**Call for experiences in the use and application of two sets of CFS policy recommendations on climate change and water in the context of food security and nutrition**

**Template for submissions**

**Please use this**[submission form](http://bit.ly/2nAitb1)**to share your experience in the use and application of these two sets of CFS policy recommendations:**

* [Food security and climate change](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av035e.pdf) (CFS 39: 2012)
* [Water for Food Security and Nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av046e.pdf) (CFS 42, 2015)

**For the necessary background and guidance, please refer to the topic note (available here** [www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS\_climate\_change\_water](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/discussions/CFS_climate_change_water)**) and** other relevant documents available at the same page**.**

**You can upload the completed form to the** FSN Forum **(**[www.fao.org/fsnforum](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum)) **or send it via email to** [fsn-moderator@fao.org](mailto:fsn-moderator@fao.org)**.**

Submissions can be made in any of the UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

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| **Title of your submission\*** | **The UN Human Rights Council incorporates water for food security and nutrition in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas** |
| **Geographical coverage**  *Indicate if your submission covers several levels, e.g. national level and regional level* | *(e.g. national, regional if several countries of the same region or/ and global if several countries in more than one region)*  Global |
| **Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission** | *(e.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)* |
| **Contact person** | Name: Philip Seufert  Organization: FIAN International  Email address: seufert@fian.org |
| **Affiliation (indicate your affiliation)** | Government  UN organization  x Civil Society / NGO  Private Sector  Academia  Donor  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |

*\*Please choose a title for your submission, referring e.g. to your organization or/ and geographical coverage*

**If the information provided in your submission results from a multistakeholder consultation, please also fill the table in annex.**

