



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

## Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition • FSN Forum

### PROCEEDINGS

Call for Submissions No. 187 • 15.05.2023 – 23.06.2023

[➤ https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/call-submissions/20th-anniversary-right-food-guidelines](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/call-submissions/20th-anniversary-right-food-guidelines)

## Call for submissions: 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines - Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food

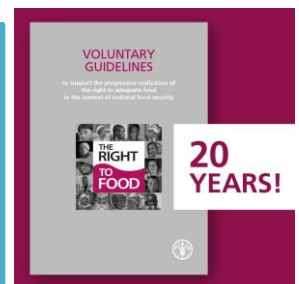
### Collection of contributions received

The Call for Submissions “[20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines - Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food](#)” was held on the FAO Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition platform in two steps: from 15 May to 23 June 2023 and from 30 October 2023 until 8 January 2024. The call was available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

This Call was organized in the context of a stocktaking event that planned to be held in 2024 to inform on efforts made to realize the [Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security](#), which provide practical guidance for States on how to realize the right to adequate food through the development of strategies, programmes, policies and legislation.

The joint team from the Right to Food and the CFS Secretariat facilitated this call that received *112 valuable contributions* from experts, representing diverse public, CSOs and private organizations and working in different fields of expertise. In particular, participants informed on *56 countries and beyond* as follows: *Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Caribbean, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Palestine, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Türkiye, UK, USA, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe*. Some participants presented global ideas and the information on sub-regions – Sub-Saharan, LMICs in Asia, Latin America, the South Ocean area, Southern Africa, European Union countries, etc.

This document is the Proceedings report on the Call for Submissions that includes the topic note and the content of all contributions in English and a chronological manner.



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## Topic note

2024 marks the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the [Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security \(RTFG\)](#).

The **right to food** is a legally binding right, guaranteed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It is realized when everyone has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement, as established in General Comment 12, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).

The **Right to Food Guidelines** provide practical guidance for States on how to realize the right to adequate food through the development of strategies, programmes, policies and legislation. They were endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and adopted by FAO Council in November 2004, after two years of intergovernmental negotiations and multi-stakeholder participation.

Governments have legal obligations to ensure the right to food, while everyone is entitled to enjoy it as a universal right, without discrimination. Moreover, all of us, individuals or collectives, including government officials, lawmakers, local communities, non-governmental organizations, academics, consumer organizations, youth groups, Indigenous Peoples, small holders, women's organizations, civil society organizations as well as the private sector are crucial actors in the realization of the right to adequate food.

The RTFG anticipated the urgency of today's most pressing global challenges to achieving sustainable development, including conflicts, inequalities, diseases, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. In our complex world with ever-growing and changing challenges, the Guidelines prove as relevant as ever. They remind us of the importance of international cooperation and collaboration towards the collective public good of ending hunger, malnutrition in all its forms, poverty and inequality. Their full implementation contributes to our efforts towards the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and its [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs), themselves grounded in human rights.

The last 5 years have been particularly challenging with the COVID-19 pandemic, increased hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, rising inequalities, and a cost-of-living crisis. Innovative responses have been implemented by governments and other actors globally. 20 years on, it is time to take stock of progress and consider key takeaways.

### *Have your say where it matters!*

Looking towards the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines, the results of this call will help inform on efforts made to realize the right to adequate food at local, national, regional or global level, and provide an important stock taking opportunity for countries and their people.

The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:

1.	Share your <b>experiences</b> and <b>good practices</b> on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always.
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2.	Identify any <b>gaps, constraints</b> and <b>challenges</b> encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines.
3.	Share any <b>lessons learned</b> and <b>suggest recommendations</b> for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food.
4.	Next steps: are there any <b>concrete plans</b> to (further) use and apply the Guidelines?

### How to take part in this Call for Submissions

Please share your experience(s) using the following template: [Link to Template](#)

Submissions can be made in any of the 6 UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish). 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](mailto:fsn-moderator@fao.org).

**The Call for Submissions is open until 23 June 2023.**

We thank you very much for your valuable contributions and look forward to learning from your experiences.

#### **Co-Facilitators:**

- *Marie-Lara Hubert-Chartier, Right to Food Specialist*
- *Claire Mason, Right to Food Adviser*
- *Sarah Brand, Associate Professional Officer*
- *Chiara Cirulli, the CFS Secretariat*

#### **References**

- [Right to Food Guidelines](#)
- [Fifteen years implementing the RTFG](#)
- [RTF Handbooks](#)
- [RTF Methodological Toolbox](#)

## Contributions received

### 4. Right to Food Team and CFS Secretariat, FAO, Italy

Dear participants,

We would like to thank all of you who contributed to the online Call for Submissions on the “20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines – Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food”. We truly appreciate the time and effort that you put into submitting your contributions and have been reading your input with great interest!

The Call was hosted by the FAO Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN), running for a total of 16 weeks in May-June 2023 and in October-January 2024. In the course of those two phases, 112 submissions and comments were received, including from 56 countries and regions.

Looking towards the celebrations of the Right to Food Guidelines in 2024, which will include a Global Thematic Event on the “Advancing the uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security” at CFS 52 in October 2024, the results of this call will help inform on efforts made to realize the right to adequate food at local, national, regional or global level, and provide an important stock taking opportunity for countries and their people. We encourage you to review all the insightful contributions shared on the FSN website.

Should you wish to share any additional contribution, please do not hesitate to contact the FAO Right to Food Team ([righttofood@fao.org](mailto:righttofood@fao.org)).

The joint team of co-facilitators Ms Marie-Lara Hubert-Chartier, Ms Claire Mason and Ms Sarah Brand from the FAO Right to Food Team, and Ms Chiara Cirulli from the CFS Secretariat

### 2. Pat Mc Mahon, Mothers First, Ireland - Global

Dear Svetlana,

Sometimes submissions take you journeys of understanding which is the case here and my all night scramble.

Please find our submission, which is a follow up on our submission in June.

Kind Regards

Pat Mc Mahon

Founding Director and Head of Advocacy

Mothers First, @1worldnutrition, [www.mothersfirstcharity.org](http://www.mothersfirstcharity.org)



See the attachments:

- [Pat\\_Mothers First](#)

### 3. [Bill Jeffery, Centre for Health Science and Law, Canada - Global](#)

See the attached submission.

See the attachments:

- [CHSL-FAO-RightToFood.SubmissionJan8-2024.EN\\_TEMPLATE RTFG 0.pdf](#)
- [CHSL-FAO-RightToFood.SubmissionJan8-2024.EN\\_TEMPLATE RTFG 0.docx](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Taking a human-rights- and rule-of-law-based approach to achieving the food-related SDGs</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	This submission is intended to be applicable to global guidance; we have made similar submissions to our national government in connection with the Universal Periodic Review.
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Bill Jeffery, BA, LLB, Executive Director and General Legal Counsel Organization: Centre for Health Science and Law Email address: <a href="mailto:BillJeffery@HealthScienceAndLaw.ca">BillJeffery@HealthScienceAndLaw.ca</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Civil Society / NGO</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)

<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We have begun to research to explore aspects of public international law related to the rights to food and health, including these concepts in other domestic law reform advocacy materials. We have and exploring possible mechanisms for leveraging immediately (not progressively) justiciable rights in Canada with or without implementing legislation, for instance, by asserting the a constitutional requirement to quantify the lost lives and DALYs attributable to suboptimal nutrition and other aspects of socio-economic inequality.</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>National government must launch national consultations to fully implement the rights to food, water, health, and a healthy environment and the building block laws and policies to realize those rights—such as nutrition-sensitive agriculture and the fulfilling the right to know about product risks and benefits—the abuse and violations of which severely impair health, productivity and the despair of populations that fuels poverty and conflict. See, especially <b><u>Articles 11 (right to food), and Article 12 (right to health) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</u></b></p> <p>The object of “progressive realization” has come to mean “weak realization” and “never full realization.”</p> <p>A rights-based approach means ensuring the duty-bearers, within national borders or abroad respect the rights of natural citizens to health and nutrition. Countries rich and poor, North and South should support the efforts of the United Nations Human Rights Council’s <u>Open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights</u> and support the efforts of the United Nations Human Rights Council’s <u>Working Group on the Right to Development</u> efforts to negotiate encourage their efforts to negotiate a <u>Convention on the Right to Development and both recognize and stress the importance of nutrition, food security and disease prevention in the elaboration of legally binding instrument.</u></p> <p>Consumer rights are, by definition, human rights in relation to business entities as illustrated by the UN Human Rights Council Committee on the Rights of the</p>
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	<p>Child <u>General Comment No. 16 (esp. section VI.A.2)</u> and in relation to its <u>Concluding Observations on Canada in June 2022 (esp. para 16)</u>.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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 have scanned approximately 22 FAO guidelines, handbooks, curriculum materials, and other right-to-food reports to help inform our perspective on the status and international context of this right for possible use in academic research or litigation.</p> <p>I also considered this material in preparing the following submission: Taking a human-rights- and rule-of-law-based approach to achieving the SDGs United Nations <u>Our Common Agenda</u> in aid of the mid-term review and achievement of the 2030 sustainable Development Goals at the Summit of the Future in Sept 2024 which is available at: <a href="http://healthscienceandlaw.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/CentreForHealthScienceAndLaw.December2023.SDG-CommonAgenda.submission_of_inputs_sotf.pdf">http://healthscienceandlaw.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/CentreForHealthScienceAndLaw.December2023.SDG-CommonAgenda.submission_of_inputs_sotf.pdf</a></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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to: Urge their governments to launch national consultation on the means by which the right to food could be implemented domestically. This is not a similar right that can always be declared by the courts or by governments by a naked declaration that the right exists. In many cases, realizing the right necessitates, for only a few examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>implementing school food programs,</i></li> <li>• <i>changing food labelling regulations,</i></li> <li>• <i>instituting incentives and regulations to ensure nutrition-sensitive agriculture,</i></li> <li>• <i>ensuring conflict of interest safeguards in law- and policy-making,</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>realigning food taxes and subsidies with nutrition objectives,</i></li> <li>• <i>setting mandatory limits on sodium and trans fat in processed foods;</i></li> <li>• <i>mandating locally relevant health warnings on alcohol and foods of poor nutrition,</i></li> <li>• <i>publishing personal food-based daily dietary guidance in a format that is also meaningful for making annual family garden planting, preserving and storage decisions and weekly food purchasing decisions.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Such public policies may be guaranteed and inspired by the rights to food and health, but their contours and complexities require public consultation and creativity that cannot always spontaneously flow from the mere asserts of these rights by governments or public interest advocates in courts of law.</i></p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<i>(ii) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:</i>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>Presently, there is no domestically justiciable general right to food in Canada. Caselaw concerning the right to health in section 7 of the <i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> to the “right to life, liberty and security of the person” is underdeveloped, partly because the Supreme Court mistakenly believed the it would arise organically and spontaneously since the brough right came into being in 1982 with the new <i>Charter</i>.</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	Submission to the Government of Canada concerning its Universal Periodic Review: <a href="http://healthscienceandlaw.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/CHSL-Canada-UniversalPeriodicReview.Dec14-2023.pdf">http://healthscienceandlaw.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/CHSL-Canada-UniversalPeriodicReview.Dec14-2023.pdf</a>

#### 4. [Davide Marino, University of Molise, Italy](#) - Italy

Good morning,

Please find attached the Food Insecurity Observatory's submission for the "20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines - Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food". For any questions or issues, please feel free to contact us ([osservatorio@curisa.it](mailto:osservatorio@curisa.it)).

Thank you

Kind regards,

Prof. Davide Marino

See the attachments:

- [OIPA template in pdf](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Food Insecurity Observatory.</b> <b>A research observatory to study food insecurity at the local level.</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Italy, Southern Europe.
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Davide Marino and Francesca Felici Organization: <a href="#">Consorzio Universitario per la Ricerca Socioeconomica e per l'Ambiente</a> Email address: <a href="mailto:osservatorio@curisa.it">osservatorio@curisa.it</a> ; <a href="mailto:dmarino@unimol.it">dmarino@unimol.it</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)

<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>FAO mailing list</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>We recommend greater outreach to the world of research and academia through partnership with departments of universities.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, we consulted them to launch our "Right to Food" campaign in the city of Rome and to formulate Policy recommendations to implement the right to food.</i></p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p><i>Sub-national (city/city-region context)</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><i>Awareness raising, legislative or policy frameworks, food security and nutrition</i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>

<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><i>In 2022, a Food Insecurity Observatory was established in Rome, Italy, to study the phenomenon in the Global North, particularly in urban settings. The Observatory was created by CURSA, an Italian University Consortium for Socioeconomic and Environmental Research. The Observatory produces annual reports in which it monitors the state of food insecurity in Italy and the Capital. The Observatory's goal is to provide data and formulate recommendations for policymakers to counter the phenomenon. In 2023, we launched a "Right to Food" campaign to have the right to food included in the bylaws of the municipality of Rome. Meanwhile, we have published Policy Recommendations to realize the right to food in the city (such as ensuring free school meals, creating affordable short supply chains etc.)</i></p> <p><i>Our vision is that research should produce data to implement more informed policies.</i></p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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><i>Lack of funds to finance research experiences; difficulty in moving from formulation stage to policy implementation (missing policy commitment of the Municipality).</i></p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p><i>Working with a multi-stakeholder approach, involving public actors, private actors, CSOs.</i></p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p><i>The next steps are the adoption of the Right to Food in the city bylaws and, when it happens, it will be necessary to make it effective, following policy recommendations.</i></p>

<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Link to the project (English version available soon):  <a href="https://www.cursa.it/project/progetto-osservatorio-sullinsicurezza-alimentare-nella-citta-metropolitana-di-roma-capitale-2022/">https://www.cursa.it/project/progetto-osservatorio-sullinsicurezza-alimentare-nella-citta-metropolitana-di-roma-capitale-2022/</a></p> <p>Link to the latest report (containing Policy Recommendations to Right to Food):  <a href="https://www.cursa.it/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/osservatorio_report_2023.pdf">https://www.cursa.it/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/osservatorio_report_2023.pdf</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p>Example of our scientific papers:</p> <p>Bernaschi, D.; Marino, D.; Cimini, A.; Mazzocchi, G. The Social Exclusion Perspective of Food Insecurity: The Case of Blacked-Out Food Areas. Sustainability 2023, 15, 2974. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/su15042974">https://doi.org/10.3390/su15042974</a></p>

## 5. [Hélène Quéau, Action contre la faim, France](#) - France

Dear,

Please find attached the joint contribution of the following organizations in the context of the 20th anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines:

- Action against Hunger
- Christians in the Rural World
- Friends of the Peasant Confederation
- CIVAM network
- Catholic relief - Caritas France
- UGESS
- BULK

We of course remain at your disposal to discuss this contribution and our proposals to move forward on the realization of the right to food in France.

Best regards,

Hélène Quéau

Country Director - Mission France, ACTION AGAINST HUNGER | ACF-France



In our contribution submitted to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in August 2023<sup>[1]</sup> as part of France's review, we relied substantially on the Right to Food Guidelines. Our aim was to stress out several crucial issues concerning the realization of the right to food in France, by highlighting:

- The need to set up inclusive mechanisms to characterize and monitor food insecurity and the effectiveness of the implementation of the right to food in France. At present, there is no precise measurement of food insecurity in France. It is therefore mainly approximated by data associated with poverty measurement or food aid data. Although useful for understanding food insecurity, these data do not allow us to monitor the realization of the right to food in France.
- The need for effective recognition of the right to food, integrated into a binding legal framework, enabling citizens to demand its implementation. In France today, neither the Constitution nor any other law enshrines the right to food. The automatic incorporation of the ICESCR into French law under Article 55 of the Constitution has not been accompanied by the adoption of concrete measures to realize the right to food. Various national programs concern food<sup>[2]</sup> and could provide useful tools for the effective realization of this right in France. However, as they have no legal force, they are not binding on public authorities, and no legal recourse is possible on the basis of these texts. What's more, they rarely include mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, or for the participation of the people concerned. In line with General Comments 3 and 12, the adoption of a framework law on food is advocated as a crucial and necessary step towards the progressive and effective realization of the right to food. In France, however, there is no legal basis to build on a national strategy for the right to food, or to lodge a complaint in the event of a violation of this right. Discussions are underway on a National Food, Nutrition, and Climate Strategy (SNANC). However, the status and legal scope of this strategy have not yet been established, and it does not appear that we are moving towards a binding framework legislation for the State and the various public players involved.
- The need for public policies to take effective account of the challenges of access to food, going beyond the simple guarantee of being free from hunger thanks to food aid, to enable people to fully exercise their right to food through food self-reliance. A number of national programs deal with the issues of food insecurity and access to food, and could help to reinforce this systemic consideration and really go beyond an emergency response, represented mainly by traditional food aid (National Nutrition Health Program, National Food Program, etc.). However, for the time being, these programs are still insufficiently and too restrictively addressing the various issues linked to food insecurity, with a strong focus on the nutritional and health dimension at individual level, and on food donation, linking policies against food waste and the fight against food insecurity.
- The need for a systemic approach to transforming food systems, based on the right to food and the requirements of a human rights-based approach: and therefore, the need to consider the multi-dimensionality of food issues, including social aspects, precariousness in the agricultural world, and environmental issues for a transition to a sustainable, equitable, agro-ecological food system that is resilient to future shocks. This is the vision of Collectif Nourrir.<sup>[3]</sup> which brings together a large number of civil society organizations involved in food issues and the ecological and solidarity-based transition in France and abroad. The National Food, Nutrition, and Climate Strategy (SNANC), due to be announced at the end of 2023, represents a real opportunity to advance this systemic vision.

The recommendations we made in our submission to the United Nations Committee were as follows:

- To provide full measurement of food insecurity and the state of the right to food in France by setting up a measurement, analysis, and monitoring system in line with the Committee's requirements
- To adopt a framework legislation on the right to food, drawing on the recommendations made by the Committee in its General Comment 12 and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food
- To create conditions for the participation of the people concerned in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of responses to food insecurity.

