



CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS

Input Switzerland to Zero Draft

General comments:

- **Rural and urban continuum:** Although we consider the concept of the rural-urban continuum to be very important and have advocated for it, it appears to be too prominently anchored in the Zero Draft. Clear policy and action recommendations are needed in the areas of urban and peri-urban areas, otherwise the recommendations will remain toothless and impossible for the respective actors in the areas to implement.
- **HLPE recommendations on urban and per-urban resilience and sustainability:** The entire section D. of the HLPE report relating to the recommendation on urban and peri-urban resilience and sustainability has not been included in the Zero Draft. The recommendations address topics like reducing vulnerabilities and increase system resilience, early warning systems for fragility and shocks, identifying critical food infrastructure, embedding resilience thinking into urban planning and design, etc. Switzerland would like to see the recommendation in Section D of the HLPE report reflected in the First Draft.
- **HLPE recommendation on trade: The same accounts for the recommendations to trade.** The HLPE highlights in Section A different sub-chapter like “Production”, “Midstream”, “Market and retail”, “public procurement and non-market initiatives”, “food waste and loss”, as well as “trade” (second chapter after “production”). Switzerland would like to see the recommendation on trade in Section A of the HLPE reflected in the First Draft.
- **Policy coherence and multisectoral policies:** It lacks a bit of context on the fact that many cities are doing “urban food policy” in the context of other public policies. For example, Swiss cities use their “climate plans” to promote food, or in the context of “urban health and well-being” there is the community health aspect of having urban environments that allow people to move around and also eat well. Most cities do not work only on “food” but on multisectoral policies.
- **Regulations:** There is not a single mention of the word “regulatory framework” in relation to cities (only “trade regulations”!). Cities have lots of regulations that can be developed, e.g., to reduce food waste, etc. References to regulatory frameworks needed, either in existing and/or separate paragraph.
- **Civic and community engagement:** There is no mention of the word “engagement”. Switzerland believes that it is important to recognize the excellent role of cities that are “closer” to their citizens for “civic and community engagement” and participation in processes such as food policy councils and urban food policy documents drafting, etc. References to civic and community engagement needed, either in existing and/or separate paragraph.

Specific comments:

- Our specific comments can be found in the document in track change mode (See attached).



STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

ZERO DRAFT

Rationale

(i) By 2050, the world's urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the twenty-first century's most transformative trends¹. Considering that an estimated 1.7 billion people of the world's 2.2 billion people experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity already live in urban and peri-urban (U-PU) areas, this rapid urban growth represents a significant food security and nutrition global challenge.

(ii) Urbanization and peri-urbanization result from interconnected transformations in demography, economies, culture, social systems, land use and technology and innovation. Understanding the changes occurring throughout agriculture and food systems requires therefore adopting a rural-urban continuum lens. This approach allows highlighting the growing interconnectedness of urban, peri-urban, and rural areas as a foundation for addressing socio-economic dynamics, planning effective resource distribution, and developing policies that reflect the complex realities of these interlinked communities.

(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, 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 nutrition.

(v) At the same time, ensuring food security and nutrition across the rural-urban continuum requires policies that address inequalities and are embedded in human rights, including the right to food, the right to water, the right to adequate housing and the right to decent work at all levels of governance. This implies adhering to human rights obligations, and principles such as participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and the rule of law.

(vi) These Policy Recommendations are addressed primarily to national and subnational governments, in particular regional/metropolitan/municipal departments. Additionally, the recommendations are addressed to private sector associations, philanthropic foundations, civil society organizations, International Organizations, universities and academic institutions. They are voluntary and non-binding and should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments and in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions. 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 "[Strengthening Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition, in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation](#)".

¹ A/RES/71/256 – New Urban Agenda

Commented [MK1]: As per agreed CFS language, to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security"

Commented [KK2]: ...add natural disasters.

Commented [MK3]: Good, level of local governments. Switzerland suggests to include „local governments and municipal authorities“. As the majority of food consumption takes place in urban areas, decisions made by city authorities on procurement, urban food environments and regulation offer significant opportunities for systemic change.