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| 1. Awareness of CFS policy recommendations | * How did you come aware of these policy recommendations (e.g. CFS meeting or event, internet, colleagues, government, civil society organization)?   FIAN International participated in the CFS process that led to the approval of the policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition through the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism (CSM)   * Have you taken any actions to make these policy recommendations known to colleagues, your partners or other CFS stakeholders (Please tick the answer below)?   No  Yes  If yes, please explain:  FIAN International has incorporated the policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition into our capacity development and advocacy activities. In particular, FIAN has included the policy recommendations in our training workshops for small-scale food producers’ organizations as well as raised awareness about them in our advocacy work with governments and international institutions.   * What would you recommend to CFS member states, UN Rome-based Agencies and /or other stakeholders to make CFS policies more widely known? Please explain:   Additional efforts should be made to make CFS policies known beyond CFS, both at national and international levels, such as Geneva human rights systems, through dissemination, awareness raising of governmental officials and CSOs working in relevant areas. |
| 1. Use of the two sets of policy recommendations   **(Please provide any relevant documentation when answering question number xiii)** | * How has your government/organization used and/or developed these policy recommendations in its work?   FIAN International, along with several small-scale food producers’ and civil society organizations, as well as some governments, has used the CFS policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition as a reference to underline the importance of water for the realization of the rights and livelihoods of small-scale food producers and rural people in the process that led to the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP).  ***[If these policy recommendations have not been used, please go directly to question (xii)]***  Please indicate which (sets of) policy recommendations have been used, at what level (sub-national, national, regional or/ and global level) and for which main purpose(s) it has been used.  (*e.g 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; development of financial proposals that are more favorable to small-scale food producers; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; other*)  Set 1: [**Food security and climate change**](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av035e.pdf)  Level and main purpose(s):  Set 2: **[Water for food security and nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-av046e.pdf)**  Level andmain purpose(s):  FIAN International, along with several small-scale food producers’ and civil society organizations, as well as some governments, has used the CFS policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition as a reference to underline the importance of water for the realization of the rights and livelihoods of small-scale food producers and rural people in the process that led to the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP). The policy recommendations provided critical guidance for the intergovernmental negotiation process in the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), in particular Article 21 of the UNDROP, which concerns the right to water of peasants and other rural people.     * Which policy recommendations were found particularly useful to improve sustainable agriculture, increase resilience, and enhance food security and nutrition? Please explain:   The following parts of the CFS policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition have been particularly important in the context of the negotiations in the HRC to highlight the importance of the right to water for food security and nutrition of rural populations, in particular for ensuring their livelihoods as well as for ensuring sustainable water management through collective and/or customary forms of water management:   * Chapeau: “Water of appropriate quality and quantity is essential for food production (fisheries, crops and livestock), processing, transformation and preparation.” * “1c) Prevent and significantly reduce pollution, restore, depollute and protect water bodies from contamination and ensure water quality is preserved for domestic, agricultural and food-related uses, including through targeted incentives and disincentives.” * “3a) Implement policies for equal opportunities and security in access to water and land for food producers - both women and men - and promote responsible investments in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems so that they can use water effectively to improve their livelihoods and meet their FSN needs.” * “5 c) Respect, and preserve traditional knowledge on sustainable water management and adaptation to shocks and stressors in order to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods.”   Article 21 of the UNDROP takes up several of these elements, including the emphasis of:   * The right to water of peasants and other people working in rural areas “for personal and domestic use, farming, fishing, and livestock-keeping and for securing ither water-related livelihoods, ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of water.” (UNDROP, Art. 21.2) * States’ obligation to “respect, protect and ensure access to water, including in customary and community-based water management systems, on a non-discriminatory basis, and shall take measures to guarantee affordable water for personal, domestic and productive uses, and improved sanitation, in particular for rural women and girls and persons belonging to disadvantaged or marginalized groups, such as nomadic pastoralists, workers on plantations, all migrants regardless of their migration status and persons living in irregular or informal settlements.” (UNDROP, Art. 21.3) * States’ obligation to “protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, from overuse and contamination by harmful substances, in particular by industrial effluent and concentrated minerals and chemicals that result in slow and fast poisoning.” (UNDROP, Art. 21.4) * States’ obligation to “prevent third parties from impairing the enjoyment of the right to water of peasants and other people working in rural areas. States shall prioritize water for human needs before other uses, promoting its conservation, restoration and sustainable use.” (UNDROP, Art. 21.5) |
| 1. Present and expected benefits for food producers and consumers   *Indicate the results obtained/ expected in the short term and in the medium-to-long term, with quantitative indications where feasible (i.e. estimate of the number of individuals that have been or are expected to be affected)* | How have food producers and consumers benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from the use of these policy recommendations for food security and nutrition in the short[[1]](#footnote-1) and medium[[2]](#footnote-2) to long-term[[3]](#footnote-3)? How have they contributed to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food? *(please answer in the two boxes below)* |
| Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative):  *(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of individuals that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six training involving a total of 250 people)*  The approval of the UNDROP by the HRC and the UN General Assembly has clarified the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, including in the context of the right to water in the context of food and nutrition. This provides legal clarity on states’ obligations in this regard under the right to food and nutrition, the right to water and other human rights. An immediate impact has been the empowerment of organizations of small-scale food producers and other rural people to assert their rights, thus strengthening their contribution to the realization of the right to food as well as FSN. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative):  (*In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of individuals that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of local plan of action expected to affect 1,000 individuals*)  The legal clarity provided by UNDROP can promote and support the revision of existing legal frameworks and/or the adoption of new frameworks that respect, protect and fulfil more effectively the right to water, the right to food and nutrition as well other human rights of small-scale food producers and other rural people. Small-scale food producers’ organizations have been empowered by the provisions of the UNDROP to assert their rights and conduct advocacy in this regard. |
