



**CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AND GIRLS'
EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

DRAFT FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Co-Chairs' Proposal - 8 July 2022

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Abbreviations

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EAS	Extension and Advisory Services
GEWGE	Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment
GSF	CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition
ICERD	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICTs	Information and communication technologies
ILO	International Labour Organization
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
RBAs	Rome-based Agencies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAH	Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SOFI	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNDROP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and rationale

1. [Gender equality [is] [a universally recognized] [critical to] [and women's and girls' empowerment are fundamental to (+ footnote Universal Declaration of Human Rights, preamble and art. 1)] human right [as well as a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable [world] [development]]. [ALT: Gender equality is fundamental to human rights and integral to the UDHR] as well as imperative to well-being, economic growth, prosperity, good governance, peace and security.] Ensuring gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment (GEWGE) is critical to [achieving CFS' vision] [the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)] [CFS] mandate of ending hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all. GEWGE is fundamental to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. GEWGE is also essential to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development , in particular Goal 5.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment (GEWGE) is fundamental to human rights and integral to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)¹. Ensuring gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is critical to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) mandate of ending hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all. GEWGE is critical to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. GEWGE is also essential to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goal 5.*

2. In order to transform this mandate 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). [Agreed Ad Ref.]
3. The importance of GEWGE 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). [Agreed Ad Ref.]
4. Currently, the global food system produces enough food to feed every person on the planet. However, due to a range of challenges, an increasing number of people in both rural and urban areas are failing [to meet their daily food needs] to realize their right to adequate food, as a component of the right to an adequate- [decent] [or dignified] standard of living [including adequate food], and meet their daily food and nutritional needs. Gender-based discrimination and inequality result in [all] women and girls [and other persons historically subjected to discrimination based on their [[gender identity]] and/or [[sexual orientation]]] often being the worst affected by food insecurity and various forms of malnutrition² [hunger and [various forms of] malnutrition]. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated inequality, disproportionately affecting women and girls³ [this has been further exacerbated] in particular among Indigenous Peoples, [and] local communities, migrants, displaced [people] persons and refugees, and [elderly] older women-. In this challenging global context, addressing gender inequality and [ensuring] [promoting the] [human rights of] [achieving] [realizing] [ALT: achieving the realization of] women's and girls' rights is urgent and more

¹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, preamble and Article 1.

² Malnutrition includes undernutrition (child stunting and wasting, and vitamin and mineral deficiencies) as well as overweight and obesity. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 (SOFI 2022) - Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

³ SOFI 2021.

important than ever ~~[as one of the ways] [in the context of achieving] [in order] [to achieve]~~ [ALT: to achieve also] food security and nutrition for all.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Currently, the global food system produces enough food to feed every person on the planet. However, due to a range of challenges, an increasing number of people in both rural and urban areas are failing to realize their right to adequate food, as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and meet their daily food and nutritional needs. Gender-based discrimination and inequality result in all women and girls and other persons historically subjected to discrimination based on their sexual orientation and gender identity often being the worst affected by food insecurity and various forms of malnutrition⁴. The Gender gap in food insecurity which had grown in 2020 under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic widened even further in 2021, exacerbating inequality and disproportionately affecting women and girls⁵ in particular among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, displaced persons and refugees, and older women. In this challenging global context, addressing gender inequality and achieving the realization of women's and girls' rights is urgent and more important than ever to achieve food security and nutrition for all.*

5. [Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is integral to the Universal Declaration of Human rights.]-A growing body of evidence demonstrates the mutually reinforcing [positive]-links between GEWGE and food security and nutrition. Supporting the [human] rights and empowerment of women and girls [in all their diversity] is also one of the most effective ways to improve food security and nutrition outcomes not only of women and girls [but of all family members], lowering infant mortality, [and] reducing child malnutrition and preventing non communicable diseases. These are central to ~~[, thereby helping to]~~ break intergenerational cycles of malnutrition, with special attention to the nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *A growing body of evidence demonstrates the mutually reinforcing links between GEWGE and food security and nutrition. Supporting the rights and empowerment of women and girls in their intersecting traits, characteristics, and social identities is also one of the most effective ways to improve food security and nutrition outcomes for women and girls and to lower infant mortality, reduce child malnutrition and prevent non communicable diseases. These are central to break intergenerational cycles of malnutrition, with special attention to the nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women.*

6. GEWGE is essential to poverty reduction, economic growth, sustainable natural resource management, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and protecting and conserving- ecosystems and [conserving] [promoting the conservation and the sustainable use of] biodiversity. Achievement of gender equality is positively correlated with increased production and improved efficiency in many sectors - including in agriculture⁶ in a context where small-scale and family farming is increasingly feminized - whereas inequality and discrimination in access to, and control over, resources continue to undermine economic [performance] development, leading to below-potential [unfavourable] economic outcomes⁷. Women play active roles as agents in food systems as farmers, producers, processors, traders, wage-workers, smallholders and entrepreneurs throughout the food systems and

⁴ Malnutrition includes undernutrition (child stunting and wasting, and vitamin and mineral deficiencies) as well as overweight and obesity. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 (SOFI 2022) - Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

⁵ SOFI 2022.

⁶ Agriculture includes crops, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture. UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/242. Paragraph 20.

⁷ The cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity, UN Women, World Bank Group, UNEP and UNDP, 2015.

value chains, and as consumers and providers for their family.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *GEWGE is essential to poverty reduction, economic growth, sustainable natural resource management, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and protecting and conserving ecosystems and biodiversity. Achievement of gender equality is positively correlated with increased production and improved efficiency in many sectors - including in agriculture⁸ in a context where small-scale and family farming is increasingly feminized - whereas inequality and discrimination in access to, and control over, resources continue to undermine economic development, leading to below-potential economic outcomes⁹. Women play active roles as agents in food systems as farmers, producers, processors, traders, wage-workers, smallholders and entrepreneurs throughout food systems and value chains, and as consumers and providers for their family.*

7. Despite progress made over decades, women and girls [in all their diversity] continue to face [gender based] [multiple and intersecting forms of] discrimination and inequality¹⁰ across the world¹¹, manifested through multiple challenges that include barriers to decision-making processes; exposure to [sexual and] [gender-based] violence [against women] [([S]GBV)]¹²; unequal access to, and control over, key productive resources, assets, technologies, education and financial services, economic opportunities; [limited [universal-] access to sexual and reproductive health [services] and reproductive rights¹³ [, as per the new European Consensus on Development] and to social protection, as well as unbalanced and unrecognized responsibilities in terms of unpaid care and domestic work [multiple and intersecting forms of] discrimination across and through countries are due for instance to age, race, ethnicity, social class, religion, gender, migration status, and disabilities. These all contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition, negatively impacting various pillars of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability, creating barriers to food system inclusiveness, innovation and sustainability and limiting women's agency and preventing them from benefitting equally. Part 3 explores these challenges and offers strategic entry points for change.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Despite progress made over decades, women and girls in all their diversity and other historically discriminated genders (LGBTQI+) continue to face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequality¹⁴ across the world¹⁵, manifested through multiple challenges that include barriers to decision-making processes; exposure to sexual and gender-based violence¹⁶; unequal access to, and control over, key productive resources, assets, technologies, education and financial services, economic opportunities; limited access to sexual and reproductive health and*

⁸ Agriculture includes crops, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture. UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/242. Paragraph 20.

⁹ [The cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity](#), UN Women, World Bank Group, UNEP and UNDP, 2015.

¹⁰ [Commission on the Status of Women 2018 \(CSW62\) Agreed Conclusions](#), 2018; [CSW 63 Agreed Conclusions](#), 2019; Also HR Council Resolution 17th July 2020.

¹¹ United Nations, 1979. [Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW), Article 1.

¹² [CSW62, Agreed Conclusions](#), 2018, para 25.

¹³ UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/2, UNGA, October 2019.

¹⁴ [Commission on the Status of Women 2018 \(CSW62\) Agreed Conclusions](#), 2018; [CSW 63 Agreed Conclusions](#), 2019; Also HR Council Resolution 17th July 2020.

¹⁵ United Nations, 1979. [Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women](#) (CEDAW), Article 1.

¹⁶ [CSW62, Agreed Conclusions](#), 2018, para 25.

reproductive rights¹⁷ and to social protection, as well as unbalanced and unrecognized responsibilities in terms of unpaid care and domestic work.

1.2. Objectives of the guidelines

8. The core objective of the Guidelines is to support Member States, development partners¹⁸ 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 all forms of malnutrition, towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
9. The Guidelines will provide concrete policy guidance based on good practices and lessons learnt on gender mainstreaming¹⁹, gender-responsive public policies, programmes and innovative solutions. They aim to promote gender transformative approaches²⁰, 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 GEWGE. [Agreed ad ref.]
10. The Guidelines aim to foster greater policy coherence among GEWGE 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 discriminatory social norms, raise awareness, and support appropriate responses including targeted policies and programs. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
11. The Guidelines will contribute to accelerating action by all stakeholders at all levels, including farmers' and women's organizations, to achieve the CFS mandate 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). [Agreed Ad Ref.]

1.3. Nature of the voluntary guidelines and their intended users

12. The Guidelines are voluntary and non-binding. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
13. The Guidelines are intended to be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international 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 or commitments to which States may be subject under international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international

¹⁷ UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/2, UNGA, October 2019.

¹⁸ Development partners include, among others, UN System Organizations, International Financial Institutions, and other organizations that provide development assistance.

¹⁹ Gender mainstreaming is defined in the ECOSOC agreed conclusions 1997/2.

²⁰ [Commission on the Status of Women 2021 \(CSW65\) Agreed conclusions on "Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls" on 26 March 2021.](#)

human rights instruments. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

14. The Guidelines are intended to be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions. They should be implemented within countries and at regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

15. The Guidelines are complementary to and support national, regional and international initiatives, which aim at addressing all forms of discrimination against [all] women and girls [and other persons due to their [[sexual orientation]] and [[gender identities]] [ALT: [[in all their diversity]]] [and to ensure broad and inclusive engagement of women, men, girls and boys] due [also] to their negative impact upon food security and nutrition. In particular, CFS guidance builds upon and integrate and complement existing [multilaterally agreed upon] instruments adopted on this topic [at international, regional and national levels] [within the context of the UN system].

[Co-Chairs' Proposal] *The Guidelines are complementary to and support national, regional and international initiatives which aim at addressing all forms of discrimination against women and girls in their intersecting traits, characteristics and social identities, which negatively impact their food security and nutrition. In particular, CFS guidance builds upon, integrates and complements existing multilaterally agreed upon instruments adopted on this topic within the context of the UN system.*

16. The Guidelines are intended for all stakeholders that are involved in addressing food security and nutrition, gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment and leadership. They primarily address governments at all levels to help design and implement public policies, as their primary objective is to strengthen coherence between and across public sector policies at local, national, regional and global levels. They are also of added value to other actors involved in policy discussions and policy implementation processes. These actors include: [Agreed Ad Ref.]

a) Governments; [Agreed Ad Ref.]

b) Intergovernmental and regional organizations, including UN agencies and bodies; [Agreed Ad Ref.]

c) International and local civil society organizations, including women's, women's rights', farmers' and small-scale food producers', landless, pastoralists', fisher-folks', migrant workers', and consumers' organizations, professional associations, trade unions including domestic, rural and agricultural workers, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities;

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *International and local civil society organizations, including women's, women's rights', farmers' and small-scale food producers', landless, pastoralists', peasants', fisher-folks', migrant workers', and consumers' organizations, professional associations, trade unions including domestic, rural and agricultural workers, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities;*

d) Private sector, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and large companies; [Agreed Ad Ref.]

e) Research organizations and educational institutions including universities; [Agreed Ad Ref.]

f) Development and humanitarian agencies, [and development partners] [and] international [and] [,] regional [and local] financial institutions; and

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Development and humanitarian agencies, and development partners and international, regional and local financial institutions;*

g) Philanthropic foundations. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

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: [\[Agreed Ad Ref.\]](#)

- 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;
 - 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 [\[add reference to CEDAW art. 14?\]](#);
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD);
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
 - Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT);
 - UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 13 September 2007;
 - UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 28 September 2018 (UNDROP);
 - UNGA Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 28 July 1951;
 - UNGA Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
 - ILO Conventions 100, 111, 156, 169, and 183;
 - ILO Resolution concerning Gender Equality at the Heart of Decent Work, 17 June 2009;
 - ILO Resolution concerning the Promotion of Gender Equality, Pay Equity and Maternity Protection, 8 December 2008;
 - Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 2417;
 - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, and its review conferences;
 - [International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, the ICPD Programme of Action and its review conferences;](#)
 - [\[Human rights Council Resolution 32/2 and 41/18 on human rights, \[\[sexual orientation and gender identity-\]\]](#)
 - [\[United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)\].](#)
 - [UN Decade of Action for Nutrition 2016-2025](#)
 - [UN Decade for Family Farming](#)
- [Co-Chairs’ proposal]**
- *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;*
 - *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;*
 - *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD);*
 - *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);*
 - *Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT);*
 - *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 13 September 2007;*

- *UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, 28 September 2018 (UNDROP);*
- *UNGA Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 28 July 1951;*
- *UNGA Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;*
- *ILO Conventions 100, 111, 156, 169, 183, and 190;*
- *ILO Resolution concerning Gender Equality at the Heart of Decent Work, 17 June 2009;*
- *ILO Resolution concerning the Promotion of Gender Equality, Pay Equity and Maternity Protection, 8 December 2008;*
- *Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 2417;*
- *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, and its review conferences;*
- *International Conference on Population and Development, 1994, the ICPD Programme of Action and its review conferences;*
- *Human Rights Council Resolutions 32/2: “Protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity” and 41/18 “Mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity”;*
- *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);*
- *UN Decade of Action for Nutrition 2016-2025;*
- *UN Decade for Family Farming 2019-2028.*

18. The Guidelines are intended to build upon and contribute to the work of other international bodies, and related guidance contained in other policy products, including: **Agreed Ad Ref.**

- CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (2004);
- CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (2012);
- CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (2015);
- CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (2015);
- Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, 2015;
- CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (2017);
- CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (2021);
- All endorsed CFS policy recommendations. **Agreed Ad Ref.**

The core principles that underpin the Guidelines are:

19. **Commitment to human rights and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.** Achieving GEWGE is fundamental to the realization of human rights, which are indivisible and interdependent. The Guidelines are consistent with, and draw upon, international and regional instruments, including the SDGs that address human rights. **Agreed Ad Ref.**

20. **Non-discrimination:** No one should be subjected to discrimination under law and policies as well as in practice. States [should] [have] [should undertake] the primary responsibility to ensure [the] equal right of all persons [women [,] [and] men [,] girls and boys] to the enjoyment of [all] [their] [human] rights [contained in the UDHR] [especially addressing gender inequality], [regardless of one’s gender,] while acknowledging [relevant] [difference] differences between [women and men] them and taking specific temporary special measures aimed at [in] accelerating de facto equality as

appropriate²¹.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] ***Non-discrimination:** No one should be subjected to discrimination under law and policies as well as in practice. States should undertake the primary responsibility to ensure the equal right of all persons to the enjoyment of all human rights contained in the UDHR regardless of one's gender, while acknowledging differences between them and taking specific temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality as appropriate²².*

21. **Empowerment of women and girls.** The Guidelines rest integrally on supporting the empowerment of women and girls, 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 promote women's and girls' agency and autonomy, individually and collectively, participating actively and meaningfully in decision-making to control their own lives and to strengthen strategic choices affecting their lives and livelihoods as well as their communities and societies. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
22. **Gender transformative approaches.** The Guidelines promote the application of gender transformative approaches that challenge and tackle both **[ALT: the structural causes of gender inequality [entrenched in patriarchal systems and structures and-]]** 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]**. Promoting gender transformative change also means identifying and creating unique opportunities for change in discriminatory gender norms and unequal power relations for **more** sustainable food systems **[security and nutrition]** for all. **This requires the collective engagement of all, including men and boys, as well as local and traditional authorities, 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.**
[Co-Chairs' proposal] ***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. Promoting gender transformative change also means identifying and creating unique opportunities for change in discriminatory gender norms and unequal power relations for more sustainable food systems for all. This requires the collective engagement of all, including men and boys, as well as local and traditional authorities, 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.*
23. **Strengthening policy, legal and institutional coherence.** The Guidelines contribute to improving and strengthening policy, legal, and institutional frameworks that promote coherence in mainstreaming GEWGE on aspects related to 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. **[Agreed ad ref]**
24. **Context-specific gender analysis and approaches** **[as well as [national] [or] [country] ownership] [E][e]ffective efforts to achieve change must be based on an understanding of the specific nature of the problem in a particular society and an appreciation of women and men, girls and boys]**. The Guidelines **[therefore]** promote inclusive and participatory context-specific gender analysis and actions - avoiding generalizations and stereotypes - that take into account the **[diversity]** of women

²¹ CEDAW, Articles 2 and 5.

