

**Brazil's comments and suggestions to the zero draft of the CFS policy
Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems
to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and
rural transformation**

RATIONALE

(iii) Building on a rural-urban continuum approach, the following CFS policy recommendations are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented guidance tool to enhance the ability of U-PU residents to realize their right to food in the context of multiple challenges such as climate change, political instability, economic downturns, **DEBT CRISIS**, increased inequalities, conflicts, rapid and unplanned urbanization.

(iv) The Policy Recommendations recognize that the complex nature of urban and peri-urban food systems requires a system approach that integrates multi-sectoral, multi-level, multilateral and multi-actor governance processes, within and beyond the State, to promote an enabling policy environment that empower stakeholders and foster collaboration to deliver equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems. In particular, it is important to highlight the key role of local governments in driving innovation and shaping food systems to achieve food security and **TACKLE ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION** [nutrition].

A. Urban and peri-urban food systems for food security and nutrition

Production

3. Prioritize agricultural extension services that preserve **AND PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF** natural resources, enhance soil health and biodiversity. This could entail promoting agroecological and other innovative approaches, bioeconomy strategies as well as regenerative and nutrition sensitive practices, among others; (extension services)

3 BIS: (NEW) PROMOTE BIOECONOMY AND ITS PRODUCTION CHAINS' PROGRAMS AIMING AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PRODUCTION MODELS THAT INTEGRATE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES, TECHNICAL INNOVATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION OF LOCAL ECONOMIES IN THE VALUE CHAINS.(BIOECONOMY)

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5. Strengthen public and private investment in infrastructure and logistics, and enhance capacities in the intermediary segments of urban food value chains, to increase access to fresh and perishable foods while supporting local economies and promoting sustainability (investments in infrastructure and logistics).

5BIS: Strengthen investment in innovation and technology, such as climate-resilient, energy-efficient and affordable storage systems, biodegradable or recyclable packaging, and digital platforms to effectively leverage the opportunities that urban and peri-urban food systems provide; **(investment in food systems)**

6. Encourage social innovations such as community supported agriculture, **community gardens**, food cooperatives, food hubs and farmers' markets that enhance access to safe,

HEALTHY, and nutritious food while contributing to equity, social inclusion and resilience across the rural and urban continuum; (social innovations)

9. Protect, **PROMOTE** and sustain traditional markets by strengthening investment in infrastructure, operations, logistics, innovation and technology, access to water and affordable energy, as well as by providing capacity development and training to value chain actors, particularly informal vendors, to enhance food safety standards across the rural urban continuum; (food safety)

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10. Address power imbalances across the rural-urban continuum to foster competition and diversification of food distribution channels. This entails supporting traditional and community markets, street food vendors, supermarkets **AND** online delivery services (diversified distribution).

10. BIS: Support and promote non-market channels, such as food procurement, community, solidarity kitchens and food banks that enable equitable access to adequate, safe, nutritious and affordable foods, which promote livelihoods and increase the resilience of households; (non-market channels)

12. [Provide] **CREATE, ADOPT AND APPLY** incentives for the purchase of healthy and sustainably produced foods, particularly in areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent, including through appropriate regulatory instruments such as nutritional warning labels and fiscal measures that promote consumption of fresh foods; (regulatory and fiscal instruments)

13. Promote behavior change towards healthier food choices on the part of consumers through targeted food nutrition education, awareness raising campaigns, which can include public education campaigns, interpersonal communication and community dialogues as a way to positively influence knowledge, attitudes and social norms, **WHILE ALSO FOSTERING THE RECOGNITION AND CENTRALITY OF TRADITIONAL FOOD CULTURE;** (nutrition education)

13 bis

Promote healthy eating habits among urban and peri-urban populations, especially amongst school children, thereby reducing the dependence on ultra-processed and obesogenic foods (healthy nutrition)

14. Prioritize and invest in nutrition oriented public procurement programmes, such as school feeding programmes, incentivizing locally produced foods, prioritizing smallholders, **FAMILY FARMERS**, and targeting the poorest and most vulnerable across the rural-urban continuum, to achieve multiple objectives related to nutrition, sustainability, biodiversity, social inclusion and resilience of livelihoods; (food procurement programmes)

B. Urban and peri-urban interrelated systems that impact food security and nutrition

20. Embed and explicitly integrate food, including food trade infrastructure, into urban planning to ensure that all residents across the rural-urban continuum, regardless of income, race, or geography, can access **HEALTHY, ADEQUATE**, nutritious, affordable food; (urban planning)

22. Integrate spatial planning into urban and peri-urban food security policies to promote sustainable land use, safeguard agricultural land, urban forests and green spaces, to enhance climate mitigation, **ADAPTATION**, biodiversity and food systems' resilience and foster disaster risk reduction. This requires strengthened coordination between land-use planning and food system governance to manage urban growth while enhancing the resilience of food systems across the rural urban continuum; (spatial planning)

SEPARATE PARA 23

23. Integrate food security into housing and zoning policies by supporting food production solutions within the built environment, including urban farms, **URBAN GARDENS**, green infrastructure, and the use of underutilized spaces in both new developments and urban areas in need of improvement. (housing and zoning).

23 BIS Identify and remove regulatory barriers to urban agriculture, particularly in areas where food insecurity is most prevalent (regulatory barriers);

24. Promote access to decent work and employment in food systems across the rural-urban continuum, with specific attention to young people, [and] seasonal, **AND THE MOST VULNERABLE** workers, by strengthening and enforcing regulatory frameworks and laws to enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living; (decent work and employment)

25 bis

ADDRESS THE SYSTEMIC DRIVERS OF INEQUALITIES, ESPECIALLY WHERE THEY ARE COMPOUND AND MULTIPLE, THROUGH POLICY 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)

C. Urban and peri-urban governance for food security and nutrition

29 BIS

STRENGTHEN THE RULES-BASED, NON-DISCRIMINATORY, OPEN, FAIR, INCLUSIVE, EQUITABLE AND TRANSPARENT MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEMS WITH THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION AT ITS CORE (RULES-BASED MULTILATERAL TRADE);

30 BIS

PROMOTE INCLUSIVE, TRANSPARENT AND DEMOCRATIC MULTI-LEVEL AND MULTI-ACTOR GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS IN ORDER TO FOSTER A MORE INCLUSIVE SPACE FOR PUBLIC POLICY DISCUSSION, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION. (MULTILEVEL AND MULTI-ACOTR GOVERNANCE)

D. Strengthen data, research and knowledge systems to enable improved understanding and monitoring of food security and nutrition across the rural urban continuum

33 BIS

PROMOTE NORTH-SOUTH, SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION, AS WELL AS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, TO INCREASE DOMESTIC CAPACITY TO COLLECT, ANALYSE, PROCESS AND USE DATA IN THE URBAN AND PERI-URBAN CONTINUUM.

37. Invest in and learn from local governments, city food networks, local universities, civil society organizations and local knowledge institutions, as a mechanism for leveraging diverse knowledge, including traditional knowledge, digital tools, participatory frameworks, and multi-level and multi-stakeholder platforms. This approach ensures transparency, enables progress tracking, and facilitates the sharing of lessons, results, and challenges between cities and across sectors; (knowledge sharing)