recognition of the shared responsibilities of men in ensuring adequate nutrition for their families and to ensure optimal effectiveness of outcomes, men and boys must also be engaged, along with other family members, in nutrition education programmes. This may involve challenging social attitudes and masculine gender norms that can affect men's willingness to take on these shared roles.</b> <del>must recognize that care work should be shared, and that men must also play a role in ensuring adequate nutrition for their families. This means engaging both women and men in nutrition education programmes, but it is also vital to challenge masculine gender norms that may affect men's willingness to take on these shared roles.</del>
3.2.2.	Policies and strategic approaches	



42	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments <del>with the support of development partners</del> , and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should:
42 (i)	Address gender discriminatory socio-cultural norms that perpetuate women's and girls' food insecurity and malnutrition. Participatory research should be conducted to identify and better understand these norms, which are often so normalized as to go unquestioned and taken for granted.	Address gender discriminatory socio-cultural norms that perpetuate <del>women's and girls'</del> food insecurity and malnutrition. Participatory research should be conducted to identify and better understand these norms, which are often so normalized as to go unquestioned and taken for granted.  <b>Comment to CFS: Only referring to women's and girls' indicate that e.g. boys do not suffer from food insecurity or malnutrition.</b>
42 (ii)	Design and implement policies and interventions that acknowledge women and girls' specific nutritional needs linked to their life course.	Design and implement policies and interventions that acknowledge women and girls' specific nutritional needs linked to their life <del>cycle course</del> .  <b>Comment to CFS: We prefer the notion of "life cycle" which is more accurate. Besides, this would be more consistent with the title of the section.</b>
42 (iii)	Ensure adequate nutrition knowledge for women, men and children to strengthen ability to make strategic choices over their own and their family's healthy diets and good nutrition.	Ensure adequate nutrition knowledge for women, men, <b>girls and boys</b> <del>and children</del> to strengthen ability to make strategic choices over their own and their family's healthy diets and good nutrition. <b>Educational interventions should be accompanied by social and behavior change interventions to support the application of knowledge.</b>
3.3.	Elimination of sexual and gender-based violence against women for improved food security and nutrition	<b>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.</b>
3.3.1.	Issues and Challenges	

43	<p>Gender-based violence (GBV) – whether physical, sexual, psychological or economic - is a universal problem. Food insecurity and GBV are linked in multiple ways. Changes in food security status can disrupt or intensify established or entrenched power imbalances between women and men and, thus, can drive increases in GBV in relationships, households and communities. Pressures on men to be family providers in time of food scarcity and/or rising prices may also fuel aggression and domestic violence. Intersectional factors can intensify the risk of sexual and GBV. Defenders of human rights are often at heightened risk of violence.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
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44	<p>Humanitarian crises, including those resulting from climate change, conflicts, disasters and pandemics often exacerbate underlying gender inequality, vulnerabilities and the risks of sexual and gender-based violence. For example, COVID-19 and the associated social and economic stress has resulted in a dramatic rise in domestic violence cases globally. Women and girls with disabilities as well as women and girls from marginalized indigenous groups are often at heightened risk of violence and remain excluded from basic services and social support. Therefore, attention should be paid to preventing and addressing violence from the very onset of crises, with targeted approaches for survivors of violence, and special attention to the most disadvantaged.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
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45	<p>Rural women and girls often face gender-based violence in carrying out their daily responsibilities, such as collecting water and fuelwood. The increasing scarcity of these resources due to over-exploitation, often in the context of large-scale unsustainable food production practices climate change, de-forestation and other factors such as privatization of water sources means that women and often girls are obliged to travel ever longer distances, putting them at higher risk of violence.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
46	<p>Sexual and gender-based violence severely undermines women's and girls' physical, emotional and mental health, dignity and well-being. Yet, it often remains shrouded in a culture of silence. It affects primarily women and girls in their productive and reproductive years, compromising their capacity to take advantage of opportunities to further contribute to food security and nutrition, as earners and caregivers, due to illness, injury and stigma.</p>	<p>Sexual and gender-based violence severely undermines women's and girls' physical, emotional and mental health, dignity and well-being. Yet, it often remains shrouded in a culture "code of silence". It affects primarily women and girls in their productive and reproductive years, compromising <b>their right to live a self-determined life and</b> their capacity to take advantage of opportunities to further contribute to food security and nutrition, as earners and caregivers, due to illness, injury, <b>severe stigma and sometimes tragic traumas and death.</b></p>
3.3.2.	Policies and strategic approaches	

47	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should prevent and support the elimination all forms of violence against women and girls including harmful practices, in the context of food security and nutrition by:	Governments, <del>with the support of development partners</del> and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector with the support of development partners</b> , should prevent and support the elimination <del>of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls including harmful practices</del> , in the context of food security and nutrition by:  <b>Comment to CFS: "Harmful practices" and "all forms" are included in sexual and gender-based violence.</b>
47 (i)	Implementing existing relevant international commitments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).	Implementing existing relevant international <b>legal obligations</b> , including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
47 (ii)	Implementing and strengthening existing national legislation and introducing new legislation where needed.	Implementing and strengthening existing national legislation and introducing new legislation <b>and regulation</b> where needed, <b>to criminalise all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and ensuring law enforcement in alignment with legal and political commitments.</b>
47 (iii)	Ensuring measures and services are in place for supporting and protecting survivors of GBV from further abuse, as well as for dealing effectively with perpetrators and investing in preventive measures.	Ensuring measures and services are in place <b>based on a victim/survivor-centred approach</b> , for supporting and protecting <b>victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence</b> <del>GBV</del> from further abuse, as well as for dealing effectively <b>in a legal context</b> with perpetrators, <b>holding them accountable</b> and investing in preventive measures.
47 (iv)	Introducing measures to ensure the security and safety of women and girls in crisis contexts, promoting their protection, dignity and integrity, with special attention to women and girls at heightened risk of violence, in particular women and girls with disabilities.	<b>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.</b>
47 (v)	Improving reporting mechanisms for GBV and sexual harassment.	<b>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.</b>
47 (vi)	Promoting changes in social norms and stereotypes that generate and perpetuate sexual and gender-based violence, promoting positive masculinities and elimination of harmful practices.	Promoting changes in social norms and stereotypes that generate and perpetuate sexual and gender-based violence, <b>countering stereotypes, as well as promoting norms of masculinity and femininity* which counter positive masculinities and elimination of harmful practices.</b>  <b>Comment to CFS: Please add a new paragraph after 47 (vi): "Strengthening women's rights and feminist organisations and social movements as well as civil society organisations working to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence as well as food insecurity and malnutrition."</b>  <b>Comment to CFS: Please add a footnote: *"The term "femininity" refers to a society's ideas about the roles, behaviours and attributes that are considered appropriate for women and associated with femaleness."</b> <b><a href="https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/RESOURCES_LIBRARY/Resources_Centre/masculinities%20booklet%20.pdf">https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/RESOURCES_LIBRARY/Resources_Centre/masculinities%20booklet%20.pdf</a></b>

47 (vii)	Engaging men and boys as key participants in these gender transformative processes.	Engaging men and boys, <b>including community and religious leaders</b> , as key <del>participants</del> <b>actors</b> in these gender-transformative processes <b>for gender equality</b> .
47 (viii)	Promoting public awareness of GBV, sexual harassment and online bullying, and taking a zero-tolerance attitude to these forms of violence.	<p>Promoting public awareness of <b>both offline and online sexual and gender-based violence GBV, including sexual exploitation, abuse, harassment and mobbing, but also school, social and cyber violence</b> <del>online bullying</del>, and taking a zero-tolerance attitude to these forms of <b>discrimination</b> and violence.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Add a new paragraph after 47 (viii) to cement the link between recommendations on GBV and FSN: Ensure that gender sensitive data and analysis adequately includes GBV and is systematically made available and effectively used to inform all policy development and programme design addressing food security and nutrition together, as well as corresponding implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes.</b></p>
3.4.	Recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work	
3.4.1.	Issues and Challenges	<b>Comment to CFS: We suggest to add references.</b>

48	<p>Unpaid care and domestic work are critical to food security and nutrition. This work includes the preparation of food for the family, feeding and caring for children, the elderly and sick members in the household and community, and many other activities essential to human well-being and society as a whole. These unpaid care-related activities are often not recognized despite the reality that economies depend on them. Activities often undertaken by women relating to food production, such as planting, irrigation and harvesting crops and processing fish, are also often unpaid and unrecognized despite their enormous economic and social value.</p>	<p><del>Unpaid care and domestic work are critical to food security and nutrition. This work includes the preparation of food for the family, feeding and caring for children, the elderly and sick members in the household and community, and many other activities essential to human well-being and society as a whole. These unpaid care-related activities are often not recognized despite the reality that economies depend on them. Activities often undertaken by women relating to food production,</del> <b>Care and domestic work is essential to human survival, well being and society as a whole, including food security and nutrition.</b> However, this work, <b>predominantly unpaid within the domestic sphere,</b> is often not equally shared. <b>Activities can include the collection of water and fuel wood and the preparation of food for the household, breastfeeding for infants, feeding and caring for infants and children as well as the elderly and sick members in the household and community.</b> On average, women do nearly three times as much unpaid work as men. <b>It hampers women's participation in paid activities in the labour market, in education and decision-making processes that seriously affect one's mental and physical health throughout one's life and significantly undermines their prospects for political, social and economic empowerment. Therefore, while such work is critical for the food security and nutritional status of family members and communities, at the same time the unequal sharing of the burden can serve to undermine food security and nutrition both for women and girls and those dependent upon such care. The crucial value of unpaid care-related activities and the economic and social costs, at household, community and national levels, associated with inequalities in responsibility for them are often not recognized despite the reality that communities and economies depend on them. The heavy workload of rural women can be further exacerbated as a result of additional unpaid and undervalued responsibilities related to food production such as seed selection and seed saving, planting, weeding, irrigation, and harvesting, processing and storing crops and processing fish. , are also often unpaid and unrecognized despite their enormous economic and social value.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Sense of para 49 is included here, and the arguments are strengthened.</b>  <b>Comment to CFS: Could you please clarify if women do three times as much "unpaid care work" or "unpaid work", a reference is needed.</b></p>
49	<p>However, this work is often not equally shared. On average, women do nearly three times as much unpaid work as men. It hampers women's participation in paid activities in the labour market and decision-making processes.</p>	<p><del>However, this work is often not equally shared. On average, women do nearly three times as much unpaid work as men. It hampers women's participation in paid activities in the labour market and decision-making processes.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Para 49 was included in para 48.</b></p>

50	<p>Often the pressure on women to undertake unpaid care and domestic work in addition to paid work is a key driver of the shift away from traditional and often relatively healthier diets, to more convenient but highly processed food due to their non-perishability and cutting of food preparation time.</p>	<p>Often the pressure on women to undertake unpaid <b>work</b>, care and domestic <del>or other, work</del> in addition to paid work is a key driver of the shift away from <del>traditional and often</del> <b>less processed foods and</b> relatively healthier diets, to more convenient but highly processed food <b>and often heavily marketed</b> due to their non-perishability and cutting of food preparation time. <b>This is a key factor driving the growing prevalence of overweight and obesity and non-communicable diseases across every region of the world.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Add an additional para on breastfeeding after 50:</b>  <b>The challenges that women face in juggling unpaid care and domestic work with paid work often has a major negative impact on the persistence of undernutrition among children under five. For example, the ability of mothers to practice exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of their infants lives as well as to continue breastfeeding up until the age of two and to ensure healthy diets for young children in terms of both diversity and frequency is often undermined as a result of an unequal and unmanageable workload.</b></p>
51	<p>In many low-income countries and in the context of limited infrastructure, rural women and girls spend an enormous amount of time accessing water and fuel wood for domestic and agricultural use. Such time-consuming chores not only keep girls away from school, but many girls also face the double burden of performing household chores within their own households, combined with agricultural activities, frequently working more hours than boys. Community attitudes, such as not valuing girls' education and not considering household chores as work, pose additional challenges to improve the situation of girls, especially in rural areas.</p>	<p>In many low-income countries and in the context of <b>poverty and</b> limited infrastructure, <b>girls may also spend a disproportionate amount of time contributing to unpaid care and domestic work including rural women and girls</b> <del>spend an enormous amount of time</del> accessing water and fuel wood for domestic and agricultural use <b>in rural communities. This unequal burden frequently prevents or negatively impacts the education of girls with enormous long-term consequences on their ability to fulfil their potential as individuals and undermining progress in terms of gender equality and women and girl's empowerment. Food crises, migration and border crises are anticipated to increase unpaid care burden especially for women. Climate-induced resource scarcity is anticipated to increase time required for fulfilling care activities like water collection and food preparation.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: We propose to add the impact of climate change and related crises on unpaid care work.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: The last sentences rather fit in section 3.8.</b>  Such time-consuming chores not only keep girls away from school <b>for instance and women from training</b>, but <b>expose them to sexual and gender-based violence and</b> many girls <b>and women</b> also face the double burden of performing household chores within their own households, combined with agricultural activities, frequently working more hours than boys <b>and men. They are also more exposed to toxic fumes from woodfired cooking, these chores also put women and girls at risk of sexual and gender-based violence.</b> Community attitudes, such as not valuing girls' education and not considering household chores as work, pose additional challenges to improve the situation of girls, especially in rural areas.</p>
3.4.2.	Policies and strategic approaches	



