

Policy recommendations

CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

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with a core focus on:



Contributes to SDGs 4, 5, 8, 12, 13 & 17

Fifty-second Session

"50 Years of CFS: Acting Together for a world free from hunger and malnutrition"

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RATIONALE

(i) Rising inequalities within and among countries are recognized as major challenges to sustainable development¹ and the realization of human rights.

(ii) It is evident that inequalities across food systems and related systems affect food security and nutritional outcomes. Concentration of power in food production, food trade, food transformation and distribution, as well as unequal distribution of agricultural assets and access to natural resources, tenure rights

and finance, can perpetuate and deepen inequalities among different actors in agriculture and food systems.

(iii) Inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN) reduce people's life chances and quality of life, decrease productivity, perpetuate poverty, hinder economic growth, contribute to violence against women, and tend to systematically disadvantage and exclude certain groups: such as women, smallholders², family farmers, peasants, landless, farmworkers, homeless, informal workers, migrants, internally displaced people, refugees, Indigenous

Peoples, local communities, racial and ethnic minority groups, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses, older people, youth, boys and girls. Education, economic and social status, or location can further contribute to inequalities in FSN. Often, multiple and compounding dimensions of inequalities amplify exclusion and discrimination.

(iv) This vicious cycle of inequality continues as food insecurity and malnutrition further deepen inequalities, hinder the fulfilment of other rights, such as the right to the enjoyment of the highest

■ 1 **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, A/RES/70/1, Para 14.

■ 2 For the purpose of these policy recommendations, references to smallholders include small scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, community closely dependent on forests, Indigenous Peoples and agricultural workers.



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attainable standard of physical and mental health as well as the right to education, and further reduce opportunities for the poorest, the most vulnerable, those most at risk of being left behind, amplifying marginalization, and undermines efforts to leave no one behind.³ Factors such as: natural disasters, shocks, pandemics, climate change, conflicts, crises⁴, occupation, as well as the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare in various parts of the world add another layer of complexity and exert additional pressure to those facing inequalities.

(v) Inequalities within and across countries, as well as among the poorest and most vulnerable, can slow growth and lead to political instability, forced displacement and migration, with related adverse consequences on food security and nutrition and on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in low, middle and high-income countries, as well as in contexts of humanitarian emergencies, conflict, including armed conflict, and natural disasters.

(vi) Food insecurity is more prevalent among women and girls than men in every region of the world and it contributes

to the exacerbation of gender inequality. Protecting, promoting and fulfilling women's and girls' rights, while also addressing gender inequality is essential to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

(vii) In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for "a just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met" and in order to achieve the CFS vision, the following CFS policy recommendations are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that provides guidance on developing and strengthening policies that explicitly focus on reducing inequalities and addressing their immediate and systemic drivers to achieve food security and nutrition for all, while transforming agriculture and food systems, leaving no one behind.

(viii) In working towards this goal, the importance of grounding actions that address the drivers of FSN inequalities in a non-discriminatory, transparent, ethical and inclusive approach, consistent with human rights, must be recognized, as well as the need to take into account

national, sub-national and local contexts.

(ix) These policy recommendations are primarily addressed to Governments (relevant ministries, national, regional and local authorities and institutions), as well as to other relevant stakeholders, such as: international organizations, international financial institutions, universities and academic institutions, private sector (including micro, small and medium as well as larger-sized-entities), philanthropic entities, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. While all stakeholders share the responsibility to work and collaborate to reduce inequalities in agriculture and food systems, their different roles, rights and distinct responsibilities should be recognized.

(x) These policy recommendations are voluntary and non-binding and are not intended to give rise to any rights or obligation under either domestic or international law. Nothing in these policy recommendations should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations or commitments to which States may be subject under international law, including

■ 3 **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, A/RES/70/1, particularly Paras 3,4 and 8
■ 4 **CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises**.



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the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and other international human rights instruments⁵. The policy recommendations are intended to be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions, while prioritizing those most affected by hunger and malnutrition. 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. They build upon and complement relevant existing CFS policy instruments and are informed by the CFS High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) report on “Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition”.