With regard to the recommendations for governments, the zero draft speaks of "Governments, including subnational and local government authorities"

Commented [MK4]: As per agreed CFS language: to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security

Commented [RR5]: Why are those specifically mentioned. We suggest to add the "right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment"

Commented [MK6]: Use already agreed language on human rights, this implies to universally agreed human rights instruments

Commented [MK7]: Use already agreed language on such principles, e.g. VGGT

Commented [RR8]: Here normally we should have : participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment, the rule of law and solidarity (PANTHERS), which are the key principles of a human rights-based approach --> SO SOLIDARITY IS MISSING.

Commented [MK9]: The CFS MYPoW 2016-2017 included urbanisation, rural transformation and food security and nutrition impacts as a priority theme. In 2018, two intersessional events were planned to further explore inputs on rural-urban linkages and continuum, one on 'The food security and nutrition implications of urbanization and rural transformation for lower income groups' and the other on 'Promoting youth and women engagement and employment in food systems across the rural-urban continuum'. The outcomes of these intersessional sessions were presented during CFS46 in October 2019. The CFS policy recommendation should build on and take into account these outcomes

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

Production

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

1. Prioritize equitable access to **land**, water, finance, innovation and technology, and other food production resources to address the needs of the poorest, most vulnerable and those most left behind²; (*access to resources*)
2. Develop and implement land-use zoning policies, including forestry and greening, that safeguard and support **urban** agriculture, livestock and fishing activities; (*zoning policies*)
3. Prioritize agricultural extension services that **preserve natural resources**, enhance soil health and biodiversity. This could entail promoting agroecological and other innovative approaches³, bioeconomy strategies as well as regenerative and nutrition sensitive practices, among others; (*extension services*)
4. Strengthen food systems actors' equitable access to capacity development programmes for the use of innovation and technologies such as water efficient hydroponics, vertical and indoor farming, **renewable energy systems**, artificial intelligence, as well as social innovations such as community gardens; (*innovations*)

Midstream (storage, processing, transportation, wholesale)

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, the private sector and civil society should:

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. This may entail strengthening 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*)
6. Encourage social innovations such as community supported agriculture, food cooperatives, food hubs and farmers' markets that enhance access to safe and nutritious food while contributing to equity, social inclusion and resilience across the rural and urban continuum; (*social innovations*)
7. Foster diversity of food actors and support inclusive wholesale markets to strengthen connections with small-scale producers and informal sector actors, ensuring fair supply chain practices to redistribute value. This could entail supporting the use of innovation and technologies for small businesses that connect consumers to small scale producers through digital platforms and delivery services; (*inclusive supply chains*)

Market and retail

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

² For the purpose of these policy recommendations *the poorest, most vulnerable and those most at risk of being left behind* refer to: women, smallholders, 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.

³ In line with the CFS Policy Recommendations on [Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition](#). 2021

Commented [MK10]: According to the HLPE report there were chapters on

1. Production
2. TRADE
3. Midstream
4. Market and retail
5. **Public procurement and non-market initiatives**
6. Food waste and loss

Chapter on trade is not reflected (see below), please include these recommendations:

Trade: National governments, together with local government actors, should work to ensure that trade regulations and policy are oriented towards increasing access and affordability of healthy diets, with a particular focus on poor families, protecting U-PU populations from the increasing availability and targeted marketing of foods high in sugar, salt and fat and protecting the interests of small-scale and informal operators. This can be done through:

- including local government in national dialogues on food-trade policy to raise awareness of the specific needs and contributions of U-PU food systems to the national economy and FSN, and by strengthening the capacity of urban food-policy actors to engage with trade and investment policy stakeholders;
- considering the implications of trade policies on poor and food-insecure U-PU consumers; and
- assessing the role of the informal sector in cross-border trade and integrating provisions in policy to support and protect this trade from harassment and extortion

Commented [BLC11]: Change language to: Respect legitimate tenure rights

Commented [KK12]: urban and peri-urban agriculture

Commented [KB13]: preserve and sustainably use natural resource, enhance soil health and conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

Commented [MK14]: Agroecological and other innovative approaches should be better reflected in the PR and not only in this chapter.