52	Governments should:	
52 (i)	Recognize and value reproductive and productive unpaid care work by counting and including it in national statistics.	<b>Make visible</b> , recognize and value <del>reproductive and productive unpaid care work</del> <b>unpaid care and domestic work</b> by counting and including it in national statistics <b>and encourage their normalisation, formalization and dissemination. Ensure that as a result the issue is given the attention it deserves by policy makers and decision makers at all levels.</b>
52 (ii)	Reduce unpaid work through public investments in welfare, social protection, provision of state-funded or subsidized child and elder care services, rural infrastructure (including the improvement of water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities and access to electricity).	Reduce <b>and/or compensate</b> unpaid work through public investments in <b>paid care work (reward care workers)</b> , welfare <b>and</b> social protection. <b>Encourage the provision of state-funded or subsidized</b> child and elder care services, <del>rural</del> <b>and of infrastructure including the provision of essential services (water, sanitation, hygiene facilities, electricity, telecommunication, access to broadband) and social services (access to education, health care, long-term care and other support services) that can reduce the burden of unpaid work (including the improvement of water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities and access to electricity), especially in rural areas where it is more likely to be absent.</b>  <b>Comment to CFS: Stipulating state-funded or subsidised child care is a blueprint solution - it is often but not always appropriate or feasible. Hence we reworded to maintain the objective which should be universally relevant.</b>
52 (iii)	Fund the provision of labour-saving technologies for domestic work as well as agricultural and aquatic food production.	<del>Fund</del> <b>Support</b> the provision <b>and development</b> of labour-saving technologies for domestic work as well as <b>provide targeted funding and technical assistance to women for</b> agricultural, <b>livestock</b> and aquatic food production.
52 (iv)	Ensure more flexible working arrangements in workplaces and decision-making spaces, through the provision and implementation of effective gender policies which should reflect ILO standards	Ensure more flexible working arrangements in workplaces <b>in the public sector and incentivise and support it in the private sector</b> and <b>in</b> decision-making spaces, through the provision and implementation of effective gender policies which should reflect ILO standards
53	Governments, with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector</del> and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should:
53 (i)	Address gender norms with respect to the distribution of unpaid care and domestic work, and promoting sharing of unpaid care and domestic work more equally between women and men within the family.	<b>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.</b>
53 (ii)	Promote the provision and take up of appropriate maternity, paternity and shared parental leave.	Promote the provision and take up of appropriate maternity, paternity and shared parental leave <b>and other valuable social benefits linked to parenthood.</b>
3.5.	Women's equal and meaningful participation, voice and leadership in policy- and decision-making at all levels	Women's <b>full</b> , equal and meaningful participation, voice and leadership in policy- and decision-making at all levels

3.5.1.	Issues and Challenges	
54	<p>Globally, the participation of women in high-level decision-making bodies on food security and nutrition in public and private sectors has increased but remains low in many countries. At the household level, key decisions related to food security and nutrition, such as household spending patterns on food, and women's engagement in income-generating activities and participation in producer and community associations – can be affected by unequal power relations, gender roles and social norms, and discriminatory practices. Rural women in particular face many obstacles, due to heavy workload and the persistence of traditional views about women's and men's roles in society.</p>	<p><b>Ensuring full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls both in the public and private spheres remains a fundamental cross cutting requirement to fulfil human rights for all, including the right to food. While a new generation of young women and girl activists are increasingly being given or are creating platforms to be heard and engage, globally, the participation of women in high-level decision-making bodies on food security and nutrition in public and private sectors has increased but remains unacceptable low in many countries, impacting their abilities to have their key roles in food systems recognized, their rights realized and their interests, needs and priorities promoted.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Split the para and add an additional para after 54:</b>  At the household level, key decisions related <b>both directly and indirectly</b> to food security and nutrition, <del>such as</del> <b>including</b> household spending patterns on food, and women's engagement in income-generating activities and participation in producer and community associations – can be affected by unequal power relations, gender roles and social norms, and discriminatory practices. Rural women in particular face many obstacles, due to heavy workload <b>inadequate access to essential and social support services and the lack of opportunities to be represented in decision-making functions and the persistence of traditional views about women's and men's roles in society. These challenges can be found in both urban and social settings where they can manifest in multiple ways and depending on socio-economic and cultural context.</b></p>
55	<p>Evidence indicates that women's decision-making power relating to household spending is associated with healthier diets and better nutrition outcomes for women themselves and for other family members. When women have more control over the family income, it is more likely to be spent on food and well-being for their children. However, unequal gender relations and discriminatory practices and patriarchal socio-cultural norms means that key household-level decisions related to food security and nutrition are made by men. These challenges can be more pronounced for women in rural communities but also apply to women in urban settings.</p>	<p>Evidence indicates that <b>improving</b> women's decision-making power relating to household spending is associated with healthier diets and better nutrition outcomes for women themselves and for other family members. When women have more control over the family income, it is more likely to be spent on food and well-being for their children. However, unequal gender relations and discriminatory practices and patriarchal socio-cultural norms <b>often</b> means that key household-level decisions related to food security and nutrition are made by men. These challenges can be more pronounced for women in rural communities but also apply to women in urban settings.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Is that true for all countries? Would you please add a reference. This goes in line with our comment provided for para 33: Please consider rephrasing of para 33 and 35 and add statistics - on control over food purchases - as for the moment both paragraphs are contracting each other regarding lack or power of food purchases.</b></p>

56	Violence and discrimination against women and girls represent serious barriers to women's leadership and full participation in public life. Factors that include limited access to education, negative social attitudes about female leaders and the burden of unpaid care and domestic work, prevent women from realizing their full potential and participating fully in society.	<del>Violence and discrimination against women and girls represent serious barriers to women's leadership and full, equal and meaningful participation in public life. Factors that include limited access to education, intimidation, discrimination, sexual and gender-based violence and other</del> negative social attitudes about female leaders and the burden of unpaid care and domestic work, prevent women from realizing their full potential and participating fully in society.
3.5.2.	Policies and strategic approaches	
57	Governments should:	Governments <b>and all other relevant stakeholders, including development partners, civil society and private sector,</b> should:
57 (i)	Introduce and apply positive discrimination measures, such as gender quotas to ensure women's representation in leadership positions in political parties, public and private sectors, access to education and participation in community organizations.	Introduce and apply positive discrimination measures, such as gender <b>parity in decision-making processes and positions at all levels and in all spheres</b> quotas to ensure <b>equal</b> women's representation in leadership <b>and managerial</b> positions <b>including</b> in political parties, <b>cultural organizations and institutions</b> , public and private sectors, <b>and ensuring gender equity in</b> access to <b>quality</b> education and <b>full</b> participation in community organizations.
57 (ii)	Ensure the full engagement and participation of women and their organizations in all dimensions of policy design and programmatic decisions for food security and nutrition, including agroecological and innovative approaches, supporting women's leadership through training and capacity building.	<b>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.</b>
57 (iii)	Mobilize young women to ensure they complete their education in order to be able to participate in decision-making at various levels.	<del>Mobilize</del> <b>Ensure that young women to ensure are able to</b> complete their education in order to be able to participate in decision-making at various levels.
58	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector</del> and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector,</b> should:
58 (i)	Promote and fund leadership training for women and girls.	Promote and <b>adequately</b> fund leadership <b>and other capacity building</b> training for women and girls.

58 (ii)	Strengthen women's organizations and women's collective action. The importance of self-association and the role of social movements to promote gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in decision-making at all levels is recognized. Support should include direct funding for women's rights organizations at both the local, national, and regional levels. Supporting women's rights organizations to take leadership roles in highlevel food security and nutrition – and related processes – is critical to ensuring women's needs and expectations inform the policies and programs that affect them most.	<p>Strengthen women's organizations and women's collective action. The importance of self-association and the role of social movements <del>to in promoting</del> gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in decision-making at all levels is recognized. Support should include direct funding <b>for a full range of women's and</b> women's rights organizations at both the <del>local</del> <b>subnational</b>, national, and regional levels. Supporting <del>these women's rights</del> organizations to take <b>visible</b> leadership roles in high-level <b>agriculture</b>, food security and nutrition – and related processes – is critical to ensuring <b>that</b> women's needs and expectations inform the policies and programs that affect them most.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: We suggest to move this para up and rephrase it into a cross-cutting recommendation.</b></p>
58 (iii)	Address discriminatory gender norms and attitudes, including among male leaders through awareness raising, training and introduction of gender policies and action plans.	<p>Address discriminatory gender norms and attitudes, including among male leaders through <b>setting examples of women's leadership in all areas of the civil service and government. Introduce gender policies and action plans that include awareness raising and training initiatives as well as measures to reduce the prevalence of negative gender stereotypes in media content. Ensure the participation and leadership of women in these processes. Ensure that data is collected on the gender gap in management and at senior levels in all areas of government and the civil service.</b> <del>– awareness raising, training and introduction of gender policies and action plans.</del> <b>Recognize and promote women as agents of change.</b></p>
3.6.	Women's economic and social empowerment in the context of sustainable food systems	
3.6.1.	Women's access to the labor market and decent work	
	Issues and challenges	<b>Comment to CFS: We suggest to add references.</b>

59	<p>Access to secure employment in conditions of dignity and safety is vital to human welfare and well-being and is a key contributor to food security and nutrition. Women are more likely than men to struggle to find adequately paid employment in the formal sector. This is due to multiple factors, including gender-based discrimination among employers, the lack of affordable child or elderly care facilities, and limitations on their mobility and decisionmaking power in many contexts. Often women are subject to a gender wage gap, earning less than men for the same or similar work. Women can be vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation, gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace, especially when their rights are undermined by the lack of a formal contract. In rural areas, women are more likely to be employed in labor-intensive tasks, earning lower wages than men, and to be paid a piece rate than a daily wage.</p>	<p>Access to secure <b>and decent</b> employment in conditions of dignity and safety is vital to human welfare and well-being and is a key contributor to food security and nutrition. <del>Women are more likely than men to struggle to find adequately paid employment in the formal sector.</del> <b>Gender-discriminatory social norms, gender-based discrimination among employers, the lack of affordable child or elderly care facilities, the lack of hygiene facilities, the lack of flexible working arrangements (which indirectly discriminates against women because of the unequal care burden), the lack of adapted facilities for breast-feeding mothers on the work premises, less access to education and limitations on their mobility and decision-making power challenge women's full economic justice and rights. As a consequence, women are less likely to engage in adequately paid employment in the formal sector, earning less than men for the same or similar work and more often engage in the informal economy. This is sometimes exacerbated by indirect or unconscious discrimination, where work associated with women is under-valued in making comparisons about what is equal and similar work. Women can be vulnerable to—Based on their gender, women can experience</b> discrimination, exploitation, <b>sexual and</b> gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace, <del>especially even when their rights are undermined</del> <b>should be better protected as they are working with by the lack of a formal contract. In rural areas, women are more likely to be employed in labor-intensive tasks, earning lower wages than men, and to be paid a piece rate rather than a daily wage.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Regarding the last sentence: Is there good evidence that for the same work in rural, women are sometimes paid for piece work where men get a daily rate? We suggest to either delete it or provide a reference.</b></p>
60	<p>Many agricultural workers - including women – are affected by the lack of adequate health and safety measures, which may lead to higher rates of fatal accidents, injuries and diseases. Agriculture is one of the most hazardous occupations, involving exposure to agrochemicals, machines and equipment and livestock. Women often lack access to social protection systems and to information about their rights as employees.</p>	<p><b>As a result of this direct and indirect discrimination against women, in many countries, they are more likely than men to work in the informal sector.</b> <del>Many agricultural workers in the informal sector, including women –</del> are affected by the lack of adequate health and safety measures, which may lead to higher rates of fatal accidents, injuries and diseases. Agriculture is one of the most hazardous occupations, involving exposure to agrochemicals, machines and equipment and livestock. <b>Therefore adequate safety protection is needed, in particular if women combine work with early child care. In the informal sector, women are particularly vulnerable to sexual harassment and exploitation, and to other forms of exploitation, including having wages unpaid and working in exploitative conditions. This may be because they have no clear rights, because they are unaware of the rights that they do have or because justice systems do not enforce the rights which they have. Workers in the informal sector</b> <del>Women often lack access to social protection systems, e.g. to sickness pay, and/or pension rights, and to information about their rights as employees.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Last clause deleted only because the point has been moved to previous sentence.</b></p>

61	Gender-biased social norms, laws and practices often limit women's participation in workers' and producers' organizations and in organized labour institutions such as trade unions.	Gender-biased social norms, laws and practices, <b>including the unequal domestic and care duties which women have to manage</b> , often limit women's <b>effective and meaningful</b> participation in workers' and producers' organizations and in organized labour institutions such as trade unions.
62	Migrants including migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees, are more vulnerable to severe labour exploitation and other forms of abuse. Female migrants are particularly vulnerable due to gender-based discrimination, multiple and intersecting forms of vulnerability and violence.	Migrants including migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees, are more <del>vulnerable</del> <b>marginalised due</b> to severe labour exploitation and other forms of abuse. <del>Female women and girls</del> migrants are particularly <del>vulnerable</del> <b>marginalised</b> due to gender-based discrimination, multiple and intersecting forms of vulnerability and violence.
3.6.2.	Women's involvement in food systems as producers and entrepreneurs	Women's involvement in food systems as producers and entrepreneurs: <b>empowerment in the context of transition towards sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems</b>
	Issues and Challenges	<b>Comment to CFS: We suggest to add references.</b>
63	<p>Women are actively engaged across food systems. They comprise up to 80 percent of rural producers in some countries, but these roles are too often unpaid and unrecognized, and female farmers, pastoralists and women engaged in fisheries face constraints to full participation in agricultural value chains. Often these systems are male-dominated and oriented towards large-scale agri-production rather than the small-scale farming in which female farmers tend to engage, partly because of their lack of access to productive resources such as land, water and credit, lack of investment capital; lack of access to transport and lack of business knowledge. The structures and processes implicit in agricultural and fishery value chains are also often gender blind, excluding women.</p>	<p><del>Women are actively engaged across food systems. They comprise up to 80 percent of rural producers in some countries, but face inequality and discrimination in many dimensions of food production both in agriculture, pastoralism as well as in aquaculture and in fisheries. In particular, women face unequal access to and control of resources of all kinds – water, land, capital, knowledge. Investments are often directed at supporting the development of larger-scale and more resource-intensive production, which are dominated by men for a variety of reasons, including discriminatory gender norms, discrimination in women's access to resources and the unequal burden of care and domestic responsibilities. these roles are too often unpaid and unrecognized, and female farmers, pastoralists and women engaged in fisheries face constraints to full participation in agricultural value chains. Often these systems are male-dominated and oriented towards large-scale agri-production rather than the small-scale farming in which female farmers tend to engage, partly because of their lack of access to productive resources such as land, water, and credit, lack of investment capital; lack of access to transport and lack of business knowledge. The structures and processes implicit in agricultural and fishery value chains are also often gender blind, excluding and exclude women unintentionally.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Rephrased to give an overview of the issues in agricultural production/fisheries. Deletion: Many different issues were previously combined– unpaid labour, etc. Deletion of the phrase from 'often these systems' is to avoid duplication with text proposed and to avoid providing judgement on different production systems (large scale versus small scale) and in limiting the scope of the voluntary guidelines only to a determined production system as if they would be applicable or relevant only for small scale farming.</b></p>