| 1. Present and expected benefits for women | * Have any specific actions been taken - in line with these policy recommendations - topromote the realization of women’s empowerment, women’s rights and gender equality in the context of national food security and nutrition? Please explain:   As recognized by the CFS policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition, women and girls carry a special burden in the context of water provision, use and management. The UNDROP recognizes their particular role as well as the specific needs of other marginalized groups in Art. 21.3.   * How have women benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food? Please explain:   The legal clarity provided by the UNDROP regarding the rights of peasants and other rural people in the context of water for FSN therefore particularly benefits women and girls |
| 1. Present and expected benefits for the youth | * Have any specific actions been taken - in line with these policy recommendations - to promote the involvement of youth in agriculture and related activities, and improve food security and nutrition of young generations? Please explain:   As stated in its Preamble, the UNDROP also particularly addresses the situation of rural youth by contributing to opportunities in the context of small-scale food production.   * How have youth benefitted (or are expected to benefit) from these actions in terms of food security and nutrition and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food? Please explain:   The legal clarity provided by the UNDROP regarding the rights of peasants and other rural people in the context of water for FSN also particularly benefits young people and their opportunities in the context of small-scale food production and rural development. |
| 1. Contribution of the use of these policy recommendations to SDGs | * How has the use of these policy recommendations contributed (or is expected to contribute) to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1 & 2, and to fostering policy coherence? (please tick the answer):   SDG 1 (no poverty)  Please explain:  SDG 2 (zero hunger)  Please explain:  SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation)  Please explain:  SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)  Please explain:  SDG 13 (climate action)  Please explain:  SDG other (specify)  Please explain:  Clarifying and strengthening the rights of peasants as well as other small-scale food producers and rural people is a critical contribution to the universal realization of human rights, including in the context of the SDGs. The legal clarity provided by the UNDROP empowers small-scale food producers’ organizations to assert their rights and thus strengthens their critical contribution to eradicate hunger, ensure FSN as well as sustainable and equitable/socially just development. |
| 1. Relevance and expected benefits of the use of these policy recommendations to the [UN Decade of Action](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1479766/files/A_RES_72_239-EN.pdf) on SDGs, and other global commitments | * How could these policy recommendations contribute to the UN Decade of Action on SDGs, the Climate Action Plan or (further) contribute to other UN Decades (UN Decade of Action on Water, Family Farming, Nutrition, etc.) for improving sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition? Please explain:   Strengthening the rights holders under the UN human rights framework is a critical contribution to ensure that the mentioned policy initiatives are implemented based on a human rights-based approach. Fostering the legal recognition and protection of small-scale food producers is particularly important in the context of the realization of the human right to food and nutrition. |
| 1. Catalysts and constraints | * What were the key catalysts that influenced positively the use of these policy recommendations for improving food security and nutrition?   The empowerment of small-scale food producers and other rural people as rights holders and the reference to a set of recommendations that have been developed through an intergovernmental process has been the basis for advocacy vis-à-vis governments and international institutions.   * What were the main constraints and challenges in using these CFS policy recommendations for improving the food security and nutrition?   Some governments challenged the CFS policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition as a basis for language in a human rights instrument, pointing to their voluntary (as opposed to binding) nature. |
| 1. Good practices | * What good practices would you recommend for a successful use of these policy recommendations?   Strengthen small-scale food producers’ organizations as rights holders and strengthen clarity on the legal content of human rights, including the right to food and nutrition as well as the right to water. |
| 1. Lessons learned | * Do you have any suggestions to make to CFS in order to enhance the use of these policy recommendations for improving food security and nutrition?   Liaise better with other UN institutions, in particular the human rights system. |
| 1. Relevance within the current context | * Based on your knowledge and experience with these two sets of policy recommendations (dated 2012 and 2015 respectively), which of their elements needs be updated/further enhanced attention in light of more recent developments?   The CFS policy recommendations on water for food security and nutrition remain highly relevant in the current context. In a context of accelerating climate change, proliferating conflicts and protracted crises as well as new forms of privatization of water through financialization, the relevance of the policy recommendations has rather increased. However, more efforts are needed to ensure that they are translated into public policies by states, in particular in the form of new/revised legal frameworks. |
| 1. Potential use of the policy recommendations for improving food security and nutrition, fostering resilience and enhancing policy coherence | * If these policy recommendations have not been used (or not sufficiently used), how could they be (further) used in the future for improving food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, preserving the ecosystem, fostering resilience, adapting to climate change, mitigating the impacts of adverse climate change, achieving SDGs, and enhancing policy coherence? Please explain: |
| 1. Link to specific references | Please send in attachment or include here links to document with specific references (e.g. laws, decrees, regulations, programs, etc.) how these CFS policy recommendations have been used or applied by you/your organization.  UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UN Document A/RES/73/165): <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/165>. |
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**Annex: to be filled if the information provided results from a multi-stakeholder consultation**

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| **Date of the multistakeholder event** |  |
| **Location of the event (City, Country)** |  |
| **Which groups of stakeholders participated in the event?**  **(select all those who apply)** | Government  UN organization  Civil Society / NGO  Private Sector  Academia  Donor  Other ………………………………………………………………… |
| **Who organized the event?** | Government  UN organization  Civil Society / NGO  Private Sector  Academia  Donor  Other ………………………………………………………………… |

1. Short-term is used to identify results obtained/expected in less than three years. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Medium-term is used to identify results obtained/expected between three and ten years. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Long-term is used to identify results obtained/expected in more than ten years. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)