Commented [KK15]: Extension services do not directly preserve natural resources, etc, they can just give advice that my result in the stated outcomes. I suggest the following rewording, which puts the focus more on the practices: Prioritize agricultural extension services that foster practices that,....

Commented [RR16]: Important that energy is mentioned several times, the energy efficiency should also be addressed.

8. Support territorial markets and shorter supply chains that integrate urban and rural functions into the national and subnational urban planning, thus promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, as well as increased access to fresh produce for all residents across the rural-urban continuum; (*territorial markets*)

Commented [RR17]: What is however really missing in the whole document is a word on food systems that are culturally adjusted.
Shorter supply chains should work with minimal intermediaries, fostering geographical and cultural proximity, trust and high social capital. This should be added to para 8. as well as the promotion of family farming and inclusivity for small-scale entrepreneurs and producers.

9. Protect 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*)

Commented [MK18]: Instead of traditional markets use territorial markets and local markets

Commented [KB19]: access to land and water

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, online delivery services, as well as 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; (*diversified distribution*)

Commented [MK20]: use language in PR Inequalities: ...“addressing power imbalances and inequalities between different actors within agriculture and food systems”

11. Strengthen the capacities 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, 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 markets⁴; (*inclusive market participation*)

Commented [MK21]: Footnote: 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

Commented [MK22]: As per CFS agreed language / concepts of healthy diets through sustainable food systems

12. Provide 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*)

Commented [MK23R22]: Provide incentives for the purchase of healthy diets through sustainable food systems ...

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; (*nutrition education*)

Commented [RR24]: safe, nutritious and fresh? Just fresh does not mean it is safe nor nutritious.

Commented [MK25]: This should also include public-private target agreements to empower consumers for healthier and more sustainable food choice. Please add at the end.

Public procurement and non-market initiatives

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

Commented [RR26]: this should be done with associations, civil society, NGOs, academia, etc. and not just "top down" from the city but also via others.

14. Prioritize and invest in nutrition oriented public procurement programmes, such as school feeding programmes, incentivizing locally produced foods, prioritizing smallholders 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*)

Commented [MK27]: We suggest to change this paragraph by using wording from the PR equalities:

Check on PR Inequalities:

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.

15. Strengthen government capacities to provide food aid in crises, leveraging civil society's reach and local networks and ensure that food aid from international organizations reinforces local and national food systems for long-term resilience; (*food assistance*)

Commented [BLC28]: locally and agroecologically produced food

Commented [MK29]: to achieve food security and nutrition, instead of this listing.

Food losses and waste

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, and all relevant stakeholders should:

Commented [MK30]: In this para on food assistance, the nutrition aspect is missing. Please add.

⁴ In line with the CFS Policy Recommendations on [Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition](#). 2024

16. Strive to minimize food loss and waste throughout all stages of the food value chain across the rural and urban continuum **by:** providing supportive infrastructure such as shading and cold storage units; facilitating access to innovation and technology to informal sector actors to increase availability of fresh food and preserve perishable foods; providing training and resources; and supporting circular economy through redistribution programmes that repurpose surplus food and reduce waste and adoption of sustainable practices such as composting. *(food losses and waste)*

Commented [RR31]: What is missing here is that cities can use also normative incentive to reduce food waste (new regulation) and economic incentives (taxes reduction)

Commented [KK32]: I suggest to have at 2 separate paras under this heading, from my point of view specifically circular economy deserves its own recommendation.
Suggestion:
16. Strive to minimize food loss and waste throughout all stages of the food value chain by: providing supporting infrastructure such a shading and cold storage units, facilitating access to innovation and technology to informal sector actors to preserve perishable foods, supporting redistribution programmes that repurpose surplus food; and creating awareness among consumers to reduce food waste (food losses and waste)
17: Promoting and supporting circularity through separate collection of organic municipal waste and agricultural residues for composting, biogas digestion and production of animal feed (circular economy)

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

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

17. Incentivize access to and investments for the provision of basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including housing, reliable and affordable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, waste management, education, and information and communications technologies to enable healthy diets, safer food handling, washing, preparation and cooking of meals at home, targeting low-income residents and neighborhoods; *(physical and social infrastructure)*

Commented [RR33]: Maybe here the infrastructure that allow for physical well-being (walking, cycling, etc.) and thus gives co-benefits to human health and planetary health?

