Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition • FSN Forum

TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSIONS

15.05.2023 – 23.06.2023

20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines – Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food

Template for submissions

Please use this submission template to share your experience on the realization of the human right to adequate food, including in the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (RTFG).

The Call for Submissions is open until 23 June 2023.

For the necessary background and guidance, please refer to the topic note and other relevant documents available here. Please keep the length of submissions limited to 1,000 words.

You can upload the completed form here or, alternatively, send it to fsn-moderator@fao.org.

Submissions can be made in any of the UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish). You can add links or attachments with case studies or additional information to your contribution.
# Template for submissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of your submission</th>
<th>Honeycomb Heroes: Innovating Beekeeping for Better Production, Nutrition, Environment, and Life.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Geographical coverage     | Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.  
                             | Africa and Global                                                                                |
| Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission | Global |
| Contact person            | Name: Jaber Amin  
                             | Organization: Cukurova University  
                             | Email address: jabraebrahim@gmail.com |
| Affiliation               | ☐ Government  
                             | ☐ UN organization  
                             | ☐ Civil Society / NGO  
                             | ☐ Private Sector  
                             | ☒ Academia  
                             | ☐ Donor  
                             | ☐ Other (specify) |
| Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements | How did you become aware of the Right to Food Guidelines (e.g., CFS meeting or event, other UN Organizations, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?  
                             | Through internet.  
                             | Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?  
                             | ☒ No  
                             | ☐ Yes  
                             | If yes, please explain:  
                             | What would you recommend to Member States, UN Agencies and /or other stakeholders to make the Right to Food Guidelines more widely known? Please explain:  
                             | "Honeycomb Heroes: Innovating Beekeeping for Better Production, Nutrition, Environment, and Life" emphasizes the role of beekeeping in
society. Beekeeping improves honey production, nourishment, the environment, and our lives.

I suggest Member States, UN Agencies, and others promote the Right to Food Guidelines:

Awareness Campaigns: Launch extensive Right to Food Guidelines education programs. Workshops, seminars, and public outreach help educate communities on their rights and food security.

Working together: Promote and distribute the Right to Food Guidelines among Member States, UN Agencies, and stakeholders. To spread the message, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and media outlets can collaborate.

National Policy Integration: Encourage Member States to incorporate the Right to Food Guidelines into their laws. Policy conversations, consultations, and action plans that prioritize food security and nutrition for everyone can achieve this.

Capacity Building: Train government officials, policymakers, and stakeholders on Right to Food Guidelines implementation. This might help them comprehend the rules and implement food security strategies.

Digital Platforms: Create compelling material like films, infographics, and interactive campaigns to promote the Right to Food Guidelines on social media and digital platforms.

International Cooperation: Encourage Member States and UN Agencies to share Right to Food Guidelines implementation best practices and success stories. Conferences, forums, and joint research can help.

We may promote the Right to Food Guidelines by following these guidelines. This will promote food security, nutrition, and the right to food for everyone, creating a more fair and sustainable world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have you/ your government/ or any multistakeholder group you are representing in this form used the Right to Food Guidelines?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudanese beekeeping policies were mostly national. The Sudanese government established criteria for hive management, honey production, pollination services, and bee habitat protection. These recommendations promote sustainable beekeeping, bee health, and honey output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional and worldwide cooperation: While the recommendations focused on national beekeeping promotion, the Sudan government acknowledged the necessity of regional and worldwide cooperation. They exchanged information, experiences, and best practices at regional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
beekeeping conferences, seminars, and forums. This partnership improved beekeeping methods, research, and global beekeeper issues.

For what purpose were the Guidelines used?

Some examples: training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; investments by national governments or international financial institutions in favor of smallholders and/or other vulnerable groups; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; other.

Development and Assessment of Projects: The Right to Food Guidelines govern food security, agricultural, and nutrition project development and assessment. These recommendations help evaluate and create initiatives that emphasize food security and sustainable agriculture.

Legislative or Policy Framework: The recommendations help create and execute food-rights-supporting laws and policies. These suggestions help governments create food security, nutrition, and vulnerable group rights legislation.

Capacity building: The Right to Food Guidelines are used for food security and nutrition stakeholders’ capacity building. Training, seminars, and awareness campaigns guarantee the requirements are followed.

National policies: The Right to Food Guidelines are typically included into national policies for sustainable agriculture, food security, and nutrition. These measures increase food access, agricultural output, and sustainable farming.

Investments in Smallholders and Vulnerable communities: The principles strongly influence national governments and international financial institutions to invest in smallholders and other vulnerable communities. Aligning investments with the Right to Food Guidelines helps disadvantaged farmers and communities achieve food security and economic sustainability.