²² CEDAW, Articles 2 and 5.

and girls [’ lived experiences], context at local, national, regional levels [with cultural relevance] and its impact on gender relations, roles and norms. The Guidelines promote wider interpretation and application by national stakeholders in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.

[Co-Chairs’ proposal] *Context-specific gender analysis and approaches as well as country ownership.* Effective efforts to achieve change must be based on an understanding of the specific nature of the problem in a particular society and an appreciation of women and men, girls and boys. The Guidelines therefore promote inclusive and participatory context-specific gender analysis and actions - avoiding generalizations and stereotypes - that take into account all women’s and girls’ lived experiences, context at local, national, regional levels and its impact on gender relations, roles and norms in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.

25. **[Intersectionality and multidimensional] [intersectional approach-] [Multidisciplinary and intersectoral] approach.** The Guidelines recognize that women and girls often experience [multiple and intersecting forms] of [gender based-] discrimination [, due for instance, to age, race, ethnicity social class, religion, gender, migration status and disabilities] (based on [sex], age, disability, race, ethnicity religion, nationality, [sexual orientation-] or other status) [which also] [and inequality] [affecting] [affect] their food [security] [systems] and nutrition outcomes. The Guidelines promote a [an intersectional] [multidimensional] approach that address these interrelated and mutually reinforcing [deprivations] [characteristics], [,] [in particular]. Notably, women and girls in [for] Indigenous Peoples’ communities [and] [in], local communities, women and girls with disabilities, as well as [elderly] older women are often particularly [and] marginalized and disadvantaged [women most affected by] also in the context of food [in] security and [mal] nutrition.

[Co-Chairs’ proposal] *Multidimensional and intersectional approaches.* The Guidelines recognize that women and girls often experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination based on sex, age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, social class, migration status, or other status which affects their food security and nutrition outcomes. The Guidelines promote a multidimensional and intersectional approaches that address these interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics. Notably, women and girls in Indigenous Peoples’ communities, local communities, women and girls with disabilities, as well as older women are often particularly marginalized and disadvantaged also in the context of food security and nutrition.

26. **Gender mainstreaming combined with targeted actions.** Alongside transformative approaches, 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. **[Agreed ad ref.]**
27. **Evidence-based approach.** The Guidelines are based on and promote the use of sound evidence that enables informed decision-making and the development of evidence-based monitoring and evaluation systems and effective responses and policies. They promote the collection, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender statistics, and other variables to produce accurate and context-specific gender analysis. **[Agreed ad Ref.]**
28. **Inclusiveness and participation in policy- and law-making processes.** The Guidelines promote policies [, and] legal frameworks and practices that are based on [that] respect [the] [for] human rights of all individuals and promote [based] [and] [on] the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women and girls, while respecting [diversity] [plurality] in the development and implementation of policies and laws. Enabling and promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation of [all]

women and girls ~~[[in all their diversity²³]]~~, including women and girls in vulnerable situations²⁴, Indigenous women ~~[and women and girls with disabilities]]~~, and women-led organizations, including women's rights organizations and social movements, ~~[in marginal and vulnerable situations]]~~, is not only critical to ensuring that policy goals respond to their priorities, but also offers a strategic means for overcoming social exclusion.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Inclusiveness and participation in policy- and law-making processes. The Guidelines promote policies, legal frameworks and practices that are based on respect for human rights of all individuals and promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women and girls, while respecting plurality in the development and implementation of policies and laws. Enabling and promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women and girls, including those in vulnerable situations²⁵, Indigenous women and women-led organizations, including women's rights organizations and social movements, is not only critical to ensuring that policy goals respond to their priorities, but also offers a strategic means for overcoming social exclusion.*

29. **Multi-stakeholder-collaboration and partnership.** The Guidelines recognize the importance of promoting effective multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships and engaging with all stakeholders and leaders as allies in processes to advance GEWGE in the context of food security and nutrition. Effective partnerships with all actors require transparent rules of engagement and accountability including safeguards for the identification and management of potential conflicts of interest. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

²³ <https://undocs.org/A/C.3/76/L.45/Rev.1>.

²⁴ [Throughout this document the] The most vulnerable often include, among others, pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age, and adolescent girls, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, indigenous women, migrants, refugees and displaced [people] [persons].

²⁵ Women in vulnerable situations most often include, among others, pregnant and lactating women, women of reproductive age, and adolescent girls, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, Indigenous women, migrants, refugees and displaced persons.

PART 3 - ISSUES, CHALLENGES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIC APPROACHES

3.1. Cross-cutting recommendations which apply to all sections of Part 3

30. Governments should:

- (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. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (ii) **Implement, strengthen or introduce legislation promoting non-discrimination and gender equality** for all women ~~[,] men,] [and]~~ girls ~~[and boys] [[in all their diversity]]~~.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Implement, strengthen or introduce legislation promoting non-discrimination and gender equality for all women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity.*

- (iii) Ensure **equal access of to justice and legal assistance** ~~[to support [ensure] [to guarantee] the protection of [protect] women's and girls' rights [to [ensure] [so]] that [support the protection of] women's and girls' equal protection under the law is] [rights are] protected,~~ including on issues related to property ~~-, [in particular land tenure], -~~ in rural and urban areas, inheritance and financial services. **[Co-Chairs' proposal for agreement]**

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance to support the protection of women's and girls' rights, including on issues related to property, in particular land tenure, in rural and urban areas, inheritance and financial services.*

- (iv) Ensure, where possible, that **targeted health and universal social protection measures**²⁶ are in place to support all those in need, particularly women and girls especially during emergencies, shocks and protracted crises. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (v) Promote **gender mainstreaming across different relevant sectors**, including agriculture and food sectors at all governmental levels as this supports women's and girls' participation and empowerment and creates impetus to address inequality across a range of connected issues. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

31. Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (i) **Design and implement public policies and programmes based on country-specific and country-owned gender assessments** guided by gender inclusive and participatory analyses and approaches, taking into account different national contexts, necessities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (ii) ~~[Ensure] Promote that men's and boys' are engagement~~ **as allies, actors 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 and norms.~~ ~~[Promote [[positive masculinity]] [ALT: gender transformative approach]]~~ and give more visibility to positive behaviours that promote gender equality].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Promote men's and boys' engagement as allies, actors and participants in gender transformative processes and strategies. Their active involvement is essential for*

²⁶ UNGA Resolution, [A/RES/74/2](#), 10 October 2019 on Universal Health Coverage. ILO [Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 \(No. 202\)](#).

successful transformation of unequal power relations and discriminatory social systems, institutions, structures and norms. Promote and give more visibility to positive behaviors of men and boys, including through positive masculinity, that promote gender equality.

- (iii) 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, by promoting the application of gender transformative approaches, including engagement with all stakeholders and relevant 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. Ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender transformative approaches within food security and nutrition programmes and policies. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (iv) Regularly **collect, analyse and use data disaggregated disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other variables** related to **[multiple and intersecting forms]** **[ALT: all forms]** of discrimination **[gender-based discrimination]** -as well as gender sensitive statistics and indicators, **[including]** reflecting women's and men's current and traditional indigenous and local knowledge, **with the free, prior and informed consent, where applicable in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, including data protection and rights to privacy.**

[Co-Chairs' proposal] Regularly collect, analyze and use data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other variables related to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination as well as gender sensitive statistics and indicators, including reflecting women's and men's current and traditional Indigenous and local knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent where applicable, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations including data protection and rights to privacy.

- (v) Promote **more sustainable food systems** that are gender equal, ~~and, as appropriate~~ ~~supporting~~ **[support]** more local **[and regional]** ownership and control over production, **[processing and consumption [and marketing] of food]** **processing, consumption and marketing of food]** -and lead to **[healthy diets and]** the production of **[healthy, and affordable foods]** **[sustainably produced food]** **[culturally]** ~~appropriate~~ **nutritious [ALT: adequate],** ~~healthy, and affordable foods]~~ **[healthy diets]** ^[27]**[affordable, nutritious food that contributes to healthy diets, through sustainable food systems]. Build the capacity of MSMEs to [produce more sustainably] [promote sustainable production] by enabling the roles of women as [small-scale] [micro, small and medium scale] entrepreneurs.**

[Co-Chairs' proposal] Promote **more sustainable food systems** that are gender equal and, as appropriate, support more local and regional ownership and control over production, processing, consumption and marketing of food and lead to the production of affordable, nutritious food that contributes to healthy diets, through sustainable food systems. Build the capacity of MSMEs to promote sustainable production by enabling the roles of women as micro, small and medium scale entrepreneurs.

- (vi) 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. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

²⁷ [See, as applicable,] CEDAW General recommendation No. 34 on the rights of rural women, para 64 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/INT_CEDAW_GEC_7933_E.pdf

(vi)(vii) [Undertake strategic communications on gender mainstreaming [especially] in [agri-]food systems' [+footnote ref. FAO Strategic Framework] [agri-business'] [agriculture] [agriculture and food systems'] investment opportunities, [where appropriate].]

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Undertake strategic communications on gender mainstreaming in agri-food systems' investment opportunities²⁸, where appropriate.*

3.2. Women's and girls' food security and nutrition

3.2.1. Issues and challenges

Gender unequal access to and distribution of nutritious and healthy food [Agreed Ad Ref.]

32. Worldwide, the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition is higher for women than for men. The gender gap in food insecurity persists even after controlling for other socio-economic factors, such as education or income, household decision making, distribution of food and workload, as well as lack of access to health services and of control over resources. Women play a critical role in household food security and are often responsible for food consumption within the family. They tend to prioritize the needs of other household members, especially in time of scarcity, and reduce their own food intake, which is detrimental to their own nutritional status. As a result, women and girls may eat a lower quantity and/or lower quality food, exposing them to greater risk of hunger and malnutrition. Therefore, there is the need to confront the underlined gender discrimination in tackling food insecurity²⁹. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

Women's and girls' specific nutritional needs throughout the life [eyele] course [Agreed ad ref.]

33. Women's and girls' nutritional needs vary depending on their life course and labour activities. Gender discriminatory norms prevailing in many communities and societies, combined with poverty, often prevent women and girls from accessing, demanding and consuming healthy diets [and may not adequately respond to the specific nutritional needs of women], and risk different forms of [malnutrition] [that are partly shaped by gender] [gender inequalities determining malnutrition] (e.g. many women have high risks of anemia)]. ~~This exposes them to increased risk of anemia, undernutrition and obesity~~ which in turn are risk factors that [make] put women and girls at risk [to] for other diseases. Under- and malnutrition in girlhood can lead to complications later in life, in particular when women [and young women] become pregnant, leading to complications during labor and delivery.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Women's and girls' nutritional needs vary depending on their life course and labour activities. Gender discriminatory norms prevailing in many communities and societies, combined with poverty, often prevent women and girls from accessing, demanding and consuming healthy diets and risk different forms of malnutrition that are partly shaped by gender (e.g. many women have high risks of anemia), which in turn are risk factors that put women and girls at risk for other diseases. Malnutrition in girlhood can lead to complications later in life, in particular when women and young women become pregnant, leading to complications during labor and delivery.*

34. Women and young 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. Their nutritional status during pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, and breastfeeding, impacts the nutritional status, cognitive and physical development of their child. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

²⁸ FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-31, endorsed by Conference in June 2021.

²⁹ FAO Data snapshot - Using sex-disaggregated data to better understand gender gaps in agriculture" <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8934en/cb8934en.pdf>.

Empowerment of women and girls for improved food security and nutrition for all

35. There is evidence³⁰ that women's and girls' empowerment is a pathway to improved nutrition and wellbeing for the entire household, in both rural and urban areas, and also evidence of positive links between women's empowerment and child and maternal health. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
36. While some aspects of the decisions on food production, procurement, and preparation of food may be controlled by women, in many societies some of the key decisions are predominantly men-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. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
37. Conventional approaches to nutrition education tend to reinforce existing gender roles, focusing on women's roles as mothers and caregivers of young children and often ignoring boys and men in nutrition education programmes. Nutrition education should support gender transformative approaches by challenging harmful gender norms and by acknowledging the equal and critical role of men in shaping the nutrition of their families. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

3.2.2. Policies and strategic approaches

Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: [Agreed Ad Ref.]

38.