In its Concluding Observations addressed to France in October 2023<sup>[4]</sup> the UN Committee recommended that the French government adopt a framework law on the right to food... As a civil society, we seek to mobilize citizens and collaborate with institutions to meet these challenges. To achieve this, we plan to widely disseminate the Guidelines and the recommendation for a framework legislation on the right to food, by supporting local initiatives to mobilize around the right to food and organizing awareness-raising sessions for civil society players, elected representatives and the institutional players concerned. We also advocate the development of human rights-based approaches to the realization of the right to food and, as a civil society, are willing to experiment with them in collaboration with the people concerned and institutions.

See the attachments:

- [Contribution sur la concrétisation du droit à l'alimentation en France pour le 20ème anniversaire des Directives volontaires](#)
- [Contribution conjointe Comité NU de structures mobilisées pour l'accès digne à une alimentation saine et durable en France](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Civil society and the right to food in France</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  <i>Europe, France</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	France
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Hélène Quéau Organization: Action contre la faim (Action Against Hunger) Email address: <a href="mailto:coordo@fr-actioncontrelafaim.org">coordo@fr-actioncontrelafaim.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>We learned about the Guidelines from Magali Ramel's thesis on "The right to food and the fight against food insecurity in France", published by the University of Tours.<sup>1</sup> We then used the Guidelines as part of the civil society contribution on the right to food in France submitted to several member organizations of Collectif Nourrir en Août 2023 for the examination of France's situation before the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We distributed the Guidelines within the framework of Collectif Nourrir, a French inter-organizational platform providing a common space for reflection and action, working to overhaul the agricultural and food system (54 member organizations), few civil society organizations in France were aware of them, including some that are widely mobilized against food insecurity and poverty in France</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>Organize training sessions for civil society organizations, elected representatives, and key institutions.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>

<sup>1</sup> <https://hal.science/tel-03639344v1>

<sup>2</sup> [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCESCR%2FCSS%2FFRA%2F55577&Lang=fr](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCESCR%2FCSS%2FFRA%2F55577&Lang=fr)

	<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>We used them as a reference in support of the contribution submitted with other organizations as part of the review of France's situation before the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee formally recommended France to be guided by inspiration from the Directives and, in particular, introduce a framework legislation on the right to food. We will use this recommendation as the basis for our advocacy, and will widely disseminate this recommendation as well as the Guidelines.</p> <p>The objectives of this dissemination will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness among elected representatives and relevant departments of the need for a multi-sectoral approach to food issues, based on the right to food, for a just transition to sustainable food systems</li> <li>- Encourage drafting and adaptation of a framework legislation on the right to food</li> <li>- Encourage development and allocation of substantial resources to multi-sectoral structural policies for the transition of food systems and dignified access for all to healthy, sustainable food, in line with the requirements of a human rights-based approach</li> </ul>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Essentially, for the time being, we're focusing on the need to raise awareness among stakeholders of the issues involved in recognizing and implementing the right to food: the right to food is little-known, and the challenges of a human rights-based approach to the transition of food systems all the more so.</p> <p>Implementing the right to food for all, at all times, requires information, training and advocacy to promote the importance and specific features of an approach based on this right.</p> <p>And it's with this in mind that we have drafted our report on the right to food for the examination of France's situation before the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and that we are advancing the subject of the right to food within Collectif Nourrir.</p>

<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>In our contribution submitted to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in August 2023<sup>1</sup> as part of France's review, we relied substantially on the Right to Food Guidelines. We wanted to highlight the following issues concerning the realization of the right to food in France, in particular in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need to set up inclusive mechanisms for characterizing and monitoring situations of food insecurity, and therefore violations of the right to food in France. There is no definitive measurement of food insecurity in France. It is therefore mainly approximated by data associated with poverty measurement or food aid data. Although useful, and showing the extent of the difficulties in accessing food in France, these data do not allow us to monitor the realization of the right to food.</li> <li>- Effective recognition of the right to food by incorporating it into a binding legal framework enabling citizens to demand its implementation. In France today, neither the Constitution nor any other law enshrines the right to food. The automatic incorporation of the ICESCR into French law under Article 55 of the Constitution has not been accompanied by the adoption of concrete measures to realize the right to food. Various national programs concern food<sup>2</sup> and could provide useful tools for the effective realization of this right in France. However, as they have no legal force, they are not binding on public authorities, and no legal recourse is possible on the basis of these texts. What's more, they rarely include mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, or for the participation of the people concerned. In line with General Comments 3 and 12, the adoption of a framework law on food is advocated as a crucial and necessary step towards the progressive and effective realization of the right to food. In France, however, there is no legal basis to build on a national strategy for the right to food, or to lodge a complaint in the event of a violation of this right. Discussions are underway on a National Strategy for Food, Nutrition and Climate (SNANC). However, the status and legal scope of this strategy have not yet been established, and it does not appear that we are moving towards a binding framework legislation for the State and the various public players involved.</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> [Joint contribution from organizations campaigning for dignified access to healthy, sustainable food in France: Action contre la faim, UGESS, Amis de la confédération paysanne, ISF-AGRISTA.](#)

<sup>2</sup> In particular, the National Food Program, the National Nutrition and Health Program, and the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Poverty.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need for public policies to take effective account of the challenges of access to food, going beyond the simple guarantee of being free from hunger thanks to food aid, to enable people to fully exercise their right to food through food self-reliance. A number of national programs deal with the issues of food insecurity and access to food, and could help to reinforce this systemic consideration and really go beyond an emergency response, represented mainly by traditional food aid (National Nutrition Health Program, National Food Program, etc.). However, for the time being, these programs are still insufficiently and too restrictively addressing the various issues linked to food insecurity, with a strong focus on the nutritional and health dimension at individual level, and on food donation, linking policies against food waste and the fight against food insecurity.</li> <li>- The need for a systemic approach to transforming food systems, based on the right to food and the requirements of a human rights-based approach: and therefore, the need for effective consideration of the multi-dimensionality of food-related issues: the systemic approach to food-related issues is still largely insufficiently reflected in food-related policies in France. This is essential to meet social challenges, such as access to food and the precariousness of the agricultural sector, not to mention environmental issues, with the necessary transition of the food system towards a sustainable, equitable, agro-ecological system that is resilient to future shocks. This is the vision of Collectif Nourrir<sup>1</sup> which brings together a number of civil society organizations involved in food issues and the ecological and solidarity-based transition in France and abroad. The National Food Nutrition Climate Strategy (SNANC), due to be announced at the end of 2023, represents a real opportunity to advance this systemic vision.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The recommendations we made as part of our submission to the United Nations Committee were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To provide full measurement of food insecurity and the state of the right to food in France by setting up a measurement, analysis, and monitoring system in line with the Committee's requirements</li> <li>- To adopt a framework legislation on the right to food, drawing on the recommendations made by the Committee in its General Comment 12 and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food and the work of the FAO's legal services on the right to food</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <https://collectifnourrir.fr/qui-sommes-nous/notrevision/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To create conditions for the participation of the people concerned in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of responses to food insecurity</li> </ul>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>The government is mobilizing resources to implement policies for social protection, the fight against poverty and food insecurity. However, these resources do not appear to be sufficient to meet our needs. Moreover, they are mobilized with a vision that is insufficiently coordinated and aligned with other key public policies (food, health and nutrition, etc.).</p> <p>In its Concluding Observations addressed to France in October 2023<sup>1</sup> the UN Committee recommended the French government, inter alia, to adopt a framework law on the right to food. As a civil society, we now want to mobilize citizens and work with institutions to rise to the challenge and fully guarantee the right to food in France. To achieve this, we plan to widely disseminate the Guidelines and the recommendation for a framework legislation on the right to food, specifically by organizing awareness-raising/training sessions for civil society players, elected representatives and services/ministries concerned as well as bodies such as the Conseil National de l'Alimentation (National Council of Nutrition</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="#">Joint contribution from organizations campaigning for dignified access to healthy, sustainable food in France: Action contre la faim, UGESS, Amis de la confédération paysanne, ISF-AGRISTA.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Concluding observations addressed to France</a> by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, October 2023.</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p><u>List of organizations associated with the contribution</u></p> <p>Action contre la faim          Chrétiens dans le Monde Rural          Les Ami.e.s de la Confédération paysanne          CIVAM network          Secours catholique – Caritas France          UGESS          VRAC</p> <p><u>Resource list</u></p>

<sup>1</sup>[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2FC.12%2FFRA%2FCO%2F5&Lang=fr](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2FC.12%2FFRA%2FCO%2F5&Lang=fr)

	<p><a href="#"><u>ANSES, Troisième étude individuelle nationale des consommations alimentaires (Etude INCA3). Avril 2017.</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>CRÉDOC, French living conditions and aspirations survey, November 2022</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>INSEE, La part des personnes en situation de privation matérielle et sociale augmente en 2022, July 2023</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>INSEE, The health crisis has accentuated the precariousness of food aid recipients Insee Première, n° 1907. June 2022</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>INSEE, Le niveau de vie des ménages agricoles est plus faible dans les territoires d'élevage, October 2021</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>« Vers une sécurité alimentaire durable : enjeux, initiatives et principes directeurs » (2021)</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>CNA, Prévenir et lutter contre la précarité alimentaire, Avis n°91, 19 Octobre 2022</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Plan de transformation de l'aide alimentaire et de la lutte contre la précarité alimentaire</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Brocard, C., Saujot, M., Brimont, L., Dubuisson-Quellier, S. (2022). Pratiques alimentaires durables : un autre regard sur et avec les personnes modestes. Iddri, Décryptage N°01/2</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>VISION DU COLLECTIF NOURRIR : Demain, quel système agricole et alimentaire, pour quelle société ?</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>IDDRI, Environnement, inégalités, santé: quelle stratégie pour les politiques alimentaires françaises ?, Avril 2023</u></a></p>
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## 6. [Dieudonné KEBA, SOCIETE SOMMAC, Democratic Republic of the Congo - Congo](#)

Children must have access to a balanced diet to be able to develop properly. Their diet should contain enough nutrients, carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins, fiber, water.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has also defined in general comment 12 the obligations that States must respect in order to implement the right to adequate food at the national level. These obligations are as follows:

- respect the right of everyone to have access to adequate food, which requires States to refrain from taking measures that have the effect of depriving anyone of this access;
- protect this right, which requires States to take measures to ensure that companies or individuals do not deprive individuals of access to adequate food;
- give effect to this right (facilitate its exercise) or take steps to strengthen the population's access to resources and means of ensuring their livelihood, including food security, as well as the use of said resources and means;
- give direct effect to this right (distribute food) when an individual or group finds itself, for reasons beyond their control, unable to exercise their right to adequate food by the means at their disposal. This also applies to victims of disasters, natural or otherwise.



## 7. Myrto KOLYVA, European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), Belgium – European Union

In its opinions, the EESC has developed several proposals and concrete ideas to foster more sustainable food systems. These proposals can be summarized along nine sets of recommendations, which touch upon several of the voluntary guidelines, and they can be found in the [compendium of EESC opinions on sustainable food systems](#).

Specifically, *Guideline 4 Market systems* could be strengthened. In this opinion *Food price crisis: the role of speculation and concrete proposals for action in the aftermath of the Ukraine war (NAT/873)*, the EESC draws attention to the global food price crisis, which has been exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, leading to supply disruption of vital food items and stresses that the crisis is not only due to the conflict but to **structural and systemic problems** that create hunger and threaten people's livelihoods globally.

**Food should not be treated as a financial asset as it is not a commodity like many others.** While recognizing that the issue of food prices and speculation is highly complex where the causality has to be investigated further, the EESC considers that the current structure of the commodities market is **not delivering for the "sustainable economy we need" and for the objectives linked to sustainable development, climate ambition and just transition** enshrined in the UN Agenda 2030 and the European Green Deal - **but actively works against them**. It undermines the efforts to solve hunger, foster fair revenues for farmers and workers and fair prices for consumers, as well as protect small and medium food processors and the retail sector from the risks of rising inflation. It must therefore **be changed through regulation in order to contribute to people's wellbeing and societal development for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Bearing in mind that the EU is already the most regulated market, it is evident that, to be effective, such regulation should be extended at global level.

The EESC further highlights the **need to deal with concentration in food chains and financial ownership** (global physical grain trade is highly concentrated) and notes that **high and fast-rising prices and secrecy about stock holdings** create uncertainty and fan fear and panic, which in their turn and especially during times of high uncertainty, such as in the aftermath of the Ukraine war, drive **excessive price levels and volatility as speculative traders**, jumping on the bandwagon of the price boom, **dominate the market**.

Therefore, the EESC calls on Member States and EU institutions to **enhance market transparency** and take the necessary steps to **curb excessive commodity speculation**, in particular by:

- **Regulating the futures market**, eg by re-introducing a regulated market for food derivatives, introducing strict price movement curbs and daily position limits as soon as trading activities on the commodity futures markets show abnormalities; limiting access to derivative/hedging to qualified and knowledgeable investors and traders who are genuinely concerned about the underlying agricultural commodities introducing short/medium/long term contract obligations to add stability; and incentivising withdrawal of financial speculation in food commodities by banks and fund companies.

- **Regulating indexes** (commodities indexes and food indexes), eg by regulating and banning commodity index funds and replication via swaps and exchange traded products; stopping public funds / mutual

funds to actors involved in food speculation banning soft commodities (e.g. funds, ETFs) allocated in portfolios of institutional actors (e.g. pension funds, insurances).

- **Addressing the financialization of the food sector** as massive money-making off the backs of people, e.g. by introducing windfall taxation on excess profits before dividends of corporations and a food speculation tax to curb high frequency trading and breaking oligopolies at all levels of the chain and financial interests.

In addition to the above, in its [contribution towards the COP28](#), the EESC sees the urgency of creating a new narrative that should aim to **increase policy coherence**, build more **democratic and rights-based governance and principles**, and ensure that **finance goes in the right –and equitable – direction**.

The financialization of the climate agenda is not new, nor is the financialization of the agri-food system. But the role of finance has expanded across the value chain. This means in practice that the new Joint Work should focus on:

- **prioritizing climate adaptation and mitigation rather than financial needs;**
- **addressing the financial sector and its responsibilities in profiting from agri-food systems and activities (such as food speculation) that are incompatible with the Paris Agreement and the SDG objectives;**
- **addressing the food-system-related implications of large-scale investments so that they do not create further opportunities for speculators**, in particular when linked to the market for carbon credits;
- **assessing the nature and purpose of "climate-smart" investments in agriculture;**
- **scrutinizing the socio-economic implications of farmers' financial inclusion**, in particular when associated with the distribution derivative and insurance products that are bound to specific agricultural practices and transnational value chains.

Please find attached the European Economic and Social Committee's submission form (full text), including links to specific references.

See the attachments:

- [RTFG\\_EESC\\_submission\\_0.docx](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>EESC contribution to the Right to Food Guidelines</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	The EESC is an institution from the European Union that gives representatives of <b>Europe's socio-occupational interest groups and others</b> a formal platform to express their points of view <b>on EU issues</b> . Its

	opinions are addressed to the Council, the European Commission and the European Parliament.
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	NA
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Martine Delanoy, Myrto Kolyva Organization: European Economic and Social Committee ( <a href="#">EESC</a> ) Email address: <a href="mailto:Martine.Delanoy@eesc.europa.eu">Martine.Delanoy@eesc.europa.eu</a> <a href="mailto:Myrto.Kolyva@eesc.europa.eu">Myrto.Kolyva@eesc.europa.eu</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): EU institution, representing civil society
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>EESC has a strong collaboration with FAO and other UN organizations since many years, participating e.g. in CFS meetings every year.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	NA
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	NA
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p>In its opinions, the EESC has developed several proposals and concrete ideas to foster more sustainable food systems. These proposals can be summarized along nine sets of recommendations, which touch upon several of the voluntary guidelines, and they can be found in the <a href="#">compendium of EESC opinions on sustainable food systems</a>.</p> <p>Specifically, <i>Guideline 4 Market systems</i> could be strengthened. In this opinion <a href="#">Food price crisis: the role of speculation and concrete proposals for action in the aftermath of the Ukraine war (NAT/873)</a>, the EESC draws attention to the global food price crisis, which has been exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, leading to supply disruption of vital food items and stresses that the crisis is not only due to the conflict but to <b>structural and systemic problems</b> that create hunger and threaten people's livelihoods globally.</p> <p><b>Food should not be treated as a financial asset as it is not a commodity like many others.</b> While recognizing that the issue of food prices and speculation is highly complex where the causality has to be investigated further, the EESC considers that the current structure of the commodities market is <b>not delivering for the "sustainable economy we need" and for the objectives linked to sustainable development, climate ambition and just transition</b> enshrined in the UN Agenda 2030 and the European Green Deal - <b>but actively works against them</b>. It undermines the efforts to solve hunger, foster fair revenues for farmers and workers and fair prices for consumers, as well as protect small and medium food processors and the retail sector from the risks of rising inflation. It must therefore <b>be changed through regulation in order to contribute to people's wellbeing and societal development for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>. Bearing in mind that the EU is already the most regulated market, it is evident that, to be effective, such regulation should be extended at global level.</p>

The EESC further highlights the **need to deal with concentration in food chains and financial ownership** (global physical grain trade is highly concentrated) and notes that **high and fast-rising prices and secrecy about stock holdings** create uncertainty and fan fear and panic, which in their turn and especially during times of high uncertainty, such as in the aftermath of the Ukraine war, drive **excessive price levels and volatility as speculative traders**, jumping on the bandwagon of the price boom, **dominate the market**.

Therefore, the EESC calls on Member States and EU institutions to **enhance market transparency** and take the necessary steps to **curb excessive commodity speculation**, in particular by:

- **Regulating the futures market**, eg by re-introducing a regulated market for food derivatives, introducing strict price movement curbs and daily position limits as soon as trading activities on the commodity futures markets show abnormalities; limiting access to derivative/hedging to qualified and knowledgeable investors and traders who are genuinely concerned about the underlying agricultural commodities introducing short/medium/long term contract obligations to add stability; and incentivising withdrawal of financial speculation in food commodities by banks and fund companies.

- **Regulating indexes** (commodities indexes and food indexes), eg by regulating and banning commodity index funds and replication via swaps and exchange traded products; stopping public funds / mutual funds to actors involved in food speculation banning soft commodities (e.g. funds, ETFs) allocated in portfolios of institutional actors (e.g. pension funds, insurances).