A TACKLE INEQUALITIES WITHIN FOOD SYSTEMS

Access to natural resources⁶ and access to markets

Governments should:

1. Recognize, promote, respect and safeguard legitimate and equitable tenure rights, including the protection of collective tenure rights, consistent with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks, while also implementing redistributive reforms, as appropriate; *(tenure rights)*

2. Recognize and respect women’s land tenure rights, access to and control over land and resources – and property rights, ownership, use and transfer including through inheritance and those tenure rights resulting from change

of marital status, divorce-independent of their civil and marital status, in accordance with national legal frameworks and priorities;^{7,8} *(women’s tenure rights)*

3. Design, strengthen, and implement policies, programmes and legislation that promote, respect, protect and improve equitable and sustainable access to land, fisheries, forests, water and other food production resources for all, focusing in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, within the national context, while monitoring and preventing concentration of ownership and reducing marginalization; *(access to resources)*

4. Develop and strengthen policies, laws and regulations that foster equitable access and enable a safe environment for people who experience barriers in accessing international, regional, national and local markets for inputs, goods and services, including digital and financial services, while also monitoring and mitigating concentration of resources; *(access to markets)*

■ 5 Including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), 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.

■ 6 The CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) can be used as an overarching reference framework for this subsection.

■ 7 **UN Women and OHCHR, Realizing Women’s Rights to Land and Other Productive Resources (Second edition, 2020).**

■ 8 For the purpose of these policy recommendations, references to smallholders include those that are small scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, community closely dependent on forests, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and agricultural workers.



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5. Foster inclusive public procurement programs, food-based safety nets and school feeding programmes which promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems and the equitable and inclusive sourcing of food, prioritizing climate resilient, sustainable, including from production through agroecological and other innovative approaches, and locally produced foods, while implementing policies that prioritize peasants, smallholders, family farmers⁹, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities; (*public procurement*)

6. Take steps with a view to the avoidance of, and refrain from, any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the populations of the affected countries and that hinders their progressive realization of the right to adequate food. (*unilateral measures*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

7. Increase the capacity of peasants, smallholders, family farmers – especially women,

youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities – to access international, regional, national and local markets, by strengthening cooperatives, farmers collectives, associations, unions, and networks, and other organizations, while also promoting enterprise and entrepreneurship, which can expand their bargaining power and allow meaningful participation in agriculture and food systems value chains, including in territorial markets. (*inclusive market participation*)

Institutions, cooperation and partnerships

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

8. Facilitate the participation and representation of people facing inequalities, especially the poorest and most vulnerable directly or through their formal and informal organizations and build inclusive, accessible, transparent and accountable institutions, mechanisms and partnerships to foster their capacity to make their own decisions, collective action and meaningful participation in relevant negotiations and decision-making processes, in accordance with national contexts, including by

empowering individuals, civil society organizations, communities and other stakeholders to actively participate in shaping policies related to agriculture and food systems; (*participation and representation*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

9. Promote, strengthen and implement local, national, regional and international FSN strategies, policies and programmes for supporting, financing, and enhancing the social and solidarity economy⁹, recognizing its role in providing decent work opportunities for all, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable, as well its role in reducing inequalities and ending poverty; (*social and solidarity economy*)

10. Promote, support and finance North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation to help achieve an adequate standard of living, including the right to adequate food, while also fostering the productivity of the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as their access to finance, information, natural resources and capacity to engage in all markets; (*cooperation for development*)

■ 9 Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) definition available at [Resolution II, International Labour Conference – 110th Session, 2022](#). Additional information can also be found at: [UNGA 77/281](#).





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Governments and International Organizations¹⁰ should:

11. Improve and strengthen the global governance of agriculture and food systems, by promoting inclusion, meaningful participation and representation in decision-making of women, the poorest, the most vulnerable, and those most likely to be left behind, including those coming from developing countries and least developed countries, as well as Small Island Developing States and land-locked developing countries, to reduce inequalities and marginalization; (*agriculture and food systems governance*).

