



Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition • FSN Forum

TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSIONS

15.05.2023 – 23.06.2023 and 31.10.2023 – 17.12.2023

➤ <https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/call-submissions/20th-anniversary-right-food-guidelines>

Template for submissions

Title of your submission	Enriched understanding of the Right to Food and Nutrition
Geographical coverage	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission	Global
Contact person	Name: Emily Mattheisen Organization: FIAN International Email address: mattheisen@fian.org
Affiliation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements	<i>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)?</i> <i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	<p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>FIAN International was engaged in the process to develop the Right to Food Guidelines (hereafter RTFG), as well as their use and implementation in states and international processes, as well as their formative basis in other normative developments which have come since their inception.</p> <p>FIAN developed materials to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines. This is still used by many national actors in their national processes as well as reporting to international human rights treaty monitoring bodies.</p> <p>However, FIAN – along with others – always puts the RTFG in conversation with other emerging normative frameworks which have emerged from this important work. (see other sections).</p> <p><i>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:</i></p> <p>Use them, and other related normative instruments, in the policy work within the UN agencies, as well as within monitoring mechanisms at different levels</p>
Use of the Right to Food Guidelines	<p><i>Have you/ your government/ or any multistakeholder group you are representing in this form used the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>The RTFG represent an important normative basis for the work of FIAN and other RtF advocates globally. Since their inception, we have utilized them in our advocacy, monitoring, and analytical work.</p> <p>As stated above, the RTFG have provided a foundation that has evolved into an enriched normative framework over the past 20 years. During the CFS exercise to monitor the RTFG in 2018, the CSIPM took the opportunity to undergo a year-long process of consultations to understand the full</p>

	<p>development of where we stand with the RtF Globally; the report can be found here. This report gives a comprehensive overview of the importance of the RTFG and how they have been utilized worldwide by communities, social movements and CSOs.</p> <p>The RTFG remain a foundational and ever-relevant text, providing critical guidance on the RTF implementation. Over the last 20 years, however, the international community has expanded and deepened its understanding of the steps states should take to realize the RTF, enhancing the recommendations laid out in the RTFG. The RTFG cannot be separated from important developments for the RTF such as the Universal Declaration for the Rights of Peasants and other People Working in Rural Areas; from the CEDAW General Recommendation 34 on the Rights of Rural Women, among others (see report linked previously). The RTFG and the enriched normative framework which has emerged in the past 20 years provide clear directions to states on how to make the RTF actionable. Additional uses of the RTFG and the enriched normative framework globally include the development of an annual monitoring publication of the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition entitled the “State of the Right to Food and Nutrition” https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/state-right-food-and-nutrition-report-2022 - Published annually, this report seeks to share experiences with the RTF Globally – including progress, regression, etc.</p> <p>Lastly, as a way to take into account the RTFG and the enriched normative framework, a “Peoples Monitoring Toolkit” for the Right to Food and Nutrition was developed. This is a living process- with space to continue to add modules- which seek to create support for monitoring the right to food more holistically and with the broader set of standards developed over the past 20 years. It’s an important way that FIAN and other CSOs are utilizing the RTFG in their work: https://gnrtfn.org/peoples-monitoring/#the-holistic</p>
Have your say where it matters!	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>Human rights, including the RTFG , need to be taken up as a central part of the work of FAO and the CFS – in the policies that are developed, and in the programming that is undertaken. The global regression on human rights more broadly coincides with increase in hunger, food insecurity, and poverty, globally. The immense amount of work and grassroots input that has gone into the instruments that seek to further implement the RTFG and understand their implementation are also fundamental to this process of ensuring that people can feed themselves, their families and communities in dignity.</p>

	<p>While many recommendations appear in this report, some to note here include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Include the right to food in constitutions and legislation, including providing for recourse mechanisms where rights are violated; -Promote and/or strengthen policy coherence and ensure compliance with respective international standards and human rights principles, including women's rights and Indigenous peoples' rights; -Promote and/or strengthen multi-actor platforms at the national level, with the full and meaningful participation of those most affected by hunger and malnutrition, including small-scale producers, to develop, implement, and monitor policies towards the realization of the right to adequate food; -Audit all laws and policies to ensure compliance with the respective international standards and human rights principles, including gender justice and Indigenous peoples' rights, and ensure participatory monitoring mechanisms are in place and operational to monitor right to food realization; -Ensure extraterritorial obligations to respect, protect, and fulfil the right to food are complied with;
(i) Experiences and good practices	<i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i>
(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges	<p><i>(ii) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:</i></p> <p>See above. The constraints and challenges lie primarily in the regression of human rights globally. Human rights are often pushed aside in favor of the interests of powerful actors.</p>
(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>See above section on "have your say where it matters!"</p>
(iv) Concrete plans	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>

	<p>FIAN will continue to promote the RtF Guidelines and other normative instruments related to it in its work internationally, regionally, and nationally.</p> <p>We will also be hosting different events and dialogues in the framework of the 20th anniversary of the RtF Guidelines, including a dialogue at the World Social Forum, and consultations with the Special Rapporteur RtF, amongst others.</p>
Link(s) to specific references	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>CSIPM 2018 report monitoring the RtF Guidelines in the CFS: here State of the Right to Food Annual Report, 2022 is here https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/state-right-food-and-nutrition-report-2022</p> <p>Peoples Monitoring for the Right to Food and Nutrition: https://gnrtfn.org/peoples-monitoring/#the-holistic</p>
Link(s) to additional information	