- **Addressing the financialization of the food sector** as massive money-making off the backs of people, e.g. by introducing windfall taxation on excess profits before dividends of corporations and a food speculation tax to curb high frequency trading and breaking oligopolies at all levels of the chain and financial interests.

In addition to the above, in its [contribution towards the COP28](#), the EESC sees the urgency of creating a new narrative that should aim to **increase policy coherence**, build more **democratic and rights-based governance and principles**, and ensure that **finance goes in the right – and equitable – direction**.

The financialization of the climate agenda is not new, nor is the financialization of the agri-food system. But the role of finance has expanded across the value chain. This means in practice that the new Joint Work should focus on:

- **prioritizing climate adaptation and mitigation rather than financial needs;**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addressing the financial sector and its responsibilities in profiting from agri-food systems and activities (such as food speculation) that are incompatible with the Paris Agreement and the SDG objectives;</li> <li>• addressing the food-system-related implications of large-scale investments so that they do not create further opportunities for speculators, in particular when linked to the market for carbon credits;</li> <li>• assessing the nature and purpose of "climate-smart" investments in agriculture;</li> <li>• scrutinizing the socio-economic implications of farmers' financial inclusion, in particular when associated with the distribution derivative and insurance products that are bound to specific agricultural practices and transnational value chains.</li> </ul>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	NA
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<p><a href="#">Food price crisis: the role of speculation and concrete proposals for action in the aftermath of the Ukraine war</a></p> <p><a href="#">Towards COP28 - EESC contribution - The implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security</a></p> <p><a href="#">Compendium of EESC opinions on sustainable food systems</a></p> <p><a href="#">NAT/892- Towards a European Food Policy Council as a new governance model in the future EU Framework on Sustainable Food Systems</a></p> <p><a href="#">NAT/890- measures to reduce child obesity</a></p> <p><a href="#">NAT 857 Towards a sustainable food labelling framework to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices</a></p> <p><a href="#">NAT/823- Towards a Fair Food Supply Chain</a></p> <p><a href="#">NAT/755 Healthy and sustainable diets</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	NA

### 8. [Leonida Odongo, Haki Nawiri Afrika, Kenya - Kenya](#)

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hope this mail finds you okay. Please find attached Haki Nawiri Afrika's submission.

Kind regards

Leonida

See the attachments:

- [Kenya\\_Haki Nawiri Afrika](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Rights to food among Kenyans</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Kenya
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Kenya, Africa
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Leonida Odongo Organization: Haki Nawiri Afrika Email address: leonida@hakinawiriafrika.org
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) Not for Profit Making Company
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	I'm aware of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS Policy Guidelines because I'm a member of the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism(CSIPM), I also participate in policy advocacy and this gives me opportunities to understand and interact with the guidelines during forums both online and off-line. I have been following the CSIPM negotiations since 2018 and have participated in the negotiations online and in Rome.
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>During trainings organised by Haki Nawiri Afrika , for example as part of materials for agroecology training, this is also done during community focused dialogues with Indigenous Peoples and frontline communities</p>

	<p>impacted on by climate change such as smallholder farmers, fisherfolk , urban based informal settlement dwellers , women and youth.</p> <p>References to the Guidelines is also made during online forums such as on X Space and zoom for a regional and global audience.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>During trainings for farmers on agroecology</p> <p>During trainings for Indigenous Peoples and pastoralists</p> <p>During community dialogues in religious institutions for congregants on sustainable and healthy diets</p> <p>During policy advocacy sessions with community members and government officials at the local level</p> <p>During awareness raising in schools for primary and high school students</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Setting up community based indigenous seed libraries is important to ensuring access and availability of indigenous seeds which are often more resilient to climate change</p> <p>Capacity building of smallholder food producers on sustainable food production including agroecology</p> <p>Promoting land rights for women and advocacy against negative cultural practices that deny women land. Women are the majority of food producers , yet very few of them own land.</p> <p>Working with schools and religious institutions to promote agroecology and utilising these spaces as avenues for community awareness building on right to food.</p> <p>Investing in community led landscape restoration initiatives</p> <p>Promoting intergenerational learning through building collaborations on food among youth , the elderly and children.</p> <p>Investing in agricultural extension services to enable producers access technical support at the local level</p>



	<p>Repeal legislations that outlaws sharing , exchange of seeds or criminalise any food production tradition that has cultural origin such as Seed Laws</p> <p>Working with teachers to enhance knowledge and skills on sustainable food production and setting up school gardens and food forests anchored on sustainable food production processes.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Rising cost of food makes some households devise survival methods such as skipping meals</p> <p>The rising cases of consumption of unhealthy food ( ultra-processed food) and high sugar food especially among children</p> <p>Rising cases of obesity due to consuming processed food</p> <p>Over-reliance on one or a few staple foods e.g maize instead of other nutritional options such as cassava and millet which are also climate resilience</p> <p>Lack of capacity on value addition</p> <p>Lack of adequate storage facilities resulting into food crops rotting</p> <p>The negative impacts of climate change on food</p> <p>Rising cases of pests and diseases including locust invasion</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Provision of financial and technical support to smallholder food producers would ensure adequate food production</p> <p>Capacity building of smallholder farmers to address food waste would reduce food losses</p> <p>Avail agricultural extension services to smallholder farmers will enable food producers have access to timely technical information on food production.</p> <p>Invest in infrastructure such as roads to ensure food reaches consumers</p> <p>Address the challenge of middlemen who exploit farmers and sell farm produce at high prices to the final consumers</p> <p>States to cushion citizens from high food prices e.g through Food Rescue (subsidies, soup kitchen ,food banks) for those who cannot afford</p> <p>Monitor, analyse and implement food related legislations</p> <p>Reforms in the Social Safety Nets</p> <p>States increase the number of people benefitting from the social protection services especially in the wake of rising cost of food</p> <p>More money to be allocated in the social safety nets</p>

<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Community dialogues and debates on matters food</p> <p>During international human rights days related to food such as World Food Day, Rural Women’s Day and World Environment Day as well as World Soil Day</p> <p>Developing Right to Food Guidelines into simplified posters</p> <p>Utilising theatre( activism) as part of community awareness building on right to food ( theatre including songs, graffiti and poetry on right to food guidelines)</p> <p>During policy advocacy and lobbying</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In Africa, Agroecology has a Female Face <a href="https://www.cultivatecollective.org/in-perspective/agroecology-in-africa-has-a-female-face/">https://www.cultivatecollective.org/in-perspective/agroecology-in-africa-has-a-female-face/</a></p> <p>Seed and Women: Through an African Lens <a href="https://digest-active-cultures.org/Seeds-Women-Through-an-African-Lens-by-Leonida-Odongo">https://digest-active-cultures.org/Seeds-Women-Through-an-African-Lens-by-Leonida-Odongo</a></p> <p>Advancing Social Justice, Food Youth and Climate Justice <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_CsLsZiV3mA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_CsLsZiV3mA</a></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p>Feminism inside Agroecology and Food Sovereignty Movement <a href="https://www.cidse.org/2023/11/27/feminism-inside-the-agroecology-and-food-sovereignty-movement/">https://www.cidse.org/2023/11/27/feminism-inside-the-agroecology-and-food-sovereignty-movement/</a></p> <p>Agroecology: The Road to Recovery <a href="https://hakinawiriafrika.org/uncategorized/agroecology-the-road-to-recovery/">https://hakinawiriafrika.org/uncategorized/agroecology-the-road-to-recovery/</a></p>

## 9. [Emily Mattheisen, FIAN International, Germany - Global](#)

Hello,

Please find attached FIAN International’s submission for the “20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines - Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food”. For any questions or issues, please feel free to contact me.

Additionally, I had seen an email that the deadline was extended but it was not reflected on the FSN Forum- can you please confirm is submission can still be shared? So we can indicate to our partners.

Thank you and kind regards,

Emily Mattheisen

FIAN International Secretariat, Germany

See the attachments:

- [FIAN submission form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Enriched understanding of the Right to Food and Nutrition</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Emily Mattheisen Organization: FIAN International Email address: <a href="mailto:mattheisen@fian.org">mattheisen@fian.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p>

	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>FIAN developed <a href="#">materials to monitor the implementation of the Guidelines</a>. This is still used by many national actors in their national processes as well as reporting to international human rights treaty monitoring bodies.</i></p> <p><i>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 ).</i></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><i>Use them, and other related normative instruments, in the policy work within the UN agencies, as well as within monitoring mechanisms at different levels</i></p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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 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.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>

	<p><i>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” <a href="https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/state-right-food-and-nutrition-report-2022">https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/state-right-food-and-nutrition-report-2022</a> - Published annually, this report seeks to share experiences with the RTF Globally – including progress, regression, etc.</i></p> <p><i>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: <a href="https://gnrtfn.org/peoples-monitoring/#the-holistic">https://gnrtfn.org/peoples-monitoring/#the-holistic</a></i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
	<p><i>While many <a href="#">recommendations</a> appear in this report, some to note here include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>-Include the right to food in constitutions and legislation, including providing for recourse mechanisms where rights are violated;</i></li> <li><i>-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;</i></li> <li><i>-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;</i></li> <li><i>-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;</i></li> <li><i>-Ensure extraterritorial obligations to respect, protect, and fulfil the right to food are complied with;</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p>

<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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><i>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.</i></p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p><i>See above section on “have your say where it matters!”</i></p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?.</i></p> <p><i>FIAN will continue to promote the RtF Guidelines and other normative instruments related to it in its work internationally, regionally, and nationally.</i></p> <p><i>We will also be hosting different events and dialouges 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.</i></p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><i>CSIPM 2018 report monitoring the RtF Guidelines in the CFS: here</i></p> <p><i>State of the Right to Food Annual Report, 2022 is here</i></p> <p><a href="https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/state-right-food-and-nutrition-report-2022">https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/state-right-food-and-nutrition-report-2022</a></p> <p><i>Peoples Monitoring for the Right to Food and Nutrition:</i></p> <p><a href="https://gnrtfn.org/peoples-monitoring/#the-holistic">https://gnrtfn.org/peoples-monitoring/#the-holistic</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 10. [Sasmita Jena, welthungerhilfe, India](#) - India

Dear Moderator,

Please find attached herewith the feedback on behalf of the Right to Food Campaign Jharkhand, India.

Best Regards, Sasmita Jena

Food Security and Governance, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Country Office India

See the attachments:

- [India WHH country office](#)
- [Egg Campaign Report 12Oct](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Right to Food Campaign in Jharkhand, India</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Jharkhand in India</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	India
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Balram Organization: Right to Food Campaign Email address: rtfcjharkhand@gmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)

<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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></li> <li>- Through our participation in the CFS.</li> <li>- <i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></li> <li>- <input type="checkbox"/> No</li> <li>- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</li> <li>- <i>If yes, please explain:</i></li> </ul> <p><b><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></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make right to food a priority in the political agenda at the state and national level.</li> <li>- Orientation of service providers on RTF guidelines during various trainings and capacity building programmes by the state and civil society organisations, where right to food campaign members invited as resource persons.</li> <li>- Inclusion in training curriculum of services providers. Preparation of policy based on the guidelines and appropriate budget allocations for food security.</li> <li>- Mass awareness about RTF guidelines.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have you/ your government/ or any multistakeholder group you are representing in this form used the Right to Food Guidelines?</li> <li>- Yes</li> <li>- At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</li> <li>- We are using and supporting the use of the Guidelines at subnational and national level.</li> <li>- For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</li> <li>- The constitution of the country provides for democracy as stated in the preamble of the constitution of the country. India is a signatory to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). There are many international treaties involving right to food including Right to Food Guidelines to which India is a signatory.</li> <li>- India being a country with a diverse population and regional variations, every caste category as classified by the government has been covered under these schemes: General, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities.</li> <li>- The issue of food security has been addressed right from the time of independence. To begin with the constitution of the country has made provision for RTF under the Fundamental Rights (indirectly) and Directive Principles of</li> </ul>



	<p>State Policy {Articles 37, 39(a)} and Article 47: “Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.” The Constitution of India makes an indirect reference to right to food thereby making it obligatory for the Government at the national and sub – national levels to fulfill the right to food of the people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under the constitutional framework democratic institutions and bodies comprising the parliament and state assemblies, policy and decision makers, implementers and the judiciary. These have been established from the national level down to the village level.</li> <li>- Govt has set up ministries and their corresponding departments from the national to state level such as Rural Development, Women &amp; Child Development, Food, Public Distribution &amp; Consumer Affairs, Social Justice and Empowerment, among others.</li> <li>- Food grains are purchased by the government and supplied to sub national governments.</li> <li>- As a welfare state, successive governments have been implementing the following food security programmes across the country: (i) Public Distribution System, (ii) Mid – Day Meal (school food program for children studying in classes 1 – 8 in govt and govt - aided schools), (iii) Integrated Child Development schemes (ICDS) for pregnant &amp; lactating women, children (0 – 6 years) and Maternity Benefit (a conditional benefit scheme for pregnant mothers who get rupees five thousand in three installments for their first child). These schemes are covered under the National Food Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 and are justiciable.</li> <li>- Under National Food Security Act 2013, food commission has been set up at sub-national level including Jharkhand to deal with grievances of the beneficiaries of the aforementioned schemes.</li> <li>- There is a District Grievance Redressal Officer at district level also.</li> <li>- Functional Vigilance Committees exist at the village level under ration schemes.</li> <li>- The Niti Ayog (earlier planning commission) is a policy making body of the national government.</li> <li>- In addition to food security schemes, in agriculture sector there is provision for crop insurance, drought management, research and development.</li> <li>- There are parliamentary committees on agriculture, food, consumer affairs and public distribution, social justice and empowerment, water resources and Public Accounts Committee among others.</li> <li>- The Right To Information Act (RTI) provides for the people to obtain information about govt schemes, expenditure, etc.</li> <li>- RTF guidelines are used for policy advocacy through multistakeholder dialogues by us.</li> <li>- Credit and drought relief schemes for farmers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A well-established extensive decentralised network of CSOs and individuals exists in the country, state and down to the community level for over 20 years. Over these years they have worked on several burning issues as per the need of the hour</li> </ul>

	<p><i>especially food security.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The CSOs advocacy strategy is evidence based along with suggestions and recommendations to govt. They have contributed significantly and consistently to the National Campaign on Food and Nutrition Security.</i></li> <li>- <i>Right to Food Campaign has steering committees at State and National level with representation from different levels. It meets quarterly and as per need. It has the desired understanding of food security issues. For instance, they have taken up the issues, which are relevant for the community such as, in 2002, Mid - Day Meal in schools, in 2004 Employment Guarantee Convention. CSOs have made critical engagement with administration and policy makers.</i></li> <li>- <i>There has been active Civil Society participation in Social Audit of food security and livelihood schemes.</i></li> <li>- <i>Advocacy campaigns have been undertaken through social action such as MDM Campaign, Egg Campaign, Dal-Bhat Yojna (meal at highly subsidized rate for the poor), Dakiya Scheme(a free ration scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups delivered at their doorstep by govt in Jharkhand), Universal Pension Schemes (for aged, widows, physically handicapped), Reserve Grain, preparation of starvation death protocol by state govt.</i></li> <li>- <i>Sustained campaign has been carried out across the state/country for food security. Their sustained efforts resulted in the passing of National Food Security Act 2013. In addition to the right holders RTF engaged with multiple stakeholders such as those from the legal fraternity, academicians, nutritionists, experts, volunteers and individuals.</i></li> <li>- <i>Through RTI they obtain information on FNS schemes as well as Social Security Schemes. On the basis of the information on FNS schemes of the govt., RTF campaign has been able to file petitions in Supreme Court which led to the enactment of the NFSA. They are continuing their work and obtaining information from the government for effective implementation of the NFSA.</i></li> <li>- <i>CSOs have been actively involved in national campaign on right to food. CSOs have played a pivotal role in advocacy for key welfare, development and food security policies formulated by governments.</i></li> <li>- <i>Advocacy has been undertaken with the governments to deal with issues related to food security such as inclusion of eligible beneficiaries of public distribution system (ration schemes) who have been left out. Consequently, an additional 5 million eligible beneficiaries have been provided ration cards by Jharkhand govt.</i></li> <li>- <i>They have provided support to government to identify the needy/left out sections of the community for emergency food relief during Covid-19 pandemic.</i></li> <li>- <i>CSOs have supported community in filing of applications for inclusion in food security schemes under National Food Security Act (NFSA), social security and livelihood schemes, drafting &amp; filing of complaints and grievances with govt. The National Food Security Act 2013 has made provision for Grievance Redressal in the Act.</i></li> <li>- <i>Filed interlocutory applications in Supreme Court on hunger and starvation deaths, ICDS, safe drinking water, BPL, PDS, NOAPS, etc. Has been providing</i></li> </ul>
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	<p><i>legal aid where there have been RTF violations.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>There are various levels of people responsible in government of policy decision and has strong linkages with respect to agriculture, health and education. These departments are key responsible to put decision about the same. Further there are several civil society organizations and pressure groups for RTF.</i></li> <li>- <i>The policy decisions are being disseminated through various channels of mass media and local level meetings at various offices and further through gram panchayat level.</i></li> <li>- <i>Have published papers, books, manuals and guide books for influencing policies and programmes as per existing provisions under flagship programmes related to Right to Food.</i></li> <li>- <i>Govt of India has set up the Millet Mission and at the behest of India UN has declared 2023 as International Year of Millets.</i></li> <li>- <i>Under MNREGA scheme kitchen gardens in households and village level child care centers under Integrated Child Development Scheme – ICDS) and mango orchard cultivation is being undertaken.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Challenges faced by the community in accessing govt schemes.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Technological challenges faced by community in using digital platforms introduced by the govt to access schemes and services. (for instance beneficiaries are required to give their thumb impression to get monthly food ration). Also erratic and poor internet connectivity.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Non distribution of provisioned quantity of ration, inadequate coverage and inappropriate food supply.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Geographical challenges - Access to hard to reach areas to provide services to beneficiaries.</i></li> <li>5. <i>Corruption in the system.</i></li> <li>6. <i>Ineffective implementation and monitoring of the food security schemes.</i></li> <li>7. <i>Gaps in human resources as recruitment has not been done for a long time thereby adversely affecting service delivery.</i></li> <li>8. <i>Spending on food security schemes as per budget allocations by govt.</i></li> <li>9. <i>Ineffective Grievance Redressal Systems and processes under National Food Security Act 2013.</i></li> <li>10. <i>Shrinking space for advocacy on right to food.</i></li> <li>11. <i>Introduction of fortified food in schemes under National Food Security Act. Use of packaged food items (in ICDS child care centers) and cooked food from centralized kitchen in school meal program (Mid- Day Meal scheme).</i></li> </ol> <p><i>The VG on RtF is mostly known and promoted by the civil society organisations. There is a need to make the guideline more popular and contextualize it.</i></p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Evidence based advocacy and campaigns on right to food have been successful in influencing policies on right to food.</i></li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. CSOs have been successful in mobilizing community and raising awareness. The community has been using the grievance redressal mechanisms and participating in public hearings.</li> <li>3. Govt officials have also been attending public hearings on right to food.</li> <li>4. Govt have been receptive to evidence based advocacy on right to food. For instance in context of Jharkhand state, (i) Green Ration cards have been issued to left out beneficiaries of public distribution system, (ii) budget provision to provide 6 eggs a week for children in school meal program and ICDS child care centers has been made by sub – national govt, universalization of social security (pension for aged above 60 years, widow, disabled persons, introduction of pulses in ration, steps taken by govt to fill up HR gaps among others.</li> <li>5. Continued dialogue between state food commission and CSOs on right to food and grievance redressal. Food Commission has been conducting public hearings in districts in which community has been participating actively.</li> <li>6. Need for efficiency and transparency in the service delivery in RtF schemes.</li> <li>7. Strengthen monitoring of food security schemes by community being implemented in the state and national government.</li> <li>8. Need for effective social audit for monitoring of public service programs and schemes. There should be better understanding of Right to Food guidelines among CSOs and government.</li> </ol>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p><i>We plan to use the 20th anniversary of the VG on RtF, as an opportunity to strengthen awareness and use in our advocacy processes.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Our advocacy will be framed as per Right to Food Guidelines such as dietary diversification, expand coverage, etc).</i></li> <li>2. <i>Awareness on Right to Food Guidelines of various stakeholders (community, govt, CSOs, others).</i></li> <li>3. <i>State level consultation on Right to Food Guidelines.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Inclusion in training curriculum of govt officials.</i></li> <li>5. <i>Engagement (ToR, etc) and dialogue with govt on right to food guidelines by CSOs.</i></li> </ol>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.jharkhandsfc.in">www.jharkhandsfc.in</a> (Jharkhand State Food Commission website)</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.aahar.jharkhand.gov.in">www.aahar.jharkhand.gov.in</a> (portal of dept of food, public distribution &amp; consumer affairs, govt of Jharkhand)</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.nfsa.gov.in">www.nfsa.gov.in</a> (national food security portal)</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.mnregaweb4.nic.in">www.mnregaweb4.nic.in</a> (social Audit Unit)</li> </ul>