Investments in food systems to reduce inequalities

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

12. Increase responsible investment in inclusive local, national, regional and international agriculture and food value chains, including food processing and distribution, to reduce inequalities and promote sustainable and resilient agriculture and food value chains, especially in areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent while respecting, promoting, monitoring and realizing labor

rights and mitigating the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment; (*inclusive agriculture and food value chains*)

13. Boost responsible investments in infrastructure, logistics, services, technologies and supply chains, especially those benefitting areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent, in accordance with national priorities, by adopting territorial approaches while also strengthening local, national, regional and international, trade and market connectivity; (*improved connectivity*)

14. Invest in expanding decent rural farm and non-farm employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly for women and youth, including by investing in enterprise, entrepreneurship, smallholders and family farming to ensure that equitable, decent and inclusive income generating opportunities exist, including outside of agriculture; (*farm and non-farm employment*)

15. Create opportunities for smallholders, family farmers, the poorest and most vulnerable, in collaboration with the private sector, when appropriate, to strengthen their financial literacy and access to finance,

including through affordable credit, savings, insurance and climate finance for mitigation, adaptation and resilience, while also recognizing the need for increased access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including women led businesses and with special consideration to women's constraints and to the need for equitable interest rates and longer repayment terms; (*access to finance*)

16. Invest in inclusive, accessible and transparent information systems which responds to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as in digital literacy across agriculture and food systems, leveraging innovations in digital technologies – such as market price information services, weather forecasting, climate services and video-based extension – to enable them to make informed decisions and help overcome asymmetries in access to information, with consideration of upholding data privacy and data ownership while also considering the positive impacts of new technologies in agriculture and food systems; (*access to information*)

■ 10 For the purpose of these policy recommendations, international organizations refer, among others, to the UN Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD, and WFP), other inter-governmental organizations, both international and regional, with a mandate related to food security and nutrition, as well as International Financial Institutions.



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17. Promote the development, dissemination and adoption of sustainable innovations that can help understand and address FSN inequalities in areas relevant to food production, food processing, food safety, food distribution, and real-time information access, modelling and predictive systems to promote healthy diets through sustainable and equitable food systems and to address food security and nutrition inequalities through engagements and voluntary and mutually agreeable mechanisms including through technology transfer, memorandum of understanding, and Public Private Partnerships; (*innovations for FSN*)

18. Increase responsible investment in support of agroecological and other innovative approaches, noting the importance of knowledge co-creation that contribute to the transition to more inclusive, resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, while also recognizing their role in facilitating equitable access to healthy diets; (*agroecological and other innovative approaches*)

19. Increase responsible investment in inclusive research, innovation, extension and

advisory services, resilience building programmes and technical assistance, to ensure that they are also responsive to the needs of the poorest, most vulnerable, and those most likely to be left behind, aiming to reduce inequalities and marginalization, in collaboration with universities, research institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations, especially from developing countries, while also fostering technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms at local, national, regional and international levels, respecting human rights, and protecting Indigenous Peoples' knowledge¹¹, as well as traditional and local knowledge. (*inclusive research and extension*)

20. Increase responsible investment in vocational programmes, skills development, apprenticeship, job matching, mentorship programming, entrepreneurship coaching, business education, business incubation services, and management consulting programmes while also improving linkages between markets and those facing inequalities, particularly women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities; (*business education for job opportunities*)

Food environments including processing and retail

Governments should:

21. Promote proactive planning of food environments, including in areas of rapid demographic growth and urbanization, to ensure that all populations, particularly those most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition such as children have equitable access to adequate, culturally appropriate, sufficient, affordable, safe and nutritious food for healthy diets. This may include fiscal measures to promote healthy diets, while also addressing power imbalances and inequalities between different actors within agriculture and food systems; (*healthy food environments*)

22. Governments, according to national contexts, should foster strategies, guidelines, and instruments for nutrition labelling and support appropriate evidence and science-based measures, including considering diverse science and evidence-based (Front of the Package labeling) FOPL schemes, (which could include interpretive and informative labeling), taking into account Codex Alimentarius Commission standards, guidelines and