64	<p>As small-scale female producers move into more intensified agricultural systems the gender gap widens. Agricultural intensification is more capital intensive and requires access to productive assets, services, technology, crop diversification and markets which are more challenging for women.</p>	<p>As small-scale <del>female-women</del> producers <b>including family farmers</b> move into more intensified agricultural <b>larger scale</b> systems the gender gap widens. Agricultural intensification, <b>including agroecology</b>, is more capital intensive and requires access to productive assets, services, <b>training</b>, technology, crop <del>diversification</del> <b>specialisation</b> and markets where <del>ich are more challenging for women</del> <b>are more likely to face gender inequalities. At the same time, there are gender-specific structural barriers to this access.</b></p>
65	<p>Women's engagement in value-adding food processing activities is constrained by lack of financial services, knowledge and advisory services, appropriate technology, and training that can build women's technical capacity as well as leadership and entrepreneurship skills in food systems. Socio-cultural factors often add to the problem by restricting women's mobility, which reduces their ability to access lucrative markets.</p>	<p><b>Apart from constraints in accessing financial services, women's entrepreneurship engagement in value-adding food processing activities is also constrained by unequal access to lack of financial services, knowledge and advisory services, capital, appropriate technology, and training. Women often lack support for both their -that can build- women's technical capacity and their as well as leadership and entrepreneurship skills in food systems.</b> Socio-cultural factors often add to the problem by restricting women's mobility, which <b>can also be constrained by fear of sexual and gender-based violence</b>, reducinges their ability to <b>participate in trainings, benefit from advisory services and to access lucrative-valuable markets. Women's entrepreneurship can also be constrained by unequal property rights; a gender imbalance in education, particularly in higher and technical education; lack of role models; lack of women working in organisations that support businesses, particularly in decision-making roles; lack of confidence to expand their business and lack of support from within their family or community; time poverty because of unequal domestic and care work. Opportunities for new business opportunities often depend on social networks from which women may be excluded, especially in the more lucrative contracts for growing businesses.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: The draft had very little on challenges faced by women as business owner or entrepreneurs, beyond access to financial services. More challenges added here.</b></p>
66	<p>Food produced from crops managed by women is often retained for household consumption, offering marginal income opportunities. Moreover, as agricultural produce moves from farm to informal market, evidence indicates that women often lose control and opportunities for income generation along value adding processes. Furthermore, even if women often grow high-value horticultural crops, such as vegetables for urban centers, lack of packing materials, cold chains and transportation result in high losses and low earnings.</p>	<p><b>In many societies, women have less control over the produce of family agricultural production and of the revenue from crops sold. Men often control the production of higher value crops and f</b>Food produced from crops managed by women is often retained for household consumption, offering marginal income opportunities. <del>Moreover, as agricultural produce moves from farm to informal market, evidence indicates that women often lose control and opportunities for income generation along value adding processes. Furthermore, even if women often grow high-value horticultural crops, such as vegetables for urban centers, lack of packing materials, cold chains and transportation result in high losses and low earnings.</del></p>

67	<p>A key aspect of women's access to physical and other necessary complementary resources and services are determined by their inclusion in networks and their social capital. Producer groups, agricultural extension agents, and transportation are often more available to men than women. Agricultural extension agents, who often facilitate access to markets and services, are often male and less likely to make these connections for women farmers.</p>	<p>A key aspect of women's access to physical and other necessary complementary resources and services are determined by their inclusion in networks and their training and social capital. Producer groups, agricultural extension agents, and transportation are often more available to men than women. Agricultural extension agents, who often facilitate access to markets and services, are often <del>male men</del> and less likely to make these connections for women farmers, <b>hence catching up is strongly recommended.</b></p>
68	<p>Although the human rights of women are legally enshrined at the international level in the CEDAW, women still face many legal constraints that restrict their ability to access and benefit from productive resources including land and opportunities. Equal legal rights are usually associated with better and more secure income in the labor market for women and consequently with higher spending on food and nutrition for themselves and children.</p>	<p>Although the human rights of women are legally enshrined at the international level <del>in the</del> (e.g. CEDAW), women still face many legal <b>and social</b> constraints that restrict their ability to access and benefit from productive resources including land, <b>water, capital, common natural resources, seeds/agrobiodiversity</b> and <b>economic</b> opportunities. <del>Equal legal rights are usually associated with better and more secure income in the labor market for women and consequently with higher spending on food and nutrition for themselves and children.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: We suggested to delete the last sentence because we felt that this undermined the principle of full human rights for all – including women – by instrumentalising it. Women's rights matter even where they don't lead to higher incomes and better nutrition.</b></p>
69	<p>Gender inequality in food systems reduces women's and girls' ability to reach their full potential. It limits women's access to resources, affecting productivity and women's ability to manage risks; women's participation and voice in farmer groups; women's access to, as well as time and energy for, remunerated activities, constraining their contribution to their family's income.</p>	<p>Gender inequality <del>in food systems reduces women's and girls' ability to reach their full potential.</del> It limits women's access to resources, affecting productivity and women's ability to manage risks; women's participation and voice in farmer groups; <b>reducing the adoption of climate-mitigating and resilient sustainable practices;</b> women's access to, as well as time and energy for, remunerated activities, constraining their contribution to their family's income. <b>It thus reduces the ability of women and girls to reach their full potential in many ways.</b></p>



70	<p>Promoting gender-equitable and sustainable food systems and value chains requires an accurate understanding of existing gender relations and men's and women's roles, responsibilities, bargaining power, distribution of resources, labour allocation, decisionmaking. It also requires an understanding of the benefits men and women derive from agriculture and food production, including income, combined with effective programme design to address the challenges women face for economic empowerment. Improving interventions requires applying a gender analysis with quality data and information throughout the value chains, in a specific legal, social, environmental and cultural context, focusing on production, processing, storage, transportation, distribution processes and retail from a gender perspective. These analyses should also take into account intersectional forms of disadvantage and exclusion.</p>	<p><del>Promoting</del> <b>Ensure that gender-equitable and sustainable food systems and value chains requires</b> an accurate understanding <b>is gained</b> of existing gender <del>norms</del> <b>relations</b> and <del>men's and women's</del> <b>roles, responsibilities, bargaining power, distribution of resources, fair repartition of added value,</b> labour allocation, decision-making. <b>In the agriculture sector in particular women tend to be underrepresented in the positions of a head of an agriculture holding or farm owners. It also requires</b> Foster an understanding of the benefits men and women derive from agriculture and food production, including income, <b>as the basis of combined with effective</b> programme design to address the challenges women face for economic empowerment. <del>Improving interventions requires a</del> Applying a <b>context-specific</b> gender analysis with quality data and information throughout the <b>food system value chains</b>, in a specific legal, social, environmental and cultural context, focusing on <b>land and resource investment and care,</b> production, processing, storage, transportation, distribution processes, <b>nutritional values,</b> and retail from a gender <b>and circular, solidarity-economy</b> perspective. <b>Ensure that</b> these analyses <del>should</del> also take into account intersectional forms of disadvantage, <b>discrimination</b> and exclusion.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: As this is rather a general statement beyond the content of this chapter it could be moved/integrated into introduction.</b></p>
3.6.3.	Access to financial services and social capital	
	Issues and Challenges	
71	<p>Lack of financial capital is a significant constraint to women's entrepreneurial activities and engagement all along the food system and value chains, from investment in land to agri-food businesses. Constraints to women's access to financial services such as credit and insurance include restricted access to assets, including land and property, that could be used as collateral for loans; restricted availability of loan products for small and micro-businesses; gender blindness and discrimination in statutory and customary laws; and patriarchal norms that prevent women from developing and growing their enterprises and productivity.</p>	<p><del>Lack of financial capital is a significant constraint to women's entrepreneurial activities and engagement all along the food system and value chains, from investment in land to agri-food businesses. Constraints to women's access to financial services such as credit and insurance include</del> <b>are often based on</b> restricted access to assets, including land and property, that could be used as collateral for loans; restricted availability of loan products for small and micro-businesses; gender blindness and discrimination in statutory and customary laws; and patriarchal norms that prevent women from developing and growing their enterprises and productivity. <b>At the same time, fair and equitable access to financial services is a prerequisite for overall societal economic security and prosperity.</b></p>

72	<p>Women often have limited knowledge of, and access to, financial services, constraining their use of natural and productive resources. When they do have access, they face more restrictive collateral requirements, shorter maturity of loans, and higher interest rates than men. Even when requirements are the same, they are often unable to fulfill them.</p>	<p><del>Women often have limited knowledge of, and face structural barriers in access to accessing financial services and attaining digital and financial literacy. This constrains their ability to invest in their business (including in agriculture and production based on natural resources, discussed further below).</del> <del>constraining their use of natural and productive resources.</del> <b>There are many reasons why they face unequal access to financial services: apart from gender norms of what is acceptable in their own communities, they often lack legal ownership of land or other assets that can serve as collateral for loans; they are less likely to have formal ID papers that may be needed to open bank accounts; they may need permission from a husband or male relative to open an account and they may then not control any money borrowed.</b> When they do have access, they <b>may</b> face more restrictive collateral requirements, shorter maturity of loans, and higher interest rates than men. <b>Moreover, gender-discriminatory norms and practices make it harder for women to meet these requirements.</b> <del>Even when requirements are the same, they are often unable to fulfill them.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: It is important to explain the factors behind the problem – that is what the policies and strategic approaches have to deal with. Is there evidence for this last sentence? Evidence is usually said to show that women are more likely to repay loans than men are. This paragraph is an example of generalising to all women which is not useful as every situation needs to be assessed specifically.</b></p>
73	<p>Lack of financial inclusion for women also limits their ability to access financing for climate-related disaster risk management and recovery including agricultural insurance. Women are also often more exposed to climate-related agricultural risks, but usually lack resources to offset these shocks.</p>	<p><b>Climate change risks exacerbating the impacts of these inequalities. Women are more exposed to many climate-related risks, but</b> <del>Lack of financial inclusion for women also limits their ability to access financing for climate-related disaster risk and other risk management and recovery, including agricultural insurance. Women are also often more exposed to climate-related agricultural risks, but usually lack resources to offset these shocks.</del></p>
74	<p>Female producers need access to capacity building in financial literacy as well as information on financial services and products. They also need improved access to markets, facilitated by financial services that are tailored to their specific needs and circumstances, to improve productivity and translate it into improved incomes and livelihoods, which in turn support food security and nutrition and wellbeing of their families, especially children.</p>	<p><del>Female</del> <b>women producers and entrepreneurs</b> need access to capacity building in financial literacy as well as information on financial services and products. They also need improved access to markets, facilitated by financial services that are tailored to their specific needs and circumstances, to improve productivity and translate it into improved incomes and livelihoods, which in turn support food security and nutrition and wellbeing of their families, especially children.</p>

75	Developing networks for women and women's organizations, such as cooperative models, can contribute to real change towards financial autonomy of women, by enabling rural women to share experiences, knowledge and challenges, fostering empowerment and offering opportunities for employment, enhanced livelihoods and access to productive resources and services. These networks can also grow into organized structures that enable effective collective bargaining with suppliers and retailers to get better services, generating profits for their farm and rural enterprises.	Developing networks for women and women's organizations, such as cooperative models, can contribute to real change towards financial autonomy of women, by enabling <b>urban and</b> rural women to share experiences, knowledge and challenges, fostering empowerment and offering opportunities for employment, enhanced livelihoods and access to productive resources and services. These networks can also grow into organized structures that enable effective collective bargaining with suppliers and retailers to get better services, generating profits for their farm and rural enterprises <b>while facilitating their legal protection and counseling.</b>
3.6.4.	Policies and strategic approaches	
	Women's access to the labour market and decent work	
76	Governments should:	
76 (i)	Implement the ILO Conventions as an essential instrument to ensure gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment and respect for human rights within the workplace.	
76 (ii)	Ensure there is a solid legal framework in place establishing the right to decent work and safeguarding key principles such as equal pay for work of equal value, and safe working conditions, including the prohibition of harassment. This should include measures to promote flexible work arrangements and childcare facilities, enabling both women and men to carry out equal care responsibilities while undertaking paid employment.	<p>Ensure there is a solid legal framework in place establishing the right to decent work and safeguarding key principles such as equal pay for work of equal value, <b>equal career opportunities</b> and safe working conditions, including the prohibition of <b>any form of</b> harassment. This should include measures to promote flexible work arrangements and childcare facilities, enabling both women and men to carry out equal <b>unpaid</b> care responsibilities while undertaking paid employment. <b>Ensure proactive enforcement of these laws, that obstacles faced by women and girls in accessing justice to defend their rights are identified and addressed.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Add an additional paragraph after 76 (ii): Ensure that wherever possible, employment opportunities in the public sector meet these standards, for equal pay for equal value, for safe working conditions and for flexible working arrangements. Ensure that objective criteria are used in assessing work of equal value in the public sector, and that bias and indirect discrimination do not lead to under-valuing work usually carried out by women.</b></p>
77	Governments, with the support of the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector</del> and all other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should:

77 (i)	Introduce or strengthen policy interventions across sectors to promote decent work, living wages, and improvement of working conditions in food systems for adult women and young women of working age, with attention for instance to safety and social protection, eliminating gender-specific barriers and discrimination.	Introduce or strengthen policy interventions across sectors to <del>promote</del> <b>ensure</b> decent work, living wages, and improvement of working conditions <del>in food systems</del> for adult women <b>and men</b> and young women <b>and men</b> of working age, with attention for instance to safety and social protection, eliminating gender-specific barriers and discrimination. <b>Examine the possibility to extend legal protections for those working in the informal sector.</b>
77 (ii)	Promote decent work in public and private sectors through workplace policies and other measures such as access to social protection systems.	<del>Promote</del> <b>Ensure</b> decent work in public and private sectors through workplace policies and other measures such as access to social protection systems. <b>Extend access to social insurance for those working in the informal sector.</b>  <b>Comment to CFS: Please add a new para as 77 (iii): Address discriminatory norms and practices that limit women's access to the labour market and decent work</b>
	Women's involvement in food systems as producers and entrepreneurs	
78	Governments should:	
78 (i)	Implement and/or strengthen legal frameworks to prevent and address violence and harassment in the workplace, for the redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work, and for equal pay and protection of women's labour rights, including for women migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.	Implement and/or strengthen legal frameworks <b>and regulations</b> to prevent and address <b>effectively sexual and gender-based violence, including and harassment and discrimination (in the workplace and) everywhere</b> , for the <b>fair</b> redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work, and for equal pay and protection of women's labour rights, including for women <b>with disabilities, women</b> migrants, asylum seekers and refugees <b>as well as domestic workers and rural women.</b>
79	Governments, with the support of private sector and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector</del> and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should:
79 (i)	Support women's transition from informal to formal economy where appropriate, reducing labour market segregation.	Support women's transition from <del>the</del> informal to <del>the</del> formal economy where appropriate, reducing labour market segregation <b>in order that women can benefit from employment contracts, social benefits or social protection. Here particular efforts shall be invested in relation to rural women who are active in the informal economy (care and domestic work) due to the inadequate provision of essential and social support services that tend to be more scarce in some of the rural areas compared to urban areas. Also support women-designed and nutrition-focussed profitable trading systems development.</b>
79 (ii)	Promote policies that allow women equal control in value chains and equal benefit from profits.	<del>Promote</del> <b>Ensure</b> policies that allow women equal control in trading opportunities and systems <del>value chains</del> and equal benefit from profits <b>and share of added value as well as empower women to exercise this control, taking into account the values of the care economy and supporting gender-responsive budget processes where women actively participate.</b>

79 (iii)	Address social norms that condition women's involvement in agricultural investments, value chains and access to markets.	
79 (iv)	Enable the participation of women in agricultural investments as business actors, including in small-scale agro-industrialization, in collaboration with other actors such as private enterprises, through cooperatives and producer organizations, providing an enabling environment.	<p>Enable the <b>equal</b> participation of women in <del>agricultural</del> investments <b>in food systems</b> as business actors, including in <del>small scale of</del> agro-industrialization <b>(including family farmers)</b>, in collaboration with other actors such as private enterprises, through cooperatives and producer organizations, providing an enabling environment.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Move this para into the para 80 (ii) (on financial services and social capital)</b></p>
79 (v)	Promote investments in technologies, rural infrastructure, transport and women's specific activities (across food systems and along value chains) that support women's activities and strengthen women's capacities to use technologies or methods that reduce their work burden.	<p>Promote investments in technologies, <b>agricultural research</b>, rural infrastructure, transport, <b>public services</b> and women's specific activities (across food systems <del>and</del>, <b>emphasising along</b>-value chains) that support women's <b>production and that respond to the needs of women. Ensure the participation and equal leadership of women in decision-making about this research and these investments. Promote private sector engagement in producing and making available</b> technologies that <del>activities and</del> strengthen women's capacities <b>also regarding the use of</b> technologies or methods <del>that and</del> reduce their work burden.</p>
	Access to financial services and social capital	
80	Governments, with the support of private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, should:	<p>Governments <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector</del> and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b>, should:</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Please add two new paragraphs under 80:</b>  <b>"Implement efforts to eliminate all discrimination of women in the bank office/banking rules."</b>  <b>"Develop mechanisms to increase access for loans for women in the formal banking sector, e.g. with bank guarantees for women with no collaterals or banking history."</b></p>

80 (i)	<p>Address legal barriers, gender norms and gender biases for women's financial inclusion. For example, improve women's access to credit and bank accounts, including specific financial programmes for rural female entrepreneurs, with more flexible collateral requirements, alternative data to assess credit risk, and customized disbursement schedules that fit women's crop and cash flow needs.</p>	<p>Address legal barriers, <del>gender norms and that result in gender inequality in biases for women's ownership of property, businesses and</del> financial inclusion. For example, improve women's access to <del>and usage of</del> credit and bank accounts, including specific financial programmes for rural <del>women female</del> entrepreneurs, with more flexible collateral requirements, alternative data to assess credit risk <del>and insurance</del>, and customized disbursement schedules that fit women's crop and cash flow needs. <b>Identify the gender norms underpinning these inequalities and support women and women's and feminist organisations that are challenging these discriminatory norms.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Please add two new paragraphs after 80 (i), to address other constraints to entrepreneurship added above:</b></p> <p><b>"Ensure that any gender gap in education, particularly in higher and technical education, is closed. Take every opportunity to raise the visibility of women in senior entrepreneurial positions, and ensure that women are well represented, including in senior positions, in all public sector positions, and all companies sub-contracted by the public sector, in supporting investment and business development. Ensure that women entrepreneurs and businesses owned by women have access to tenders and other contracts from public finance. Support women entrepreneurs to take advantage of business opportunities provided by green investment and the transformations taking place in the face of climate change."</b></p> <p><b>"Ensure that context specific analysis is undertaken regarding the different barriers that women entrepreneurs in their diversity face. Ensure the participation and leadership of women entrepreneurs themselves in this process and in identifying the support that they feel is necessary to ensure gender equality in business. Recognise that not all women face the same challenges: the poor or those from marginalised and indigenous populations may face intersecting difficulties."</b></p>
80 (ii)	<p>Facilitate women's participation in social and economic networks, including cooperatives, with recognition and support to local traditional financial systems familiar to women, and attention to effective participation and leadership of women when in mixed networks.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
80 (iii)	<p>Address discriminatory social norms that negatively affect women's potential involvement in agricultural investments and agricultural value chains and markets.</p>	<p>Address discriminatory social norms that negatively affect women's potential involvement in <del>agricultural</del> investments, and <del>agricultural</del> <b>at all stages in</b> value chains and markets.</p>
80 (iv)	<p>Invest in technologies and rural infrastructure (including by creating local, affordable transport links) to support the productive activities of women – including female farmers.</p>	<p>Invest in technologies and <del>rural</del> <b>digital and physical</b> infrastructure, <b>especially in rural areas where these are particularly lacking</b>, (including by creating local, affordable transport links) <b>and other public services</b> to support the productive activities of women – including <del>female</del> <b>women</b> farmers. <b>Promote the participation and leadership of women in decision making about these investments.</b></p>

3.7.	Women's access to and control over natural and productive resources, including land, water, fisheries and forests	Women's access to and control over natural and productive resources <b>and capital</b> , including land, water, fisheries and forests
3.7.1.	Issues and Challenges	
81	<p>Around the world, land serves as a foundation for security, shelter, income and livelihoods. However, rights to land are not equitably distributed and women encounter persistent barriers to land rights in over half the countries in the world, despite laws and policies that enshrine those rights. The poorest people, including women, are often affected by land grabbing and often do not have the power or resources to fight these practices. In some cases, this is because of differences between statutory and customary or traditional laws, which often do not recognize women's rights to own land or property. In many countries women also lack rights to aquatic resources and water.</p>	<p>Around the world, land serves as a foundation for security, shelter, income and livelihoods. However, rights to land are not equitably distributed and women encounter persistent barriers to land rights in over half the countries in the world, <b>despite even where laws and policies that enshrine those rights. Women tend to have unsecured land tenure and access, which limits options to sustainably manage and benefit from land. When women do have access to agricultural land, their fields are usually smaller, and of poorer quality than men's, and often with less secure use rights. The poorest people in most vulnerable situations</b>, including women, are often affected by land grabbing. <b>Land grabbing can come from outside or inside the community, but women face particular vulnerability to land grabbing from within the community. This is often not treated seriously or as a crime by law enforcement and may be tacitly accepted by the community leaders. or Women</b> often do not have the power or resources to fight these practices <b>on their own</b>. In some cases, <b>problems arise</b> this is because of differences between statutory and customary or traditional laws, <b>which, even where they traditionally offered women protection, are often interpreted do not to</b> recognize women's rights to own, <b>use and inherit</b> land or property. <del>In many countries women also lack rights to aquatic resources and water.</del> <b>In many places, land is people's main asset of value and without it, they have no other economic opportunities and struggle to produce food for themselves and their families. Without secure land rights, women have no security in their future at all. Women face different threats to this security at different stages of their lives: women who choose not to marry may be denied all land rights, where family land is allocated to the next generation on marriage; separated and divorced women may lose all land rights, and may have to lose custody of their children to ensure they retain land rights from their father; widows often lost their rights to the family land.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: More examples were added to give a bigger picture. It's important not to frame the problem simply as a problem of people's traditional culture, states also have a responsibility. We deleted the sentence and included it in para 84: "In many countries women also lack rights to aquatic resources and water."</b></p>

82	Climate-induced weather-related events have severe impacts on the availability of natural resources, which will directly affect women, for example by increasing the time they need to use for fetching water and fuelwood. The impacts of climate change on women and men can differ, due to existing gender inequality and multidimensional factors and can be more pronounced for rural communities and indigenous peoples.	<b>Climate change is likely to add to women's vulnerabilities and to the gender imbalance social and economic empowerment.</b> Climate <b>change</b> -induced weather-related events have severe impacts on the availability of natural resources, which <del>will</del> directly affect women, for example by increasing the time they need to use for fetching water and fuelwood. <b>This can have significant implications for nutrition outcomes: contaminated water is a driver of undernutrition in children and reduced access to fuelwood may lead to increased consumption of highly processed food which requires little preparation.</b> The impacts of climate change <b>and of biodiversity loss</b> on women and men <del>can</del> differ, due to existing gender inequality and multidimensional factors and can be more pronounced for rural communities and indigenous peoples.
83	When climate-related disasters result in male outmigration, women are obliged to assume additional on-farm responsibilities without commensurate resources and with limited decision-making power over land - often not legally registered in their name - limiting their ability to request government subsidies or financial services.	When climate-related <del>disasters</del> <b>stresses and shocks</b> result in male outmigration, <b>including increased seasonal urban migration, which is leading to a feminization of agriculture</b> , women are <b>often</b> obliged to assume additional <del>on-farm</del> responsibilities. <del>Without commensurate resources. There can be particular difficulties where they have and with</del> limited decision-making power over <b>property, land and/or businesses</b> - often not legally registered in their name - <del>limiting their</del> <b>women's</b> ability to request government subsidies or financial services <b>can be limited</b> .  <b>Comments to CFS: Please also include the fact that women make up more than 40% of migration today, the challenge implies that women are not migrating.</b> <a href="https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/explainer/migration/en/index.html">https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/explainer/migration/en/index.html</a>
84	Women's access to water is crucial for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture production and for household and domestic purposes. Fisheries and aquaculture account for 10-12 percent of global livelihoods and are key contributors to food security and nutrition. Women represent up to half of the labor force in aquaculture, largely involved in processing and trading, but women receive lower labor returns and income than men.	Women's access to water is crucial for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture production and for household and domestic purposes. <b>However women's rights to water are often unequal. They often have unequal access to water in irrigation systems, even where they own irrigable land, and they may suffer unequal access to water under common property regimes (lakes, rivers, etc.), because of unequal social norms or because access rights have to be defended by physical presence and strength.</b> Fisheries and aquaculture account for 10-12 percent of global livelihoods and are key contributors to food security and nutrition. Women represent up to half of the labor force in aquaculture, largely involved in processing and trading, but women receive lower labor returns and income than men. <b>In many countries women also lack rights to aquatic resources and water.</b>  <b>Comment to CFS: Important to add the issues and challenges that women face around water.</b>



85	<p>Forests, and their resources are used differently by women and men. Men's activities are often driven by commercial objectives, including timber extraction. Women's activities are more diverse, often linked to the household well-being, including collecting fuelwood for domestic use, and a range of non-timber forest products, e.g. food and medicine for their family and fodder for livestock. Women often play a key role in Forest User Groups, yet are not involved in decision-making about forest management and the sustainable use of forest resources. This means that women's voices are not being heard and that there are missed opportunities with regard to women's contribution to preserving and protecting forests in the face of deforestation and the stripping of other natural resources. There is also untapped potential for women's economic empowerment – for example engaging women in transforming and marketing non-timber forest products – which in turn can contribute to sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p><del>Forests, and their resources are used differently by women and men.</del>  <b>Women also often have unequal access to forests, and their resources are used differently by women and men. This is mainly because of gender norms around the division of labour and gendered spheres of economic activity.</b>  Men <b>often control</b> 's activities are often driven by commercial activities objectives, including timber extraction. Women's activities are more diverse, often linked to their <b>responsibilities</b> for household well-being, including collecting fuelwood for domestic use, and a range of non-timber forest products, e.g. food and medicine for their family and fodder for livestock. <b>In some situations, women may be constrained from accessing forest because of fears of sexual and gender-based violence.</b> Women often play a key role in <del>Forest User Groups</del>, yet are <b>often</b> not involved in decision-making about forest management and the sustainable use of forest resources. This means that women's voices are not being heard <b>enough</b> and that there are missed opportunities with regard to women's contribution to preserving and protecting forests in the face of deforestation and the stripping of other natural resources. <b>Women are also being denied the</b> There is also untapped potential for <b>their women's</b> economic empowerment – for example engaging women in transforming and marketing non-timber forest products. <del>—which in turn can contribute to sustainable economic growth.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: As phrased it had suggested that women choose to obtain less economic advantage from forests rather than situating this as the outcome of unequal norms. Relating equality of access to sustainable economic growth makes ending discrimination a means to an economic end rather than a rights issue.</b></p>
86	<p>The differential uses of land, water, fisheries, trees and forestry resources by men and women mean they often have specialized knowledge: for example, rural women are often custodians of knowledge of the local seeds and plants that are vital for food and agriculture. They also often understand effective approaches to climate adaptation and climate-related disaster mitigation. Indigenous peoples also often have very deep knowledge of flora and fauna in natural sites. Failure to take into account knowledge of women and indigenous peoples in land, water, fisheries, and forestry policy and planning can lead to poor outcomes, including loss of biodiversity, water pollution, soil degradation, loss of forest cover, and a failure to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>The differential uses of land, water, fisheries, trees and forestry resources by men and women mean they often have specialized knowledge: for example, rural women and <b>indigenous peoples</b> are often custodians of knowledge of the local seeds and plants that are vital for food and agriculture. They also often understand effective approaches to climate adaptation and climate-related disaster mitigation <b>as well as indigenous peoples</b> also often have very deep knowledge of flora and fauna in natural sites. Failure to take into account knowledge <b>and the perspectives of all people, including women and indigenous peoples in regard to</b> land, water, fisheries, and forestry policy and planning can lead to poor outcomes, including loss of biodiversity, water pollution, soil degradation, loss of forest cover, and a failure to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p>