<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<i>Report on egg campaign. Civil society/Right to Food Campaign initiated public campaign to build pressure on the government to include eggs as a source of nutrition and micro-nutrient for children under 6 years of age at the village level child care centres known as Anganwaris.</i>
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### 11. [Christian Wirz, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse, Switzerland](#) - **Global coverage, with focus on Sub-Saharan Africa**

Dear FSN Network,

Please find our contribution as Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse. We are also part of a contribution by the RAISE project (already submitted). Submitting our ideas as VSF-Suisse is important to us as a member of the VSF International Network, and several messages especially on Nexus are strengthened in the present contribution.

Thank you in advance for sharing/ posting our contribution (registering on the FSN network has not worked).

Best regards,

Christian Wirz, Programme Manager

See the attachments:

- [Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Land, Genetic Resources and localized market systems – key pillars for implementing the Right to Food in rural livelihoods (of pastoralists, indigenous peoples and other left-behind communities)</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  <i>Global coverage, with focus on Sub-Saharan Africa</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Kenya, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso (examples referred to in this submission)

<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Christian Wirz          Organization: Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse (VSF-Suisse ; member of the VSF International network [<a href="http://www.vsf-international.org">www.vsf-international.org</a>] and of the Sufosec Alliance in Switzerland [<a href="http://sufosec.ch">sufosec.ch</a>])          Email address: <a href="mailto:christian.wirz@vsf-suisse.org">christian.wirz@vsf-suisse.org</a></p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><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)</p>
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>One of our major donors (SDC) reminded us of the Guidelines and this call for inputs.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We have taken the opportunity of this Call to share the guidelines and a short input within the VSF-Suisse team as well as among partners.</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>If multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Agriculture and Livestock partner networks managed by donors and governments and the Cluster system (especially Food Security Clusters) were to take up the guidelines in their work and meetings, awareness could be fostered across the board.</p> <p>In addition, the RtF guidelines should be mentioned in relevant process such as the UPRs as well as any policy processes and implementation processes that relate to the RtF such as UN-led processes (SDG progress review esp. on SDG 2; CFS related processes from UN end) or those related to Corporate Social Responsibility / Human Rights in doing business where the right to food of vulnerable populations such as pastoralists or indigenous people are at risk.</p>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>As far as the author of this input is aware, the guidelines have not been used systematically so far. However, they are known by colleagues in the countries of operation of our organisation.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>In our organisation, using the Guidelines at national and sub-national level when collaborating with Authorities / public services will be important. The Author does not have an overview of all the current uses in the countries of operation of our organisation.</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 current input is a first systematic use in that we are sharing the Call and the input of our organisation to the Call with the team.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>There are several ways our organisation and its partners are pushing for the right to food to be realized, and a few good practices have emerged in terms of DOs and DONTs. A short summary of our experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>With Covid pandemics, the advantages of localized market systems have materialized, especially with regards to perishable products like ASFs:</b> While supply chains were interrupted, local products such as milk have continued being very valued with a high demand (notwithstanding lockdowns): A report published by the Swiss NGO Aliance Sufosec has shed light on this (cf. <a href="#">link</a>, in German and French: chapter “Mali – my milk is local milk”). Furthermore, “access [of people] to safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences..” (FAO 2208 An Introduction to the Basic Concepts of Food Security) is being best served in our view with quality food from local production systems such as the milk market systems supported by our organisation and partners for example in Kenya and Mali. <b>These stipulations relate to several guidelines,</b></li> </ul>

	<p><b>especially on market systems</b> (cf. 4.5 on small-scale markets) <b>and on nutrition</b> (guideline 10) <b>and food safety</b> (guideline 9) ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>The Global Food Crisis is very much a crisis of natural resources especially in areas hit hard such as the Horn of Africa or the Sahel, with access to water and land as productive assets surfacing: Pastoralists depend on healthy animals and the livestock depend on access to rangelands and water. To be healthy, pastoralists and livestock keepers depend on access to animal health services.</b> This linkage between One Health and community animal health workers as one way for rural communities to get access to animal health services has recently been explored in a policy brief of VSF International (cf. <a href="#">link</a>). And one of the conclusions, resulting from the work of VSF International members is, that community-level service providers are well placed to make sure communities have access throughout the year to health services and to information on natural resources and access to rangeland and water. In several Sahel countries (Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso) with our partner RBM, we are supporting the process of improving, sharing and implementing legislation on rural and pastoral land, such as in the process of revising the pastoral law in Niger. <b>This links up to several FAO Guidelines, in that pastoralists and other vulnerable groups depend on the access to natural resources such as stated in guidelines 8b (land) and 8c (water) as well as to services (8e) .</b></li> <li>- <b>In the ASALS, the the 3 UN Rio Conventions gain in urgency: Climate and Biodiversity Crisis add up to Desertification.</b> One area where one of most vulnerable food producers, the pastoralists, are affected is, if they lose their genetic resources. What is better to cope with these three simultaneous crises in drylands than adapted, resilient livestock? At the pace countries like Mali are using their local zebu breeds through exotic breeds flooding the market, those most relying on them are losing one main source of livelihoods: genes adapted to drought spells or opposite, to flooding. At this point, we observe that for example in the region of Nioro du Sahel in Mali, today we face hard times in finding “zebu Maure” cattle, which would be a race well adapted for breeding towards better milk production. About 22% of African cattle breeds have already become extinct in the last century and 32%of indigenous African cattle breeds are in danger of extinction (Rege, 1999). A pilot project in Mali has shown the socio-economic potential of preserving these cattle (cf. <a href="https://www.vsf-suisse.org/project/agrobiodiversite/?lang=en">https://www.vsf-suisse.org/project/agrobiodiversite/?lang=en</a>). In Kenya, with our partner CEMIRIDE, we are pushing for the adoption of a livestock legislation that will protect the indigenous breed as a way towards attaining food security among pastopralists under the increasing severity of droughts due to climate change, The draft regulations for instance, S. 10 of the regulations provide that special objectives of the conservation programmes shall include conservation of genetic materials from indigenous, rare and locally adapted breeds. The Regulations further define “pastoralists” means persons extensively</li> </ul>
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	<p>producing indigenous livestock breeds with limited production inputs and includes nomads where practicable. <b>The FAO guideline on genetic resources for food and agriculture (8d) has anticipated the biodiversity crisis and insists as well on the link of biodiversity and the preservation of relevant traditional (indigenous) knowledge.</b> What applies to breeds as well applies to local seeds and seed systems at large: preserving local plant genetics is the other side of the same coin.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The gaps are related to our experiences, hence the areas cited before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local and localized food systems are facing challenges of different nature: regulation does not favour them, competition with industrial imported food is such that local producers face hard times in competing. This becomes very visible in the milk sector: Be it camel milk in Kenya or cow milk in Mali, our project experiences show that it takes a long breath to foster alliances with policy makers and representatives of the producers to pave the way for local milk outcompeting imported, subsidized and poor quality milk powder (often with added plant fats which make them yet less nutritious). Most members especially of pastoralist and indigenous communities are effectively outside the market systems and are much more prone to poverty. Imperatively, <b>the inability of pastoralists and indigenous communities to produce their food the best way they know, has in effect robbed them of their livelihoods, eroding their cultural heritage, their right to food and food sovereignty and hence self-determination.</b> These manifold injustices are further exacerbated by the impact of climate change, which has further undermined their access to food and nutrition security.</li> <li>- Access to productive assets becomes very visible when looking at land access and tenure. Livestock keepers and pastoralists in many countries today are under pressure in many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa in ensuring access to rangelands and pasture. <b>Urban sprawl, mining, expanding areas for crop farming, land grabbing and resulting eviction and the change of livestock corridors which comes with climate change impacts and conflicts in borderlands lead to increased competition for land.</b> These communities continue to experience serious challenges of among others, feeding themselves. This is especially true for semi-arid areas in countries like Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. If Northern Mali used to be the area of highest livestock concentration, today the southern region of Sikasso has become the first region in terms of cattle stocks. This brings challenges in spatial planning, among others. <b>A key characteristic for most Indigenous Peoples and pastoralists is that the sustenance of their way of life depends on access and rights to their</b></li> </ul>

	<p><b>traditional lands and the natural resources therein.</b><sup>1</sup> Because they are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, displacement from their lands, coupled with severe climate change impacts, over the years resulted in their ability to continue effectively producing food (pastoralism, non-timber forest products e.g. honey, wild fruits and tubers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biodiversity tends to be less visible than the climate crisis, and policy makers, but also producer organisations tend not to prioritise the struggle for preserving local genetics, while organisations like in Europe that call for preserving local breeds unknown to us in the countries we operate. The arguments for preserving local genetics are obvious: Access to land: Land and natural resources are central to the socio-economic and cultural lives of Indigenous Peoples and critical to their survival and general well-being.<sup>2</sup> Thus, fostering alliances needs to start from a very low level of organisation: <b>While the struggle for preserving local seeds attracts more political attention, livestock breeds are often the poor relation in the plant-animal production system.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Based on the explanations above, we see a potential in combining the Right to Food Guidelines with instruments of International Law such as the Declarations on Peasants (UNDRP) and the one on Indigenous People (UNDRIP). When it comes to pushing for the rights to access to land and other productive means, we have learnt that while in some contexts, we may refer to hard legal instruments such as pastoral law in Niger, in other contexts soft law needs to suffice to push for these rights being implemented by the governments. In times of shrinking spaces, soft law – and the Voluntary Guidelines are definitely one with a big potential (because covering many aspects around the Right to Food) – can become yet more important in furthering the right to food and thereby, in contributing to SDG 2. <b>We recommend to modernize the Guidelines taking into account new instruments and concepts such as Agroecology and Agrobiodiversity</b>, and particularly the Declarations on indigenous people and on peasants may be referenced: <b>UNDRP is a complementary instrument to the Guidelines in that it brings further aspects such as agroecology (several provisions) or in that it is more explicit about peasant communities having their “right to determine right to determine their own food and agriculture systems, recognized by many States and regions as the right to food</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> I bid

<sup>2</sup> CEMIRIDE, et al, Report on the impact of Non Impelmentation of Africa Commission’s Endorois Decision. *Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), Endorois Welfare Council (EWC), MRG and WITNESS in March 2022. Pp 1*

	<p><b>sovereignty</b>” (art. 15 lit. 4 UNDROP). While referring to Agroecology, we recommend to include the relative conceptual frameworks and related agroecological elements and principles especially from the 13 Principles of Agroecology (HLPE), to foster an agroecological transformation toward sustainable food systems. Also, <b>making the Guidelines more “fit” means further accounting for fragility and conflicts, with food systems being more and more subject to conflict-related impacts</b> e.g. in the Sahel, many producers not being able to practice their activity of livestock production because of restrictions in access to pasture. Adding notions of Triple Nexus and Conflict Sensitivity to the Guidelines thus becomes a priority, e.g. in the provisions on Guidelines 15 (Food Aid) and 19 (International Dimension). <b>An integrated approach to the Food Crisis will need to combine emergency support (food aid) with activities fostering resilience and strengthening livelihoods of those suffering most of such situations of conflict and also of climate change impacts.</b> A good example of such an integrated approach are the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) which promote an integrated approach applicable to different types of disasters in food systems with a focus on livestock-based livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Our organisation will explore the possibility to use the guidelines in trainings. The 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Guidelines will be a good occasion to make the Guidelines more prominent within our organisation and networks. And: There is an opportunity within the RAISE project co-funded by Swiss Development Cooperation for supporting the implementation of UNDROP to include the Guidelines: Specific training manuals for curricula of magistrates, extension services as well as training manuals e.g. for livestock producers and pastoralists may be specifically adapted to add the Guidelines as one layer / argument. Also, we shall contribute to fostering awareness in the Global North on the Right to Food: be it via our network VSF International or through our awareness-raising activities in the NGO Alliance on Sustainable Food Systems, Sufosec. Such awareness-raising can build on good practices on how the RtF can become more visible such as the new Constitution of Geneva, where it has been enshrined.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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>(Links are directly referenced to above)</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p>VSF International. Why and how to integrate the One Health Approach into training Of Community Animal Health Workers. <a href="https://vsf-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/CAHWs-and-OH-Eng.pdf">https://vsf-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/CAHWs-and-OH-Eng.pdf</a> (further, please also see the VSF International publications on Community Animal Health Workers, on One Health and on Emergency Support)</p>

	<p>Alliance Sufosec. Des systèmes alimentaires locaux pour vaincre la faim Rapport mondial 2022 sur la nutrition. <a href="https://sufosec.ch/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/FR_SUFOSSEC_Report-2022101336-1.pdf">https://sufosec.ch/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/FR_SUFOSSEC_Report-2022101336-1.pdf</a></p> <p>Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards. Handbook, 3d edition. <a href="http://www.livestock-emergency.net">www.livestock-emergency.net</a></p>
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## 12. [Christa Suter, Fastenaktion, Switzerland](#) - Sub-Saharan Africa

Dear Madam, dear Sir,

As RAISE project (Rights-based Agroecological Initiatives for Sustainability and Equity in peasant communities) we share our contribution on your call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food. The RAISE project is a network of networks, represented by peasant movements, civil society organizations, and academia, promoting the empowerment of peasants through the implementation of UNDROP and using the Right to Food Guidelines in our advocacy work.

Thanks for accepting our contribution.