■ 11 According to UNDRIP, as far as relevant and applicable, and as far as agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States



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recommendations and other agreed relevant international and national standards, and marketing, to help consumers to make informed and healthy choices with special emphasis on the impact they have on children¹²; (*front of the Package labeling*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

23. Protect the rights and recognize the role of informal vendors in meeting the food security and nutritional needs of populations and develop planning and policy tools that create an enabling and protected environment for them to sell healthy, nutritious and safe foods, while linking them to social and financial services that create opportunities for them to invest in their own businesses; (*informal vendors*)

24. Implement measures and policies to eliminate child labour, by promoting decent work that delivers a decent income for young people of legal working age and adults with a particular emphasis on workers in the informal economy, and undertaking measures to mitigate the poverty, economic and political constraints leading to child labour; (*preventing child labor*)

25. Promote better access to knowledge and innovation throughout food value chain for the poorest and most vulnerable, including through training and capacity building and access to services that can contribute to the reduction of food losses and waste throughout all stages of the food value chain; (*food Losses and waste*)

26. Develop and strengthen programmes and partnerships, such as those that are state-led or community-led, including community kitchens and school meal programmes, that foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, reduce inequalities and marginalization, and promote access to affordable, adequate, safe, sufficient and nutritious food and healthy diets, especially for the poorest, most vulnerable, and those most likely to be left behind. (*food access*)

B TACKLE INEQUALITIES IN RELATED SYSTEMS

Access to services and resources that impact food security and nutrition

Governments should:

27. Promote universal access to and investment in services, including humanitarian assistance, that are relevant to food security and nutrition, such as healthcare services, immunization, disability, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, education at all levels, housing, energy supply, sanitation, safe drinking water, transport, communication and digital and physical infrastructure; (*universal access to services*)

28. Promote and strengthen evidence-based, user-friendly and transparent education and information on nutrition and health risks related to diets for all consumers and in particular for the poorest and most vulnerable; (*nutrition education*)

29. Establish, promote and invest in universal access to social protection programmes as direct support to food security and nutrition. This involves analyzing and addressing specific barriers to accessing social protection systems and promoting the

■ 12 CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition, para 56.



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participation of local and community-based organizations and actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of social protection policies and programs; (*social protection*)

30. Leverage fiscal space, including through measures such as progressive taxation, as appropriate, to prioritize basic public services and use the available resources to equitably support those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition and address the drivers of inequality. (*fiscal space*)

Trade, investment, resource mobilization and debt management related to food security and nutrition

Governments and International Organizations should:

31. Incorporate an equitable focus into agriculture and food systems on issues related to trade, investment and macroeconomic policies¹³, acknowledging the need to address, at the appropriate fora, the challenges related to debt management, especially in countries in or at risk of debt distress, including net food importing developing countries, and disparities of opportunities, wealth, and decision-making power, to

achieve the 2030 Agenda; (*equity into trade, investment, macroeconomic policies*)

32. Promote transparency and inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, in the discussions and implementation of multilateral trade and investment agreements to promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems, sustainable agriculture and sustainable management of natural resources; (*transparency*)

33. Strengthen the rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization at its core; (*rules-based multilateral trade*)

34. Assess the food security and nutrition implications of unsustainable national debt, from all sources, and assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through sound debt management and coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring, debt swaps and domestic resource mobilization, as appropriate, on a case by case basis to enhance the ability of countries to achieve the Sustainable Development

Goals¹⁴, especially SDG 10. (*debt management*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

35. Continue efforts to monitor and address market concentration across scales, including by but not limited to large enterprises, by the advancement of transparency of information on international agricultural market structures and power imbalances, and by promoting diversification and competition in agriculture and food systems; (*market concentration in agriculture and food systems*)

Governments should:

36. Continue efforts to orient, and reorient as appropriate, agricultural policies to improve outcomes for people, including low income and resource poor producers, livelihoods, climate, biodiversity and food security and nutrition, including through agroecological and other innovative approaches, good agricultural practices, science and evidence-based innovative solutions, towards more positive impacts, while mitigating possible trade-offs and taking into consideration national contexts, necessities, capacities and levels of development. (*agricultural policies*)

■ 13 CFS Policy Recommendations on Price Volatility and Food Security.

