**The CFS should**

* Promote such joined up thinking in future deliberations on FSN. The close links between food security and water need to be recognised, given that violations in people’s right to food are often linked to problems related to poor access to and control over water as well as poor water quality.
* Raise awareness at the international level for alignment of food security and nutrition policies with water policies and investments and also make the necessary linkages with energy and climate change;

**The CFS should:**

* Encourage a dialogue on and promote ecologically sustainable farming systems, which reduce water requirements, improve nutritional diversity, and protect ecosystem functioning, and conduct research to better understand the barriers to uptake and how to address them;

**The CFS should**

* Set up a programme with the international research community to investigate how best to translate existing and new research and knowledge into change on the ground.
* Work with the FAO and others to develop new water and food security metrics that focus on issues concerning long term sustainability, issues of equity and inequality (on the basis of nationality, gender, location, ethnicity etc), and that are useful in the face of macroeconomic drivers of change as well as increasing climate variability etc.

**The CFS, national and international R&D institutions and global agencies should**:

* Ensure that all research on water and food security issues is conducted in a gender-sensitive manner. International data need to include gender indicators around water, food and land. Efforts should also be made to collect sex-disaggregated data in order to monitor progress and devise gender sensitive policies. Sex-disaggregated data are essential if gender is to be considered and to ‘count’.

**The CFS should:**

* **Initiate an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder process to formulate International Guidelines on Water Management that can be agreed upon by governments in order to address the challenges raised in this report, including existing policy gaps and incoherence, such as those pertaining to the exclusion of the poor from formal water rights systems, large-scale land deals and their impacts on water use, access, and allocation. This is particularly due to the lack of global governance arrangements for water.**

**The CFS should:**

* Bring in its voice to ensure that trading systems remains open and fair in times of water and food crises.

**The CFS should:**

* Request the Human Rights Council to explore the opportunities for and the implications of expanding the scope of the right to water so that it advances the right to the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable. This entails expanding the scope of the right to water to include water for ecosystems reserves and water for subsistence production, consistent with the more developed jurisprudence around the right to food.
* Request the UN special rapporteurs on the Right to Food and the Right to Water, in consultation with human rights organizations, experts in international law and other stakeholders, to develop the most accurate framing of the issue to achieve synergies between the rights to water and food in order to promote food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable groups.
* **Support the development of voluntary guidelines on implementing the right to water in a manner that supports food security** and NUTIRTION.
* Support the expansion of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Water to track violations of the right to water in the same way as that done by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.