- (i) **Design and implement policies and inter-sectoral programmes that acknowledge women and girls' specific nutritional needs linked to their life course and circumstances (e.g. widows, divorced women and single mothers).** These should recognize and contribute to improve the nutritional status of women and girls throughout the life course. Targeted measures for those that are in the most nutritionally vulnerable situations, for example pregnant and lactating women (particularly during the first 1000 days for mother and child) should be a priority. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (ii) **Promote a coordinated and integrated policy approach to effectively reducing gender inequality, supporting the empowerment of women and girls and improving their nutritional status in urban and rural settings.** Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination are essential for achieving desired results. Sectoral programmes, such as health, education, science, innovation, economic, agriculture, food safety and accessibility, energy, environment, water and sanitation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and social protection should incorporate and respond to gender equality in the context of food insecurity and malnutrition. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (iii) **Complement existing, proven programmes, by promoting, designin or adapting gender-responsive programmes that facilitate the provision of nutritious and adequate food in the context of national food security, especially in contexts of scarcity,** addressing health-related dietary needs, cultural patterns and contexts, food preferences and dietary customs. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (iv) **Promote and ensure adequate [nutrition] [knowledge and] [equal right to] inclusive [culturally relevant] -quality education on nutrition and healthy diets -[[with] [taking into account [cultural relevance]] [the significance of cultural identities and cultural**

³⁰ SOFI 2021: e.g. p. 93 and p.104.

diversities for women, men, girls and boys to strengthen **their** ability to make strategic choices over their own and their ~~[family's]~~ household's nutrition. ~~[Support research and work with women to breed more nutritious, healthy and affordable [staple] crops]~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Promote and ensure adequate, culturally relevant, inclusive, quality education on nutrition and healthy diets for women, men, girls and boys to strengthen their ability to make strategic choices over their own and their household's nutrition.*

- (v) ~~Support [gender-responsive] targeted research [and co-creation of knowledges] [and][.] [extension and advisory services] [, and] work with women to [[breed] [develop and] [produce] more nutritious, [and] [healthy] and] [food] [ALT: promote the sustainable production of] [affordable staple crops] [food] [and] [livestock] [ALT: promote dialogue and the equitable co-creation of knowledges to support work of women to produce nutritious and healthy crops, [livestock] fruits and vegetables].~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Support gender-responsive targeted research and co-creation of knowledges and extension and advisory services (EAS) that enable women to access and produce more affordable and nutritious food.*

3.3. Elimination of ~~[[sexual and gender-based violence]] [violence against women] [in all its [[diverse]] forms] [[against women and girls]~~ for improved food security and nutrition

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Elimination of sexual and gender-based violence for improved food security and nutrition*

3.3.1. Issues and Challenges

38.39. _____ Every human being [has the right] ~~[and] -[should be able]~~ to live a life free from all forms of violence. However, multiple forms of ~~[[[S]GBV]] [ALT: violence against women]~~, offline and online, ~~[against women and girls]~~ persist in every country ~~[facts of violence and discrimination in all regions of the world are also committed against individuals because of their [[sexual orientation and gender identity]] [31]].~~ ~~[[[S]GBV]] [Violence against women]~~, which includes physical, sexual, psychological, economic abuse and harmful practices³², is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality and ~~[can violate or abuse] [fundamental] human rights [violation]~~. It reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty and food insecurity.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Every human being should be able to live a life free from all forms of violence. However, multiple forms of GBV, offline and online, persist in every country³³. GBV, which includes physical, sexual, psychological, economic abuse and harmful practices³⁴, is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality and can violate or abuse fundamental human rights. It reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty and food insecurity.*

39.40. _____ Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and ~~[[GBV]]~~ are linked in multiple ways ~~that will vary depending on context. [[GBV]] or fear of it reduces people's capacity to work, their productivity and~~

³¹ [Human Rights Council 32/2, 41/18 on human rights sexual orientation and gender identity [include the original full title]

³² ~~[[[GBV]]~~ is defined in CEDAW, General Recommendation No35.

³³ [Human Rights Council 32/2, 41/18 on human rights sexual orientation and gender identity [include the original full title]

³⁴ ~~[[[GBV]]~~ is defined in CEDAW, General Recommendation No35.

livelihood assets, increases household expenditures (e.g. medical treatments) and also restricts access to community support and service delivery of all kinds. Deterioration in food security status can contribute to the increase in [[S]GBV] at individual, household, community and societal level³⁵. [[Intersectional]] [multiple] factors such as discrimination based on ethnicity or disability can intensify the risk of [[S]GBV]. There is extensive evidence documenting [[S]GBV] in the agriculture and food sectors³⁶. for example when collecting [In rural areas collection of] water, food and fuelwood may expose women and girls to [[S]GBV]. Food insecurity itself can exacerbate tensions within the household leading to domestic violence. At the same time, women and girls living in urban areas can also face high risk of [[S]GBV]. This may be as a result of factors that include greater social fragmentation, extreme poverty, poor quality and congested living conditions. Defenders of [human rights] [and environmental and land rights defenders,] especially women and girls, are often at heightened risk of violence.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and GBV are linked in multiple ways that will vary depending on context. GBV or fear of it reduces people's capacity to work, their productivity and livelihood assets, increases household expenditures (e.g. medical treatments) and also restricts access to community support and service delivery of all kinds. Deterioration in food security status can contribute to the increase in SGBV at individual, household, community and societal level³⁷. Intersectional and multiple factors such as discrimination based on ethnicity or disability can intensify the risk of SGBV. There is extensive evidence documenting SGBV in the agriculture and food sectors³⁸ for example, collecting water, food and fuelwood may expose women and girls to SGBV. Food insecurity itself can exacerbate tensions within the household leading to domestic violence. At the same time, women and girls living in urban areas can also face high risk of SGBV. This may result from factors that include greater social fragmentation, extreme poverty, poor quality and congested living conditions.*

40-41. [[S]GBV] severely undermines women's and girls' physical, psychological, emotional and mental health, dignity and well-being, compromising their capacity to take advantage of opportunities to further contribute to food security and nutrition and undermining their [productivity and capability] livelihoods and right to [quality of life] an adequate standard of living. Yet it often remains shrouded in a culture of shame and silence.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *SGBV severely undermines women's and girls' physical, psychological, emotional and mental health, dignity and well-being, compromising their capacity to take advantage of opportunities to further contribute to food security and nutrition and undermining their livelihoods and right to an adequate standard of living. Yet it often remains shrouded in a culture of shame and silence.*

3.3.2. Policies and strategic approaches

41-42. Governments should support the elimination of all forms of GBV, including harmful practices³⁹, in the context of food security and nutrition by: [Agreed Ad Ref.]

³⁵ [How can we protect men, women and children from gender-based violence? Addressing GBV in the food security and agriculture sector, FAO, 2018.](#)

³⁶ FAO, *ibid.*

³⁷ [How can we protect men, women and children from gender-based violence? Addressing GBV in the food security and agriculture sector, FAO, 2018.](#)

³⁸ FAO, *ibid.*

³⁹ Harmful practices can be, among others, female genital mutilation and child, early, and forced marriage.

- (i) **Implementing existing international legal obligations** ~~[,] [and]~~ **commitments and guidelines**, including those related to CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, which call for the provision of legal frameworks to criminalize ~~[[S]GBV]]~~ and protect survivors ~~[,] as well as all relevant [related] ILO Conventions [469 and] [190] [, [where] as applicable.~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Implementing existing international legal obligations, commitments and guidelines, including those related to CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, which call for the provision of legal frameworks to criminalize SGBV and protect survivors as well as all relevant ILO Conventions, as applicable.*

- (ii) **Implementing and strengthening existing national legislation and where needed introducing new legislation and regulations to prevent [and] [,] respond and eliminate** to ~~[[[S]GBV]] offline and online [where needed]~~. Many countries now have domestic violence laws ~~[,] [laws preventing violence in the workplace]~~ in place but some have deficiencies such as exemptions, including marital rape, or too often these are not mobilized when they are most needed. It is therefore vital ~~[to raise awareness]~~ [that States fulfill their responsibility to enforce the law in relation to all manifestation] of ~~[[[S]GBV]]~~ [among the police] ~~[they should also raise the awareness of other stakeholders, including police, judiciary, and]~~, healthcare ~~[and education]~~ professionals and social care workers and the public, ~~[with cultural relevance.] [and] [in order]~~ to improve ~~[safeguarding and]~~ reporting mechanisms for ~~[[[S]GBV]] [in all workplaces]~~.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Implementing and strengthening existing national legislation and where needed introducing new legislation and regulations to prevent, respond and eliminate to SGBV, offline and online. Many countries now have laws preventing violence in the workplace and domestic violence laws in place but some have deficiencies such as exemptions (e.g. marital rape), or too often these are not mobilized when they are most needed. It is therefore vital that States fulfill their responsibility to enforce the law in relation to all manifestation of GBV. They should also raise the awareness of other stakeholders, including police, judiciary, healthcare and education professionals and social care workers and the public, with cultural relevance, in order to improve safeguarding and reporting mechanisms for SGBV.*

- (iii) **Ensuring measures and services are in place for supporting and protecting survivors of** ~~[[[S]GBV]] [also] [including] from further abuse]~~, as well as for ~~[dealing]~~ supporting their needs within the context of legal proceedings, including criminal proceedings against ~~[effectively in a legal context with]~~ perpetrators and investing in preventive measures. This requires providing effective survivor-centered reporting mechanisms such as emergency helplines ~~[,] [in indigenous languages, when applicable]~~, shelters for survivors and their children and ensuring there are 'one-stop-centres' where they can receive the support they need in an integrated way ~~[,] [with cultural relevance]~~. It means not only punishing perpetrators but engaging them in processes to change harmful behaviours and attitudes.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Ensuring measures and services are in place for supporting and protecting survivors of SGBV, as well as for supporting their needs within the context of legal proceedings, including criminal proceedings against perpetrators and investing in preventive measures. This requires providing effective survivor-centered reporting mechanisms such as emergency helplines, in Indigenous languages, when applicable, shelters for survivors and their children and ensuring there are 'one-stop-centres' where they can receive the support they need in an integrated way, with cultural relevance. It means not only punishing perpetrators but engaging them in processes to change harmful behaviours and attitudes.*

- (iv) **Introducing measures to ensure the security and safety of women and girls from the onset of crises**, with targeted approaches for survivors of violence and to the most disadvantaged, promoting their protection, dignity and integrity [,.] [with] [S]special attention [should be given to those who are at risk to suffer from [[multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination]] and violence, particularly young and older women, women with disabilities, indigenous women and [[LGBTQI]] [[ALT:LGBTQIAP]] [[ALT:LGBTQI+]] persons]] [to women and girls at heightened risk of violence, in particular women and girls with disabilities] [working in rural areas, refugees, indigenous and migrant women].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Introducing measures to ensure the security and safety of women and girls from the onset of crises, with targeted approaches for survivors of violence and to the most disadvantaged, promoting their protection, dignity and integrity. Special attention should be given to those who are at risk to suffer from multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence, particularly young and older women, women with disabilities, Indigenous women and LGBTQI+ persons.*

42.43. Governments, with the support of all -relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should take all appropriate measures to eliminate [all forms of violence against women and girls] [all forms of [[S]GBV]], including harmful practices by:

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should take all appropriate measures to eliminate SGBV, including harmful practices by:*

- (i) **Promoting changes in social norms and stereotypes that generate and perpetuate [[S]GBV]**. Efforts [towards building resilience] [ALT: investing in preventive measures] should include addressing the root causes of [[S]GBV] – including gender discriminatory [norms] [and gender stereotypes] [, imbalance of power] [gendered power imbalances] and gender stereotypes. Initiatives could include campaigns and training programmes raising public awareness of [[S]GBV] [including] [,] sexual harassment and online bullying, and taking a zero-tolerance attitude to [these] [all] forms of [[S]GBV] [violence]. They should promote [[positive [masculinity]]] [practices] [gender transformative approach] – for example challenging the normalization of violence as a manifestation of male behaviour - and elimination of harmful practices. Men and boys should be actively engaged in these gender transformative processes.
- [Co-Chairs' proposal]** *Promoting changes in social norms and stereotypes that generate and perpetuate GBV. Investing in preventive measures should include addressing the root causes of SGBV – including gender discriminatory norms and gender stereotypes. Initiatives could include campaigns and training programmes raising public awareness of SGBV, including sexual harassment and online bullying, and taking a zero-tolerance attitude to all forms of GBV. They should promote gender transformative approaches – for example challenging the normalization of violence as a manifestation of male behaviour - and elimination of harmful practices. Men and boys should be actively engaged in these gender transformative processes.*
- (ii) **Strengthening women's rights and feminist organizations, social movements and civil society organizations** working to prevent, mitigate, respond to and eliminate [all forms of violence including] [[S]GBV] for improved food security and nutrition [~~as well as food insecurity and malnutrition~~].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Strengthening women's rights and feminist organizations, social movements and civil society organizations working to prevent, mitigate, respond to and eliminate SGBV for improved food security and nutrition.*

- (iii) Encouraging alignment of governance policies and enforcement mechanisms with the DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance, and other best practices as appropriate. Humanitarian efforts designed to address food insecurity create power disparities that are ripe for exploitation and abuse. Further, SEAH is an underreported problem, such that a lack of allegations should not be taken to indicate that SEAH is not occurring. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

3.4. Women's and girls' full, equal and meaningful participation, voice and leadership in policy- and decision-making at all levels

3.4.1. Issues and Challenges

43-44. Participation of women in high-level decision-making bodies on food security and nutrition in public and private spheres remains low in many countries. Promoting women's full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and leadership is vital to advancing food security and nutrition for themselves, their household and society, enabling them to influence policies, strategies and investment plans and to take into account their specific knowledge, interest, needs and priorities. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

44-45. At the community level in both urban and rural settings, participation in food -production-, process, wholesale, retail, trade, and community, and business associations can be affected by unequal power relations, gender roles and social norms, and discriminatory practices. Challenges may be more pronounced for indigenous and rural women, due to inadequate access to essential and social support services and the lack of opportunities to be represented in decision-making functions, as well as the persistence of [patriarchal systems and structures and] [traditional views] [[cis-hetero normative views]] about [women's and men's] [gender] roles in society. [The challenges are further amplified for women who experience [[intersectional] [multiple forms of]] discrimination.]

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *At the community level in both urban and rural settings, participation in food production, process, wholesale, retail, trade, and community, and business associations can be affected by unequal power relations, gender roles and social norms, and discriminatory practices. Challenges may be more pronounced for indigenous and rural women, due to inadequate access to essential and social support services and the lack of opportunities to be represented in decision-making functions, as well as the persistence of patriarchal systems and structures and traditional views about women's and men's gender roles in society. The challenges are further amplified for women who experience intersectional and multiple forms of discrimination.*

45-46. Women's decision-making power relating to household spending is associated with healthy diets and better nutrition, education, health, and in general wellbeing outcomes for themselves and for other household members⁴⁰. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

46-47. [Violence] [[Intersecting]] [Multiple] [All] forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls represent serious barriers to women's leadership and full participation in public and community life.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *GBV and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and*

⁴⁰ [Is women's empowerment a pathway to improving child nutrition outcomes in a nutrition-sensitive agriculture program?](#), IFPRI, 2019.

girls represent serious barriers to women's leadership and full participation in public and community life.