■ 14 A/RES/78/137, December 2023, in particular para 26.



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C TACKLE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND OTHER DRIVERS OF INEQUALITIES

Systemic drivers of inequality

Governments should:

37. Address the systemic drivers of inequalities, especially where they are compound and multiple, through policymaking and practice, including through the promotion of agency, meaningful inclusion, participation and representation of those facing inequalities to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. *(participation and representation)*

Governments and International Organizations should:

38. Enhance policy coherence and coordination at all levels across sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, water and sanitation, environment, health, economy, finance, trade, labor and social protection, through the promotion of interministerial, local, national, regional, and international platforms on food security and nutrition with a strong focus on reducing inequalities; *(multisectoral approach)*

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

39. Identify and manage conflicts of interests, including in research and extension services, by developing and strengthening safeguards, policies and regulations, including those against power imbalances in agriculture and food systems and those that prioritize public interest, transparency and participatory decision-making; *(conflicts of interest)*

40. Increase responsible and sustainable investment¹⁵ from all sources and through diverse financing mechanisms in support of equitable food systems transformation, especially for developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs); *(sustainable financing)*

41. Promote sharing of knowledge and practices, and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, at the local, national, regional and international level, through mechanisms such as North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation; *(knowledge transfer)*

42. Develop financial and technical support, including for statistical capacity building and for technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, including through innovative frameworks such as South-South and Triangular Cooperation, among others, to strengthen Governments' capacities to make responsible investments related to FSN; *(financial and technical support for cooperation)*

43. Address the structural causes of gender inequality, including discriminatory laws, policies, social norms and attitudes, conflict situations, harmful customary practices and gender stereotypes, in order to achieve the realization of women's and girls' rights, especially the human right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to adequate food. This entails promoting a coordinated, and integrated policy approach that takes into account multiple and compounding dimensions of discrimination against women and girls and supports the implementation of gender responsive policies and programmes across all sectors, as well as social protection programmes. Those policies and programmes should aim to address the prevalence of gender-based violence and



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sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and support systematic mapping and mitigation of such risks; (*gender equality policies*)

44. Address the structural causes of racial or ethnic discrimination and inequalities, including discriminatory laws, policies, social and cultural norms, attitudes, racial and ethnic stereotypes, harmful cultural practices, racism and racial discrimination in all its forms, in order to achieve equality in dignity and rights. This entails taking effective measures to revise governmental and other public policies and to rescind laws and regulations that have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists¹⁶; (*racial and ethnic equality policies*)

45. Promote disability and aging inclusive policies, including social protection programmes for income security, health and nutrition, and the provision of and access to adequate, affordable, healthy, nutritious and culturally appropriate food. This entails ensuring the meaningful participation of persons with

disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses and older persons in the co-development and implementation of these policies and programmes and respecting their rights to make decisions about their lives, their care and treatment¹⁷. (*rights of persons with disabilities*)

Governments should:

46. Promote access to decent work and living income for all in agriculture and food systems, with specific attention to young people and seasonal workers, by strengthening and enforcing regulatory frameworks and laws to enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living; (*decent work*)

47. Respect, promote and realize labor rights, while preventing labor right violations, including those related to forced and child labor¹⁸, unequal working conditions and wages, while also strengthening labor inspection systems, in occupations related to agriculture and food systems; (*labor rights*)

48. Develop, strengthen and implement policies aimed at addressing women's and girls'

unequal burden of care and domestic work responsibilities. These measures to reconcile paid and unpaid work can include, but are not limited to, flexible working arrangements, maternity protection, paid parental leave, social protection programmes and the provision of accessible, affordable, inclusive, and quality social services and care systems, including childcare. (*gender gaps*)

Climate, ecological, political and economic crises and FSN related actions

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

49. Prioritize populations whose livelihoods and safety are threatened by climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, natural disasters, conflicts, occupation, shocks, crises as well as protracted crises¹⁹ through targeted policies and resource allocations, including by developing skills, recognizing traditional, Indigenous Peoples²⁰, and local communities knowledge and practices and by increasing, adapting and diversifying

■ 16 **Durban Declaration and Programme of Action**

■ 17 **A/RES/61/106 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.**

■ 18 Taking into consideration ILO Policy Guidelines for the Promotion of Decent Work in the Agrifood Sector.