Kind regards,

Christa Suter, Coordinator RAISE Project

RAISE – Rights-based Agroecological Initiatives for Sustainability and Equity in Peasant Communities

See the attachments:

- [Global-Sub-Saharan Africa RAISE](#)

### Template for submissions

<p><b>Title of your submission</b></p>	<p><b>Land, Genetic Resources, Sustainable Food Systems and Localized Market Systems – key pillars for implementing the right to food in rural areas using the FAO Voluntary Guidelines</b></p>
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b></p>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p><i>Global coverage, with focus on examples from Sub-Saharan Africa</i></p>

<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Kenya, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, South Africa, India, Nepal, Switzerland
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Christa Suter (coordinator RAISE project)</p> <p>Organizations: RAISE Consortium (Rights-based and Agroecological Initiatives for Sustainability and Equity in peasant communities). Members of RAISE are: Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse, Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), RBM, the Rural Women's Assembly, DKA Austria, Fastenaktion, and the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights as the strategic partner in the RAISE project.</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:suter@fastenaktion.ch">suter@fastenaktion.ch</a></p> <p>Project RAISE <a href="https://fastenaktion.ch/projekt/raise/">https://fastenaktion.ch/projekt/raise/</a></p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>One of our members (Dr. Golay from the Geneva Academy) participated in the elaboration of the Right to Food Guidelines (RTFG) between 2002 and 2004, when he was legal adviser to the first United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on the right to food. He was also a panelist at the Special Event on the Right to Food organized by the CFS on 27 October 2023.</p> <p>On the side-event to the CFS 51, one of the Kenyan RAISE representatives from the indigenous community spoke on the panel "Human rights-based approaches to global challenges and climate action for the right to adequate food for all", where the RTFG were prominently addressed.</p> <p>One of our major donors (the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) reminded us of this call for inputs.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners, or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We have taken the opportunity of this Call to share the RTFG and a short input within the RAISE consortium. In addition, both VSF-Suisse and</p>

	<p>Fastenaktion are members of the Swiss NGO Alliance Sufosec (<a href="https://sufosec.ch/">https://sufosec.ch/</a>) and have informed their learning group on Human Rights-Based Approach about the RTFG.</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>The 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RTFG in 2024 should be used to raise awareness about the importance of the right to food in this period of multiple crises in all relevant forums at local, national, regional, and global levels.</p> <p>For example, the RTFG should be referred to in the negotiation of the binding treaty on business and human rights at the UN Human Rights Council.</p> <p>If multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Agriculture and Livestock partner networks managed by donors and governments and the Cluster system (especially Food Security Clusters) were to take up the RTFG in their work and meetings, awareness could be fostered across the board.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>A few members of our consortium used the RTFG on many occasions and in different contexts in their work. Other members have not used the RTFG systematically so far. However, the RTFG are known by colleagues in the countries of operations of our organizations.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Before the start of the RAISE project, during the negotiation of the UN Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (UNDROP), the RTFG were used – including by some of our members – to push States to include specific rights in UNDROP, including the rights to food, genetic resources, land, and other natural resources.</p> <p>The RFG were also used before the start of the RAISE project, when Dr. Golay published a study with FAO on the right to food and access to justice (<a href="#">link here</a>), and when he participated in the drafting of a report on the right to food and the fight against desertification published by the Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, in collaboration with the first UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food (<a href="#">link here</a>).</p> <p>Outside of the RAISE activities, Dr. Golay used the RTFG to push for the inclusion of the right to food in the Constitution of Geneva (Switzerland). On 18 June 2023, 67% of Geneva’s population accepted to include the right to food in their Constitution. In 2024, a draft law and public policy will be elaborated and discussed at the Parliament of Geneva to implement the right to food, at least partially on the basis of the RTFG. Success stories like</p>

	<p>this can be used by the RAISE partners as good practice for advocacy on the right to food.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>The RTFG were used for advocacy, publications, training, awareness raising, capacity development, legislative and policy framework.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>There are several ways through which our organisations and partners are pushing for the right to food to be realized, and a few good practices have emerged in terms of DOs and DONTs. Here is a short summary of the experiences of some of our members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>With the Covid-19 pandemic, the advantages of localized market systems have materialized, especially with regards to perishable products like ASFs (Animal Source Foods):</b> While supply chains were interrupted, local products such as milk have continued being very valued with a high demand (notwithstanding lockdowns). A report published by the Swiss NGO Alliance Sufosec has shed light on this (cf. <a href="#">link</a>, in German and French: chapter “Mali – my milk is local milk”). Furthermore, the right to food is being best served in our view with quality food from local production systems such as the milk market systems supported by our organisations and partners, including in Kenya and Mali. <b>These relate to several RTFG, especially on market systems (RTFG 4.5 on small-scale markets), nutrition (RTFG 10) and food safety (RTFG 9).</b></li> <li>- <b>The Global Food Crisis is very much a crisis of natural resources especially in areas hit hard such as the Horn of Africa or the Sahel, with access to water and land as productive assets surfacing. Pastoralists depend on healthy animals and the livestock depend on access to rangelands and water. To be healthy, pastoralists and livestock keepers depend on access to animal health services.</b> This linkage between One Health and community animal health workers as one way for rural communities to get access to animal health services has recently been explored in a policy brief of VSF International (cf. <a href="#">link</a>). And one of the conclusions, resulting from the work of VSF International members is, that community-level service providers are well placed to make sure communities have access throughout the year to health services and to information on natural resources and access to rangeland and water. <b>This links up to several RTFG, in that pastoralists and other vulnerable groups depend on the access to natural resources such as stated in the RTFGs 8b (land) and 8c (water) as well as to services (8e).</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>In the ASALS (Arid and Semi-arid Lands), the 3 UN Rio Conventions gain in urgency: Climate and Biodiversity Crisis add up to Desertification.</b> One area where one of most vulnerable food producers, the pastoralists, are affected is, if they lose their genetic resources. What is better to cope with these three simultaneous crises in drylands than adapted, resilient livestock? At the pace countries like Mali are using their local zebu breeds through exotic breeds flooding the market, those most relying on them are losing one main source of livelihoods: genes adapted to drought spells or opposite, to flooding. At this point, we observe that for example in the region of Nioro du Sahel in Mali, today we face hard times in finding “zebu Maure” cattle, which would be a race well adapted for breeding towards better milk production. About 22% of African cattle breeds have already become extinct in the last century and 32% of indigenous African cattle breeds are in danger of extinction (Rege, 1999). A pilot project in Mali has shown the socio-economic potential of preserving these cattle (cf. <a href="https://www.vsf-suisse.org/project/agrobiodiversite/?lang=en">https://www.vsf-suisse.org/project/agrobiodiversite/?lang=en</a>). In Kenya we are pushing for the adoption of a livestock legislation that will protect the indigenous breeds as a way toward attaining food security among pastoralists under the increasing severity of droughts due to climate change. The draft regulation for instance provide that special objectives of the conservation programmes shall include conservation of genetic materials from indigenous, rare, and locally adapted breeds. <b>The RTFG on genetic resources for food and agriculture (8d) has anticipated the biodiversity crisis and insists as well on the link of biodiversity and the preservation of relevant traditional (indigenous) knowledge.</b> What applies to breeds as well applies to local seeds and seed systems at large: preserving local plant genetics is the other side of the same coin.</li> <li>- The experience of Fastenaktion to strengthen the right to food is grounded in the approach of self-organized solidarity groups of small-holder farmers and promoting agroecology and savings. Addressing all four dimensions of agroecology, the local food system is strengthened. Concrete agroecological methods such as kitchen gardens and food forests, and the social support through solidarity groups, have contributed to the realization of the right to food. The report published by the Swiss NGO Alliance Sufosec has an example for the Kenyan country programme of Fastenaktion (<a href="#">chapter</a> p.76 on rural communities “bringing life into the soil and communities”). <b>This is addressed in the RTFG 8d and 8e on the ecological agriculture and sustainable food production.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Our organisations and partners identified several gaps, constraints, and challenges in the implementation of the right to food and the RTFG. Here is a short summary of those identified by some of our members:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local and localized food systems are facing challenges of different nature: regulation does not favour them, competition with industrial imported food is such that local producers face hard times in competing. This becomes very visible in the milk sector. Be it camel milk in Kenya or cow milk in Mali, our project experiences show that it takes a long breath to foster alliances with policy makers and representatives of the producers to pave the way for local milk outcompeting imported, subsidized and poor-quality milk powder (often with added plant fats which make them yet less nutritious).</li> <li>- Access to productive assets becomes very visible when looking at land access and tenure. Livestock keepers and pastoralists today are under pressure in many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa in ensuring access to rangelands and pasture. Urban sprawl, mining, expanding areas for crop farming, land grabbing and the change of livestock corridors which comes with climate change impacts and conflicts in borderlands lead to increased competition for land. This is especially true for semi-arid areas such as the Southern part of Sahel countries like Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. If Northern Mali used to be the area of highest livestock concentration, today the southern region of Sikasso has become the first region in terms of cattle stocks. This brings challenges in spatial planning, among others.</li> <li>- Biodiversity tends to be less visible than the climate crisis, and policy makers, but also producer organisations tend not to prioritise the struggle for preserving local genetics, while organisations like in Europe that call for preserving local breeds unknown to us in the countries we operate. Thus, fostering alliances needs to start from a very low level of organisation. While the struggle for preserving local seeds attracts more political attention, livestock breeds are often the poor relation in the plant-animal production system.</li> <li>- The access to seeds remains a challenge, especially in small-holder contexts that mostly build on farmer managed seed systems. Local varieties are more drought and pest resistant, yet not all countries allow farmers to share, trade, and sell their propagated seeds. Pressure comes from commercial seed producers, however, for the realization of the right to food, farmer managed seeds have to be allowed and protected.</li> <li>- Access to land: Land and natural resources are central to the socio-economic and cultural lives of Indigenous Peoples and critical to their survival and general well-being.<sup>1</sup> A key characteristic for most Indigenous Peoples is that the sustenance of their way of life depends on access and rights to their traditional lands and the natural</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> CEMIRIDE, et al, Report on the impact of Non Impelmentation of Africa Commission's Endorois Decision. *Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), Endorois Welfare Council (EWC), MRG and WITNESS in March 2022. Pp 1*

	<p>resources therein. Many indigenous communities in Kenya have been forcibly evicted from their lands through compulsory acquisition or displaced by effects of climate change. These communities continue to experience serious challenges of among others, feeding themselves.<sup>1</sup> Because they are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, displacement from their lands, coupled with severe climate change impacts, over the years resulted in their ability to continue effectively practising their time-tested food production technologies (pastoralism, honey, wild fruits and tubers). Most members of these communities are effectively outside the mainstream economic system of the country and hence have slid into poverty.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Based on the explanations above, we see a potential in combining the RTFG with other international instruments, as UNDROP and the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (UNDRIP). When it comes to pushing for the implementation of the rights to genetic resources, to land and other natural resources, we have learnt that while in some contexts it is useful to refer to hard legal instruments such as pastoral law in Niger, in other contexts soft law instruments also need to be used to push for these rights being implemented by the governments. In times of shrinking spaces, soft law instruments, such as the RTFG, have definitely a big potential (because they cover many aspects around the right to food) and can become essential in furthering the right to food and thereby, in contributing to SDG 2. <b>We recommend implementing the RTFG taking into account new instruments and concepts such as Agroecology and Agrobiodiversity</b>, and particularly UNDROP and UNDRIP. <b>UNDROP is a complementary instrument to the RTFG in that it brings further aspects such as agroecology (several provisions). It is also more explicit about the right of peasant communities “to determine their own food and agriculture systems, recognized by many States and regions as the right to food sovereignty” (art. 15 lit. 4 UNDROP).</b> While referring to agroecology, we recommend to directly link and focus on the three conceptual frameworks and related agroecological elements and principles from the 13 Principles of Agroecology (High Level Panel of Experts), the 10 Elements of Agroecology (FAO) and the Principles of Agroecology in the environmental, socio-cultural, economic, political dimension (CIDSE), all of them fostering an agroecological transformation toward sustainable food systems. This link to agroecology should be referred to when implementing RTFG 8d and 8e.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p>

<sup>1</sup> Ibid pp 17

	Our organisations will explore the possibility to use the RTFG in our different activities, including training. There is an opportunity within the RAISE project, co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, for supporting the implementation of UNDROP and to include the RTFG in doing so. Specific training manuals for curricula of magistrates, extension services as well as training manuals, for example for livestock producers and pastoralists, may be specifically adapted to add the RTFG as one layer / argument.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 13. Ministerio de Educación de Ecuador, Ecuador - Ecuador

Dear FAO,

Receive a cordial greeting from the Ministry of Education of Ecuador.

Please find attached the Form to the call “Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Adequate Food”, which has been prepared by this State Portfolio. Likewise, I accompany the aforementioned questionnaire, documents supporting the completed information.

Kind regards,

Katherine Paola Troya Esquivel, Cooperation and International Affairs Analyst

National Directorate of Cooperation and International Affairs

See the attachments:

- [Ecuador Ministerio de Educación](#)
- [1 rgloae sexto suplemento no 459 de 26 de mayo](#)
- [informe-alimentacion-escolar\\_sept2023](#)
- [1 ley alimentacion escolar\\_2sro187](#)
- [acuerdo-nro mineduc-mineduc-me-2018](#)
- [mineduc-me-2016](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</p> <p>Ecuador</p>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Ecuador
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Reinaldo López          Organization: Ministry of Education          Email address: reinaldo.lopez@educacion.gob.ec</p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government  <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization  <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO  <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector  <input type="checkbox"/> Academia  <input type="checkbox"/> Donor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Government and United Nations.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Socialization and application of the regulations to the Organic Law on School Feeding in the framework of the Interinstitutional Committee.</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>States should promote agricultural and environmental education at primary and secondary levels, with the aim of raising awareness among the younger generation of the importance of conserving and using natural resources in a sustainable manner.</p>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National</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>Training, awareness raising, capacity development.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>The School Feeding Programme reaches 2.9 million beneficiaries in public educational facilities every day. One meal (drink and baked food) is provided every (working) day of the week. It is a right protected in the Organic Law on School Feeding and the Organic Law on Intercultural Education, and its corresponding regulations.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Lack of funding sources to upgrade infrastructure to enable local food preparation. Absence of mechanisms for intersectoral coordination. No development of electronic tools to enable the modernization of public procurement mechanisms for school feeding programmes. Low quality and non-standardized information and data.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Building on the experiences of international cooperation agencies and their technical assistance to create a baseline, especially with regard to the measurement of nutritional status, prior to the implementation of school feeding policies and projects. Taking into account local production and productive capacity to develop mechanisms enabling the parallel growth of all productive sectors.</p>

<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>  Kicking off of the implementation of the territorial school feeding programme that will benefit approximately 14 600 students in the coastal and highland areas, in urban and rural educational facilities. Implementing food and nutrition and food safety education in curricula at decentralized levels.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>  Attached to this template.
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

#### 14. [TUNSUME MWAIBASA, WELTHUNGERHILFE, Malawi - Malawi](#)

Hello there .

Kindly find submission by CSANET and Welthungerhilfe Malawi to the Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Looking forward to hearing back from you

Regards

Tunsume Mwaibasa

See the attachments:

- [Right to food Best practices and Contributions](#)
- [Assessment of Voluntary Guidelines](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Advocacy for the Right to adequate Food (RtAF)</b>
<b>Geographical</b>	<i>Global</i>

<b>coverage</b>	
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Malawi
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Tunsume Mwaibasa Organization: Welthungerhilfe (WHH) Email address: Tunsume.Mwaibasa@welthungerhilfe.de
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><b><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></b></p> <p>Through our engagement in the implementation of the Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to Adequate Food Project also known as the Right to Food project (RtAF)</p> <p><b><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Through RtAF project, we have been sensitizing the citizens at national and community level, central and local government duty bearers, the media the development partners on the RtAF through the Rights Based Approach (RBA). The guidelines have been the normative reference guiding the implementation of several interventions under the project.</p> <p><b><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></b></p> <p>Create multi-stakeholder platforms at national level where stakeholders share experiences and best practices and deliberate on the RtAF to shape up the various aspects of a sustainable food system that delivers the RtAF.</p> <p>The UN Agencies working in the country should lead in the RtAF Programming and actively engage government and stakeholders on the RtAF to influence policy formulation and implementation that aligns with the guidelines. Further, they should promote best practices</p>

	<p>from international experience to encourage the government to prioritize legislation on the RtAF.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<p><b><i>Have you/ your government/ or any multistakeholder group you are representing in this form used the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></b></p> <p>Yes</p> <p><b><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></b></p> <p>The guidelines are being used to promote good governance for the Right to Food at national and subnational level.</p> <p><b><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></b></p> <p><a href="#">At national level, the guidelines inform programming (with other stakeholders) to analyze</a> and assess existing policies in sectors relevant to the RtF (e.g., agriculture, nutrition, land governance, environment, and natural resources), and advocate for development and implementation of comprehensive policy and legislative frameworks that promote the progressive realization of the RtF in the country.</p> <p>Further, our participation in the national level conversations on sustainable food systems transformation is informed by the guidelines, coordinating and influencing stakeholders to adopt RBA's in programming towards food and nutrition security, as a means towards the realization of the RtAF.</p> <p>At meso level, the guidelines are used to build the capacity of local government towards good governance through establishment of accountability mechanisms that support the realization of the RtAF. Further, the guidelines are used to build capacity of non-state actors to hold the local government to account on the implementation of programs that necessitate the realization of the RtAF.</p> <p>At the community level, the guidelines are used to empower the rightsholders to assess the government programs that affect them for suitability towards the realization of the RtAF and to hold duty bearers accountable on the delivery of the programs in line with their operational guidelines or policies. The rightsholders are equipped to work with duty bearers to establish mechanism that promote transparency and accountability in implementation of government-led programs in the communities.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p>



<b>practice s</b>	<p>Through the RtAF project, Malawian Community Initiative for Self-Reliance (CISER), the Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET) and Welthungerhilfe enabled people to successfully demand their RtF entitlements from their government using the Social Accountability (SA) Process. In a 2 years process between 2021-2022, SA was conducted focusing on improving service delivery under the Affordable Input Program (AIP), which allows Malawian subsistence farmers to purchase farm inputs at a subsidized cost with the goal of attaining food security at Household and National Level. During this process, the project conducted awareness and capacity building targeting right holders (community members, community based organizations, community leaders) and duty bearers (government officials, service providers) on right to food and specifically on the entitlements granted under the AIP. Through the use of SA tools such as the Community Score Cards (CSC), right holders were able to assess performance of the AIP program in their area and among issues identified, complaints related to issues such as late delivery of inputs, malfunctionality of the electronic system for distribution, and lack of mechanism to raise complaints to the government. Through public hearings and interface meetings facilitated by the project, right holders were able to present their complaints and recommendations to local government and stakeholders involved in the implementation of AIP. In responding to this, the local government addressed some of the complaints directly and referred others to the government at national level, which effectuated commitments by the government with regards to the input's distribution in the following year. The process also necessitated the establishment of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM), which is embedded within the local government structure in the project implementation district. Through this, citizens can lodge their complaints regarding any government program or challenges affecting their livelihoods and obtain results from the government. Furthermore, the evidence generated at the district level has since been used to inform national level advocacy for the improvement of the AIP as one of the key programs that affect the RtAF.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constrai nts and challeng es</b>	<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>In Malawi, there is limited awareness as well as misconceptions of the RtAF and the RtFG from duty bearers at national and subnational levels, to the rightsholders. This results into development and implementation of programs that are meant to facilitate the realization of the RtAF that are not based on the guidelines.</p> <p>Further, there is no legal framework to guarantee the RtAF to the rightsholders as the constitution does not explicitly provide for the RtAF, neither is there an independent legislation on the same, leading to no leadership by the policy holders to ensure that the RtAF is respected by all stakeholders. Further, the lack of a legal framework means there is no legal basis at national level through which violations can be effectively handled and redressed.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggeste d</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>As non-state actors, empowerment of rightsholders to hold duty bearers' accountable works positively to wards improvement of government programs that deliver the RtAF and creates the necessary demand for the duty bearers to develop and implement policies and legal frameworks that are favorable for the realization of the RtAF. Further to this there's need to</p>