3.4.2. Policies and strategic approaches

47.48. Governments should:

- (i) **Consider promoting, designing, or adapting ~~Introducing and applying and measuring [positive discrimination]~~ affirmative action measures as appropriate,** such as gender parity in decision-making processes and positions at all levels and in all spheres to ~~ensure~~ **promote and strengthen** women's equal representation in leadership and managerial positions, including in political parties, public and private sectors, and ensuring gender equality in access to **inclusive** quality education and participation in community organizations ~~[, with cultural relevance]~~.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Promote, design, or adapt affirmative action measures as appropriate, such as gender parity in decision-making processes and positions at all levels and in all spheres to promote and strengthen women's equal representation in leadership and managerial positions, including in political parties, public and private sectors, and ensuring gender equality in access to inclusive quality education and participation in community organizations.*

- (ii) ~~Ensure~~ **Promote the full, equal [and], [effective] meaningful participation and engagement of women and girls and their organizations** in ~~[all dimensions]~~ **the process** of policy design, **implementation, oversight** and programmatic decisions for food security ~~[,]~~ ~~[and]~~-**nutrition [and sustainable food systems [, including agro-ecological and other innovative approaches]**. **A wide range of measures will be needed to effectively** ~~[,]~~ support women's leadership ~~-such as~~ training and capacity building.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Promote the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and engagement of women and girls and their organizations in the process of policy design, implementation, oversight and programmatic decisions for food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems. A wide range of measures will be needed to effectively support women's leadership, such as training and capacity building.*

- (iii) **Empower young women as the next generation of leaders.** This means promoting and funding leadership training for women and girls, and ensuring they complete secondary education and supporting their entry to tertiary education in order to be able to participate in decision-making at all levels. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (iv) Strengthen women's leadership and women's - and women's rights' - organizations, including Indigenous women's and rural women's organization, such as by institutionalizing and funding awards systems for the recognition of women leaders and women's organizations. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

48.49. Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (i) **Strengthen women's and women's rights' organizations, and women's collective action,** recognizing 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. **[Analyze constraints [- prior to funding -] faced by women in self-organizing (e.g. unequal domestic responsibilities, other context specific constraints arising from social norms and**

discrimination) and address them [before funding] [-prior to] [Support -[should] [may] include-direct] [funding] [, so that women choose their own way of organizing] [for women's [rights] [rights' and women's] organizations] , including organized Indigenous women, and rural-[and peasant] women, to take leadership roles in [high-level food [security] [systems] and nutrition] decision-making processes , at local, national, regional and international levels f, as appropriate.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Strengthen women's and women's rights' organizations, and women's collective action, recognizing 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. Analyze constraints - prior to funding - faced by women in self-organizing (e.g. unequal domestic responsibilities, other context specific constraints arising from social norms and discrimination) and address them. Support may include direct funding, so that women choose their own way of organizing, for women's and women's rights' organizations, including organized Indigenous women, and rural women, to take leadership roles in decision-making processes , at local, national, regional and international levels , as appropriate.*

- (ii) **Address [[[intersectional]]] [ALT: intersecting] forms of discrimination, and particularly] discriminatory gender norms, biases and attitudes**, including among men leaders through awareness raising, training and introduction of gender policies and action plans. Set examples of women's leadership in all areas including in civil service, government, scientific research, technological development, academia, and businesses, [among other areas]. Strongly encourage the participation and leadership of [heterogeneous] women in all these processes.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Address intersecting forms of discrimination, and particularly discriminatory gender norms, biases and attitudes, including among men leaders through awareness raising, training and introduction of gender policies and action plans. Set examples of women's leadership in all areas including in civil service, government, scientific research, technological development, academia, and businesses, among other areas. Strongly encourage the participation and leadership of all women in all these processes.*

3.5. Recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work

3.5.1. Issues and Challenges

49.50. _____ Women disproportionately carry significant responsibilities in terms of unpaid care and domestic work in addition to their employment and other work. This often hampers women's ability to participate in paid work, decision-making processes and public life, education and training and activities aligned to their own health and wellbeing. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

50.51. _____ Unpaid care and domestic work is critical to food security and nutrition. It includes the production and/or preparation of food for the family, feeding and caring for children, older people, people with disabilities, illnesses or injuries in the household and community; and many other activities essential to human well-being and society as a whole. These activities are often unrecognized and under-valued despite the reality that economies and wellbeing depend on them. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

51.52. _____ Activities undertaken by all women relating to food production, including Indigenous women using their traditional knowledge such as planting, tending, irrigation and harvesting crops and processing fish, are also often unpaid and unrecognized despite their enormous economic and social value. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

52.53. [In many low income developing countries and in the context of] [In situations and places] where limited infrastructure, [[as well as] [in situations or places where [giving] [increasing] [increased] [[poverty and hunger, inequality], climate change, loss of biodiversity, ecosystems' degradation and desertification] [increased grabbing of] [resource[s], water, land grabbing and degradation] [is] [are] occurring,]] rural women and girls spend an enormous amount of time accessing water and fuel wood [, edible and medicinal plants, and other kind of food] for domestic and agricultural use, which also has a negative impact on girls' school attendance⁴¹. [ALT: In context where limited infrastructure and increased climate change, loss of biodiversity, ecosystems' degradation and desertification are occurring....

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *In developing countries and in the context of limited infrastructure as well as in situations or places where increased climate change, loss of biodiversity, ecosystems' degradation and desertification are occurring, rural women and girls spend an enormous amount of time accessing water, fuel wood, edible and medicinal plants, and other kind of food for domestic and agricultural use, which also has a negative impact on girls' school attendance⁴².*

53.54. The challenges that women face in undertaking unpaid care and domestic work with paid work often have a major negative impact on the persistent undernutrition among children under five, because it undermines their ability to practice breastfeeding and to ensure healthy diets for young children. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

3.5.2. Policies and strategic approaches

55. Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (i) **Recognize, make visible and value women's unpaid work, including their crucial contributions to agriculture, food production, provision and preparation**, through measures that may include counting and including it in national statistics. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (ii) Support more **flexible working arrangements in workplaces in the public sector and encourage and support them in the private sector and in decision-making spaces** through the provision and implementation of effective gender policies that reflect ILO standards or guidance. This will enable women and men to achieve a better balance between unpaid domestic and care responsibilities and paid employment, and create more opportunities for women in the work place. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (iii) Promote the provision and uptake of **maternity, paternity and shared parental leave** and other valuable social benefits linked to parenthood in all workplaces including informal economic sectors, as well as introducing supportive workplace policies for breastfeeding. Encourage employers, particularly SMEs and start-ups to provide parental leave. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

⁴¹ Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2017, WHO and UNICEF, 2017
<https://www.unicef.org/media/55276/file/Progress%20on%20drinking%20water,%20sanitation%20and%20hygiene%202019%20.pdf>.

⁴² Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2017, WHO and UNICEF, 2017
<https://www.unicef.org/media/55276/file/Progress%20on%20drinking%20water,%20sanitation%20and%20hygiene%202019%20.pdf>.

- (iv) **Promote nutrition education programmes that recognize that unpaid care and domestic work should be shared more equitably between women, men, girls and boys, and that men must play a role in ensuring adequate nutrition for their families**, while also ~~[[challenging masculine gender norms]]~~ ~~[[promoting gender transformative approach]]~~ ~~[[ALT: promoting gender transformative approaches, including by challenging [[masculine] [patriarchal and binary]] gender norms]]~~ that may affect men's willingness to take on these shared roles.

[Co-Chairs proposal] *Promote nutrition education programmes that recognize that unpaid care and domestic work should be shared more equitably between women, men, girls and boys, and that men must play a role in ensuring adequate nutrition for their families, while also promoting gender transformative approaches that may affect men's willingness to take on these shared roles.*

- (v) Reduce ~~and/or~~ ~~compensate~~ unpaid work through **public investments in social protection, provision of child and elder care services, and rural infrastructure** including the provision of essential services (water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities and access to electricity and broadband) **and social services** (~~[[access] [equal rights] [to] [inclusive] [quality] [right to]~~ education, health care, long-term care and other support services) that can reduce the ~~burden~~ ~~burden and~~ ~~drudgery and many hours~~ of unpaid work.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Reduce unpaid work through public investments in social protection, provision of child and elder care services, and rural infrastructure including the provision of essential services (water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities and access to electricity and broadband) and social services (access to inclusive, quality education, health care, long-term care and other support services) that can reduce the burden, drudgery and many hours of unpaid work.*

- (vi) Fund the **provision and support the dissemination and uptake of labour-saving technologies** for domestic work as well as agricultural and aquatic food production and processing, for reducing the amount, drudgery and burden disproportionately shouldered by women and girls, as appropriate. Technology should be accessible for women and girls and adapted to their needs and priorities. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

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

3.6.1.1. Issues and challenges

~~54.56.~~ Access to secure and decent ~~employment~~ work 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 be ~~employed~~ engaged in informal and insecure jobs, including in agriculture-, with less access to social protection. They are often subject to a gender wage gap, earning less than men for ~~the same or similar~~ equal work, or work of equal value, and are vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation, ~~[[S]GBV]]~~ ~~[[and] [all forms of] [including sexual] harassment~~ in the workplace. This is due to multiple factors, including gender-based discrimination among employers, gender stereotypes, horizontal and vertical segregation of the labor market, unequal distribution of paid work and unpaid care work, ~~lower levels of education~~, lack of knowledge of their rights as employees and lack of enforcement of these rights.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Access to secure and decent work 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 be engaged in informal and insecure jobs, including in agriculture, with less*

access to social protection. They are often subject to a gender wage gap, earning less than men for equal work, or work of equal value, and are vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation, SGBV and all forms of harassment in the workplace. This is due to multiple factors, including gender-based discrimination among employers, gender stereotypes, horizontal and vertical segregation of the labor market, unequal distribution of paid work and unpaid care work, lower levels of education, lack of knowledge of their rights as employees and lack of enforcement of these rights.

55.57. Many agricultural workers - including women, as well as girls and young persons – are affected by the lack of adequate health and safety measures. ~~Agriculture~~ Agricultural work can pose ~~potential~~ risks [of pesticides and other agro-chemicals] to ~~women~~ workers if proper ~~essential~~ services, such as drinking water and toilets, ~~training,~~ access to protective clothing and equipment are not provided. ~~Risks are compounded by [industrial agriculture] [use of toxic substances] [and] climate [unpredictability] [change] [among others].~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Many agricultural workers - including women, as well as girls and young persons – are affected by the lack of adequate health and safety measures. Agricultural work performed without proper training, without access to drinking water, to toilets, to protective clothing and equipment can expose agricultural workers to accrued risks. Risks are compounded by the use of pesticides and other agro-chemicals, machinery, and by increasingly unpredictable climate events.*

56.58. Gender-biased social norms, discriminatory laws and practices and other structural barriers often limit women's participation in workers' and producers' organizations and in organized labour institutions such as trade unions. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

57.59. Migrants including migrant workers, asylum seekers ~~and~~, refugees and displaced persons ~~[ALT: and displaced persons]~~, are more vulnerable to severe labour exploitation and other forms of abuse. Migrant women ~~are particularly vulnerable~~ often experience situations of vulnerability due to gender-based discrimination, trafficking, [[and multiple] [and intersecting]] and [all] forms of ~~vulnerability~~ [discrimination] and violence.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Migrants including migrant workers, asylum seekers, refugees and displaced persons are more vulnerable to severe labour exploitation and other forms of abuse. Migrant women often experience situations of vulnerability due to gender-based discrimination, trafficking, and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence.*

3.6.1.2. *Policies and strategic approaches*

58.60. Governments should:

- (i) **Ensure there is a strong legal framework in place** - establishing protection for internationally recognized workers' rights and principles of work and safeguarding key principles such as equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and safe working conditions, including the zero tolerance of harassment - **and proactive enforcement of the laws.** **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (ii) **Encourage the collection, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender statistics** including from Indigenous Peoples on the informal sector including work and living conditions in agriculture. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

59.61. Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (i) Take steps to ensure GEWGE and respect for human and labour rights within the workplace,

- including to consider ratification of related ILO Conventions. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (ii) **Promote decent work in public and private sectors**, including through respect of workers' rights, including the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work⁴³, social dialogue and other measures including access to social protection systems. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
 - (iii) **Adopt specific public policies, programmes and strategies to increase women's access to farm and non-farm employment and to entrepreneurship opportunities and farm ownership in the agriculture sector**, including technical and vocational education and training and skills development, suitable labour intermediation services, as well as increased public and private gender-sensitive investments that consider women's specific needs and priorities. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
 - (iv) **Support women's transition from informal to formal economy, while undertaking efforts to reduce labour market segregation. Recognize and protect the labour rights of women working in the formal and informal economy and enable their roles as entrepreneurs.** [Agreed Ad Ref.]
 - (v) **Introduce and strengthen gender transformative public policies and programmes across sectors, including in agriculture and food value chains to address the gender wage gap and** to promote decent work. These can include safer and labour-saving technologies and practices across agricultural sub-sectors, adoption of occupational safety and health measures, access to social protection, adequate living wages that are not discriminatory, and measures to reconcile paid work and unpaid care work responsibilities, such as flexible working arrangements for women and men and the provision of high-quality, accessible, affordable and inclusive child care. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

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

3.6.2.1. Issues and Challenges

60-62. Women face inequality and discrimination in many dimensions of food systems. They face unequal access to and control of resources of all kinds – water, land, capital, knowledge -and traditional knowledge and technology. Investments are often directed at supporting food systems, which are dominated by men for a variety of reasons, including discriminatory gender norms and gender stereotypes, discrimination in women's access to resources and the unequal burden of care and domestic responsibilities. Gender inequality in food systems limits women's and girls' especially, Indigenous women's [and peasants] access to resources, affecting productivity and their ability to manage risks; women's participation and voice in [farmer-] producers' groups; and women's access to, as well as time and energy for, remunerated activities, constraining their contribution to their family's income and the households' food security and nutrition. The collection of disaggregated data on women and girls in agriculture would help to better address these inequalities and discrimination.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Women face inequality and discrimination in many dimensions of food systems. They face unequal access to and control of resources of all kinds – water, land, capital, knowledge and traditional knowledge and technology. Investments are often directed at supporting food systems, which are dominated by men for a variety of reasons, including discriminatory gender norms and gender stereotypes, discrimination in women's access to resources and the unequal burden of care and domestic responsibilities. Gender inequality in food systems limits women's and girls' especially, Indigenous women's access to resources, affecting productivity and their ability to*

⁴³ ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18 June 1998 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/--/declaration/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_716594.pdf

manage risks; women's participation and voice in producers' groups; and women's access to, as well as time and energy for, remunerated activities, constraining their contribution to their family's income and the households' food security and nutrition. The collection of disaggregated data on women and girls in agriculture would help to better address these inequalities and discrimination.

61-63. Women are actively engaged across [agri-] food systems as producers and entrepreneurs. They contribute to [agri-] food systems as well as to food security and nutrition not only with their labour but also with their knowledge of agricultural practices and biodiversity, in particular by Indigenous [women] Peoples. They play a central role in natural resource management and food production, processing, conservation, and marketing⁴⁴. However, these roles are too often unpaid and unrecognized and are often not protected by labour laws because the majority of work in small-scale food production and processing where women tend to engage is undertaken in the informal sector economy. Women [farmers, pastoralists and women] engaged in [fisheries-] agriculture [and forestry] face constraints to full participation in value chains [food systems] and food systems [especially in value chains].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Women are actively engaged across food systems as producers and entrepreneurs. They contribute to agrifood systems as well as to food security and nutrition not only with their labour but also with their knowledge of agricultural practices and biodiversity, in particular by Indigenous Peoples. They play a central role in natural resource management and food production, processing, conservation, and marketing⁴⁵. However, these roles are too often unpaid and unrecognized and are often not protected by labour laws because the majority of work in small-scale food production and processing where women tend to engage is undertaken in the informal economy. Women engaged in agriculture face constraints to full participation in value chains and food systems.*

62-64. Women's ability to participate in food systems is 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 organizations that support businesses, particularly in decision-making roles; lack of confidence to expand their business due to the lack of support from within their family or community; and time poverty because of unequal distribution of domestic and care work. Women's access to physical and other necessary complementary resources and services for their full participation in value chains and food systems is also determined by their inclusion in networks and their social capital. Producer groups, agricultural extension agents, transportation and other services, are often more accessible to men than women. Often service providers do not engage women as clients and fail to consider and address the differentiated needs and priorities of women and men.