18. Increase responsible investment in infrastructure, including for transport, services and technologies and ensure that it benefits areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent, by adopting territorial approaches while also strengthening local, national, regional and international, trade and market connectivity; *(improved connectivity)*

19. Enhance equitable and affordable access to quality health services for all across the rural-urban continuum for improved food security and nutrition outcomes, particularly for women of child-bearing age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and children; *(health services)*

Commented [RR34]: In the sense of all the work done for healthy cities, should this be a bit broader ? Maybe "improved health and well-being, food security and nutrition" ? A lack of space for walking, cycling and active living further combine to make cities epicentres of a noncommunicable disease epidemic and drivers of climate change. So maybe this "nutrition + movement" should be somewhere in particular in the context of cities?

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 nutritious, affordable food; *(urban planning)*

Commented [MK35]: And adaptation

21. Design interventions that integrate disaster risk reduction into urban planning and design, **prioritizing climate risk mitigation**, enhancing resilience of supply chains, and strengthening critical infrastructure, such as cold storage and distribution networks, to ensure food security and nutrition can continue to meet the needs of U-PU residents in times of crisis; *(resilient supply chains)*

Commented [BLC36]: Add, respect legitimate tenure rights

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, 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)*

Commented [MK37]: And adaptation

Commented [KB38]: The wording should be „climate change mitigation and adaptation“

23. Integrate food security into housing and zoning policies by supporting food production solutions within the built environment, including urban farms, green infrastructure, and the use of underutilized spaces in both new developments and urban areas in need of improvement. Identify and remove regulatory barriers to urban agriculture, particularly in areas where food insecurity is most prevalent; *(housing and zoning)*

Commented [MK39]: To conserve and sustainably use biodiversity

24. Promote access to decent work and employment in food systems across the rural-urban continuum, with specific attention to young people⁵ and seasonal workers, by strengthening and enforcing regulatory frameworks and laws to enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living; (*decent work and employment*)
25. Develop and invest in social protection programmes, including shock-responsive and conditional cash transfer programmes, that meet the specific needs of the poorest and most vulnerable across the rural-urban continuum, prioritizing youth and women. (*social protection*)

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

National governments should:

26. Ensure that municipal financing is adequate and coherent with municipal mandates, particularly in Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) contexts, and identify and promote innovative approaches for mobilizing resources, such as municipal bonds and public-private partnerships; (*financing and resource mobilization*)
27. Include local and subnational governments in the development of national food security and nutrition policies and strategies; (*inclusive governance*)

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

28. Develop and strengthen the capacities of food system actors across the rural-urban continuum, particularly those of the poorest, the most vulnerable and those most at risk of being left behind, to effectively engage in and influence decision-making, including in areas related to trade and investment, by enhancing their skills in financial literacy, market dynamics, land tenure, climate resilience, consumer awareness, among others; (*capacity development*)
29. Strive to align trade regulations and policies with national and subnational efforts towards improving equitable access to and affordability of healthy diets; (*policy coherence*)
30. Strengthen the agency of food system actors across the rural-urban continuum, particularly the poorest, the most vulnerable, and those most at risk of being left behind, by fostering their meaningful inclusion, participation and representation in multi-level, multi-actor and multi-sectoral platforms, such as food policy councils; (*agency*)
31. Promote, support and finance North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation as well as subnational, decentralized and city-to-city cooperation to help achieve an adequate standard of living, including the right to adequate food across the rural-urban continuum; (*cooperation for development*)
32. Promote human rights based accountability frameworks that assess roles, responsibilities and mandates of different levels of governance in shaping food security and nutrition policies, and nutrition outcomes across the rural-urban continuum, while fostering inclusive multi-actor participation across platforms with specific measure for managing conflicts of interest. (*accountability*)

Commented [MK40]: Link to migration as key driver to city growth and individuals with specific needs, needs to be added here

Commented [BLC41]: Focus also on women and ensure equal pay

Commented [MK42]: Please add „public funds“. Public funds that municipalities and cities could access through the implementation of innovative projects

Commented [MK43]: Inclusive governance should include all relevant stakeholders and not only local governments. Please add after „include local and subnational governments“ AND ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

Commented [MK44]: Please add „financing“ after „fostering“. The financing of urban food policies and engagement is really an important part of commitment by the governments.