<p><b>recommendations</b></p>	<p>promote creation of engagement platforms where rightsholders and duty bearers can interface on issues affecting them with respect to the RtAF.</p> <p>Multi-sectoral stakeholder engagement platforms are key to raise awareness of the RtFG, promote rights-based approaches to programming, and promote collaboration in the implementation of interventions that facilitate the realization of the RtAF. These need to be encouraged at both national and subnational levels.</p> <p>International agencies (e.g., the UN) need to promote the use of the RtFG by governments (where they operate nationally) in identification of investment priorities at national level. This would help promote adoption and use of the RtFG in development and implementation of policies and legal frameworks favorable for the RtAF. Further, the international community should strengthen accountability mechanisms to hold governments accountable in cases where there is stagnated progress towards setting the benchmarks for the RtAF.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>At national level, we plan to hold multi-stakeholder dialogues on the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RtFG to promote dialogue that reflects on the guidelines, review progress, and identify areas of improvement towards realization of the RtAF in Malawi. This will also provide an opportunity to raise awareness of the RtF at national level. Additionally, from 2024 we plan to be hosting food systems learning events annually where the RtFG will be featuring prominently in the discussions</p> <p>In view of the lack of more specific guidance, we plan to publish a paper that helps clarifying the responsibility between private and public sector for the Right to Food in line with the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><a href="https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2021-derecho-alimentacion-sistemas-alimentarios-locales-bolivia-peru.pdf">https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2021-derecho-alimentacion-sistemas-alimentarios-locales-bolivia-peru.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/land-for-life">https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/land-for-life</a></p> <p><a href="#">‘Food Security Standard’ (FSS).</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2022-orientation-paper-one-planet-zero-hunger-food-systems.pdf">https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2022-orientation-paper-one-planet-zero-hunger-food-systems.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.nyasatimes.com/justice-kapindu-urges-govt-to-take-decisive-steps-towards-making-malawi-hunger-free-nation/">https://www.nyasatimes.com/justice-kapindu-urges-govt-to-take-decisive-steps-towards-making-malawi-hunger-free-nation/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.faceofmalawi.com/2020/10/20/cisanet-engages-members-of-parliament-on-food-nutrition-bill/">https://www.faceofmalawi.com/2020/10/20/cisanet-engages-members-of-parliament-on-food-nutrition-bill/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.nyasatimes.com/csos-commend-malawi-govt-for-increasing-budgetary-allocation-to-nutrition/">https://www.nyasatimes.com/csos-commend-malawi-govt-for-increasing-budgetary-allocation-to-nutrition/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.mbc.mw/news/entertainment/item/2617-cisanet-champions-the-food-and-nutrition-security-bill">https://www.mbc.mw/news/entertainment/item/2617-cisanet-champions-the-food-and-nutrition-security-bill</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.nyasatimes.com/cso-alliance-advocate-right-nutrition-bill/">https://www.nyasatimes.com/cso-alliance-advocate-right-nutrition-bill/</a></p>

	<a href="https://www.mwnation.com/malawi-develops-right-to-food-nutrition-bill/#:~:text=Government%20through%20the%20Department%20of,to%20adequate%20food%20and%20nutrition.">https://www.mwnation.com/malawi-develops-right-to-food-nutrition-bill/#:~:text=Government%20through%20the%20Department%20of,to%20adequate%20food%20and%20nutrition.</a>
	<a href="#">CISANET for food policies' coherence in Nutrition improvement - The Maravi Post</a>
	<a href="#">CSOs push tabling and passing of Food and Nutrition Bill - Malawi Institute of Journalism (mijmw.com)</a>
	<a href="#">CSOs CONCERNED OVER FAILURE BY GOVT TO TABLE FOOD AND NUTRITION BILL - Timveni</a>
	<a href="https://www.radioislam.org.mw/parliament-must-pass-food-and-nutrition-bill-csos/">https://www.radioislam.org.mw/parliament-must-pass-food-and-nutrition-bill-csos/</a>
	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/100069098034320/posts/433387788974485/?flite=scwspnss&amp;mibextid=7EG2rCgC370kf71V">https://www.facebook.com/100069098034320/posts/433387788974485/?flite=scwspnss&amp;mibextid=7EG2rCgC370kf71V</a>

### 15. [Lorenza Longhi, Idec, Brazil](#) – Brazil and Latin America region

Dear sir/madam,

Attached please find the submission of [Brazilian Institute for Consumer Defense \(Idec\)](#) to the Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Sincerely,

Lorenza Longhi

See the attachments:

- [Right to food\\_Contributions IDEC.docx.pdf](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Development and implementation of integrated regulatory policies to guarantee the right to food (RtF)</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	<i>Brazil and Latin America region</i>

<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Lorenza Longhi Organization: Brazilian Institute for Consumer Defense (Idec) Email address: <a href="mailto:lorenza.longhi@idec.org.br">lorenza.longhi@idec.org.br</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p><b><i>In Brazil, the main disseminator of the human right to adequate food and, subsequently, of the Voluntary Guidelines, is the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea), of which Idec acts as an advisor, as well as in other civil society networks in which Idec acts historically in a leading role.</i></b></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Idec has among its foundations the defense of the human right to adequate and healthy food and, therefore, uses the Voluntary Guidelines as a reference document that grounds and makes its guidelines concrete in the implementation of the progressive realization of the RtF. So, as detailed below, a series of activities developed have as their main focus demanding and pushing the State to formulate and constantly improve public policies and invest resources in actions to combat all types of malnutrition and guarantee food and nutritional security of all Brazilians.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>The 20th anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines is an excellent opportunity to remember the historic milestones they represented, as well as a paradigm shift. But, unfortunately, it is also the occasion to show the serious setbacks we have experienced and that it is essential to do more in an even more complex context than in 2004. The concept of food as a right must be incorporated and assimilated at all levels. Food cannot be seen as commodities or a weapon of political pressure. The United Nations and like-minded countries have a key role in this process.</p>

<p>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</p>	<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>Yes, it is a constant and ubiquitous reference for all our activities, from advocacy and research to communication campaigns and legal actions.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Idec has a consolidated national role in defending the human right to adequate and healthy food as an institution and through the Brazilian Alliance for Adequate and Healthy Diets, and is progressively expanding its operations at a regional level, directly or through its regional networks such as the Latin American and Caribbean Nutrition and Health Community of Practice (Colansa).</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Idec's main perspective of action is the promotion and the defense of the human right to adequate and healthy food. This right, in Brazil, is further concretized with the concept of Food and Nutritional Security, which was defined by the Organic Law on Food and Nutritional Security (<a href="#">LOSAN, Law No. 11,346</a>) in 2006, as the “realization of everyone's right to regular and permanent access to quality food, in sufficient quantity, without compromising access to other essential needs, based on health-promoting dietary practices that respect cultural diversity and are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable”. Therefore, all Idec’s activities have the ultimate objective of ensuring the implementation of and strengthening the LOSAN. The activities are focused on informing and disseminating the RtF, pushing for the advancement of public policies, especially regulatory measures that allow physical and financial access to healthy foods, through political incidence, communication and awareness campaigns, supporting/producing technical documents, and legal actions. Our dialogue with partners and new supporters always has as its basis and arguments for building projects the RtF and the reference of the Voluntary Guidelines.</p>
<p>Have your say where it matters!</p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</p>	<p>(ii) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:</p> <p>We believe that the Covid-19 pandemic and climate change are two factors that</p>

	<p>have increased economic, social, environmental and political impacts, especially in developing countries and leaving vulnerable populations even more exposed.</p> <p>Ultimately, both events are anthropocenic phenomena closely linked to excessive consumption, chemically intensive, industrial and commodity-oriented agricultural production, and the search for economic growth and the maximization of profits to the detriment of the public interest and the environment.</p> <p>Its impacts were exacerbated by successive economic crises and the rise of neo-liberal governments that have progressively reduced State responsibilities and allowed the private sector to advance in various aspects of public policies.</p> <p>Idec believes that it is urgent to move forward in strengthening the role of the State as a regulator, including in relation to the participation and involvement of the private sector in the elaboration and implementation of public policies. In the particular case of the human RtF, the inextricable links between food, health, environmental and economic crises point to the urgency of holistic and human rights-based approaches to resolve them.</p> <p>In addition to the LOSAN, the human right to adequate and healthy food is also a social right recognized in the Brazilian Federal Constitution, as well as in several other administrative norms and legislations, such as, the National Food and Nutrition Policy (PNAN), part of the National Health Policy (PNS).</p> <p>Although these elements demonstrate significant progress and a robust governance structure in our country, what can be seen, in reality, is that such regulatory advances, national and international, are still not enough to ensure the practical implementation and effectiveness of the RtF and other human rights in Brazil. This became very evident from 2016 onwards with the rise of authoritarian governments in Brazil and so many setbacks.</p> <p>Therefore, in addition to a more robust State that can regulate food environments, we believe that the implementation of mechanisms for monitoring progress in achieving the RtF is essential for identifying factors and difficulties that affect the degree of execution of obligations, for facilitating the adoption of corrective measures and also for give greater visibility to this topic.</p>
(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations	<p><i>j) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Promoting the full realization of the RtF also requires States to inform the population about their human rights and strengthen their ability to participate in decision-making processes. This includes access to other fundamental rights, such as adequate education and training, health, promotion of non-discrimination, development and strengthening of institutional accountability, including through administrative and/or legislative measures.</p> <p>Furthermore, the obligation to promote requires States to ensure that individuals can not only enjoy the rights they have, but also obtain reparations in case of violations. The State must feel responsible and be exposed if its population is not having access to healthy and adequate food.</p> <p>This can be facilitated, for example, through the creation and empowerment of appropriate instruments to demand rights and the adequate functioning of public bodies and human rights commissions, responsible for protecting human rights.</p> <p>In terms of global governance, we believe that the United Nations Committee for World Food Security (CFS) can and should serve as a space to catalyze and strengthen the governance of national food systems oriented towards the public interest and based on the framework of human rights. This process would</p>

	<p>require States to promote social participation and strengthen spaces for political advocacy, such as, in the case of Brazil, Consea. The democratization of participation spaces must be protected from conflicts of interest and growing corporate influence that constantly seeks to fragment and empty legitimate spaces in order to create new platforms and advance false solutions that, among other things, harm the food sovereignty of countries.</p>
(iv) Concrete plans	<p>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</p> <p>In addition to working significantly on advancing measures to avoid, minimize and manage industry interference in food and nutritional policies, Idec is also deepening activities related to food systems and related greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), such as the production and consumption of meat and possible traceability regulations to know its origin and impacts generated.</p> <p>Other ongoing activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Idec, in partnership with ACT, Instituto Desiderata, Fian and the Alliance for Adequate and Healthy Food, prepared and made available a “Bill Template” to transform public and private schools in Brazil into a school environment that promotes adequate and healthy food for all Brazilian children, based on the Dietary Brazilian Guidelines for the Brazilian Population. This material can be used by public managers, parliamentarians, activists or others interested in the topic to advocate and pressure public authorities to protect children by transforming this school environment into a health promoter.</li> </ul> <p>Link: <a href="https://idec.org.br/projeto-de-lei-para-escolas">https://idec.org.br/projeto-de-lei-para-escolas</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Food Advertising Observatory (OPA) was created to strengthen the right of all citizens to adequate information and support competent authorities in identifying abusive or misleading food advertising. Through the platform, citizens can identify and contribute to reporting campaigns that are not in line with the Consumer Protection Code (CDC) and other legal provisions that protect society from illegal marketing strategies.</li> </ul> <p>Link: <a href="https://idec.org.br/publicidadedealimentos">https://idec.org.br/publicidadedealimentos</a></p>
Link(s) to specific references	<p>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.</p> <p>Organic Law on Food and Nutritional Security (Losan, 2006): <a href="https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/111_346.htm">https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/111_346.htm</a></p> <p>Agenda for Action: transition to healthy and sustainable food systems in Brazil: <a href="https://alimentandopoliticas.org.br/en/2022/03/idec-launches-agenda-for-action-to-promote-a-transition-in-food-systems/">https://alimentandopoliticas.org.br/en/2022/03/idec-launches-agenda-for-action-to-promote-a-transition-in-food-systems/</a></p>

	<p>Dietary Guidelines for the Brazilian Population: <a href="https://bvsmms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/dietary_guidelines_brazilian_population.pdf">https://bvsmms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/dietary_guidelines_brazilian_population.pdf</a></p> <p>NOVA classification system: <a href="https://www.fsp.usp.br/nupens/en/food-classification-nova/">https://www.fsp.usp.br/nupens/en/food-classification-nova/</a></p> <p>Short documentary "Big Food: the power of the ultra-processed food product industries": <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IL9hsEvPJms">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IL9hsEvPJms</a></p> <p>“The Map of Organic Fairs”: <a href="https://feirasorganicas.org.br/">https://feirasorganicas.org.br/</a></p> <p>“There's poison in this package”: <a href="https://idec.org.br/veneno-no-pacote">https://idec.org.br/veneno-no-pacote</a></p>
Link(s) to additional information	

### **16. Koichi Ikegami, The Association of Western Japan Agroecology/Family Farm Platform Japan, Japan**

The Association of Western Japan Agroecology is a non-profit organization that has been active since 2021 intending to establish agroecology in Japan.

- 1) The conflicts, civil wars, coups d'etat, and military conflicts that have become more frequent in recent years pose the greatest threat to the right to food. However, the international community has not taken effective steps to address the food crisis created by these events. In the case of Gaza, this is manifested in the worst way. It has become crucial for the realization of the right to food to work toward an enforceable international agreement and framework that can be quickly activated in response to these food crises, without waiting for a Security Council agreement.
- 2) Since the right to food is the most fundamental right to live, it should be enshrined in each country's constitution or equivalent legislation, and a mechanism should be introduced whereby a third-party international organization periodically checks the progress of the right and demands improvements from the government concerned.
- 3) It is strongly recommended that agroecology be set as the foundation for the realization of the right to food and that societies should shift to production and consumption that are compatible with this right.
- 4) The essential of a sustainable society lies in the principles of living systems. From this perspective, it is important to place the right to food as a permanent social guiding principle, not merely a matter of food security
- 5) Improved statistics are essential for the inspection and evaluation of the status of the realization of the right to food. Accurate and comparable diachronic statistics need to be developed and strengthened.



## 17. A C Baker, The Vegan Society, United Kingdom - Global

### 1. Experiences & Good Practices

The Vegan Society's [International Rights Network](https://www.vegansociety.com/get-involved/international-rights-network) (<https://www.vegansociety.com/get-involved/international-rights-network>) is the leading authority on veganism & law. Based on our work with lawyers, academics, & our supporting vegans, we know that the dietary needs & rights of vegans are not well understood by businesses, governments & the general public.

As a Registered Charity, [The Vegan Society](https://www.vegansociety.com) promotes a [Catering for Everyone](https://www.vegansociety.com/get-involved/campaigns/catering-everyone) (<https://www.vegansociety.com/get-involved/campaigns/catering-everyone>) campaign. In some places, up to one quarter of people avoid certain things taken from animals for medical, health, religious, philosophical or other reasons, including vegans. Therefore, to help States deliver the right to food, we call for good plant-based, vegan-suitable options on every public sector menu.

The Vegan Society has also produced guidelines setting out some relevant legal obligations:

- [Supporting Veganism in Education: A Guide for Educators](https://www.vegansociety.com/sites/default/files/uploads/downloads/TVS_Education%20Booklet_A5_DIGITAL.pdf)  
[https://www.vegansociety.com/sites/default/files/uploads/downloads/TVS\\_Education%20Booklet\\_A5\\_DIGITAL.pdf](https://www.vegansociety.com/sites/default/files/uploads/downloads/TVS_Education%20Booklet_A5_DIGITAL.pdf)
- [Guide for Vegan Prisoners](https://www.vegansociety.com/sites/default/files/uploads/downloads/Guide%20for%20vegan%20prisoners.pdf)  
<https://www.vegansociety.com/sites/default/files/uploads/downloads/Guide%20for%20vegan%20prisoners.pdf>

[Supporting Veganism in the Workplace: A Guide for Employers](https://www.vegansociety.com/sites/default/files/uploads/downloads/The%20Vegan%20Society%20Employer%20Booklet.pdf)  
<https://www.vegansociety.com/sites/default/files/uploads/downloads/The%20Vegan%20Society%20Employer%20Booklet.pdf>

### 2. Gaps, Constraints & Challenges

We have concerns about the implementation of the Right to Food (RTF) & the Right to Food Guidelines (RTFGs) in relation to vegans. A core tenet of veganism (defined [here https://www.vegansociety.com/go-vegan/definition-veganism](https://www.vegansociety.com/go-vegan/definition-veganism)) is to avoid animal use in food.

*Vegans have a right to food that accords with their beliefs*

Veganism is a philosophical belief that falls within the scope of human rights law (see for example *W v UK* <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22fulltext%22:%5B%5C%222018187%2F91%22%5D%2C%22itemid%22:%5B%5C%22001-1503%22%5D%7D>), & the right to manifest a belief includes the observance of dietary rules, including avoiding animal-derived products (*Jakobski v Poland* <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/fre#%7B%22itemid%22:%5B%5C%22002-688%22%5D%7D>).

In addition to the general right to freedom of belief, it is clear from the wording & spirit of legislation & guidance that the RTF also applies to vegans. For example, [General Comment 12](https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4538838c11.pdf) (GC12: <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4538838c11.pdf>) on the RTF states that the core content of the RTF includes the availability of food which is “acceptable within a given culture”. Cultural acceptability, defined in paragraph 9, takes into account “perceived non-nutrient-based values attached to food & food consumption”.

*Is the RTF being met in relation to vegans?*

The dietary needs of vegans frequently not met. This is particularly concerning in relation to public institutions, and people in vulnerable situations (such as children, older adults, people in prison, in care settings, refugees, and food bank users).