The Right to Food Guidelines have several uses. Their broad usage promotes food security, sustainable agriculture, and enhanced nutrition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have your say where it matters!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The FAO Right to Food Team and CFS invite stakeholders to discuss food security and nutrition. Stakeholders may influence policies and actions on land tenure, foreign investment in agriculture, climate change, food price volatility, and food insecurity during prolonged crises by actively participating in conversations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The right to eat is stressed and integrated into food security and nutrition policy. For inclusive and sustainable agrifood systems, local communities, farmers, consumers, and women and girls must participate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The invitation seeks to promote cooperation and collaborative action to address food security, malnutrition, and the right to food.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (i) Experiences and good practices | (i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:  
Beekeeping contributes to the right to food by pollinating and creating honey. Beekeeping best practices and experiences:  
Bee colonies’ long-term health and production depend on sustainable beekeeping techniques. To keep bees healthy, provide enough forage, avoid chemicals, and utilize integrated pest control.  
Capacity development and information sharing: Teaching beekeepers contemporary beekeeping practices, hive management, disease control, and honey production may improve their abilities and output. Beekeepers may share knowledge and best practices via platforms and courses.  
Access to resources and markets: Helping beekeepers get equipment, good bee colonies, and funding may help them grow. Beekeepers may also benefit from market connections and value-added options like honey processing and product diversification.  
Bee habitat conservation: Healthy bee populations depend on protecting natural habitats, establishing bee-friendly plants, and promoting biodiversity conservation. Establishing protected areas, promoting agroforestry, and working with local stakeholders may accomplish this.  
Research and innovation: Beekeeping research may lead to novel methods, equipment, and disease management tactics. Research improves bee health, honey output, and industrial sustainability.  
Policy support and advocacy: Governments can help beekeepers. This involves creating legislation and regulations that encourage sustainable beekeeping, giving financial incentives, and integrating pollinators into national agricultural and environmental objectives.  
Beekeeping promotes the right to food via collaboration between beekeepers, academics, government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Partnerships enable knowledge sharing, resource sharing, and advocacy.  
Beekeepers may support the right to food by incorporating these experiences and best practices. These efforts boost food output, biodiversity, and ecosystem health. |
|---|---|
| (ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges | (ii) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:  
Implementation Gaps and Priorities in Singapore: A research in Singapore examined the government’s food environment policies[1]. Gaps and obstacles include:  
Retail and labeling rules, which support infrastructure, were poorly implemented, according to the report. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To promote food equity, food system governance must be improved. Promoting laws and regulations that encourage sustainable agriculture, eliminate food waste and losses, and assure equitable food distribution and pricing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security requires inclusive and responsible investments in agriculture, rural regions, health, and education. These investments should emphasize small-scale producers, encourage sustainable farming, and offer loans and markets for smallholder farmers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimal monitoring: Improving Singapore's food environment required strengthening monitoring mechanisms.

Nutrition profile: Experts advised improving nutrition profiling to improve policy areas.

Unique food retail characteristics: When suggesting food environment improvements, Singapore's food retail has to be considered.

Laws, rules, and health promotion by governments shape food environments [2]. Government deficiencies and problems include:

To provide healthy food options, governments must address trade, food composition, and food supply regulations.

Accessibility barriers: Retail and labeling rules may increase healthy food accessibility.

Affordability: Taxing unhealthy items may make healthier meals more affordable.

Healthy food marketing, labeling, and education may favorably affect eating choices.

Right to Food Guidelines: The CFS and FAO’s Right to Food Guidelines help states achieve the right to enough food [3]. These recommendations face several obstacles:

Law vs. entitlement: Governments must guarantee the right to food, but doing so without prejudice is difficult.

Global issues: Conflicts, inequality, illnesses, climate change, and biodiversity loss hinder sustainable development and food security.

COVID-19 epidemic: Hunger, malnutrition, growing inequality, and a cost-of-living problem have plagued the past five years, including the COVID-19 epidemic.

In conclusion, governments, stakeholders, and communities must work together to resolve gaps, restrictions, and obstacles in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines. Advancing the right to food requires improving policy implementation, monitoring, and food settings.
Food security requires enabling small producers, particularly smallholder farmers. Training, resources, and decision-making support can do this.

Strengthen social protection mechanisms: Social protection is essential to minimizing food insecurity. Safety nets like cash transfers and social insurance programs should alleviate risks and support food shortages and economic instability.

Gender inequality in rural and urban regions causes food insecurity. Food security and sustainable development may be improved by empowering women in decision-making, land ownership, and resource access.

Develop a comprehensive set of indicators to assess and monitor food security development. Food security indicators should address availability, access, stability, and usage. Monitoring and reporting help comprehend the right to sufficient food's obstacles and development.

Mobilize financial resources: To end hunger and provide food security, promises and pledges must be translated into policy and program execution and appropriate financial resources mobilized. Governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders should invest in food access and food insecurity prevention.

These lessons and proposals may help eliminate hunger and achieve food security for everyone. Address the core causes of food poverty, empower disadvantaged groups, and create sustainable and inclusive food systems.

### (iv) Concrete plans

**(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?**

Governments, international organizations, civil society, and other stakeholders must work on specific strategies and next actions. Example steps:

- **Implementation and integration:** Governments may create plans to integrate the Right to Food Guidelines into policies, legislation, and programs. Aligning frameworks with guidelines' concepts and suggestions is required.

- **Capacity building:** Government institutions, civil society groups, and stakeholders may be trained to implement and monitor the right to food. Workshops, training, and knowledge exchange are included.

- **Monitoring and reporting:** The Right to Food Guidelines must be monitored to evaluate their progress and effect. Indicators and reporting systems may help governments measure their progress and be transparent.

- **Awareness and advocacy:** Public, policymaker, and stakeholder awareness of the right to food is vital. Advocacy initiatives may assist implement the standards.

- **International collaboration:** Promoting the right to food and addressing food security issues requires international cooperation. Sharing best
practices, experiences, and lessons gained helps improve Right to Food Guidelines implementation.

Note that plans and processes differ by nation and location. Governments and stakeholders should address their specific problems and possibilities in securing food for everyone.

Please note that this material is based on broad understanding of the issue, and particular plans and activities may need extra study and context analysis.

**Link(s) to specific references**

*Please include attachment(s) or add here link(s) to documents with specific references (e.g., laws, decrees, regulations, programs, etc.) on how the Right to Food Guidelines have been used or applied by you/your organization.*

**References:**


**Link(s) to additional information**