■ 19 **CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA)**

■ 20 See provisions of the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (UNDRIP), 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.





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sources of incomes, as well as by enhancing access to early-warning systems, anticipatory actions, and climate risk management services; (*protecting and securing livelihoods of at risk communities*)

50. Promote the safe and meaningful participation and representation of those most vulnerable to climate shocks in climate action decision-making at all levels; (*participation in climate action*)

51. Address food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition including in contexts of humanitarian emergencies, conflict, including armed conflict, and natural disasters, crises¹² and occupation, by promoting coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian assistance and development programmes²¹, such as resilience building, while also upholding efforts to achieve development^{22*}, and National and International Human Rights obligations, particularly the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, as well as International Humanitarian

Law; (*Humanitarian Development Peace nexus*)

52. Foster responsible and sustainable funding mechanisms to support the transformation towards more equitable, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient food systems to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. (*funding FS transformation*)

D STRENGTHEN DATA AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS TO ENABLE IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING AND MONITORING OF INEQUALITIES IN FSN-RELEVANT DOMAINS

FSN data collection, analysis and use

Governments, International Organizations and all relevant stakeholders should:

53. Prioritize capacity building on FSN data collection and analysis and use in areas where current relevant food security and nutrition data availability is poor, including through local universities and research institutions, recognizing the variety of methods used by data originators²³ with a focus on those countries which are lacking resources, infrastructures, data literacy and skills, in order to guide inclusive decision-making related to FSN²⁴; (*FSN data capacity building*)

■ 21 See [A/RES/46/182 “Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations”](#)

■ 22 See for example [A/RES/76/163 “the Right to Development”](#).

■ 23 [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#), Para 5.

■ 24 [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#), Recommendation 3 h).



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54. Identify and fill data- gaps, including in qualitative and disaggregated²⁵ data, through investment in FSN data collection, analysis and use²⁶, with the aim of ensuring the identification and monitoring of structures and trends that generate or perpetuate inequalities and of assessing which groups have the poorest FSN outcomes in different contexts. Those actions should pay special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable and remote regions, in order to guide participatory, inclusive policy decision-making related to FSN to overcome inequalities in food systems; *(closing FSN data gaps)*

Governments and International Organizations should:

55. Collect and share data to monitor agriculture and food systems market trends, including market concentration to inform policy measures aimed at addressing and preventing concentration and inequalities; *(market trends data)*

56. Promote innovative and inclusive governance frameworks for FSN data which strike the right balance between access and, sharing and protection, privacy and security, with the aim of creating trust and confidence,²⁷ while facilitating equitable access to data benefits. *(FSN data governance)*

FSN related research

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

57. Increase responsible investment in agricultural and food systems research and knowledge, including on harmonizing FSN statistical data, data collection and analytical methods, metrics and indicators on FSN domains that facilitate globally standardized reporting, and mainstream consideration of multiple and compounding dimensions of inequalities into all aspects of research; *(research investment)*

58. Promote the development and use of research that focuses on the systemic and immediate

drivers of FSN inequalities, with special consideration to research carried out in and by developing countries, including qualitative and participatory research, engaging with local universities, civil society organizations and local knowledge institutions, while also taking into account diverse knowledges, such as those of peasants, family farmers, smallholders, including artisanal and small-scale food producers, ensuring the protection of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. *(diverse knowledge)*

■ 25 Taking into account the **CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security.**

■ 26 Taking into account Para 5 of the **CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security.**

■ 27 **CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security,** para 11



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The policy recommendations are part of the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