Examples include:

- [23 vegan prisoners at HMP Warren Hill were denied vegan food while incarcerated.](https://www.vegansociety.com/news/news/prison-guards-impose-oppressive-vegan-dietary-regime) (<https://www.vegansociety.com/news/news/prison-guards-impose-oppressive-vegan-dietary-regime>)
- The UK's All-Party Parliamentary Group on Vegetarianism & Veganism inquiry after reports of people in care being served food that disregarded their vegan & vegetarian beliefs [reported](https://vegappg.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/VegAPPG-beliefs-respect-report-1.pdf) (<https://vegappg.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/VegAPPG-beliefs-respect-report-1.pdf>) "harrowing stories" & "examples of the most basic failings in care homes & hospitals when it comes to protecting the human rights of those receiving care".
- [A nursery school child was refused vegan lunch options](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-50249679) (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-50249679>), & her mother was prohibited from giving her a packed lunch due to allergy concerns. This policy was only changed after a long campaign.
- A school that routinely provided cow's milk to pupils [refused to allow a vegan pupil to bring in her own plant-based milk](https://www.vegansociety.com/news/news/primary-school-forced-change-cows-milk-or-water-rule-after-vegan-dad-fights-discriminatory-policy) (<https://www.vegansociety.com/news/news/primary-school-forced-change-cows-milk-or-water-rule-after-vegan-dad-fights-discriminatory-policy>). Her father was told that water was the only alternative. This policy was only changed after a long campaign.

### 3. Lessons & recommendations

There are two issues: (i) whether the RTFGs accurately represent the legal protections, & (ii) whether the RTFGs are being followed. We believe the RTFGs need to better reflect the established legal protections for vegans. Individual States should address the widespread non-adherence to the RTF & RTFGs regarding vegans. So, we focus on (i).

General improvements needed are:

- Advisory language (such as "may", "are encouraged" & "are reminded") to be strengthened, e.g. to "must", where appropriate. E.g. in Guideline 16.5: "States must recognise their legal obligations to ensure that refugees & internally displaced persons have access at all times to adequate food".
- We recommend a clearer definition of "adequate food", including an explicit definition of food that is "acceptable within a given culture". In accordance with GC12, this includes non-nutrient-based values attached to food.
- Given the breadth & depth of failings relating to vegans, we would like to see explicit reference to veganism in the RTFGs. Clarify that the RTF is not the right to 'any' food, but appropriate food, e.g. without discrimination on the grounds of philosophical or religious belief.

We recommend changes to specific guidelines:

- Guideline 1.2 provides that States should promote various freedoms to enhance the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food. The freedom of religion & belief, an important freedom in relation to dietary choices, is not referenced. The freedom of religion & belief as it applies to food acceptable within the culture of that belief, should be explicitly included in this Guideline.
- Guidelines 2 & 13 consider poverty & vulnerable groups. These should include explicit reference to respect for dietary needs in relation to freedom of belief.
- Guideline 5 considers public institutions. Clarify that the obligations of public institutions include providing food not only in sufficient quantity, & nutritional value, but also which is suitable for the individual in accordance with their beliefs.
- Guideline 7 invites States to consider whether to include the RTF in domestic legislation. The UK has failed to do this, & it is also failing to ensure the spirit of the RTF in relation to vegans. We recommend stronger wording than the current “invitation”, for States to enact the RTF in domestic law.
- Guideline 10 asks States to recognise food as a vital part of an individual’s “culture” & States are encouraged to take into account individuals’ practices, customs & traditions relating to food. We would like to see explicit reference to the observance of philosophical beliefs in this guideline.

With thanks, on behalf of Claire Ogle (Head of Campaigns, Policy & Research at The Vegan Society).

### **18. Massimo Perrino, United Cities and Local Governments, Spain - Global**

To whom it may concern,

Attached please find the submission of [United Cities and Local Governments](#) (UCLG) to the Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Please don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Massimo S. Perrino

UCLG World Secretariat Barcelona

See the attachments:

- [Global UCLG World Secretariat Barcelona](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	Submission of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Global
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Massimo Perrino Organization: United Cities and Local Governments Email address: m.perrino@uclg.org
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>UCLG has become aware of the Right to Food Guidelines through its participation in the CFS Advisory Bureau and Group and through its work with partner organizations such as FIAN International.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>It has been noted in various UCLG advocacy moments to raise awareness on the importance local and regional governments have in guaranteeing the right to food and in fostering inclusive and sustainable food systems.</p>

*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:*

- **Local and regional governments:** Local and regional governments play a crucial role in ensuring the right to food. They are uniquely positioned to address the specific needs and challenges of their communities, taking into account local agricultural practices, food production and distribution, and participatory decision-making processes. As such, Member states can foster the right to food by involving local and regional governments within decision making related to the right to food and food systems.
- **Territorial Food Systems:** Recognize and support the contribution of territorial food systems led by local and regional governments, emphasizing the importance of context-specific strategies. Emphasize the importance of local and sustainable food systems in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), integrating them into broader international agendas.
- **Human Rights Emphasis:** Reinforce the fundamental human right perspective, ensuring that local and international actions prioritize the right to food for all.
- **International Coordination Plan:** Develop and implement an international coordination plan responding to the food crisis, focusing on the right to food, including the full involvement of all spheres of government and stakeholders.
- **Diversity of Contexts:** Emphasize the diversity of social and economic contexts to address the unique challenges each community faces in guaranteeing the right to food.
- **Dedicated Funds:** Encourage the establishment of dedicated funds for urban food insecurity, mobilizing international funding and involving foundations for financial support. Acknowledge and recognize the critical role of local and regional governments in international dialogues, providing funding for their transformative initiatives.
- **Collaboration and Sensitization:** Encourage collaboration, communication, and sensitization among local governments, producers, and communities to create awareness and support for the Right to Food Guidelines.

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, within advocacy processes.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Local and regional government level.</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><i>Awareness raising and advocacy</i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Ensuring the right to food requires a comprehensive transformation of our globalized food systems. Local and regional governments are pivotal in this transformation, activating all actors in the food system, particularly citizens. As such, local and regional governments should be better recognized as significant actors in ensuring access to sufficient and sustainable nutrition. They play a crucial role in reshaping food systems to prevent food crises, enhance preparedness for emergencies, and foster robust and virtuous food supply chains. Local and regional governments advocate for the commons as collective goods for humanity, treating food as a public service centered on people's well-being and environmental respect. The UCLG Pact for the Future underscores their commitment to creating a more equitable, sustainable, caring, and resilient world that guarantees the right to food for everyone.</p> <p><b>Local and Regional Government Initiatives:</b> Local and regional governments, with notable examples like Valparaiso (Chile), Montpellier (France) and Ararquara (Brazil), have emerged as pivotal champions in food systems transformations. Through community engagement and a commitment to treating access to essential services as a fundamental human right, initiatives such as the 'Plan Araraquara Without Hunger' and Baltimore's Emergency Food Response exemplify effective strategies. These approaches emphasize solidarity, community involvement, and robust support for local producers and markets, shaping a holistic and sustainable approach to food security.</p> <p><b>Awareness, Education, and Training:</b> Leveraging tools to raise awareness towards stakeholders of food systems, including civil society and</p>

	<p>communities, on the significance of healthy and sustainable eating, local and regional governments prioritize initiatives that utilize local expertise to promote the right to food for all. Schools and training centers play a pivotal role in sensitising individuals and local stakeholders about the benefits of healthy eating and agricultural production through community gardens, thereby strengthening resilience.</p> <p><b>High-Quality and Locally Sourced Food "Safety Nets":</b> To guarantee the right to food for all, governments fund associations or provide emergency food aid, emphasizing locally sourced products to support local producers and contribute to territorial development. School cafeterias, when supplied locally, serve as crucial food safety nets, ensuring access to healthy food for children and supporting local agricultural and food actors and thus contributing to the right to food for all.</p> <p><b>Innovative Approaches to Ensure the Right to Food :</b> Local and regional governments intervene with various tools to create opportunities for individuals to escape food insecurity rather than merely providing assistance. Initiatives such as job creation, relocation of activities, financial assistance, and public services empower individuals to be active participants in their food choices, preserving human dignity and self-esteem.</p> <p><b>Food Social Security:</b> In France and Belgium, experiments in food social security, exemplified by the "Caisse Alimentaire Commune" in Montpellier, aim to guarantee access to quality food for all through a universal income spent on endorsed products. This project, conceptualized through participatory democracy, involves a Common Food Fund set up for over 300 residents, encouraging local participation and ensuring representation. The example of Montpellier's Common Food Fund stands out as a beacon of innovation. Originating from the collaborative efforts of various associations in 2020, this initiative aims to create a national policy combating food insecurity and promoting sustainable, quality food. Developed from the "Food Social Security System" by Engineers Without Borders, the Montpellier Common Food Fund was conceptualized through participatory democracy. In January 2023, the fund was implemented for a one-year trial period, providing participants with 100 MonA (local food currency equivalent to €100) per month to spend on agreed food products. The project, supported by public and private funding, brings together 25 organizations, including Montpellier Metropolis, NGOs, local distribution outlets, and groups promoting sustainability, creating a collaborative network to ensure food security for residents.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>For local and regional governments, many challenges still remain for ensuring the right to food for all residents. These are impacted by:</p> <p><b>Legal Fragmentation:</b> The current rules of international trade perpetuate an unbalanced, unequal food system, prioritizing market dynamics and private profits over the fundamental right to food, resulting in a lack of coherence in international legal frameworks that hinders the establishment of a unified and inclusive approach to ensuring food security for all.</p>

	<p><b>Lack of Coordinated Legal Framework:</b> Various fields of law contribute to agricultural practices and food systems without a shared objective of achieving the right to food, revealing the absence of a comprehensive legal framework that explicitly addresses and protects the right to food, allowing other legal aspects to prioritize trade over human rights.</p> <p><b>Private Norms and Standards:</b> Dominance of private norms and standards in agricultural and food law, mainly centered on market perspectives, impedes the diversification of food systems. This dominance limits the ability of individuals, especially marginalized communities, to access diverse and nutritious food sources.</p> <p><b>Limited Distribution Outlets:</b> Small producers face challenges in accessing distribution outlets, which limits their reach and hinders food accessibility. The limited availability of distribution outlets poses a significant barrier to the effective dissemination of locally produced food.</p> <p><b>Logistical Support:</b> Proximity-focused policies in cities show promise but lack logistical support from wholesale markets, affecting the seamless flow of local produce. The absence of logistical support mechanisms poses challenges to the efficient implementation of proximity-focused policies.</p> <p><b>Financial Constraints:</b> Adequate financial investments, at local, regional, national and international levels, are crucial to address complex food insecurity issues effectively. Limited financial resources hinder the implementation of comprehensive and long-term plans to guarantee the right to food for all. This is especially the case for local and regional governments.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p><b>Need for Legal Development: Lesson:</b> Urgent legal developments are necessary to transform the right to food from an aspiration into a protected and enforceable fundamental right. <b>Recommendation:</b> Advocate for legal reforms at national and international levels that explicitly recognize and protect the right to food for all.</p> <p><b>Agricultural and Food Exception: Lesson:</b> Treating agri-food products as resources for basic needs is essential for building resilient and diverse food systems. <b>Recommendation:</b> Encourage the establishment of an "agricultural and food exception" internationally, recognizing and respecting the unique characteristics of different territories.</p> <p><b>International Coordination: Lesson:</b> The lack of international coordination undermines efforts to ensure a right to food that is inclusive and adaptable to diverse contexts. <b>Recommendation:</b> Promote international collaboration to create a coordinated approach that transcends borders and fosters a more equitable global food system.</p> <p><b>Local Government Resilience: Lesson:</b> Local governments play a pivotal role in building food systems resilience during crises, demonstrating the need for decentralized efforts. <b>Recommendation:</b> Strengthen local governance</p>



	<p>structures and empower local governments to lead resilience efforts in food systems.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Rethink: Lesson:</b> The pandemic emphasized the need to rethink production and consumption systems for sustainability, promoting local ecological, economic, and social value creation. <b>Recommendation:</b> Advocate for sustainable practices and policies that prioritize local ecological, economic, and social values.</p> <p><b>Models of Proximity: Lesson:</b> Proximity-focused models, such as those in Paris and Barcelona, strengthen collaboration with local producers, fostering community engagement. <b>Recommendation:</b> Promote and replicate successful proximity-focused models in other regions, emphasizing collaboration with local producers.</p> <p><b>Financial Advocacy: Recommendation:</b> Advocate for increased national and international financial investments to guarantee the right to food for all effectively.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>UCLG is part of the Advisory Bureau and Group of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) which is holding its 52nd session in October 2024. As part of the Bureau, UCLG will continue to advise the CFS on its policy decision-making processes together with other member civil society organizations, particularly contributing to the CFS' 2024-2027 work program which includes a strong focus on Localizing SDG2 and multilevel governance. UCLG, as part of the CFS Advisory Bureau and Group, will contribute to the policy activities stemming from the work plan and make the link with the local and regional government constituency. Moreover, the 2024 HLPF will review SDG2 zero hunger and the Summit of the Future will have food systems as one of its key themes.</p> <p>The Right to Food Guidelines will also be used within the implementation of UCLG's Pact for the Future,. Spanning 3 axes on people, planet and government, the right to food will be influenced by the realization of the commitments under each axis with a special focus on the people axis, particularly on local public service provision, and the planet axis, particularly on achieving sustainable and inclusive food systems.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>Forthcoming report: <i>Rising to the challenges of food insecurity: initiatives by local and regional governments: Initiatives by Local and Regional Governments</i>, January 2024. Let's Food Cities &amp; UCLG</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p><a href="https://uclg.org/">https://uclg.org/</a></p>

### 19. [Mary Karanu, Rural Outreach Africa, Kenya](#) - Kenya

Attached is the template and an analysis on the status of the right to food in Kenya vis a vis the voluntary guidelines RTF and VG Food Systems by the Right to Food Coalition Kenya.

See the attachments:

- [Experiences, gaps and recommendations for the progressive realization RTF](#)
- [An analysis of the status of RTF against the voluntary guidelines](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Analysis of the status of the Right to Food In Kenya against the Voluntary Guidelines and the UN Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Kenya
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Mary Karanu Organization: Right to Food Coalition Kenya Email address: knjeri2003@gmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Colleagues</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>The Right to Food Coalition sensitized coalition members about international commitments – binding and non-binding that Kenya has signed on. Kenya adopted the voluntary guidelines in 2004. In the run-up to the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the voluntary guidelines (November 2024), the coalition assessed the status of implementation to design advocacy plans to raise awareness among the other rightsholders, duty bearers, and all stakeholders about the right to food.</p> <p>Additionally, the coalition is advocating for the development of a legal framework for the progressive realization of RTF and working to frame a bill guided by the guidelines.</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>Awareness creation especially with policy makers. The voluntary guidelines were to support governments in developing policy frameworks for the progressive realization of the right to food. However, the guidelines have not been sufficiently used to guide coherent legal frameworks and policymaking in Kenya. Awareness of the guidelines will prompt duty holders to embrace a rights-based approach to food and nutrition.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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 Right to Food Coalition is using the guidelines to frame legislation for the right to food, to assess the situation concerning the realization of the right to food in Kenya, as well as create awareness of the guidelines with rightsholders and duty bearers (e.g. social protection officers on the cash transfer program).</p>

	The guidelines are also by coalition partners to influence policies and plans at the county level from a right to food perspective (refer to the good practice section for further details).
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>In the lead-up to the 2022 general elections in Kenya, the <b>Right to Food Coalition</b> developed, lobbied, and launched a <a href="#">Food Manifesto</a>, a citizens' manifesto looking at the current food security issues and provides nine (9) proposed interventions to address the challenges as well as build a foundation for a sustainable, equitable food system for Kenya. The coalition urged politicians to include the food agenda in their political manifestos. The publicity the launch received from the media forced politicians to address the high cost of food in their campaigns.</p> <p>In Kenya, public participation is inefficient, characterized by tokenism and favoritism, hardly involving citizens in government planning processes. That is why, the <b>Lake Region Food System Network</b>, a network of 27 CSOs from 14 counties published a manifesto describing their priorities to strengthen regional food security, advocating at the county and community levels to actively engage citizens in setting their development priorities. At the end of 2022, two of the counties reformed the delivery of public participation, now going down to the ward level with the participation of representatives from each village. The resulting development plan included priorities brought forward by the citizens themselves, ranging from the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism to strategies for adapting to climate change and the expansion of safety net programs. Action in these policy fields and the setup of accountability mechanisms are key elements for the progressive realization of the RtF.</p> <p><b>Consumer Grassroots Association (CGA)</b> is conducting public sensitization on consumer rights as embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution. CGA presented petitions to the Kajiado, Kirinyaga, and Nairobi County governments on the unregulated sale of pesticides in the markets. Only Nairobi County responded. Another petition was sent to the governor's office in Kajiado and copied to all relevant departments and ministries and counties have 7 days to respond. One of the issues raised was the smuggling of pesticides through Kajiado County (a border county). Further, consumers, for lack of knowledge, consume what is available in the market. Who has the responsibility to ensure we have safe food in the markets? First, it is the</p>