[Agreed Ad Ref.]

3.6.2.2. *Policies and strategic approaches*

63-65. Governments should:

- [previous (i) *Moved under next para 67 as i*]
- (i) Facilitate the **participation of women in investments in food systems as agents and actors**, including in agriculture and territorial markets, in collaboration with other actors such as private enterprises, through cooperatives and producer organizations. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

⁴⁴ FAO and IFAD. 2019. United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028. Global Action Plan. Rome. UN Decade on Family Farming, Action Plan Pillar 3. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf>

⁴⁵ FAO and IFAD. 2019. United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028. Global Action Plan. Rome. Action Plan Pillar 3. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca4672en/ca4672en.pdf>

(ii) Promote **investments in technologies, rural infrastructure, transport and specific activities** (across food systems and along value chains) that support women producers including young women producers and entrepreneurs and strengthen women’s capacities to use and adopt technologies (including information and communication technologies - ICTs) and other methods that reduce their work burden and strengthen their productive and income generating capacities/roles. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

(iii) **[Promote the collection, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, and gender statistics on women, ~~and~~ girls, in [agriculture] food systems] including [from] Indigenous [women] [Peoples’] [data], [with free, prior and informed consent [, as applicable]] in order to have accurate understanding of existing gender gaps, norms and roles. Designing effective public policies and programmes for women's and girls’ empowerment requires context-specific gender analysis with quality data]. [Agreed ad ref except for the bracketed text ‘as applicable’]**

[Co-Chairs’ proposal] Promote the collection, analysis and use of sex and age disaggregated data, and gender statistics in food systems, including from Indigenous Peoples, with free, prior and informed consent, in order to have accurate understanding of existing gender gaps, norms and roles. Designing effective public policies and programmes for women's and girls’ empowerment requires context-specific gender analysis with quality data.

64.66. Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

(i) — Address social norms and gender stereotypes that condition women’s involvement in agricultural investments, **[value chains] and [food systems]** and access to **local, regional and global** markets, **[and promote policies [that allow] [to facilitate] women’s equal [participation and control over the in [the various components of the] [value chains] and [in] [food systems] over the benefits from their engagement [and empower women to exercise this control]. [and equal benefits]] [ALT: and formulate and implement policies that ensure that both women and men equally control, participate in, and benefit from profits and from their engagement of the various [nodes] components of the value chains] [.] [and empower women to exercise this control. [moved from para 66, ex i]**

(ii)(i) [Co-Chairs’ proposal] Address social norms and gender stereotypes that condition women’s involvement in agricultural investments, food systems and access to local, regional and global markets, to facilitate women’s equal participation in and control over the various components of the value chains and food systems as well as their control over the benefits from their engagement and to empower women to exercise this control.

(ii)(ii) Establish and ~~implement~~ strategies in food security and nutrition aimed at strengthening the [human] rights and capacities of women and girls for successfully engaging in food systems and in the various components of the value chains, including for the labour market.

[Co-Chairs’ proposal] Establish and implement strategies in food security and nutrition aimed at strengthening the rights and capacities of women and girls for successfully engaging in food systems and in the various components of the value chains, including for the labour market.

(iii)(iii) Facilitate women’s and young women’s equal, full, effective and meaningful participation in social and economic networks, including formal and informal producers’ organizations and cooperatives, with recognition and support to local

traditional financial systems as well as regional and multilateral financing, and attention to effective participation and leadership of women when in mixed networks. These networks can contribute to real change towards financial autonomy of women. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (v)(iv) Support **analyses of food systems and value chains** focusing on production, processing, ~~packaging~~, storage, transportation, distribution processes and retail from a gender perspective. These analyses should take into account implications of [multiple and intersecting] [all] forms of discrimination.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Support analyses of food systems and value chains focusing on production, processing packaging, storage, transportation, distribution processes and retail from a gender perspective. These analyses should take into account implications of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.*

- (vi)(v) **Promote cross-sectoral policy coherence and policy dialogue** towards resilient and productive employment and decent work of women in food systems, in particular among agriculture, employment, social protection, climate adaptation and mitigation, youth and gender related policies. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (vii)(vi) **Foster recognition of and support for the knowledge and capacities of Indigenous Peoples as well as their meaningful inclusion and economic empowerment** in food processing, conservation, use of natural resources, and land tenure systems, with their free, prior and informed consent, as applicable. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (viii)(vii) **[Provide] [Support] women [women's]** equal access to [~~agribusiness and investment~~] opportunities across food systems by [~~strengthening their agency and building collective power [in markets]~~] facilitating their access to resources and service provision including training [ALT: including building capacities], enhancing their business capacities, mindsets [and] skills, [~~and~~] supporting their effective engagement [with] [~~agribusiness~~] [,] [~~in sustainable~~] [~~food systems'~~] [~~and other~~] [~~value chains'~~] actors [~~, as appropriate~~].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Support women's equal access to opportunities across food systems by strengthening their agency and building collective power facilitating their access to resources and service provision including training, enhancing their business capacities, mindsets and skills, and supporting their effective engagement with agribusiness, food systems' and other value chains' actors.*

3.6.3. Access to financial services and social capital

3.6.3.1. Issues and Challenges

65-67. Lack of financial capital and financial inclusion [are] [is] ~~is a~~ significant constraints to women's entrepreneurial activities and engagement all along the food system and value chains, from investment in land to agri-food businesses. Structural [€] constraints to women's access to financial services such as credit and insurance [include] are often based on restricted access to assets, including land and property, that could be used as collateral for loans; family indebtedness; [limited knowledge] [required knowledge and training on] [of] financial services; restricted availability of appropriate loan products for women-led micro, small, medium businesses [small and micro-businesses] and smallholders; [~~gender blindness~~] lack of gender responsiveness and discrimination in statutory and customary laws; and [~~patriarchal norms-~~] [~~practices~~] [discriminatory gender norms] that prevent women from developing and growing their enterprises and productivity. [At the same time, fair and equitable access to financial services is a prerequisite for overall societal economic security]

and prosperity.] [Furthermore, in view of evidence of both positive and negative effects of microloans on the income of the poor, microfinance organizations are recommended to revise their policies to address the challenges of women and target their socio-economic development needs and aspirations, for example: access to credit on sustainable basis is more important to the poor than receiving credit at subsidized, increasing their savings would also be a better solution than getting loans.] Move to 3.6.3.2 from [furthermore]

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Lack of financial capital and financial inclusion is significant constraints to women's entrepreneurial activities and engagement all along the food system and value chains, from investment in land to agri-food businesses. Structural constraints to women's access to financial services such as credit and insurance are often based on restricted access to assets, including land and property, that could be used as collateral for loans; family indebtedness; limited knowledge and training of financial services; restricted availability of appropriate loan products for women-led micro, small, medium businesses and smallholders; lack of gender responsiveness and discrimination in statutory and customary laws; and patriarchal norms that prevent women from developing and growing their enterprises and productivity. At the same time, fair and equitable access to financial services is a prerequisite for overall societal economic security and prosperity.*

3.6.3.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

66-68. Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (i) **Address legal barriers, gender norms and gender biases for women's financial inclusion [in agri-] food systems**. For example, improve women's access to credit and bank accounts [saving schemes] and agricultural insurance, including through **specific financial programmes for [rural] [rural and small-scale food producers] women entrepreneurs [women involved in all aspects of value chains] [and women's collectives] individually or collectively**, with more flexible collateral requirements, minimal documentary requirements, alternative data to assess credit [risk] worthiness [ALT: credit score], and customized disbursement schedules that fit women's crop and cash flow needs.

[Co-Chairs proposal] *Address legal barriers, gender norms and gender biases for women's financial inclusion in agri-food systems. For example, improve women's access to credit and bank accounts, saving schemes, and agricultural insurance, including through specific financial programmes for women involved in all aspects of value chains individually or collectively, with more flexible collateral requirements, minimal documentary requirements, alternative data to assess credit worthiness, and customized disbursement schedules that fit women's crop and cash flow needs.*

- (ii) [Revise policies [as appropriate.] of micro-credit and micro-credit providers with a view to][r][R]aise[ing] [increase[ing]] women's income and savings [should be the end goal] [improving the standard of living]. In view of evidence and challenges and harassment faced by women in accessing micro-credit and other financial services, [there should be] policies to provide credit to women, especially from weaker socio-economic background, at equitable and [subsidized] [accessible] interest rates, [including flexible and longer repayment terms.] to support their various consumption investment and aspirational needs [should be promoted]. [proposed merging from end of para. 67] [Alt: Analyze [risks and] opportunities to increase women's income and savings, including through revision of policies [and [provision of] programmes of women's savings] of micro-credit providers [and other financial providers] [in addition to programmes to increase women's savings]. This analysis should consider evidence of harassment and other challenges faced by women especially from weaker socio-economic backgrounds and opportunities for credit

[provision at equitable interest rates and flexible and longer-term repayment terms\]](#)

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Analyze risks and opportunities to increase women's income and savings, including through revision of policies of micro-credit and other financial providers, and to advance programmes to increase women's savings. This analysis should consider evidence of harassment and other challenges faced by women especially from weaker socio-economic backgrounds and opportunities for credit provision at equitable interest rates and flexible and longer-term repayment terms.*

- (iii) [\[Foster and support innovation in financial products and services provision to diversify offerings available to women in \[agriculture\] \[food systems\]. \[This could be done among others by\] \[S\]\[s\]upport \[ing\] and rais\[e\]\[ing\] awareness among financial product\[s\] and service\[s\] providers to enhance financial inclusion and encourage them to create financial products and services tailored to the needs of women, in particular rural micro-, small- and medium-scale producers \[and businesses\] and entrepreneurs \[and enterprises\].\]](#)

[Co-Chairs' Proposal] *Foster and support innovation in financial products and services provision to diversify offerings available to women in agriculture and food systems. Support and raise awareness among financial product and service providers to enhance financial inclusion and encourage them to create financial products and services tailored to the needs of women, rural micro-, small- and medium-scale producers and entrepreneurs.*

- (iv) **Promote women producers' and entrepreneurs' capacity, building in financial literacy as well as developing appropriate and accessible information on financial services and products.** This should include training in e-commerce. It is important to provide ongoing support and enable knowledge sharing among women producers and processors, as they move through different stages of business development. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (v) **Facilitate women micro-, small- and medium-scale food producers' and entrepreneurs' meaningful participation and empowerment and access to local, regional, and international markets, including through collective associations and cooperative associations, promotion of business knowledge and the support of appropriate, targeted financial products and services** that are tailored to their specific needs and circumstances, to improve their control over incomes and food security and nutrition for themselves and their families. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

3.7. Women's and girls' access to and control over natural and productive resources, including land⁴⁶, water, fisheries and forests

3.7.1. Issues and Challenges

67-69. _____ Women's restricted access to and control over key natural and productive resources undermine their rights and economic capacity, affecting the efficiency of the agricultural sector and limiting economic growth overall, failing to tap into women's enormous productive potential. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

68-70. _____ Land serves as a foundation for ~~f~~food security, shelter, income and livelihoods. However, women including young women encounter persistent barriers to having their ~~[rights to]~~ land, inheritance, ownership, use and property [rights] respected, ~~[sometimes]~~ [despite the existence of laws and policies] even when laws and policies ~~[that]~~ enshrine those rights. Many women are landless, and wWhen women do have access-, ownership/or control to agricultural land, their plots are usually smaller, and of poorer quality than men's, and often with less secure ~~[use]~~ rights. The

⁴⁶ CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, CFS, 2012.

poorest people, including women ~~including~~ ~~[ALT: and notably Indigenous Women and women in contexts of war+conflict], protracted crises and shocks~~ ~~— in particular those in Indigenous Peoples and local communities —~~ ~~can be~~ ~~are~~ affected by land ~~[and resource]~~ ~~[grabbing]~~ ~~[misappropriation]~~ ~~[and evictions]~~ ~~[and often do not have the power or resources to fight these practices.~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Land serves as a foundation for food security, shelter, income and livelihoods. However, women including young women encounter persistent barriers to having their land, inheritance, ownership, use and property rights respected, even when laws and policies enshrine those rights. Many women are landless, and when women do have access, ownership/or control to agricultural land, their plots are usually smaller, and of poorer quality than men's, and often with less secure rights. The poorest people, including women and notably Indigenous Women and women in contexts of conflict, protracted crises and shocks are affected by land misappropriation and often do not have the power or resources to fight these practices.*

69.71. ~~Climate~~ ~~[change]~~ ~~induced weather related~~ ~~Climate change and extreme weather events~~ ~~[and the expansion of large-scale agriculture and increasing resource grabbing]~~ ~~[Alt: loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and desertification]~~ have severe impacts on the ~~productivity,~~ value and availability of natural resources, which are ~~[directly]~~ ~~[disproportionately]~~ affecting women, ~~in particular~~ ~~[notably]~~ ~~Indigenous and rural women,~~ for example by increasing the time they need for fetching water and ~~collecting fuelwood~~ ~~,~~ ~~food and medicines.~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Climate change and extreme weather events, loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and desertification have severe impacts on the productivity, value and availability of natural resources, which are disproportionately affecting women, in particular Indigenous and rural women for example by increasing the time they need for fetching water and collecting fuelwood, food and medicines.*

70.72. When climate-related disasters result in outmigration of men, it leads to feminization of agriculture thus women are often obliged to assume additional on-farm responsibilities but have limited power to request and receive government support or financial and EAS as well as have limited access to production, inputs and land. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

71.73. ~~[Rights to water are often unequal]~~ ⁴⁷ ~~;~~ ~~[Rights to water are often unequal with FN]~~ Women's access to water is crucial for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture production and for household and domestic purposes. ~~[However, women's]~~ ~~[, in particular Indigenous Peoples and women in]~~ ~~in situations of conflicts, protracted crisis FN to CFS FFA and shocks~~ ~~[rights]~~ ~~[access]~~ to water are ~~[is]~~ often unequal]. Women represent up to half of the labour force in aquaculture, largely in processing and trading, but typically receive lower labour returns and income than men.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Women's access to water is crucial for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture production and for household and domestic purposes. Women's, in particular Indigenous Peoples' and women's in situations of conflict, protracted crises⁴⁸ and shocks, access to water is often unequal. Women represent up to half of the labour force in aquaculture, largely in processing and trading, but typically receive lower labour returns and income than men.*

72.74. Women also often have unequal access to forests and their resources. ~~Forests provide crucial and important resources of fuel, food, fiber, medicines and other raw materials in particular for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural people. Even though there are differences across the regions,~~ ~~]~~ ~~[M]en's activities in forests are often driven by commercial objectives, including~~

⁴⁷ ~~[Resolution A/RES/64/292. United Nations General Assembly, July 2010~~
~~<http://www.un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/64/292&lang=E>~~

⁴⁸ CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (2015).