87	Men and women often grow different crops and/or different varieties and have different uses for the crops they grow. Typically, breeding and crop management programs largely work with male farmers and tend to focus on improving traits and management of commercial crops mostly managed by men. Women's priorities in breeding programs are rarely considered.	<b>In some places, M</b> men and women often grow different crops and/or different varieties and have different uses for the crops they grow. Typically, breeding and crop management programs largely work with <del>male</del> <b>men</b> farmers and tend to focus on improving traits and management of commercial crops mostly managed by men. Women's priorities in breeding programs are rarely considered. <b>Women who live in more marginal or less agriculturally productive areas and in pastoral areas are often even less empowered by the lack of attention of development investments in agriculture.</b>
88	Livestock, poultry and farmed fish are key assets for rural households, often representing a wealth accumulation instrument, a buffer in case of crisis, as well as a key nutrient source for households. Depending on the cultural context, both women and men participate in the animal care, with women often taking more prominent role in the care of small livestock, poultry and farmed fish.	Livestock, poultry and farmed fish are key assets for rural households, often representing a wealth accumulation instrument, a buffer in case of crisis, as well as a key nutrient source for households. Depending on the cultural context, both women and men participate in the animal care, with women often taking <b>a</b> more prominent role in the care of small livestock, poultry and farmed fish.
89	Most farm implements, including mechanized tools, have been designed based on the height, strength and body type of men and are inappropriate for use by, or even harmful to, women. Moreover, mechanization for women's activities in drying, storage and processing may be unavailable.	Most farm implements, including mechanized tools, have been designed based on the height, strength and body type of men and are inappropriate for use by, or even harmful to, women. Moreover, <b>investment in developing and making available</b> mechanization for women's activities in drying, storage and processing <b>is often under-prioritised.</b> <del>has received may be unavailable.</del>
90	Agroecological and other innovative approaches could improve the sustainability and inclusiveness of agriculture, fisheries and food systems because of their holistic approach and emphasis on equity, embracing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the food systems and contributing to the local production and availability of affordable, healthy, culturally appropriate food	Agroecological and other innovative approaches <del>can</del> <b>could</b> improve the sustainability and inclusiveness of agriculture, fisheries and food systems because of their holistic approach and emphasis on equity <b>and gender equality</b> , embracing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the food systems and contributing to the local production and availability of <b>diverse, affordable, and healthy diets, culturally appropriate food.</b>
91	Special attention should be paid to the legitimate tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to the importance of free, prior and informed consent, critical for their food security, livelihoods and culture.	Special attention should be paid to the <del>legitimate</del> tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples, <b>as set out in the UNDRIP, and pastoralists which often come under threat and are often less protected in state law and by national policy. Women in these communities often face intersectional discrimination.</b> , <del>and to the importance of free, prior and informed consent, critical for their food security, livelihoods and culture.</del>  <b>Comment to CFS: Last part of the last sentence is very unclear. Unless this is clarified, it should be deleted.</b>
3.7.2.	Policies and strategic approaches	
92	Governments should:	

92 (i)	Implement and strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation to promote women's and girls' equal access to resources such as land, including through inheritance.	Implement and strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation, <b>including through decentralized administration when appropriate, to ensure promote</b> women's and girls' equal access to resources such as land, including through inheritance. <b>Guarantee that land ownership legal frameworks are transparent. Legislation needs to be based on a strong gender analysis of the different problems facing women in different situations, including in land held under different tenure systems and because of the different status of women if they are unmarried, married, separated, divorced or widowed. Ensure that proactive measures are taken to enforce both existing and any new laws, and that barriers to women and girls in accessing justice to defend their rights to land are addressed.</b>
92 (ii)	Ensure equal and secured tenure rights and access to land, water, fisheries and forests for women and men – including Indigenous Peoples – independent of women's civil and marital status. This should be formalized through the provision of land tenure certificates. Girls require equal rights to inheritance, including in customary and faith-based inheritance regimes.	Ensure equal and secured tenure rights and access to land, water, <b>genetic resources/agrobiodiversity, seed rights, fisheries and forests and other wild flora and fauna</b> for women and men – including Indigenous Peoples, <b>as set out in the UNDRIP</b> – independent of women's civil and marital status. <del>This should be formalized through the provision of land tenure certificates.</del> <b>Girls should be entitled to require</b> equal rights to inheritance, including in customary and faith-based inheritance regimes.  <b>Comment to CFS: Land tenure certificates: suggest not to offer blueprint solutions (and especially because formalisation of rights isn't always the best answer). Additionally, there is a contradictory aspect in this paragraphs. The fight of Indigenous peoples are not necessarily focused on the rights of individuals such as girls' rights to inheritance, but more likely focused on collective rights. We suggest the paragraph treats these subject matters separately.</b>
92 (iii)	Address the damaging practice of land grabbing from the poorest rural producers, who are often women, and ensure the provision of legal support to enable farmers to fight these practices, as well as the introduction of governmental land distribution strategies to promote equitable control over land.	Address the damaging practice of land grabbing from the poorest rural producers, who are often women. <b>Take proactive measures to deter, identify and prosecute cases of illegal land grabbing, without expecting women to have to take the responsibility and costs of achieving justice through civil law.</b> <del>and ensure the provision of legal support to enable farmers to fight these practices, as well as the introduction of governmental land distribution strategies to promote equitable control over land.</del>  <b>Comment to CFS: Many forms of land grabbing – particularly those to which women are vulnerable – are criminal. It's the state's responsibility to enforce criminal law proactively, it's not the responsibility of victims to fight it. Land distribution is another blueprinted solution.</b>
92 (iv)	Ensure the inclusion of women and girls in the development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Programmes (EPRP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies.	Ensure the <b>full, equal and meaningful participation inclusion and leadership</b> of women and girls in the development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Programmes (EPRP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies.

93	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	<p>Governments <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector and all other relevant stakeholders, including development partners, civil society and private sector,</del> should:</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Please add a new sub-paragraph under para 93:</b>  <b>"Take measures to improve gender equal access to land tenure titles and certificates, in both quality and quantity as well as equal access to irrigation water and pasture land, water, fisheries and forests for women and men, independent of women's civil and marital status. Equal access to income, credits and financial advisory services as well as control over income between women and men."</b></p>
93 (i)	Recognize and address tensions between statutory and customary or religious laws in sensitive ways – for example by engaging local chiefs and religious leaders.	<b>Work with customary and religious leaders to identify where customary and religious laws offer protection to women's rights to access and to own property and resources and support these leaders in ensuring that these provisions are respected and enforced.</b> Recognize and address tensions between statutory and customary or religious laws in sensitive ways – for example by engaging local chiefs and religious leaders.
93 (ii)	Advance knowledge on land tenure as well as user rights in fisheries as a crucial step towards achieving gender equitable governance of fisheries and attaining food and nutrition security and livelihood benefits.	Advance knowledge on land tenure as well as user rights in fisheries as a crucial step towards achieving gender <del>equitable</del> <b>equal</b> governance of <b>farms and</b> fisheries and attaining food and nutrition security and livelihood benefits.
93 (iii)	Ensure women's participation, including indigenous women, in the management and governance of natural resources at all levels, including of customary institutions, recognizing the importance of traditional knowledge and local crops.	Ensure women's <b>full, equal and meaningful</b> participation <b>and leadership</b> , including <b>by</b> indigenous women, in the management, <b>transmission</b> and governance of natural resources at all levels, including of customary institutions, recognizing the importance of traditional knowledge and local crops.
93 (iv)	Promote adapted and appropriate practices, approaches, tools, knowledge and technologies for women across the food system in particular small-scale food producers.	Promote adapted and appropriate practices, approaches, tools, knowledge and technologies for women <del>across the food system</del> in particular small-scale <del>food</del> producers <b>including family farmers</b> .
93 (v)	Promote the equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women in all aspects of climate and environmental policy formulation and actions at all levels, including at the local, national, regional and international processes.	<del>Promote the</del> <b>Ensure women's full, equal and meaningful</b> participation and leadership, <b>including indigenous of</b> women in all aspects of climate and environmental policy formulation and actions at all levels, including at the local, national, regional and international processes.
3.8.	Access to education, capacity building, training, knowledge and information services	Access to <b>quality</b> education, capacity building, training, knowledge and information services
3.8.1.	Issues and Challenges	

	Women's and Girls' Access to formal education	
94	Women's and girls' education is a strategic development priority. Yet, persistent inequality in education continue to affect the lives of millions of women and girls worldwide. Enrollment figures fail to reflect school drop-out rates among girls due to factors that include early marriage and poverty.	<b>Education is at the heart of women's and girl's empowerment. Women's and girls' education is a strategic development priority.</b> Yet, persistent inequality in education, continue to affect the lives of millions of women and girls worldwide. <b>Global progress in gender parity in primary and secondary school enrolment have not yet eliminated gender gaps in schooling and learning and even</b> enrollment figures fail to reflect school drop-out rates among girls due to factors that include <b>child early and other forced marriage, teenage pregnancies, sexual and gender-based violence</b> and poverty.
95	Women with more years of schooling tend to be more informed about nutrition and adopt healthier dietary practices for themselves and their families. Evidence indicates that literacy and school attendance correlates with greater understanding of nutrition, breastfeeding, better farming practices and improved crop production methods, including increased likelihood of using improved crop varieties and fertilizers. Literacy and schooling levels increase women's ability to access information and knowledge, enhancing their capacity to participate in the formal labour market and in decision-making. Literate farmers also have greater negotiating capacity to deal with actors in the agriculture value chains. Every additional year of primary school increases girls' eventual wages by 10-20 percent. All these factors combined can help lift households, communities, and countries out of poverty, hunger and malnutrition.	<p>Women with more years of schooling tend to be more informed about nutrition and adopt healthier dietary practices for themselves and their families. <del>Evidence indicates that literacy and school attendance correlates with greater understanding of nutrition, breastfeeding, better farming practices and improved crop production methods, including increased likelihood of using improved crop varieties and fertilizers.</del></p> <p>Literacy and schooling levels increase women's ability to access information and knowledge, enhancing their capacity <b>for economic empowerment whether via employment (formal and informal) or as entrepreneurs as well as social and political empowerment.</b> <del>Literate farmers also have greater negotiating capacity to deal with actors in the agriculture value chains.</del> <b>On average</b> every additional year of primary school increases girls' eventual wages by 10-20 percent. All these factors combined can help lift households, communities, and countries out of poverty, hunger and <b>all forms of</b> malnutrition.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: We suggest the deletions in order to have a more generic rewording.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Please include an additional paragraph about the correlation between higher education and nutrition of men (and fathers): "Recent studies show that fathers' role is believed to be limited to bread winning for the family. However, when support is received from the father's side, the child receives better nutrition."</b></p> <p><b>For reference:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Frontiers   Paternal Involvement in and Sociodemographic Correlates of Infant and Young Child Feeding in a District in Coastal South India: A Cross-Sectional Study   Public Health (frontiersin.org)</b></li> <li>• <b>The World Bank also does work related to engaging fathers in nutrition, which could be studied closer: Leveraging artificial intelligence to reach fathers and support child nutrition in India during COVID-19 (worldbank.org)</b></li> </ul>

96	<p>Girls' education is associated with future economic and social prospects and lower fertility rates, as well as with improved food security and nutrition. However, while significant progress has been made in reducing the gender gap in education, large differences remain between rural and urban areas, leaving many rural girls in more disadvantaged positions. Obstacles to girls' education include gender-discriminatory stereotypes and social norms, early marriage and pregnancy, discriminatory laws and policies, poverty and gender-blind school facilities such as a lack of female bathrooms. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had a very negative impact on girls' education and educational equality.</p>	<p><b>Education empowers women and girls and leads to more self-determination. The association of women and girls' education is associated with future economic and social prospects and lower fertility rates, underscore how crucial education is for as well as with improved food security and nutrition. However, while significant progress has been made in reducing the gender gap in education, large differences remain, for instance between rural and urban areas, leaving many rural women and girls in more disadvantaged positions. Obstacles to girls' education include poverty, risks associated with travel to and from school, gender-discriminatory stereotypes and social norms, early marriage and pregnancy, sexual and gender-based violence, discriminatory laws, regulations and policies, poverty and gender-blind school facilities such as a lack of female bathrooms. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had a very negative impact on women's and girls' education and educational equality.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Suggest that Para 96 is moved up and integrated with Para 94 since it contains important introductory points – but currently also overlaps.</b></p>
97	<p>The often lower percentage of women in higher agricultural education translates into a limited pool of available women extensionists, agricultural technicians, researchers, planners and policy makers. Agricultural researchers are critical to improving farm productivity for all farmers, and gender balance among them is key to ensuring that both women and men's farming challenges are recognized. Yet, in many countries, female agricultural researchers are scarce. Female graduates from post-secondary and tertiary education – including from technical and vocational colleges – would be instrumental in bringing women's perspectives and knowledge to institutions across food systems. Women's increased access to technical and vocational education and training will also positively impact productivity, including in the agricultural and fisheries sectors.</p>	<p>The often lower percentage of women in higher agricultural education translates into a limited pool of available women extensionists, agricultural technicians, researchers, planners and policy makers. Agricultural researchers are critical to improving farm <b>sustainability and</b> productivity for all farmers, and gender balance among them is key to ensuring that both women and men's farming challenges are recognized. Yet, <b>while</b> in many countries, <b>many women work in agriculture, female women</b> agricultural researchers are scarce. <b>Female women</b> graduates from post-secondary and tertiary education – including from technical and vocational colleges – would be instrumental in <b>empowering women to be agents of change and</b> in bringing women's perspectives and knowledge to institutions across food systems. <del>Women's increased access to technical and vocational education and training will also positively impact productivity, including in the agricultural and fisheries sectors.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: The link between women's access to technical and vocational education and training and productivity is not really made clear here and the reason for this mention in this paragraph is also unclear. Therefore, we suggest to delete this sentence.</b></p> <p><b>Furthermore, information / digitalisation is not specific to education- should also be part of 3.6.2, 3.6.3 and 3.7. Therefore suggest to include key points from Paras 97, 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102 (e.g. regarding women and SMEs / agricultural production to sections of women's economic empowerment– these are most appropriately framed as means rather than ends (as the text already recognises).</b></p>
	<p>Women's and Girls' Access to advisory and extension services</p>	<p>Women's and Girls' Access to <del>advisory and extension</del> <b>support</b> services</p>