Commented [MK45]: We should use terms like community engagement and civic engagement to highlight how important it is to engage citizens and food system actors across the rural-urban continuum.

Commented [RR46]: indeed sometimes it is in a climate platform or health forum that food is being discussed.

Commented [MK47]: Please add at the end „and co-develop strategic documents such as urban food policies“

Commented [MK48]: Check concept

Commented [MK49]: Whole section on D. of HLPE report was not take up (see below). We want to see them in the document.

Urban and peri-urban resilience and sustainability

Urban and peri-urban food systems and U-PU areas more broadly are increasingly vulnerable to shocks and crises. The impacts of these are unequally experienced and often increase U-PU inequality. There is a need for proactive planning to reduce vulnerabilities and increase systemic resilience. Resilience planning should be informed by the lived experience of vulnerable populations, should include civil society organizations, and should apply practices that have demonstrated impacts on household and community resilience. National and local government should:

- develop U-PU food-system resilience plans and establish contingency planning and early warning systems for fragility and shocks;
- identify critical food infrastructure to be prioritized in times of crisis, and populations and areas most vulnerable to food insecurity in times of disaster and shock;
- embed resilience thinking into urban planning and design;
- include food-system support in disaster-response funding plans at all levels, from national to local;
- maintain and enhance food system diversity in terms of sources, supply chains and retail typologies, to bolster systemic resilience, considering the impact of U-PU food-system decisions on resilience in rural hinterlands and beyond; and
- integrate food into climate-adaptation plans.

⁵ In line with the CFS policy recommendations on [Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and nutrition](#). 2022

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

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, and International Organizations should:

33. Prioritize capacity development on FSN data collection, analysis and use⁶ across the rural urban continuum, as well as on geographic information systems, remote sensing, digital tools and participatory mapping to target areas most vulnerable to food-system disruption and to inform long term planning and crisis response; (*capacity development*)
34. Ensure finer grain disaggregation of FSN data by geospatial location and socioeconomic status and incorporate qualitative data to capture multiple and compounding dimensions of vulnerability across the rural urban continuum; (*data disaggregation*)
35. Invest in tools, information technology and digital systems that address data gaps such as those in the midstream sector and streamline and simplify FSN data collection while improving data quality; (*investment in data collection*)
36. Invest in and enhance monitoring and evaluation of food policies and programmes by implementing comprehensive assessment frameworks that also include evaluating economic development, environmental sustainability, and other broader socio-economic effects; (*monitoring and evaluation*)
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-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*)
38. Prioritize funding for interdisciplinary research, including research innovation qualitative and participatory research that focuses on the complexities of food security and nutrition across the rural-urban continuum, encompassing agricultural practices, urban planning, supply chain dynamics, public health, and social sciences. (*interdisciplinary research*)

Commented [MK50]: Please use correct and full name of PR on data in the footnote:

CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON STRENGTHENING COLLECTION AND USE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (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 NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

Commented [MK51]: This should go hand-in-hand with SDG monitoring. Please include a reference to this

Commented [MK52]: Good point, but this needs to be specified. What is meant by „invest in and learn from local governments“? --> raining, development, capacity building of their own public servants?

Commented [RR53]: and good practices

Commented [KK54]: syntax of sentence is weird. Could be rephrased to:including qualitative and participatory research that focuses on food security and nutrition, encompassing agricultural practices, urban planning, supply chain dynamics, public health, and social sciences (interdisciplinary research)

Commented [KB55]: interdisciplinary [and transdisciplinary] research

We need more funding for research not only between different disciplines but also for more research and practice collaboration.

Commented [MK56]: Please add „citizen science“ as an example of participatory research in the context of urban food systems.

Commented [KB57]: „Urban and spatial planning“ or „spatial - including urban - planning“

Commented [KB58]: interdisciplinary [and transdisciplinary] research

⁶ In line with the [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening collection and use of food security and nutrition \(FSN\) Data](#)