~~timber [extraction] [production]. [However activities related to commercial objectives and household well-being, such as timber production [timber extraction] or collecting fuelwood, [[can] disproportionately affect women] [are unequally distributed across genders] Women's activities are 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.] [However, W~~
~~hen women are equitably involved in resource management, development and conservation [,] outcomes improve. Forests provide crucial and important resources of fuel, food, fiber, medicines and other raw materials for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and rural people].~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Women also often have unequal access to forests and their resources. Forests provide crucial and important resources of fuel, food, fiber, medicines and other raw materials in particular for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and rural people. However activities related to commercial objectives and household well-being, such as timber production or collecting fuelwood, are unequally distributed across genders. When women are equitably involved in resource management, development and conservation outcomes improve.*

73-75. _____ The differential uses of land, water, fisheries and forestry resources by men and women often lead to different specialized knowledge of resource management needs of these resources. Failure to take into account this knowledge in 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. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

74-76. _____ 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 programmes largely work with men farmers, while women's priorities are rarely considered. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

75-77. _____ 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. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

76-78. _____ ~~[Through its transformative potential [49] [a] Agroecology⁵⁰, [sustainable intensification, no-till farming, and [all] other [sustainable] innovations and technologies] [can] ~~fare, among others, ways to~~ [ALT: Agroecology and other [innovative approaches] [innovations] and technologies can] improve the sustainability and inclusiveness of agriculture, fisheries and food systems [because of] [based on] their holistic approach and emphasis on gender equality, embracing the [three pillars of sustainability] [economic, social and environmental]-dimensions [of] [in] [sustainable] food systems] [sustainable development] and contributing to the local production and availability of diverse, affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate food.] [ALT: Agricultural production methods that support the three pillars of sustainability, including by placing an emphasis on gender equality, should be championed]~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Through its transformative potential⁵¹ agroecological and other innovative approaches, e.g. sustainable intensification, no-till farming, and all other sustainable innovations*

⁴⁹ [The 10 elements of Agroecology. Guiding the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems \(FAO, 2018\).](https://www.fao.org/3/i9037en/i9037en.pdf) <https://www.fao.org/3/i9037en/i9037en.pdf>.

⁵⁰ **Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition, CFS Policy Recommendations, 2021.**

⁵¹ **The 10 Elements of Agroecology - Guiding the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems, CL 163/13 Rev. 1, FAO, 2018.**

and technologies can improve the sustainability and inclusiveness of agriculture and food systems based on their holistic approach and emphasis on gender equality, embracing the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environment) and contributing to the local production and availability of diverse, affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate food.

3.7.2. Policies and strategic approaches

77.79. Governments should:

- (i) **Implement and strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation**⁵² as appropriate to provide women's and girls' equal access to and control over land, water, fisheries and forests, including through inheritance [and divorce] for [all] women and girls [[in all their diversity]]. At the same time, it is vital to recognize and **address tensions and leverage complementarities between statutory and customary or religious laws** in sensitive ways – for example by engaging local chiefs and religious leaders as allies. Work with customary and religious leaders to identify where customary and religious laws offer protection to women's access, and ownership of property and resources and support these leaders in working to ensure that these provisions are respected and enforced.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Implement and strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation*⁵³ as appropriate to provide equal access to and control over⁵⁴ land, water, fisheries and forests, including through inheritance and divorce for all women and girls. At the same time, it is vital to recognize and **address tensions and leverage complementarities between statutory and customary or religious laws** in sensitive ways – for example by engaging local chiefs and religious leaders as allies. Work with customary and religious leaders to identify where customary and religious laws offer protection to women's access, ownership of property and resources and support these leaders in working to achieve that these provisions are respected and enforced.

- (ii) [Ensure] [Promote] **equal and secured [legitimate] tenure rights and [universal and safe] access to land, water, fisheries and forests for [women and men] [all persons, particularly women [[in all their diversities]] – including Indigenous Peoples** – independent of [women's] [their] [gender] and of the] civil and marital status [when rights are formalized] [certificates should be issued in the name of women and men]. [women and girls should be granted equal rights to] [This should be formalized [for example] through the provision of [title deeds or] land tenure certificates [ensuring that their names appear on these documents]] [ALT: It will be necessary to determine in each context the best mechanisms for achieving this, [including how far this is best achieved] through formal land administration or through customary land law and administration and through building greater coherence between the customary and formal systems] [recognizing women and girls among owners and right bearers of the land resources]. [Girls require equal rights to inheritance, including in customary and faith-based inheritance regimes] [ALT: Women and girls [[in all their diversities]], including orphan girls, have equal rights to inheritance, access to and control over land in all regimes, legal, customary or faith-based].

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<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Realizing-womens-rights-to-land-and-other-productive-resources-2nd-edition-en.pdf>

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<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Realizing-womens-rights-to-land-and-other-productive-resources-2nd-edition-en.pdf>

⁵⁴ CEDAW General recommendation No. 34 on the rights of rural women, para 64

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/INT_CEDAW_GEC_7933_E.pdf

[(ALT para 80 ii Promote equal, secured and legitimate tenure rights [and universal and safe access to land, water, fisheries and forests] for all persons, particularly women – including Indigenous [Peoples] [women] – independent of their gender and of their civil and marital status[.] [~~Women and girls should be granted equal rights~~] [[,] which [should] [can also] be formalized by the provision of title deeds or land tenure certificates [among others] [in line with national legislation]]]. It will be necessary to determine in each context the best mechanisms for achieving this, including how far this is best achieved, building greater coherence between the customary and formal systems. [Promote equal treatment of] Girls [[require equal rights to] [should be treated equally as to access to]] [to access to] inheritance, [as deemed appropriate] access to and control over land, in all regimes including in customary and faith-based inheritance regimes.] [ALT: Women and girls should be treated equally with regards to access to and control over land under all governance structures including in customary and faith-based regimes.]

[Co-chairs' proposal] *Ensure that all women and girls, including Indigenous Peoples, have equal and secured legitimate tenure rights and safe access to and control over land, water, fisheries and forests— independent of their civil and marital status. When tenure rights are formalized, women and girls should be granted equal rights than men and boys - for instance through the provision of title deeds of land tenure certificates. Women and girls should be treated equally with regards to access to and control over land under all governance structures including in customary and faith-based regimes. It will be necessary to determine in each context the best mechanisms for achieving this, including how far this is best achieved, through formal land administration or through customary land law and administration and through building greater coherence between the customary and formal systems.*

(iii) Prevent the damaging practice [on land, forest, waters and other natural resources of extractive industries, such as mining, oil and gas prospection, and] of land grabbing from the [poorest] [rural] [food] producers [or women in otherwise vulnerable situations], [who are often women], [particularly those in regions of conflicts or occupied territories,] and ensure the [provision of legal support] to enable farmers [and land owners] to [fight] [take legal action against] these practices, [as well as the introduction of governmental land distribution [and agrarian reform] strategies to promote equitable control over [non degraded] land] [and address the issue of landlessness especially among women. Enforce the rehabilitation of land impacted by extractive practices for a sustainable redistribution of land.] [ALT: ensure [promote] that the police and justice sector deal with criminal land grabbing proactively, and do not expect women to bear the responsibility for ensuring the enforcement of the law].

[(ALT para 80 iii Prevent the damaging practice [on land, forest, waters and other natural resources and] of land grabbing from food producers, and from women in [otherwise] vulnerable situations, particularly in regions [facing] [~~of~~] conflicts [~~or occupied territories~~] [protracted crises and shocks] .] [ALT: ensure [promote] that the police and justice sector deal with criminal [land grabbing] proactively, and do not expect women to bear the responsibility for ensuring the enforcement of the law]. [Ensure the provision of legal support to] [ALT: redistributive reforms should guarantee equal access of men and women to land, fisheries and forests] [E]nable farmers and landowners to take legal action against these practices, [as well as the introduction of governmental land distribution strategies to promote equitable control over land] and address the issue of landlessness especially among women.]

[Co-chairs' proposal] *Protect tenure right holders, particularly women and those women in vulnerable situations and/or in regions facing conflicts, protracted crises and shocks, against the arbitrary loss of their tenure rights, including forced evictions that are inconsistent with their existing obligations under national and international law; prevent damaging practices on land, forest, waters and other natural resources, including land grabbing, and provide women,*

including Indigenous women, access to justice to deal with infringements of legitimate tenure rights and facilitate effective and accessible means to resolve disputes over tenure rights: promote redistributive reforms through participatory processes that guarantee equal access of men and women to land, fisheries and forests.

~~(ii)~~(iv) **Support priority access for women fishers, fish processors and retailers to locally landed fish resources to sustain local [their] livelihoods and food security.** [Agreed Ad Ref.]

~~(iii)~~(v) **[Ensure] [Respect]-[of] the [legitimate] [recognition and protection of legitimate] land tenure [systems] [rights] of Indigenous Peoples in particular Indigenous women, [consistent with the existing obligations under national and international law] [by ensuring] [and promote] their greater control and decision-making powers and [the respect] [obtaining] of free, prior and informed consent, as applicable, critical for their food security, livelihoods and culture.**

[Co-Chairs Proposal] *Respect legitimate land tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples in particular Indigenous women, consistent with the existing obligations under national and international law and promote their greater control and decision-making powers and obtaining of free, prior and informed consent, as applicable, critical for their food security, livelihoods and culture.*

~~(iv)~~(vi) **Promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in the development of Emergency Preparedness and Response and Rehabilitation Programmes (EPRP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies.** [Agreed Ad Ref.]

78-80. **Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector, and development partners, should:** [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (i) Advance **knowledge on land tenure as well as user rights in fisheries** as a crucial step towards achieving gender equal governance of fisheries and attaining food security and nutrition and livelihood benefits. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (ii) Promote and support **full, equal and meaningful participation of women, including young women, Indigenous women and women with disabilities, in the management, transmission and governance** of natural resources at all levels, including of customary institutions, recognizing the importance of traditional and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (iii) **[Encourage [equitable] investments in agricultural development [that are focused] [equally] that integrate and [respond to] [address]] [on] the priorities, capabilities and constraints of women].** Promote [adapted and appropriate practices] [agroecological [and other innovative approaches] [and practices], approaches, [tools], knowledge [and technologies] for women across the [agri-food systems [and its value chains] [in particular [micro-,] small-[and medium-]scale food producers] [and entrepreneurs][, as well as tools and technologies] that respond to their needs].

[Co-Chairs' Proposal] *Encourage equal investments in agricultural development that integrate and respond to the priorities, capabilities and constraints of women. Promote agroecological and other innovative approaches, knowledge and technologies for women across the agri-food systems and its value chains in particular micro-, small- and medium-scale food producers and entrepreneurs that respond to their needs.*

- (iv) Promote and fund, especially in regions with permanent or regular lack of water, [social] **innovation [and] [.] technologies [aiming at achieving sustainable food systems]** and facilities for access to water [- such as cisterns -] for household consumption and food production, with a focus on the **rights and needs of women and girls. There should be no discrimination [on any basis] [.] [based on gender, caste, creed, [race] and ethnicity [, age and abilities]] in matters of [access] [exercising their rights to], and [access to] [and use of] [equitable distribution of [and control**

over]] water for [both] consumption [,] [and] food production, [and of] [sanitation and hygiene].

[Co-Chairs' Proposal] *Promote and fund, especially in regions with permanent or regular lack of water, **innovation and technologies and facilities for access to water** - such as cisterns -for household consumption and food production, with a focus on the rights and needs of women and girls. **There should be no discrimination based on gender, caste, creed, race and ethnicity, age and abilities, in matters of access to and use of equitable distribution of water for both consumption, food production, and of sanitation and hygiene.***

- (v) **Promote and support investments in gender-responsive climate change resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures responsive to local needs, priorities, capacities and circumstances.**

[Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (vi) Promote the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women, including Indigenous women, in all aspects of climate and environmental policy formulation and actions at all levels. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

3.8. Access to education, capacity building, training, knowledge and information services

3.8.1. Women's and girls' access to formal education

3.8.1.1. Issues and challenges

79:81. Education of all people, particularly women and girls [[in all their diversity]][, including the elderly,] ~~[Women's and girls' education]~~ is a strategic and critical development priority for food security and nutrition. Women with more years of schooling tend to be more informed about nutrition and adopt healthier dietary practices for themselves and their families. Literacy and school attendance correlate with greater understanding of nutrition, breastfeeding, better farming practices and improved ~~[crop]~~ production methods, including increased likelihood of developing and using seeds and crops appropriate for their particular ~~[ecological]~~ ~~[ecosystemic environment]~~ and cultural context. Education-, including civic education, also increases ~~[women's]~~ ~~[their]~~ and girls' ability to access information and knowledge, enhancing ~~[their]~~ ~~[the]~~ capacity to participate in the formal labour market and in decision-making, and to be informed about their rights. Inclusive quality education is essential for women's and girls' empowerment for achieving gender equality and for reducing women's poverty - and thus for improving their food security.

[Co-Chairs proposal] *Education of all people, particularly women and girls in diverse situations and conditions is a strategic and critical development priority for food security and nutrition. Women with more years of schooling tend to be more informed about nutrition and adopt healthier dietary practices for themselves and their families. Literacy and school attendance correlate with greater understanding of nutrition, breastfeeding, better farming practices and improved production methods, including increased likelihood of developing and using seeds and crops appropriate for their particular ecological environment and cultural context. Education, including civic education, also increases women's and girls' ability to access information and knowledge, enhancing their capacity to participate in the formal labour market and in decision-making, and to be informed about their rights. Inclusive quality education is essential for women's and girls' empowerment for achieving gender equality and for reducing women's poverty - and thus for improving their food security.*

80:82. Girls' education is associated with future economic and social prospects and lower **early and adolescent pregnancies** fertility rates, as well as with improved food security and nutrition. Yet, persistent inequality in education and high drop-out rates for girls continue to affect the lives of millions of women and girls worldwide. Obstacles to girls' education include gender-discriminatory stereotypes and social norms, **early child, early and forced** marriage and pregnancy, **[[S]]GBV**,

discriminatory laws and policies, poverty [living in rural areas[, conflicts, protracted crises and shocks] [,living under occupation.] or in conflict driven countries][Indigenous Peoples] [and ~~gender-blind~~ lack of gender-responsive school facilities such as a lack of safe bathrooms and menstrual hygiene management for girls. Shocks and crises, such as [T] the COVID-19 pandemic [has had] have [a] negative impacts on girls' education. [Revised paragraph by Co-chairs]

[Co-Chairs proposal] *Girls' education is associated with future economic and social prospects and lower early and adolescent pregnancies and fertility rates, as well as with improved food security and nutrition. Yet, persistent inequality in education and high drop-out rates for girls continue to affect the lives of millions of women and girls worldwide. Obstacles to girls' education include gender-discriminatory stereotypes and social norms, child, early and forced marriage and pregnancy, SGBV, discriminatory laws and policies, poverty, living in rural areas, conflicts, protracted crises and shocks, Indigenous Peoples and lack of gender-responsive school facilities such as a lack of safe bathrooms and menstrual hygiene management for girls. Shocks and crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic have negative impacts on girls' education.*

3.8.1.2. Policies and strategic approaches

~~81.83.~~ Governments should:

- (i) **Implement and/or strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation,** ~~as appropriate, ~~promoting~~ ~~ensuring~~ providing~~ gender ~~[equitable]~~ equal access to culturally diverse and relevant inclusive quality education for all, ~~with cultural relevance.~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Implement and/or strengthen existing legislation or introduce new legislation, as appropriate, providing gender equal access to culturally diverse and relevant inclusive quality education for all.*