98	<p>Capacity building, training, knowledge and access to information are crucial tools for female producers, workers, entrepreneurs, traders and worker to make informed choices. Agricultural extension services are vital for supporting farmer's education, improve the dissemination of agricultural information and increase productivity, particularly for smallscale food producers. However, female farmers, in particular small-scale food producers, receive little direct agricultural extension provision. In addition, women may not have sufficient and timely access to climate-related information and climate services. This is linked to the failure to recognize their critical roles as agricultural producers. Women also often have limited access to market information, affecting their ability to make informed trading choices, realizing their potential as producers, entrepreneurs and traders.</p>	<p>Capacity building, training, knowledge and access to information are crucial tools for female producers, workers, entrepreneurs, traders and worker to make informed choices. Agricultural, <b>fisheries and other</b> extension services are vital for supporting farmer's' education, improve the dissemination of agricultural information and increase productivity <b>and sustainability</b>, particularly for smallscale food producers <b>and family farmers</b>. However, <b>women</b> <del>female</del> farmers, in particular small-scale food producers <b>and family farmers</b>, receive little direct agricultural extension provision. In addition, women may not have sufficient and timely access to climate-related information and climate services. This is linked to the failure to recognize their critical roles as agricultural producers. Women also often have limited access to market information, affecting their ability to make informed trading choices, realizing their potential as producers, entrepreneurs and traders.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Please add 98bis: "In addition, capacity building, training, knowledge and access to information on adequate nutriton are crucial tools for all, particularly women and girls in rural areas, for gaining knowledge to improve food security and nutrition and prevent noncommunicable diseases. Extension and advisory services should be desigend nutrition-sensitive and promote nutrition knowlege, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children."</b></p>
	<p>Women's and Girls' Access to appropriate ICT-based, digital and innovative technologies</p>	
99	<p>Access to ICT varies significantly across regions and between women and men. Women located in rural or remote areas experience a triple (digital, gender and rural) discrimination, facing significant barriers in access and use of digital technologies, due to unaffordability, low digital literacy and social norms. The gender gap in access to ICT needs to be urgently addressed if the benefits of ICT to gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are to be achieved. However, it is vital to ensure that new technologies do not re-entrench or worsen existing inequalities. ICT should be viewed as a means rather than an end in itself. In some remote areas where there is lack of access to electricity, ICT may not be appropriate or useful.</p>	<p>Access to <b>Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)</b> varies significantly across regions and between women and men. Women located in rural or remote areas experience a triple (digital, gender and rural) discrimination, facing significant barriers in access, <del>and use</del> <b>and benefits</b> of digital technologies, due to unaffordability, low digital literacy and social norms. The gender gap in access to ICT needs to be urgently addressed if the benefits of ICT to gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are to be achieved. However, it is vital to ensure that new technologies do not re-entrench or worsen existing inequalities. ICT should be viewed as a means rather than an end in itself. In some remote areas where there is lack of access to electricity <b>and infrastructure</b>, ICT may not be appropriate or useful.</p>

100	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and digital technologies and solutions can benefit women in many ways. Women can gain access to knowledge and capacity building opportunities, credit and new economic and employment opportunities through online information resources, ICT and targeted digital content can help female entrepreneurs in rural and remote communities as well as in urban centres to achieve access to new markets and consumers. ICTs can also facilitate cash transfers and mediate secure transactions, including the receipt of remittances and purchase of inputs.	<del>Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)</del> and digital technologies and solutions can <b>reduce access barriers</b> and benefit women in many ways. <b>Through online information resources, and</b> women can gain access to knowledge and capacity building and <b>professional training</b> opportunities, credit, capacity building and new economic and employment opportunities through online information resources <b>and network</b> . ICT and targeted digital content can help <b>women female</b> entrepreneurs in rural and remote communities as well as in urban centres to achieve access to new markets and <b>local</b> consumers, to sell their produce. ICTs can also facilitate cash transfers and mediate secure transactions, including the receipt of remittances and purchase of inputs.
101	Online access means that women can receive crucial information that they would not access otherwise for example on issues relating to health care or agriculture, including pricing of the produce, inputs and early warning messages related to weather conditions. However, the knowledge gained through use of ICT cannot replace agriculture advisory services.	Online access means that women can receive crucial information that they would not access otherwise for example on issues relating to health care, <b>nutrition</b> or agriculture, including pricing of the produce, inputs and early warning messages related to weather conditions. However, the knowledge gained through use of ICT cannot replace agriculture advisory services.
102	It is important to address the structural barriers that underpin the digital gender divide and support an inclusive and fair digital transformation, bringing benefits to all, while protecting human rights, both online and offline, and ensuring a safe and secure cyber space, and data protection.	It is important to address the structural barriers <b>and sexual and gender-based violence</b> that underpin the digital gender divide and support an inclusive and fair digital transformation, bringing benefits to all <b>women and girls</b> , while protecting human rights, both online and offline, and ensuring a safe and secure cyber space, and data protection.
3.8.2.	Policies and strategic approaches	
	Women's and girls' access to formal education	<b>Comment to CFS: Please add two sub-paragraphs under para 103:</b> <b>"Develop and implement counter measures to early marriage and other harmful practices."</b> <b>"Analyse how female farmers and entrepreneurs prefer to gain new knowledge (including ICT) to ensure efforts reach the intended target groups."</b>
103	Governments should:	
103 (i)	Implement, strengthen or introduce new legislation promoting gender equitable access to education for all.	Implement, strengthen or introduce new legislation <del>promoting</del> <b>ensuring</b> gender equitable access to education for all <b>while promoting women's participation and leadership in tackling gender inequalities in education at every level.</b>



103 (ii)	Foster gender-transformative education systems, resources and processes to promote gender equality and deliver more equitable education results for girls and boys through safe and healthy learning environments.	Foster gender-transformative education systems, resources and processes to <del>reduce</del> <b>promote</b> gender equality and <b>disparities in enrolment, progression and retention at all levels of education and lifelong learning for women, men, girls and boys</b> , delivering more equitable education results for girls and boys through safe and healthy learning environments. <b>Recognize and integrate better women's traditionally-owned knowledge in higher education and vocational education and training curriculums.</b>
103 (iii)	Eliminate barriers and prioritize efforts to support girls' retention in primary school and entry to secondary school and tertiary education, including social protection measures such as school feeding,	<b>Better understand and</b> <del>Eliminate</del> barriers and prioritize efforts to support girls' enrolment and retention in primary school and entry to secondary school and tertiary education, including <b>via policy coherence with</b> social protection <del>measures such as school feeding</del> <b>systems to provide support in the form of child benefits, student stipends or free school meals, transportation to school, access to safe and clean toilet facilities, access to sanitary products, counter measures against sexual abuse, exploitation and harassment in and to/from education.</b>
103 (iv)	Promote female literacy programmes that integrate women's literacy classes into agriculture and nutrition programmes.	<b>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.</b>
104	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector</del> and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should:
104 (i)	Address social norms that perpetuate gender inequality in education, capacity building, training, knowledge access and generation, and information, including with the support of media promoting images and programs which challenge and expand gender social norms. This also means ensuring that school curricula and educational materials do not reinforce gender stereotypes.	Address social norms that perpetuate gender inequality in education – <b>both in the context of formal and informal systems</b> - capacity building, training, knowledge access and generation, and information, including with the support of media promoting images and programs which challenge and expand gender social norms. This also means ensuring that <b>teachers</b> , school curricula and educational materials do not reinforce gender stereotypes.
104 (ii)	Promote life skills training that includes negotiation skills, public speaking skills and conflict resolution to improve girls and women's agency.	Promote <b>the integration of</b> life skills training <b>into formal education</b> that includes negotiation skills, public speaking skills and conflict resolution to improve girls and women's agency.
	Women's and Girls' access to advisory and extension services	
105	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should support gender-responsive and transformative rural advisory services, training and research that consider women's specific needs and constraints, and are accessible to all.	Governments, <del>with the support of development partners</del> , and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should support gender-responsive and transformative rural advisory services, <b>including on nutrition knowledge, as well as</b> training and research that consider women's specific needs, <b>knowledge</b> and constraints, and are accessible to all.
	Women's and Girls' Access to appropriate ICT-based, digital and innovative technologies	

106	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments, <del>with the support of development partners, civil society, private sector</del> and all other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector with the support of development partners</b> , should:
106 (i)	Increase girls and women's access to affordable, accessible, safe and secure digital connectivity, reaching out to rural and remote areas, with the aim of closing the digital gender gap.	Increase girls and women's access to affordable, accessible, safe and secure digital connectivity, <b>with due regards for data privacy</b> , reaching out to <b>especially</b> rural and remote areas, with the aim of closing the digital gender gap.
106 (ii)	Promote digital literacy for women and girls in education, addressing the gender norms and stereotypes that undermine women's and girls' access to digital technologies.	Promote digital literacy for women and girls in education, addressing the gender norms and stereotypes that undermine women's and girls' access to <b>and ownership of</b> digital technologies.
106 (iii)	Design agri-tech and other digital platforms for female entrepreneurs and tools with equal participation of men and women as co-designers to address and recognize women's and girls' needs, preferences, opportunities and constraints.	Design agri-tech and other digital platforms for <del>female</del> <b>women</b> entrepreneurs and tools with equal participation of men and women as co-designers to address and recognize women's and girls' needs, preferences, opportunities and constraints.
3.9.	Social protection and food and nutrition assistance	
3.9.1.	Issues and Challenges	
107	Shock-responsive social protection programs can support communities, households and individuals to prevent poverty, overcome social exclusion and manage risks in relation to different types of shocks and constraints throughout their life course. In many households, the shock absorbers are women, who respond to the challenging situation by using different coping strategies, for example by selling their assets, reducing their own food consumption, to protect the food security of their children and other family members.	<del>Shock responsive social protection programs can support communities, households and individuals to prevent poverty, overcome social exclusion and manage risks in relation to different types of shocks and constraints throughout their life course. In many households, the shock absorbers are women, who respond to the challenging situation by using different coping strategies, for example by selling their assets, reducing their own food consumption, to protect the food security of their children and other family members.</del> <b>A human rights-based approach to social protection entails framing social protection debates and policy decisions around basic entitlements that ensure comprehensive and inclusive protection against vulnerabilities across the life cycle. The rights to social security and a minimum standard of living are enshrined in both universal and regional human rights frameworks. Social protection is fundamental to progress in terms of poverty eradication, the achievement of gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment, and achieving food security and good nutrition for everyone.</b>

108	<p>Social protection programs can also address risks faced by women and girls over their life course and support them with measures including, cash or food transfers in times of crisis, school feeding, child and family support payments, maternity protection and paid parental leave, employment injury benefits, sickness and health protection, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Social protection instruments can also include pensions, unemployment insurance, and labor market and livelihood enhancement interventions.</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>
109	<p>A comprehensive set of social policies and programs can significantly contribute towards the advancement of gender equality, providing a lever for addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and disadvantage faced by women and girls.</p>	

110	<p>Social protection programmes can have direct positive impacts on food security and nutrition by giving access to more food and healthier diets nutrition for women and their families, particularly in times of crisis. The first 1,000 days are critical for children's nutrition. Therefore, interventions that support a healthy pregnancy, safe childbirth, exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months and diversified nutritious complementary feeding are crucial.</p>	<p><b>Nutrition-sensitive</b> Social protection programmes can have direct positive impacts on food security and nutrition by <del>giving</del> <b>facilitating access to healthy diets of adequate quality and ensuring good</b> nutrition for women and their families, <del>particularly</del> <b>including</b> in times of crisis. <b>Since</b> the first 1,000 days are critical for children's nutrition, <del>Therefore,</del> interventions that support a healthy pregnancy, safe childbirth, exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, <b>continued breastfeeding upto the age of two years</b> and diversified nutritious complementary feeding are crucial. <b>Furthermore, social protection in combination with access to nutrition knowledge can improve food security and nutrition of the whole family and thus prevent all forms of malnutrition as well as non-communicable diseases.</b></p>
111	<p>School feeding, one of the most common social protection programmes, incentivizes parents and caregivers to send children, especially girls, to school. Nutritious and healthy school meals can improve students' growth, development, concentration and, consequently, learning; when delivered with nutrition education, they can lead to a lifetime of healthier diet choices. When school food is sourced from local smallholder farmers/food producers, especially women farmers/producers, it can foster increases in local production.</p>	<p><del>In addition to child benefit, the provision of school meals</del> <b>School feeding, one of the most common social protection programmes, can play an important role in</b> incentivizing parents and caregivers to send <b>and retain</b> children, especially girls, to school. <b>School feeding promotes gender equity and reduces the risk of child marriage, early pregnancies and gender-based violence. Depending on the context,</b> nutritious and healthy school meals can improve students' growth, <b>cognitive</b> development, concentration and, consequently, learning; when delivered with nutrition education, they can <b>reinforce the promotion of</b> <del>to a lifetime of</del> healthier diet choices. When school food is sourced from local smallholder farmers/food producers, especially women farmers/producers, it can foster increases in local production. <b>It needs however be considered that school meal programmes often do not reach the most vulnerable, especially in emergency and crises situations, due to lack of access to schools. Also, those most at risk from severe impacts of malnutrition, newborns, infants and young children, are not of school age and not directly reached by school meal programmes.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: This is also mentioned as part of para 103 (potentially merge).</b></p>
112	<p>Social protection should be regarded as a universal human right, rather than only an emergency response to a situation of crisis or an act of charity. It should be enshrined in domestic legislation as a set of permanent entitlements defining individuals as rights-holders and guaranteeing them access to independent claims mechanisms if they are denied the benefits for which they qualify.</p>	<p>Social protection should be regarded as a universal human right, rather than only an emergency response to a situation of crisis or an act of charity. It should be enshrined in domestic legislation <b>and budgeted</b> as a set of permanent entitlements defining individuals as rights-holders and guaranteeing <del>them access to independent claims mechanisms if they are denied effective access to the benefits</del> for which they qualify. <b>Furthermore, social protection can play an important role by increasing access to services across other sectors for example by improving outcomes in education, health (including sexual and reproductive health), childcare and protection from sexual and gender-based violence.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Requirement for domestic legislation is better positioned as a recommendation.</b></p>

3.9.2.	Policies and Strategic Approaches	<p><b>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.</b></p>
113	Governments should:	
113 (i)	Ensure access to adequate social protection ensured through a comprehensive legal framework. Social protection programmes should be comprehensive and accessible by all who need them throughout their life course. They should also be agile enough to respond to shocks, paying attention to women's and girls' special needs, including nutritional needs.	<p>Ensure that access to <b>universal, sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems</b> to <del>adequate social protection ensured through a comprehensive legal framework</del> is enshrined in domestic legislation as a set of permanent entitlements defining individuals as rights-holders. Social protection programmes should be comprehensive, <b>gender-responsive, nutrition-sensitive</b> and accessible by all who need them throughout their life course. <b>Access should be guaranteed to independent claims mechanisms where individuals believe they may have been denied benefits for which they qualify.</b> <del>They should also be agile enough to respond to shocks, paying attention to women's and girls' special needs, including nutritional needs.</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Shock responsive social protection is difficult, many countries struggle to get any kind of adequate SP. SRSP is sometimes running before they can walk - therefore suggest to avoid blueprinting it.</b></p>
113 (ii)	Ensure social protection programmes address women's and girls' specific life course transitions and risks and the diversity of women's experiences, informed by relevant, up to date sex- and age- disaggregated data.	Ensure social protection programmes address women's and girls' specific life course transitions and risks and the diversity of women's experiences, informed by relevant, up to date sex-, <del>and age-</del> <b>and disability</b> disaggregated data <b>and analysis as well as gendered poverty and vulnerability assessments.</b>
113 (iii)	Provide specific financial investments and allocations to support long-term social protection programs.	Provide <b>domestic financing</b> <del>specific financial investments and allocations to support long-term</del> <b>implement and sustain universal</b> social protection programs. <b>The capacities of governments and partners to design and deliver gender-responsive social protection systems should be strengthened to facilitate policy implementation.</b>
114	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments, <del>with the support of development partners,</del> and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector,</b> should:
114 (i)	Enable women and men to participate equally in decision-making on social protection, including in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies.	<b>Ensure full, equal and meaningful participation for women and men</b> <del>Enable women and men to participate equally</del> in decision-making on social protection, including in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies.

114	Enhance women's control of food in food distributions by making women the household food entitlement holder.	<p><del>Enhance women's control of food in food distributions by making women the household food entitlement holder.</del></p> <p><b>Support national and local women's rights and feminist organisations and movements to articulate demand for gender-responsive social protection for all women and girls and to strengthen accountability.</b></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: This seems too specific a recommendation (in the context of food aid in humanitarian contexts) for this section. Suggest to replace with alternative text.</b></p>
3.10.	Gender equality and women's empowerment across food security and nutrition in humanitarian crises and emergencies	<p><del>Gender equality and women's empowerment across food security and nutrition in humanitarian crises and emergencies</del></p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: We recommend not only to refer to humanitarian crises, but also to protracted crises and the context of conflict, making sure that gender equality is being improved in line with the Humanitarian-development-peace nexus.</b></p>
3.10.1.	Issues and challenges	
	Climate change and disaster impacts for women and girls	<p><b>Comment to CFS: Considering that crises are often multi-dimensional and different drivers of a crisis (e.g. climate change and conflict) influence each other, please add a new paragraph before para 117:</b></p> <p><b>"Food crises often have multiple causes, such as climate change -induced weather-related events and armed conflicts, which can influence and aggravate each other. These crises often affect women in a particular manner and therefore need to be tackled by a multi-sectoral resilience approach, considering gender aspects."</b></p> <p><del>Climate change and extreme weather events are key drivers of the recent rise in global hunger and food insecurity. Persistent rain or drought can lead to reduced production of staple crops as well as the failure of vital crops such as cereals and a drop in production of highly nutritious foods such as vegetables, fruit and animal-source</del></p>
115	Climate change is magnifying and exacerbating fault-lines of gender inequality on a global scale, while at the same time gender inequality is deepening the impacts of climate change, particularly for the most disadvantaged, with serious implications for food security and nutrition.	<p>Climate change is magnifying and exacerbating fault-lines of gender inequality on a global scale, while at the same time gender inequality is deepening the impacts of climate change, particularly for the most disadvantaged, with serious implications for <b>food systems</b>, food security and nutrition.</p>

116	<p>Climate change and extreme weather events are key drivers of the recent rise in global hunger and food insecurity. Persistent rain or drought leading to the failure of vital crops such as cereals and a drop in production of highly nutritious foods such as vegetables, fruit and animal-source foods in many of the world's poorest countries. This is affecting food availability for the poorest people, both for farmers producing food for their families' consumption and for the most disadvantaged groups – including women – who do not have land or live in urban poverty faced with inflated food prices. The result is increasing levels of chronic hunger and poor dietary diversity, with implications for nutrition.</p>	<p>Climate change and extreme weather events are key drivers of the recent rise in global hunger and food insecurity. Persistent rain or drought <b>can lead to reduced production of staple crops as well as</b> <del>the failure of vital crops such as cereals and a drop in production of highly nutritious foods such as</del> vegetables, fruit and animal-source foods in many of the world's poorest countries. This <b>can have a negative impact both in terms of food availability and access for the poorest people in the most vulnerable situations, both whether</b> for farmers producing food for <b>sale and</b> their families' consumption and for the <b>chronically poor and</b> disadvantaged groups – including <b>land poor, landless and urban women</b> – who <del>face do not have land or live in urban poverty faced with</del> inflated food prices. The result <b>can be</b> <del>is</del> increasing levels of chronic hunger, <del>and poor</del> reduced dietary diversity <b>and higher prevalence of all forms of undernutrition.</b> <del>, with implications for nutrition.</del></p>
117	<p>An emerging body of evidence is reflecting the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and girls, largely due to entrenched gender inequalities that are often compounded by poverty. Women and girls are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change because they have less ownership and control over assets and because gender roles in many cultures leave them with more of the burden of caring for family members while simultaneously reducing their own adaptive capacity.</p>	<p>An emerging body of evidence is reflecting the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and girls, largely due to entrenched gender inequalities <del>ies</del> that is often compounded by poverty. Women and girls are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change because they have less ownership and control over assets and because gender roles in many cultures leave them with more of the burden of caring for family members while simultaneously reducing their own adaptive capacity.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: This is not about humanitarian emergencies. Suggest to integrate e.g. in section on agriculture. Where further reference might also be made to the outmigration of men from rural communities that is taking place in many areas, in part driven by climate change undermining the viability of livelihoods and the implication for gender inequalities and family members left behind.</b></p>

118	<p>Women's enhanced vulnerability in the face of climate change is compounded by their reduced ability to adapt, for example by diversifying livelihoods, moving to more fertile land or migrating to towns, cities or other rural areas to find alternative income sources. Climate change can also be an intensifier of gender-based violence – for example, emerging evidence reveals the increased risk from GBV for women and girls in the context of direct and indirect climate change effects that include water and fuel scarcity that force them to travel further and migration following natural disasters. Despite these gender-specific impacts, women are typically excluded from decision-making with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>Women's enhanced vulnerability in the face of climate change is compounded by their reduced ability to adapt, for example by diversifying livelihoods, moving to more fertile land or migrating to towns, cities or other rural areas to find alternative income sources. Climate change can also be an intensifier of <b>sexual and gender-based violence</b> – for example, emerging evidence reveals the increased risk from <b>sexual and gender-based violence</b> GBV for women and girls in the context of direct and indirect climate change effects that include water and fuel scarcity that force them to travel further and migration following natural disasters. Despite these gender-specific impacts, women are <del>typically</del> <b>often</b> excluded from decision-making with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: We suggest that para 118 be deleted from this section and key points be moved to other sections where appropriate (e.g section on sexual and gender-based violence, section of agricultural production)</b></p>
119	<p>Climate change has the potential to undermine efforts on behalf of Member States, development partners and other stakeholders to advance gender equality, women's and girls' rights and empowerment. However, evidence shows that deploying gender-responsive climate resilient management can help to mitigate these extreme impacts on people and the food system, and further, that including women in the decision-making around climate policies and interventions results in more effective interventions and leads to more equitable sharing of benefits.</p>	<p>Climate change has the potential to undermine efforts <del>on behalf of Member States, development partners and other stakeholders</del> to advance gender equality, women's and girls' rights and empowerment. However, evidence shows that deploying gender-responsive climate resilient management can help to mitigate these extreme impacts on people and the food system, and further, that including women in the decision-making around climate policies and interventions results in more effective interventions and leads to more equitable sharing of benefits.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: This is not about humanitarian emergencies, so wouldn't it be better to move this para to the section agricultural production? It should be made clear what this term actually means: 'deploying gender-responsive climate resilient management'.</b></p>
120	<p>Women and girls play a key role in climate change and adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction in many communities – for example through the management of early warning systems. Many female farmers and fisherwomen have gained vital knowledge of what works in the face of climate change that they are applying to their production techniques. They also often know what they need to improve their situations and increase their resilience, yet too often they are not consulted or included in decision-making processes.</p>	<p>Women and girls play a key role in climate change <b>mitigation</b> and adaptation <del>and mitigation</del> key role in climate change and adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction in many communities – for example through the management of early warning systems. Many <del>female</del> <b>women</b> farmers and fisherwomen have gained vital knowledge of what works in the face of climate change that they are applying to their production techniques. They also often know what they need to improve their <b>local</b> situations and increase their resilience, yet too often they are not consulted or included in decision-making processes.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Wouldn't it be better to move this para to the section of agricultural production.</b></p>



	Impacts of zoonotic diseases for women and girls	Impacts of zoonotic <b>and other pathogenic infectious</b> diseases for women and girls  <b>Comment to CFS: The language is taken from VGFSyN, para 11.</b>
121	The COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures have exacerbated pre-existing drivers of fragility, widened inequalities and exposed structural vulnerabilities of local and global food systems, hitting the most economically vulnerable households particularly hard, with women and girls often the most affected.	
122	COVID-19 pandemic has shone a spotlight on the full extent of gender inequality and women's and girls' exposure to gender-based violence (GBV). Globally, quarantine measures are exacerbating domestic violence.	COVID-19 pandemic has shone a spotlight on the full extent of gender inequality and women's and girls' exposure to <b>sexual and</b> gender-based violence (GBV). Globally, quarantine measures <b>and increased food insecurity</b> are exacerbating domestic violence.
123	The public health measures associated with COVID-19 pandemic have had the effect of amplifying and deepening existing gender inequalities. Lock down and other measures has left many women in already difficult situations unable to escape from abusive situations in the home, and also has left many with reduced support networks and financial capacity, further hampering any desire to flee.	The public health measures associated with COVID-19 pandemic have had the <b>unintended</b> effect of amplifying and deepening existing gender inequality <b>ies</b> . Lock down and other measures <del>has</del> <b>have</b> left many women in already difficult situations unable to escape from abusive situations in the home, and <del>also has left many</del> with reduced support networks and financial capacity, further <b>restricting options to escape</b> <del>hampering any desire to flee</del> .  <b>Comment to CFS: We miss a paragraph on the specific challenges posed by zoonotic diseases and animal diseases to women's food security and nutrition as well as livelihoods as breeders. Please add a new paragraph after para 123:</b> <b>"Zoonotic diseases and animal diseases strongly impact food systems and in particular livestock and fisheries which often constitute the livelihoods means for women. It thus requires protection measures so as to preserve decent incomes for breeders in times of crisis, as well as to efficiently protect their health."</b>
	Conflict impacts for women and girls in the context of food security and nutrition	