- (ii) **Develop and implement counter measures to child, early and forced marriage.** **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (iii) **Foster gender transformative and gender responsive curricula and education systems,** resources and processes to promote gender equality, eliminate discriminatory gender norms and deliver more equal education results for girls and boys. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- ~~(ii)(iv)~~ **Eliminate barriers and prioritize efforts** ~~[to address especially [gender] [binary] [negative social] norms and [gender] stereotypes]~~ to ensure ~~[to encourage]~~ that girls enroll in and complete primary [school] and secondary school education and to support their entry to tertiary education, including through social protection measures such as 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 [school feeding to encourage the retention of girls], as well as promote intercultural education, including teaching in indigenous languages ~~[while supporting nutrition for the poorest families].~~

[Co-Chairs Proposal] *Eliminate barriers and prioritize efforts to address negative social norms and gender stereotypes to ensure that girls enroll in and complete primary and secondary school education and to support their entry to tertiary education, including through social protection measures such as 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, as well as promoting intercultural education, including teaching in indigenous languages.*

~~(iii)~~(v) **Seek greater school attendance, promote literacy programmes for women**, girls, men and boys, and specifically integrate literacy classes into agriculture and nutrition programmes, including reading and understanding food and nutrition labels, in their curricula. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

~~82-84.~~ Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (i) **Address social norms** that perpetuate gender inequality by challenging ~~and~~ gender stereotypes [and discrimination] in education, capacity building, training, knowledge access and generation, and information. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (ii) ~~Ensure potential the promotion of~~ **Promote practical life, and leadership and entrepreneurial skills training** for girls and ~~young~~ women including through North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Promote practical life, leadership and entrepreneurial skills training for girls and women including through North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation.*

3.8.2. Women's and girls' access to extension and advisory services

3.8.2.1. Issues and challenges

~~85.~~ Capacity building through gender-responsive agricultural extension services and other forms of technical and vocational education and training is vital for improving women's knowledge, skills, leadership and production, and strengthening their agency, particularly for micro-, small-scale and medium-scale food producers and other value chain participants. Yet many women have less access to rural EAS than men often because of discriminatory gender norms that prevent women from being recognized as legitimate clients of EAS. The services they are able to access are often not well adapted to their needs and realities⁵⁵. In addition, there is a limited pool of available women extension service providers, agricultural technicians, researchers, planners and policy makers. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

~~83-86.~~ Women also often have limited access to market information, affecting their ability to realize their potential as producers, entrepreneurs, processors and traders. In addition, capacity building, training, knowledge and access to information on healthy diets are crucial tools for all, particularly women and girls in rural areas and Indigenous Peoples for gaining knowledge to improve food security and nutrition and prevent especially non-communicable diseases. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

3.8.2.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

~~84-87.~~ Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (i) ~~Promote extension and advisory services should be~~ **designed to provide nutrition nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific knowledge, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children.**

[Co-Chairs proposal] *Promote EAS designed to provide knowledge and technical support to improve nutrition outcomes with particular attention to the special needs of women and*

⁵⁵ The Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool, FAO, 2018.

children.

- (ii) **Promote systemic changes in the design and delivery of extension and advisory services (EAS)** ensuring they are [informed by] gender transformative [public policies] [approaches]. For example, EAS policies and programs should include concrete gender equality objectives and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation frameworks informed by women producers [and] [.] gender-responsive budget, when applicable, encourage investments in digital agricultural extension services and the infrastructure to support this, including internet access. Women producers' [local,] traditional [and Indigenous Peoples'] knowledge [with free, prior and informed consent [as applicable]-, sciences and technologies should be recognized and respected as part of these processes as well as the farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange [.] [with free, prior and informed consent [ALT: with free, prior and informed consent, as applicable of Indigenous women]. Service providers should be-designed and deliver services and technologies taking into account women's time, mobility and educational constraints as well as women's specific needs and priorities.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Promote systemic changes in the design and delivery of EAS ensuring they are gender transformative. For example, EAS policies and programs should include concrete gender equality objectives and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation frameworks informed by women producers and gender-responsive budget, when applicable, encourage investments in digital agricultural extension services and the infrastructure to support this, including internet access. Women producers' local and traditional knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge with free, prior and informed consent as applicable, sciences and technologies should be recognized and respected as part of these processes as well as the farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange. Service providers should design and deliver services and technologies taking into account women's time, mobility and educational constraints as well as women's specific needs and priorities.*

- (iii) Reform [and resource], as appropriate, [and resource research], [inclusive research and] extension and advisory services to ensure that they are responsive and accountable to the needs and interests of [all] women [and girls] [[in all their diversities]], including through the recruitment and training of female extension and advisory agents. This should also involve the scale out of innovative extension models that specifically address the needs of [all] women [and girls] [[in all their diversities]] [ALT: considering the diverse needs, preferences, elections, and cultures, among other elements] – such as Farmer Field Schools.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Reform and resource, as appropriate, inclusive research and EAS to ensure that they are responsive and accountable to the needs and interests of all women and girls, including through the recruitment and training of female extension and advisory agents. This should also involve the scale out of innovative extension models such as Farmer Field Schools that specifically address the needs of all women and girls.*

- (iv) **Support EAS organizations to develop gender equal organizational cultures**, including putting into place mechanisms to recruit and retain women advisors and address specific barriers they face in adequately carrying out their work and [promoting] [the participation] [their participation] [and] [access] [of women] in [to] decision-making positions.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Support EAS organizations to develop gender equal organizational cultures, including putting into place mechanisms to recruit and retain women advisors and address specific barriers they face in adequately carrying out their work and promoting their participation and access to decision-making positions.*

3.8.3. Women's and girls' access to appropriate ICTs-based, digital and innovative technologies

3.8.3.1. Issues and challenges

85:88. _____ ICTs and digital technologies and solutions can often benefit women and girls in many ways. They can gain access to technical and vocational education and training, knowledge and capacity building opportunities, credit and new economic and employment opportunities, information on health care, nutrition and agriculture, including for instance pricing of products as well as early warning messages related to weather conditions through online information resources and networking opportunities. ICTs and targeted digital content as well as digital literacy and digital market access can help women 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. However, the knowledge gained through use of ICTs cannot replace EAS. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

86:89. _____ Access to ICTs varies significantly across regions and between [women and men] [ALT: women and girls, men and boys]. Women and girls located in rural or remote areas in particular face significant barriers in access and use of digital technologies, due to unaffordability, low digital literacy, social norms, lack of electricity and connectivity. The gender gap in access to ICTs - and structural factors that cause it - needs to be urgently addressed if the benefits of ICTs to GEWGE are to be realized. It is vital to ensure that new technologies do not result in gender-based discrimination [or] [,] worsen existing inequality [or increase sexual and gender-based violence].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Access to ICTs varies significantly across regions and between women and girls, men and boys. Women and girls located in rural or remote areas in particular face significant barriers in access and use of digital technologies, due to unaffordability, low digital literacy, social norms, lack of electricity and connectivity. The gender gap in access to ICTs - and structural factors that cause it - need to be urgently addressed if the benefits of ICTs to GEWGE are to be realized. It is vital to ensure that new technologies do not result in gender-based discrimination, worsen existing inequality or increase GBV.*

3.8.3.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

87:90. _____ Governments, with the support of all other] relevant stakeholders, including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector, and development partners, should: [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (i) **Increase girls' and women's access to affordable, accessible, context-specific, safe and secure digital connectivity, [including [with cultural [relevance]]] [including context specificity] [ALT: including the significance of cultural identities],** reaching out to rural and remote areas, with the aim of closing the digital gender gap.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Increase girls' and women's access to affordable, accessible, context-specific, safe and secure digital connectivity, reaching out to rural and remote areas, with the aim of closing the digital gender gap.*

- (ii) **Promote access to and implement programs for digital literacy for women and girls in education and financial services, and women's and young women's career orientation and employment,** and address the gender norms and negative stereotypes as well as structural and infrastructural barriers that undermine women's and girls' access to digital technologies. [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (iii) **Analyze how women in agriculture including entrepreneurs prefer to access and gain new**

knowledge (including through ICTs) to increase-efforts to reach the intended target group and respond to their priorities and realities. **[Agreed ad ref.]**

- (iv) **Design agri-tech and other digital platforms for women entrepreneurs** and tools with **gender** equal participation ~~[of men and women as co-designers]~~ **in its co-designing** to address and recognize women's and girls' ~~[[- in all their diversities -]]~~ needs, preferences, opportunities and constraints. **Foster innovation and encourage -investments and funding for this.**

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Design agri-tech and other digital platforms for women entrepreneurs and tools with gender equal participation in its co-designing to address and recognize women's and girls' - in their intersecting traits, characteristics, and social identities - needs, preferences, opportunities and constraints. Foster innovation and encourage investments and funding for this.*

3.9. Social protection and food and nutrition assistance

3.9.1. Issues and Challenges

88-91. ~~[The rights to social security and an [minimum] -adequate- standard of living are enshrined in both [universal] [relevant [universally] [internationally] agreed] [and [relevant] regional] [international 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 [and healthy diets through sustainable food systems] [food and nutrition security] for everyone.~~

[Co-Chairs' Proposal]: *The rights to social security and an adequate standard of living are enshrined in relevant international 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 nutrition and healthy diets for everyone.*

89-92. ~~[Gender responsive] Gender transformative~~ social protection policies and programmes can address risks and ~~[[multiple and intersecting forms]]~~ **[all forms]** of discrimination faced by women ~~[and [.]]~~ girls ~~[and other persons historically subjected to discrimination based on their [[gender identity and/or sexual orientation]]]~~ over their life course and support them with measures to prevent poverty, overcome social exclusion and manage risks in relation to different types of shocks and constraints throughout their life course. They include cash or food transfers in times of crisis, **public distribution systems**, school ~~[feeding]-meals~~, 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] [, as per the new European Consensus on Development].~~ Social protection instruments can also include pensions, **agriculture and** unemployment insurance, and labour market and livelihood enhancement interventions ~~[and insurance coverage of crops, animals, facilities and other productive assets].~~ **OK** ~~except text in []]~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Gender transformative social protection policies and programmes can address risks and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by all women and girls over their life course and support them with measures to prevent poverty, overcome social exclusion and manage risks in relation to different types of shocks and constraints throughout their life course. They include cash or food transfers in times of crisis, public distribution systems, school meals, 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, agriculture and unemployment insurance, and labour market and livelihood enhancement interventions.*

90-93. Social protection can also be a transformative lever that can be used to challenge and

transform gender relations. ~~[Nutrition-sensitive]~~ ~~[S]~~ social protection ~~[It]~~ can have direct positive impacts on food security and nutrition by ~~[giving]~~ helping people's access to ~~[more nutritious food and healthier]~~ adequate, safe, sufficient, and nutritious food and healthy diets for women ~~[[in all their diversities]]~~ and their families, particularly in times of crisis. In combination with access to nutrition knowledge, social protection programmes can have a long-lasting positive impact on food security and nutrition and thus contributes to preventing ~~{all forms of malnutrition}~~ ~~{multiple and intersecting forms of malnutrition}~~ as well as non communicable diseases.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Social protection can also be a transformative lever that can be used to challenge and transform gender relations. It can have direct positive impacts on food security and nutrition by helping people's access to adequate, safe, sufficient, and nutritious food and healthy diets for all women and their families, particularly in times of crisis. In combination with access to nutrition knowledge, social protection programmes can have a long-lasting positive impact on food security and nutrition and thus contributes to preventing-all forms of malnutrition as well as non-communicable diseases.*

91.94. The first 1,000 days of life are critical for children's nutrition. Therefore, ~~[interventions]~~ public policies [and [nutrition] [gender] [sensitive] and specific nutrition [interventions] [programs]] [and programs] that support a healthy pregnancy, safe childbirth, provision of ~~{maternal}~~ ~~{parental}~~ leave, exclusive breastfeeding for six months [and continue [complementary] breastfeeding [until the age of two years] [until the age of six months], as well as] and diversified [healthy and] nutritious complementary feeding are crucial.

[Co-Chairs proposal] *The first 1,000 days of life are critical for children's nutrition. Therefore, public policies and gender sensitive and specific nutrition programmes that support a healthy pregnancy, safe childbirth, provision of parental leave, exclusive breastfeeding for six months and continued complementary breastfeeding, and diversified healthy and nutritious complementary feeding are crucial.*

92.95. The provision of school meals, one of the most common social protection programmes, incentivizes parents and caregivers to send children, especially girls, to school. Furthermore, nutritious and healthy school meals can improve students' physical growth, and cognitive development, increase concentration and academic achievement, and reduce absenteeism, when delivered with nutrition education, they can lead to a lifetime of healthy diets choices. When school food is sourced from local smallholder farmers/food producers it can foster increases in local production. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

93.96. Universal social protection 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. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

3.9.2. Policies and Strategic Approaches

94.97. Governments should:

- (i) **Ensure access to adequate [nutrition-sensitive] social protection [through a] [guaranteed by 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.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Ensure equal access to adequate social protection 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 the specific*

dietary and nutritional needs.

- (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, disaggregated and up-to-date data. [Agreed Ad Ref]
- (iii) Provide **adequate and sustained financial investments and allocations** to support long-term and universal social protection programmes. [Agreed ad ref.]

95.98. _____ Governments, with the support of all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners, should: [Agreed Ad Ref.]

- (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. [Agreed Ad Ref.]
- (ii) **Enhance women’s control of food acquisition, provision and distribution and nutrition assistance** by ensuring that women are able to be the household food entitlement holders, on an equal basis. [Agreed ad ref.]

3.10. Gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment across food security and nutrition in conflicts, humanitarian crises and emergencies [Agreed Ad Ref.]

3.10.1. Issues and challenges

Climate change and natural disaster impacts for women and girls

96.99. _____ Weather-related events linked to climate change are increasingly among the drivers of global hunger and food insecurity, which have been rising recently. Women [, including Indigenous women] and girls ~~[and Indigenous women]~~ [in all their diversities] are ~~[often]~~ [distinctly and] [disproportionately] [uniquely] affected by climate change, [earthquakes,] climate-related shocks, like drought and floods, [ocean] [sea] level rise[ing], [rising food prices] ~~[and]~~ loss of biodiversity ~~[and]~~ land degradation, desertification, and production damage and loss. ~~[because they]~~ Climate change and extreme weather events further exacerbate existing gender inequalities. Women and girls [, particularly Indigenous women] have less ownership and control over assets [, lower access to EAS and weather information] and because gender roles ~~[in many cultures]~~ [often] leave them with more [of the burden of caring for family members] [unpaid care work] while simultaneously [threatening their right] [their participation in sustainable] [to] development and] reducing their own adaptive capacity. Women producers are often least able to withstand these impacts due to lack of [access to technology and lack of financial inclusion] [and other resources including limited ability] [inclusion that limits their ability] to access financing for climate-related disaster risk management and recovery, including agricultural insurance. [Furthermore,] [T][t]his results in increasing levels of chronic hunger and poor dietary diversity.