124	<p>Conflict continues to affect many countries around the world, threatening personal security in multiple ways. Supplies of nutritious food are often disrupted in conflict conditions, creating additional challenges for women, to feed their families. Conflict undermines women's productive capacity and leaves women and girls at a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence. Rising food prices add to this complex environment for food security and nutrition, affecting women's livelihoods and placing additional pressure on them to home school children while managing to purchase food on a decreased budget.</p>	<p><b>It is estimated that conflicts currently drive 80% of all humanitarian needs, and projected that by 2030 up to two-thirds of the world's extreme poor could live in settings characterised by fragility, conflict and violence.*</b> Conflict continues to affect many countries around the world, threatening personal security in multiple ways. <del>Supplies of nutritious food</del> <b>Food systems</b> are often disrupted in conflict conditions, creating additional challenges <b>for those responsible to ensure household food security.</b> <del>women, to feed their families.</del> Conflict undermines women's productive capacity and leaves women and girls at a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence, <b>including sexual abuse, exploitation and harassment.</b> Rising food prices <b>can</b> add to this complex environment for food security and nutrition, affecting women's livelihoods and placing additional pressure on them <b>to manage increased child care responsibilities to home school children while managing to</b> and purchase food on a decreased budget.</p> <p><b>Comment to CFS: Please add a footnote with a reference to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security</b>  <b>Please also add a reference *<a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/overview">https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/overview</a> (World Bank)</b></p>
125	<p>Conflict is the main cause of acute hunger. There is a circular relationship between conflict and food instability. Food insecurity itself can motivate rebellions, riots and civil war, particularly when shortages are acute, and food is unevenly distributed due to internal inequalities or corruption. Conflict is also a major contributing cause of food instability and, therefore, food insecurity. Children born in a fragile or conflict-affected State are twice as likely to be malnourished. Conflict disrupts economic activity and food production, as farmers are displaced from their land or too terrified to tend to their animals or crops. Women are most likely to be affected by these effects of conflict, as they are often engaged in producing food for household consumption.</p>	<p>Conflict is the main cause of acute hunger. There is a circular relationship between conflict and food insecurity instability. Food insecurity itself can motivate rebellions, riots and civil war, particularly when shortages are acute, and food is unevenly distributed due to internal inequalities or corruption. Conflict is also a major contributing cause of food instability and, therefore, food insecurity. Children born in a fragile or conflict-affected State are twice as likely to be malnourished. Conflict disrupts economic activity and food production, as farmers are displaced from their land or too terrified to tend to their animals or crops. <b>In such situations,</b> women are most likely to be affected <del>by these effects of conflict,</del> as they are often engaged in producing food for household consumption.</p>
126	<p>Gender-inequitable access to assets such as land, property or credit mean that women often have few financial resources to cushion against the loss of productive capacity caused by conflict, leaving them unable to afford the prices of food that increase as food production falls in conflict-affected areas. As a result, their ability to meet both their own nutritional needs and those of their families is severely compromised.</p>	<p><del>Gender-inequitable</del> <b>unequal</b> access to assets such as land, property or credit mean that women often have few financial resources to cushion against the loss of productive capacity caused by conflict. <b>This can result in them leaving them being</b> unable to afford the prices of food that increase as food production falls in conflict-affected areas. As a result, their ability to meet both their own nutritional needs and those of their <del>families</del> <b>households</b> is severely compromised.</p>

127	In crisis contexts such as conflict women may be obliged to adopt negative coping strategies in order to survive, engaging in transactional sex for money to buy food or pay school fees, exposing them to more violence and increased susceptibility to HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases as well as unintended pregnancies and stigma.	In <del>crisis contexts such as</del> <b>situations of conflict and crisis</b> women <b>and girls</b> may be obliged to adopt negative coping strategies in order to survive, engaging in transactional sex for money to buy food or pay school fees, exposing them to more <b>sexual and gender-based</b> violence and increased susceptibility to HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases as well as unintended pregnancies and stigma.
3.11.	Policies and strategic approaches	<b>Comment to CFS: There are no recommendations related to 'conflict', although conflicts are raised in the "issues and challenge" chapter. We suggest to include a recommendation under 3.11 "Develop and implement national action plans linked to food security on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security"</b>
128	Governments, with the support of development partners and other relevant stakeholders, should:	Governments, <del>with the support of development partners</del> , and <b>all</b> other relevant stakeholders, <b>including development partners, civil society and private sector</b> , should:
128 (i)	Strengthen resilience in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, particularly for women farmers, with more investment into solutions such as grain banks and other forms of food preservation, as well as ensuring access to micro-insurance and affordable, local sources of clean water.	Strengthen resilience in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, particularly for women farmers, <del>with more investment into solutions such as grain banks and other forms of food preservation</del> , as well as ensuring access to <b>climate and disaster risk finance instruments such as</b> micro-insurance and affordable, local sources of clean water.
128 (ii)	Provide direct funding and support to local civil society and community-led organizations that are leading mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change, conflict-induced risks and COVID-19 pandemic.	Provide direct funding and support to local civil society and community-led organizations that are leading mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change, conflict-induced risks and COVID-19 pandemic. <b>Care must be taken to ensure that women's organisations are fully engaged and appropriately resourced, as well as supporting women's participation and leadership in mixed sex organisations.</b>
128 (iii)	Ensure that women and men participate equally in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-transformative food security and nutrition programmes and policies.	Ensure <b>full, equal and meaningful participation including equality of leadership for</b> <del>that</del> women and men <del>participate equally</del> , in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-transformative food <b>systems</b> , security and nutrition programmes and policies.
128 (iv)	Consult women in rural and urban areas about their needs in the face of biodiversity loss and climate change and COVID-19 pandemic, and their local knowledge gained from adapting to crises should be respected and taken into account.	Consult women in rural and urban areas about their needs in the face of biodiversity loss and climate change and COVID-19 pandemic, and their local knowledge gained from adapting to crises should be respected and taken into account. <b>Furthermore it should be ensured that women have equal leadership responsibilities in the management of these consultative processes.</b>

128 (v)	Enable women to participate in the discussions and decisions over climate change mitigation and adaptation. This includes discussions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that supports climate change activities in developing countries, and in similar climate related policy dialogues in their countries and communities.	Enable women to <b>fully, equally and meaningfully</b> participate and <b>exercise agency</b> in the discussions and decisions over climate change mitigation and adaptation <b>at global, national and local scale</b> . This includes discussions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that supports climate change activities in developing countries, and in similar climate related policy dialogues in their countries and communities, <b>but also on key global platforms such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership for climate and disaster risk finance and insurance solutions in alignment with the InsuResilience Declaration on Gender</b> .
128 (vi)	Consider the gender dimensions of COVID-19 pandemic and possible future zoonotic diseases in conflict and humanitarian crisis settings, and the impacts on women's economic needs, in particular on forcibly displaced women	<b>Comment to CFS: Please add a new para after 123 (vi):</b> <b>"Implement a One Health Approach to food safety along the entire food and feed supply chain, where appropriate, recognizing the interconnection between food safety and human, plant, animal and environmental health particularly to prevent and mitigate all food-borne illnesses, including those from zoonotic origin, and other food-borne diseases."</b> <b>This language is from the VGFSyN and makes the link with the mention of zoonotic disease in this section.</b>
128 (vii)	Promote women and girls' empowerment in decision-making regarding food security and nutrition in households, communities and societies.	<del>Promote</del> <b>Ensure</b> women and girls' <b>active, meaningful engagement empowerment</b> in decision-making regarding food security and nutrition in households, communities and societies.
128 (viii)	Support environmentally sustainable, locally-owned, small-scale agricultural production to avoid over-reliance on external value chains and prices, which often undermine women farmers' market power and have a direct impact on women managing food provision in the household.	Support environmentally sustainable, locally-owned, small-scale agricultural including <b>family farms</b> , production <b>and food security and nutrition sovereignty</b> to avoid over-reliance on external value chains and prices, which often undermine women farmers' market power and have a direct impact on women managing food provision in the household.  <b>Comment to CFS: Wouldn't it be better to move this para to the section agricultural production.</b>
128 (ix)	Make social protection measures, including cash and food transfers available and easily accessible for those most affected by humanitarian crises, including women and girls.	<del>Make</del> <b>Ensure that nutrition-sensitive</b> social protection measures <b>and / or humanitarian assistance</b> , including cash and food transfers <b>ideally connected to 'money-in' risk finance solutions, are</b> available and easily accessible <b>as a right for those in need as a result of</b> <del>for those most affected by</del> humanitarian crises, including women and girls.

128 (x)	Provide safe spaces for women and girls in every humanitarian response. Reduce security risks at food distribution; include women and girls in the process of selecting the location of the distribution points.	<b>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.</b>
128 (xi)	Ensure that the humanitarian crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are informed by gender analysis and needs assessments.	Ensure that the humanitarian crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are <b>adequately</b> informed by <b>context-specific</b> gender analysis and needs assessments. <b>Ensure that there is no sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in the needs assessments, targeting or delivery of assistance. Ensure women's equal leadership in the design and management of humanitarian assistance.</b>
	PART 4 - PROMOTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE GUIDELINES	
129	Governments have primary responsibility for promoting CFS and the use and application of CFS policy products and policy recommendations at all levels, working in collaboration with Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) and other relevant actors. To increase linkages between CFS and the regional and country levels, Governments are encouraged to establish or strengthen existing multidisciplinary national mechanisms with the active engagement of the RBA headquarters and decentralized networks.	<b>Comment to CFS: The paragraphs 129 and 130 could be under a heading called "4.1 Promotion of the guidelines"</b>
4.1.	Implementation of the guidelines	

130	<p>All CFS Members and stakeholders are encouraged to support and promote at all levels within their constituencies, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, the dissemination, use and application of the Guidelines. The Guidelines are intended to support the development and implementation of relevant coordinated multisectoral national policies, laws, programmes and investment plans that will contribute to the achievement of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition, in line with the principles outlined in Part 2.</p>	<p>All CFS Members and stakeholders are encouraged to support and promote at all levels within their constituencies, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, <b>and in particular with women and girls themselves as central actors within this process</b>, the dissemination, use and application of the Guidelines. The Guidelines are intended to support the development and implementation of coordinated and multisectoral national policies, laws, <b>regulations</b>, programmes and investment plans that will contribute to achieve gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment <b>and rights</b> in the context of food security and nutrition <b>as well as women economic empowerment in food systems</b>, in line with the principles outlined in Part 2.</p>
131	<p>Governments are encouraged to use the Guidelines as a tool to undertake initiatives toward achieving gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition at all levels. These include implementing existing national strategies and programmes and designing new ones where needed; identifying policy opportunities and fostering transparent and open policy dialogue; enhancing policy coherence and coordination; establishing or strengthening multistakeholder platforms, partnerships, processes and frameworks, with safeguards for the identification and management of potential conflicts of interest; and supporting women's participation and leadership in policy processes including representatives of women's organizations and the most vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Governments are encouraged to use the Guidelines as a tool to undertake initiatives toward achieving gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment <b>and rights</b> in the context of food security and nutrition <b>as well as women's economic empowerment in food systems</b> at all levels. These include implementing existing national strategies and programmes and designing new ones where needed; identifying policy opportunities and fostering transparent and open policy dialogue; enhancing policy coherence and coordination; establishing or strengthening multistakeholder platforms, partnerships, processes and frameworks, with safeguards for the identification and management of potential conflicts of interest; and supporting women's <b>full, equal and meaningful</b> participation, <b>agency</b> and leadership in policy processes including representatives of women's organizations and <b>those in vulnerable situations the most vulnerable groups</b>. <b>For successful women economic empowerment it is crucial to address key constraints in an "integrated" manner, e.g. access to land or finance combined with the necessary skills and access to markets or business opportunities in order to secure increased income and contribute to economic development in rural areas.</b></p>
4.2.	Building and strengthening capacity for implementation	

132	Governments are strongly encouraged to mobilize adequate financial, technical and human resources, and to put in place gender-responsive budgeting approaches where possible, with support of international cooperation and local actors to increase the human and institutional capacity of countries at the international, regional, national and local levels to implement the Guidelines and to identify priorities toward their contextualization, operationalization and monitoring.	Governments are strongly encouraged to mobilize adequate financial, technical and human resources, and to put in place gender-responsive budgeting approaches where possible, with support of international cooperation and local actors to increase the human and institutional capacity of countries at the international, regional, national and <b>subnational local</b> levels to implement the Guidelines and to identify priorities toward their contextualization, operationalization and monitoring.
133	Technical agencies of the UN, including the RBAs (in collaboration with UN agencies such as UN Women, UN High Commissioner of Human Rights UNFPA), bilateral cooperation agencies, intergovernmental and regional organizations and other development partners), are encouraged to support - with their resources and within their mandates - efforts by governments to implement the Guidelines.	
4.3.	Monitoring the use and application of the guidelines	
134	As per the CFS 2009 Reform Document, one of the roles of CFS is to promote accountability and share best practices at all levels. CFS will regularly monitor and report progress towards the implementation of these Guidelines and their relevance, effectiveness and impact on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. CFS will use a selected set of indicators among the global indicators adopted together with the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on SDG2 and SDG5, in the context of CFS's engagement to support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda.	

135	<p>CFS monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Guidelines will be in line with the agreed principles in the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), ensuring that processes (i) are human-rights based; (ii) promote accountability of decision-makers (iii) are participatory, involving all stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable; (iv) are simple, yet comprehensive, accurate and timely with disaggregated indicators that capture impact, process and expected outcomes; (v) do build upon existing systems.</p>	<p>CFS monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Guidelines will be in line with the agreed principles in the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), ensuring that processes (i) are human-rights based; (ii) promote accountability of decision-makers (iii) are participatory, involving all stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable <b>and family farmers</b>; (iv) are simple, yet comprehensive, accurate and timely with disaggregated indicators that capture impact, process and expected outcomes; (v) <del>do build upon</del> <b>will use</b> existing systems.</p>
136	<p>Governments, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, are encouraged to define contextspecific indicators, mobilize regional and local structures to report on these indicators, and establish or strengthen, where appropriate, existing monitoring and reporting systems in line with best practices and lessons learned, in order to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of policies and regulations, and implement appropriate remedial actions in case of negative impacts or gaps. Meaningful participation of the most affected by hunger and malnutrition – particularly women and girls – as well as the development of user-friendly and technical guides, is important to adapt approaches to local contexts. Governments are encouraged to use science and evidence-based monitoring and evaluation approaches focused on learning what works and adaptation to achieve maximum results.</p>	<p>Governments, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, are encouraged to define context-specific indicators, mobilize regional and local structures to report on these indicators, and establish or strengthen, where appropriate, existing monitoring and reporting systems in line with best practices and lessons learned, in order to assess the efficiency of policies and regulations, and implement appropriate remedial actions in case of negative impacts or gaps. <b>Full, equal and meaningful local</b> participation of the most affected by hunger and malnutrition – particularly women and girls – as well as the development of user-friendly and technical guides, is important to adapt approaches to local contexts. Governments are encouraged to use science and evidence-based monitoring and evaluation approaches focused on learning what works and adaptation to achieve maximum results.</p>