[Co-Chairs’ proposal] *Weather-related events linked to climate change are increasingly among the drivers of global hunger and food insecurity, which have been rising recently. Women, including Indigenous women and girls in their intersecting traits, characteristics, and social identities, are distinctly and disproportionately affected by climate change, earthquakes, climate-related shocks, like droughts and floods, sea level rise, loss of biodiversity, land degradation, desertification, and production damage and loss. Climate change and extreme weather events further exacerbate existing gender inequalities. Women and girls, particularly Indigenous women, have less ownership and control over assets, lower access to EAS and weather information. Gender roles often leave them with more unpaid care work while simultaneously threatening their participation in sustainable*

development and reducing their own adaptive capacity. Women producers are often least able to withstand these impacts due to lack of access to technology and financial and other resources including limited ability to access financing for climate-related disaster risk management and recovery, including agricultural insurance. Furthermore, this results in increasing levels of chronic hunger and poor dietary diversity.

97-100. Climate change ~~and extreme weather events and variabilities are~~ ~~is~~ magnifying and exacerbating fault-lines of gender inequality ~~[and intersecting forms of]~~ ~~[discrimination]~~ ~~oppression]~~ ~~[ALT: and intersecting forms of oppression which hamper]~~ ~~[sustainable development]~~ ~~the right to development]~~ on a global scale, while at the same time gender inequality is deepening the impacts of climate change, particularly for ~~Indigenous Peoples and and~~ ~~[.]~~ local communities and the most disadvantaged, with serious implications ~~[for food security and nutrition]~~ ~~[on food systems]~~ ~~[ALT: for food security and nutrition, as well as on agri food systems]~~ ~~[often resulting in the increase of the triple burden of malnutrition].~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Climate change and extreme weather events are magnifying and exacerbating fault-lines of gender inequality which hamper right to development on a global scale, while at the same time gender inequality is deepening the impacts of climate change, particularly for Indigenous Peoples, local communities and the most disadvantaged, with serious implications for food security and nutrition often resulting in the increase of the triple burden of malnutrition.*

98-101. Women and girls play a key role in climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction in many communities – for example through the management of early warning systems. Many women farmers and fisherwomen have gained vital knowledge of what works in the face of climate change that they are applying to their production techniques, yet too often they are not consulted or included in decision-making processes. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

Impacts of zoonotic diseases on women and girls

99-102. The COVID-19 pandemic ~~and other zoonotic diseases~~ ~~has~~ ~~have~~ shone a spotlight on the full extent of gender inequality and women's ~~and~~, girls' ~~[and LGBTQI people's]~~ exposure to ~~all forms of violence, including~~ ~~[S]~~GBV. The pandemic and related containment measures have exacerbated pre-existing drivers of fragility, widened inequality and exposed structural vulnerabilities of local and global food systems, hitting the most economically vulnerable households particularly hard, with women ~~and~~, girls ~~[and other historically discriminated genders]~~ often the most affected.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *The COVID-19 pandemic and other zoonotic diseases have shone a spotlight on the full extent of gender inequality and women's and girls' exposure to SGBV. The pandemic and related containment measures have exacerbated pre-existing drivers of fragility, widened inequality 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.*

100-103. While important to limiting the spread of COVID-19, mobility restrictions and other public health measures, including lock downs, have left many women and girls in already difficult situations unable to escape from abusive situations in the home, and also with reduced support networks and financial capacity. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

101-104. ~~[Conflicts]~~- ~~Conflicts, protracted crises and shocks~~ ~~are a main~~ cause ~~of~~ hunger and food insecurity globally disrupting supplies of nutritious ~~and healthy~~ food, economic activity, and food production ~~[, leading to rising food prices]~~ and creating additional challenges for women to feed their families. ~~[At the same time, there is a circular relationship between conflict [-] [food instability]~~ ~~[crises] and food insecurity that can [motivate] [drive instability] [unrest] [conflicts, protracted crises and shocks] [rebellions, riots and civil war]. Children born in fragile or conflict-affected states are twice as likely to be malnourished.]~~ ~~Conflicts are also a major contributor to displacement which~~

negatively impacts access to nutritious [and healthy] food and livelihoods and can leave to long term food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly for women and girls [, including Indigenous women].

Conflicts also leave women and girls at a heightened risk of [[S]]GBV.

[Co-Chairs proposal] *Conflicts, protracted crises and shocks cause hunger and food insecurity globally disrupting supplies of nutritious and healthy food, economic activity, and food production leading to rising food prices and creating additional challenges for women to feed their families. At the same time, there is a circular relationship between conflicts, food crises and food insecurity that can drive conflicts, protracted crises and shocks. Children born in fragile or conflict-affected states are twice as likely to be malnourished. Conflicts are also a major contributor to displacement which negatively impacts access to nutritious and healthy food and livelihoods and can leave to long term food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly for women and girls, including Indigenous women. Conflicts also leave women and girls at a heightened risk of SGBV.*

~~102.~~105. Gender based discrimination in access to and control over natural resources, productive assets such as land, property and financing often results in women having fewer resources to cushion against the loss of productive capacity caused by conflict. In addition, women are often less able to protect land and property from forcible seizure during conflict and they may have difficulty establishing and defending property claims in post-conflict environments. As a result, their ability to meet both their own nutritional needs and those of their families is severely compromised and may lead to negative coping strategies. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

3.10.2. Policies and strategic approaches

~~103.~~106. Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, private sector and development partners should: **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

- (i) ~~**[Strengthen resilience and adaptation] measures**~~ **Strengthen mitigation, adaptation and resilience** in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, particularly for women in agriculture [fishers] farmers, pastoralists and women [including] from Indigenous Peoples and local communities [ALT: fishers, farmers, pastoralists and women from Indigenous Peoples and communities] [engaged in fisheries], with more public support and investment for [in] [agroecology] [into] [agroecology and] ALT: agroecological [, climate resilient agriculture,] and other innovative approaches [+ footnote para 56 (ii) of FAO Strategy for climate change “innovative approaches including among others, sustainable intensification, no-till farming, organic agriculture, and other innovations and technologies to promote sustainable agri-food systems” + Footnote on CFS AEOIA (text tbd)] [ALT: and climate resilient agriculture,] solutions [such as public policies to overcome/tackle food loss and waste] [such as [grain banks] systems to exchange seed and other forms of food preservation, as well as [affordable, local sources of clean water] [ensuring] [proposal for splitting the para in two from here] promoting access to micro-[and agriculture] insurance, microfinance [and] saving [services] and [agriculture] insurance, climate finance [in line with multilaterally-agreed instruments], early warning systems, [and affordable, local sources of clean water].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Strengthen mitigation, adaptation and resilience in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, particularly for women in agriculture, including from Indigenous Peoples and local communities with more public support*

and investment in agroecological⁵⁶ and other innovative approaches⁵⁷, as well as affordable, local sources of clean water.

- (ii) **Provide direct funding and support** to local civil society and community-led organizations, including women's and women's rights organizations that are leading mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change, conflict-induced risks, the COVID-19 and future pandemics. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (iii) **Consult women and girls in rural and urban areas about their needs in the face of crises.** Their local knowledge gained from adapting to crises should be respected and taken into account. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (iv) **Support the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in the discussions and decisions [over] [on] climate change mitigation and adaptation.** This includes discussions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its gender action plan, [[and other relevant [key [global] [platforms]] [ALT: international processes]] related to agriculture and in [similar] [the development of] climate-related policies [y] [dialogues] in their countries and communities. [-[+ FOOTNOTE: Other relevant [key] global platforms [connected to the UNFCCC 5-year gender development of LIMA work Programme on gender][CSW 66, para. 12][processes are] for ex. the InsuResilience Global Partnership for climate and disaster risk finance and [insurance] [damages and losses] solutions in alignment with the InsuResilience Declaration on Gender."]]
[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Support the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in the discussions and decisions on climate change mitigation and adaptation. This includes discussions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC and its gender action plan⁵⁸, and other relevant international processes related to agriculture and in the development of climate-related policies and dialogues in their countries and communities.*
- (v) **Address the gender dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic and possible future zoonotic diseases, as well as other natural disasters** and climate change and extreme weather events in conflict or humanitarian crisis settings, and the impacts on women's economic needs, including forcibly displaced women and girls and women from Indigenous communities. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**
- (vi) **[Support environmentally sustainable, locally-owned, small-scale [agricultural production] [producers] to [enhance] [avoid over-reliance on external value chains and prices, which often undermine] women farmers' market power [participation in value chains and management] [and have a direct impact on] [of] [women managing] food provision in the household.] [ALT: Support the development of women leading micro-, small- and medium agri-food production systems and strengthen their participation in local, regional, and global value chains, as appropriate, to boost inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection, and eradication of poverty and hunger.] [ALT: Support**

⁵⁶ Agroecology is an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems. It seeks to optimize the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment while taking into consideration the social aspects that need to be addressed for a sustainable and fair food system, The 10 Elements of Agroecology - Guiding the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems, CL 163/13 Rev. 1, FAO, 2018.

⁵⁷ Innovative approaches include among others, sustainable intensification, no-till farming, organic agriculture, and other innovations and technologies to promote sustainable agri-food systems, CL 170/4 Rev1, Para. 56.

⁵⁸ Other relevant global platforms connected to the UNFCCC 5-year gender development of LIMA work Programme on gender; CSW66; InsuResilience Global Partnership for climate and disaster risk finance and insurance.

[environmentally] sustainable ~~and resilient~~ locally owned food systems and territorial markets [and regional food systems to improve women farmers' market power and complement the important role of [external] international] [value chains] in enhancing household food security and nutrition~~security.~~

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Support sustainable and resilient local and regional food systems to improve women farmers' market power and complement the important role of international value chains in enhancing household food security and nutrition.*

- (vii) **Adopt and implement social protection measures, including cash and food transfers that are available and easily accessible for those most affected by humanitarian crises, especially women and girls.** **[Agreed Ad Ref]**

- (viii) **Support women** ~~women's leadership~~ **and build [their] [the] capacity [of women leaders], including through [and] [local] women's organizations [importance of women in building peace] to engage directly [as] [peacebuilders] [complementary to humanitarian response efforts] [and] [peacekeepers] [as a critical component of] [in] humanitarian response efforts. ~~[and as [peacebuilders] [peacekeepers] in conflicts.] [and enabler to uphold the right for development].~~**

[Co-Chairs' proposal] Erase the paragraph 106 (viii).

- (ix) **[Ensure] [Promote] that food security programs include gender transformative as well as peacebuilding interventions in order to also address the root causes of gender inequalities in the context of crises. Provide safe spaces for women [and] [,] girls [and LGBTQI persons and] in every humanitarian response. [Ensure that there is no] [Promote measures that prevent] sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in the needs assessments, targeting or delivery of assistance. [This means] [Where food distributions are still given in-kind, reduce] [GBV] risk mitigation and response and [reducing] [other] security risks [at] [related to] -food [logistic and] distribution and including women and girls [in all their diversities] in the process of selecting the location of the distribution points.**

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Promote that food security programs include gender transformative as well as peacebuilding interventions in order to also address the root causes of gender inequalities in the context of crises. Provide safe spaces for all women and girls in their intersecting traits, characteristics, and social identities in every humanitarian response. Promote measures that prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in the needs assessments, targeting or delivery of assistance. This means GBV risk mitigation and response and reducing other security risks related to food logistic and distribution and including all women and girls in the process of selecting the location of the distribution points.*

- (x) ~~[Ensure] [Promote] [that]~~ **Ensure that the humanitarian crisis response planning, frameworks and programming** are informed by gender analysis and needs assessments. [Promote availability of sufficient resources] [and that sufficient resources are made available] after the acute phase of the crises [, strengthening ability of -[ensuring that] women and girls [including Indigenous women] [have sufficient resources] to rebuild.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *Ensure that the humanitarian crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are informed by gender analysis and needs assessments. Promote availability of sufficient resources after the acute phase of the crises, strengthening ability of women and girls including Indigenous women to rebuild.*

PART 4 - PROMOTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE GUIDELINES

~~107.~~ 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 RBAs headquarters and decentralized networks⁵⁹. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

~~104.~~~~108.~~ [The Guidelines acknowledges that the Human Rights Council is the appropriate UN body entrusted with responsibility to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. The promotion, implementation and application of these Guidelines will be exercised consistently within the mandate of CFS.]

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *The Guidelines acknowledges that the Human Rights Council is the appropriate UN body entrusted with responsibility to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. The promotion, implementation and application of these Guidelines will be exercised consistently within the mandate of CFS.*

4.1. Implementation of the guidelines

~~105.~~~~109.~~ 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].

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *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.*

~~106.~~~~110.~~ 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 [prevention of, and protection against] [and management] of potential conflicts of interest; and supporting women's meaningful participation, agency and leadership in policy processes including representatives of women's organizations, Indigenous women [.] [and the most] [[vulnerable] groups] [and individuals in situations of vulnerability]]. [ALT: and all people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, Indigenous Peoples,

⁵⁹ CFS 2018/45/3, para. 28.

children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations.⁶⁰

[Co-Chairs's proposal] 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 meaningful participation, agency and leadership in policy processes including representatives of women's organizations and all people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity and those in vulnerable situations⁶¹.

4.2. Building and strengthening capacity for implementation

~~107.~~111. Governments are strongly encouraged to mobilize adequate financial, technical and human resources, and to put in place gender-responsive budgeting mechanisms, 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. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

~~108.~~112. Technical agencies of the UN, including the RBAs (in collaboration with UN agencies, Funds and Programmes, including UN Women, UN High Commissioner of Human Rights, UNFPA, UN Nutrition, 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, upon request. **[Agreed Ad Ref.]**

4.3. Monitoring the use and application of the guidelines

~~109.~~113. [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, once endorsed, **[and upon members' request]** and their relevance, effectiveness and impact on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, **[using a selected set of indicators]** in accordance with CFS agreed decisions⁶², using a selected set of indicators.] **[CFS will develop a sex-disaggregated database and monitoring and evaluation system that is accessible to all participating Members, which can serve as a system of gathering status and progress reports of the voluntary implementation. Participating members are encouraged to harmonize the collection of sex-disaggregated data of their respective implementing agencies in their gender and development database.] [ALT: CFS is encouraged to include the VGs on GEWGE in its ongoing work and its existing funding resources on monitoring, as defined in the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)]**

[Co-Chairs proposal] 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, once endorsed, and upon members' request and their relevance, effectiveness and impact on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment,

⁶⁰ See Part 3 for more detailed policy recommendations.

⁶¹ See Part 3 for more detailed policy recommendations.

⁶² [CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, Section 5.5.](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2021/GSF/NF445_CFS_GSF_2021_Clean_en.pdf)
https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2021/GSF/NF445_CFS_GSF_2021_Clean_en.pdf

using a selected set of indicators in accordance with CFS agreed decisions⁶³. CFS is encouraged to include the VGs on GEWGE in its ongoing work and its existing funding resources on monitoring, as defined in the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

~~110.114.~~ 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] *[ALT: respect human rights]*; (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.

[Co-Chairs proposal] *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.*

~~111.115.~~ 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 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 *[in all their diversities]* – as well as the development of user-friendly 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.

[Co-Chairs' proposal] *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 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, in all their diversities – as well as the development of user-friendly 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.*

⁶³ CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition, Section 5.5.
https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2021/GSF/NF445_CFS_GSF_2021_Clean_en.pdf