	<p>government and then citizens can monitor government accountability on the matter.</p> <p><b>The Article 43 Committee of Social Justice Centers Working Group</b> has a Food Sovereignty campaign aimed to sensitize citizens and promote the issue with duty bearers. A <a href="#">national survey</a> was done in 51 centers to measure the understanding of the public on Food Sovereignty and to know our country's situation on the same. The campaign highlights the importance of recognizing food as a basic need and a fundamental human right, challenging the commodification of food within a capitalistic system. It underscored the significance of promoting sustainable agricultural practices, agroecology, and community resilience to achieve food sovereignty. The campaign has utilized Twitter X-Spaces every Wednesday since March 2023 to date to bring awareness about the right to food.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Though the right to food is provided for in the constitution, it lacks a legal framework to operationalize the constitutional provision and to convert the voluntary guidelines on the right to food into binding national law and resulting entitlements.</li> <li>• It is observed that there is no political will to the progressive realization of the Right to Food and the political environment is driven by personal interests.</li> <li>• There is a low awareness of the guidelines by rightsholders such that they cannot hold the state accountable for their actions or inactions. On the other hand, the government duty bearers have not owned and adopted the guidelines to inform policymaking as the guidelines are non-binding.</li> <li>• Lack of inclusivity, excluding farmers in decision-making, and poor governance contribute to widening inequalities in income and access to resources especially in marginalized areas.</li> <li>• Corruption continues to leak resources that could go towards the progressive realization of the right to food for the most vulnerable.</li> <li>• There is a general lack of coordination and poor implementation strategies, financing, and incoherent follow-up mechanisms.</li> <li>• Failure to adhere to institutional laws and regulations. We have the institutions, policies, and frameworks but their outputs are not considered. When considered, they are not implemented, and when implemented there is interference- corruption, financing, etc.</li> <li>• Emerging issues such as COVID, cost of living crisis, drought and floods exacerbate food insecurity in the country.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External influence from multinational corporations, multinational financial institutions, and foreign governments e.g. influencing Kenya's government to lift the ban on GMO, the IMF fiscal consolidation program measures including aggressive taxation, removal of fuel subsidy, privatization, and cuts to social protection programs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Adequate Food have not been sufficiently used to guide coherent legal and policy frameworks. Low scores in the status of the right to food are not from an absence of policies but a lack of accountability.</li> <li>Politicians have a bigger influence in decision-making than government technocrats and to a lesser extent, government advisory structures, and independent agencies. This results in the implementation of politically expedient policies instead of policies that address the real needs of the people. Political goodwill to end hunger is lacking, and this is why hunger persists.</li> <li>Persistent &amp; consistent engagement on Right to Food issues with people at the grassroots to push the agenda forward. The government and civil society should create a forum where the citizens can be educated on the right to food so that they can air their views and insights and hold the government to account.</li> <li>The objective of devolution is to devolve resources, services, and power closer to the people, to enable meaningful citizen participation in decision-making processes and accountability, however, devolution needs to be defended and strengthened to deliver on its mandate. Counties have an opportunity to develop legislation and policies guided by human rights principles but legislators at the county level often don't have the technical know-how to formulate legislation and policies, therefore, Civil Society plays a big role in providing technical support.</li> <li>Institutional donors and multilateral organizations (FAO and others) have strong convening power to influence good governance of food systems and support the government to apply voluntary guidelines in policymaking and entrench the right to food in policies. For example, in the first decade after the adoption of the voluntary guidelines RtF, the FAO invested a lot in creating awareness among legislators, policymakers, and the judiciary to support the use of the voluntary guidelines at the country level. This support has since waned, and the right to food seems to be no longer at the focus of the FAO delegations and of bilateral or other multilateral (e.g. World Bank) development cooperation.</li> </ul>

<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>To use the guidelines in framing the Right to Food Bill and assess upcoming policies and bills in the counties against the guidelines.</p> <p>The Coalition has plans to use the guidelines and the assessment of the right to food in Kenya in a national dialogue in the run-up to the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2024. The national dialogue will aim to unpack and sensitize the public on the concept and rationale of the right to food, ongoing initiatives, and challenges in the realization of the right to food. Further, to invoke the consciousness of duty bearers and push for county and national commitments toward the progressive realization of RtF.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>Analysis of status of RTF vis a vis the voluntary guidelines, food manifesto, ... (attach)</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

## 20. [Jaber Amin, Cukurova University, Sudan](#) - Global

This article delves into the potential of honeybee products in promoting food security, empowering communities, and driving sustainable development. This highlights the importance of honeybees as producers of honey and other valuable products, as well as their critical role as pollinators in the realm of agriculture and food production. Furthermore, the article explores the various methods by which sustainable beekeeping practices can ensure the sustenance of communities, enhance agricultural productivity, and preserve biodiversity.

Furthermore, particularly in rural and underprivileged areas, the article suggests that honeybee products could potentially serve as a solution to address issues related to food insecurity and poverty. This highlights the significance of implementing policy support, education, and training initiatives to fully leverage the benefits provided by honeybee products. The article aligns with the principles delineated in the Right to Food Guidelines, which emphasize the importance of ensuring food security through sustainable agricultural practices and promoting economic accessibility to food.

The article promotes the idea of enhancing investment, research, and policy support for the utilization of honeybees as a viable solution to address issues related to hunger and poverty. This platform offers stakeholders in the fields of agriculture, food security, and sustainable development with highly valuable insights.

Cukurova University, Faculty of Agriculture, Animal Science Department Turkey.

See the attachments:

- [Turkey Cukurova University](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>"Sweet Solutions: Empowering Communities Through Honeybee Products for a Sustainable Future"</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i> <b>Global</b>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Jaber Amin Organization: Cukurova University Email address: jabraebrahim@gmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Academia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)



<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p><b>These are the key elements of the input:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In order to impart knowledge regarding the Right to Food Guidelines to colleagues and collaborators, arrange workshops and training sessions.</li> <li>2. Construct policy briefs and reports that emphasize the significance of the guidelines and their potential implementation in initiatives pertaining to honeybee products.</li> <li>4. Participate in cooperative endeavors that implement the principles within the framework of honeybee product advancements.</li> <li>5. Commence advocacy campaigns with the objective of expanding the reach of the guidelines.</li> <li>6. Incorporate the guidelines into the policies and procedures of the organization.</li> </ol> <p>By taking these measures, one can contribute to the promotion of the Right to Food Guidelines and the enhancement of awareness regarding initiatives pertaining to honeybee products.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Utilizing honeybee products as a promotional strategy for the Right to Food Guidelines is an innovative approach. Promotion of this approach, entitled "Sweet Solutions: Empowering Communities Through Honeybee Products for a Sustainable Future," may be accomplished via the incorporation of this approach into national strategies, educational programs and workshops, policy advocacy, collaborations with United Nations agencies and stakeholders, publications, and media outreach. By increasing awareness regarding the significance of honeybees and their products in the pursuit of sustainable development and food security, these initiatives can aid in the fulfillment of the universal right to sufficient food.</p>
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<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>These are the key elements of the input:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The FAO's Right to Food Guidelines serve as a pragmatic instrument for the enforcement of the right to sufficient nutrition.</li> <li>2. The involvement of diverse stakeholders is essential for increasing awareness of these guidelines.</li> <li>3. "Sweet Solutions: Empowering Communities Through Honeybee Products for a Sustainable Future" promotes the Right to Food Guidelines in an innovative manner.</li> <li>4. Organizing educational programs and workshops, advocating for policies that support this approach, forming partnerships with United Nations agencies and stakeholders, disseminating articles and conducting media outreach, and incorporating honeybee products into national strategies for food security and sustainable development are all methods of promoting this approach.</li> </ol> <p>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</p> <p>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</p> <p>"Sweet Solutions: Empowering Communities Through Honeybee Products for a Sustainable Future" is an initiative that centers on the significance of honeybee products in promoting community empowerment and sustainable development. Educational initiatives, policy advocacy, partnerships with UN agencies and stakeholders, publications and media outreach, and integration into national strategies are a few of the methods suggested for promoting this concept. These initiatives endeavour to enhance consciousness regarding the significance of honeybees and their products in the pursuit of sustainable development and food security, as well as to aid in the fulfilment of the universal right to sufficient food (Abdurrahman &amp; Kurniasari, 2023).</p>

<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><b><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></b></p> <p><b><i>The main points of the input are:</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting local food production using honeybee products can provide income for communities and reduce dependence on imported goods(Leyronas &amp; Coriat, 2020).</li> <li>2. Beekeeping contributes to biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture practices(Ross et al., 2020).</li> <li>3. Education and training on beekeeping empower individuals and communities to generate income and improve livelihoods(Strakos &amp; Sanches, 2017).</li> <li>4. Digital tools can be used to promote honeybee products and educate communities about their benefits(Juddi et al., 2023).</li> <li>5. Governments can provide policy support for beekeeping, such as subsidies, regulations, and promotion in public procurement(Strakos &amp; Sanches, 2017).</li> </ol>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<p><b><i>i) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:</i></b></p> <p>The concept of "Sweet Solutions: Empowering Communities Through Honeybee Products for a Sustainable Future" has the potential to contribute to the right to food. However, there are several challenges that may arise in its implementation. These challenges include issues related to land rights and access to resources(Tura, 2017), product lifespan and sustainability(Niklewicz-Pijaczyńska et al., 2021), community empowerment and knowledge transfer(Shofiyullah et al., 2021), international trade regulations(Makore et al., 2022), environmental impact and energy efficiency(Lampón, 2022), community participation(Adebayo &amp; Butcher, 2021), and nutritional assessment(Salcedo Fidalgo &amp; Morales, 2019). Addressing these challenges will be crucial for the successful implementation of honeybee product production initiatives and their contribution to food security.</p>

<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The main points of the input are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collaboration and coordination among stakeholders are crucial for the success of honeybee product initiatives, addressing issues related to land rights, environment, and community engagement (Alestig, 2023; Teuber, 2011).</li> <li>2. Empowering communities through education and training in beekeeping and honeybee product production is important for the long-term sustainability of these initiatives (Hamer et al., 2016).</li> <li>3. Innovative communication strategies, such as social media and digital tools, can be used to promote honeybee products and engage the community (Hamer et al., 2016).</li> <li>4. Governments should support honeybee product initiatives through public procurement policies, subsidies for beekeeping equipment, and regulations to protect bees and their habitats (Teuber, 2011).</li> <li>5. Regular monitoring and evaluation of honeybee product initiatives are necessary to identify and address challenges and guide future approaches (Alestig, 2023; Teuber, 2011).</li> </ol> <p>The "Sweet Solutions: Empowering Communities Through Honeybee Products for a Sustainable Future" initiative can incorporate these suggestions to promote sustainable development and the right to sustenance.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>The main points of the input are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing pilot projects to showcase the potential of honeybee products in promoting food security and sustainable development.</li> <li>2. Establishing a knowledge sharing platform to facilitate collaboration and coordination among stakeholders.</li> <li>3. Leveraging technology, such as the Internet of Things, to improve the monitoring and management of honeybee product initiatives.</li> <li>4. Launching advocacy and awareness campaigns to promote the Right to Food Guidelines and the role of honeybee products in achieving food security.</li> <li>5. Organizing capacity building and training programs for beekeepers and other stakeholders involved in honeybee product initiatives.</li> </ol> <p>These plans aim to contribute to the realization of the right to food and promote sustainable development (Cao &amp; Tao, 2016).</p>

Link(s) to specific references	
	<p>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.</p> <p>Abdurrahaman, A. Y., &amp; Kurniasari, N. A. (2023). Impact of The Right to Food on International Trade in The Russia-Ukraine War. <i>Media Iuris</i>. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:264995044">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:264995044</a></p> <p>Adebayo, A. D., &amp; Butcher, J. (2021). Constraints and Drivers of Community Participation and Empowerment in Tourism Planning and Development in Nigeria. <i>Tourism Review International</i>. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:237910010">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:237910010</a></p> <p>Alestig, M. (2023). Price Interventions as a Part of Living Income Strategies: Lessons learned from piloting a price premium mechanism for basmati rice farmers in Pakistan. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:260517440">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:260517440</a></p> <p>Cao, T.-D., &amp; Tao, T. (2016). Solving Critical Problems in Vietnam: The role of Internet of Things. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:233255929">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:233255929</a></p> <p>Hamer, M., Terlau, W., Breuer, O., van der Roest, J., &amp; Petersen, B. (2016). The EHEC-Crisis - Impact and lessons learned - Sustainable cross-border crisis control and communication. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:114249769">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:114249769</a></p> <p>Juddi, M. F., Aprianti, A., &amp; Sudrajat, R. H. (2023). The Digital Skill Improvement Program for Women of the HEPI Bandung Community Members in Using New Media. <i>ABDIMAS: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat</i>. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:265013948">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:265013948</a></p> <p>Lampón, J. F. (2022). Efficiency in design and production to achieve sustainable development challenges in the automobile industry: Modular electric vehicle platforms. <i>Sustainable Development</i>. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:250971918">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:250971918</a></p> <p>Leyronas, S., &amp; Coriat, B. (2020). Making Food a “Common Good”: Lessons From Three Experiences to Fight Malnutrition. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:219416213">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:219416213</a></p> <p>Makore, S. M., Osode, P. C., &amp; Lubisi, N. (2022). Prospects and Challenges of Embedding the Human Right to Food Obligations into the Legal Framework for International Agricultural Trade Regulation. <i>Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa</i>. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:256222353">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:256222353</a></p> <p>Niklewicz-Pijaczyńska, M., Stańczyk, E., Gardocka-Jałowicz, A., Gródek-Szostak, Z., Niemczyk, A., Szalonka, K., &amp; Homa, M. (2021). A Strategy for Planned Product Aging in View of Sustainable Development Challenges. <i>Energies</i>. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:244518739">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:244518739</a></p>

	<p>Ross, K., Perry, M., Keith, W. N., Ajayi, S. A., Baird, B., Barrett, B., Basra, S., Bell, I. W., Boyce, A. J., Brinkmann, K., Brown, R., Burnside, N. M., Chechia, V., Chisholm, E., Conroy, J. C., Currie, A., Duclos, V., Ehret, C., Fallow, L., ... Zambonini, H. (2020). Future Experiences: Sustainable Development and the Global South. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:225690627">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:225690627</a></p> <p>Salcedo Fidalgo, H., &amp; Morales, J. C. (2019). Nutritional Assessment Methodologies: Challenges and Opportunities for the Full Realization of the Right to Food and Nutrition. <i>Frontiers in Nutrition</i>, 6, 35. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2019.00035">https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2019.00035</a></p> <p>Shofiyullah, M., Permadi, D. B., Widayati, W., &amp; Soraya, E. (2021). Evaluating the 'Texting, Sharing and Mentoring' Method Applied in Community Empowerment Program Based On Trigona Laeviceps Stingless Beekeeping Adoption in Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. <i>Jurnal Wasian</i>. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:245622097">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:245622097</a></p> <p>Strakos, P. F., &amp; Sanches, M. B. B. (2017). State's international responsibility for the human right to food: Implementation in Brazil through Agroecology. <i>Revista de Direito Internacional</i>, 14, 35–53. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:148787806">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:148787806</a></p> <p>Teuber, R. (2011). Protecting Geographical Indications: Lessons learned from the Economic Literature. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:154006690">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:154006690</a></p> <p>Tura, H. A. (2017). Linking Land Rights and the Right to Adequate Food in Ethiopia: Normative and Implementation Gaps. <i>Nordic Journal of Human Rights</i>, 35, 105–185. <a href="https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:149373262">https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:149373262</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

## 21. [Mariam Al Jaajaa, The Arab Group for the Protection of Nature, Jordan - Arab region](#)

Please find attached the submission from the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (APN). Thank you!

See the attachments:

- [Jordan-Palestine Arab Group for the Protection of Nature](#)

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### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>The Realization of the Right to Food in the Arab Region</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Arab Region with a specific focus on Palestine and Jordan
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Arab Region
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Mariam Al Jaajaa Organization: The Arab Group for the Protection of Nature Email address: gm@apnature.org
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>APN is aware of the Guidelines since their development through our direct work with FAO and was involved in consultations held in Rome, succeeding in ensuring that the topic of conflicts and occupations are incorporated in the Guidelines. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of their adoption in 2014, APN Chairperson, Razan Zuayter, was invited to participate in the consultative meeting of civil society on the achievements and challenges of their application.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>During the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting, Zuayter was asked to facilitate the session focused on CSO roles in enhancing accountability and reinforcing mechanisms to overcome challenges to the realization of the right to food at the global, regional, and local levels.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct workshops and training sessions for government officials, UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to enhance their understanding of the Right to Food Guidelines.</li> <li>▪ Plan and execute targeted awareness campaigns at local, national, and international levels with impacted communities and civil society organizations to raise awareness of their rights.</li> <li>▪ Collaborate with schools, universities, and educational institutions to integrate the Right to Food Guidelines into curricula and research agendas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Global</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>APN pushed for the endorsement of the "CFS Framework for Action for Addressing Food Security in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA)" by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). After over ten years of relentless efforts, the framework was successfully adopted in 2015 despite many obstacles and opposition. The framework achieved great success for communities living in protracted crises and has persuaded international organizations to recognize and address the root causes of crises and to use a human rights-based approach in their interventions. The framework advocates for policies and actions that prioritize people and align with relevant international instruments, including the Right to Food Guidelines.</p> <p>Moreover, in 2021 APN led the development of the report "Monitoring the Use and application of the CFS-FFA". This report serves as a supplementary document to the CFS-led assessment of the implementation of the FFA which builds upon principles derived from the Right to Food Guidelines. It provides insights from civil society organizations on various aspects, including the alignment of FFA in policy decisions during protracted crises, barriers to FFA implementation, CSO advocacy experiences, coherence with existing state obligations, recommendations for a monitoring tool, and suggestions for advancing FFA use by CFS and other stakeholders. Additionally, it outlines resources that can aid in the implementation of the FFA.</p>



<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>APN's mission is to enhance the capacity of Arab people, including those living under occupation, to establish and protect sovereignty over their food systems which includes having access to healthy and nutritious food and its sources of production. This is achieved through APN's four programmes: the Million Tree Campaign in Palestine, the Green Caravan in Jordan, the Food Sovereignty programme, and the If Only You Knew campaign.</p> <p>APN launched the Million Tree Campaign in Palestine with the aim of protecting the land against foreign occupation, economic challenges, and environmental degradation while also strengthening Palestinian sovereignty over natural resources and food systems. Moreover, the Green Caravan programme in Jordan aims to support small-scale farmers, combating unemployment and poverty in rural communities, and enhancing food sovereignty and security. Both programmes provide smallholder farmers with fruit-bearing trees to enhance food security and to create an avenue for an additional and sustainable source of income. Moreover, the programmes seek to reinvigorate the farming culture in Jordan and Palestine, and revive the connection of local communities with their land, particularly in an effort to prevent selling off or losing fertile agricultural land. Since the launch of both programmes, APN has managed to plant over 2.8 million fruit trees that support over 40,000 small farmers and their family members.</p> <p>APN's Food Sovereignty Programme aims to influence national, regional and international policies relevant to food systems, agriculture, environmental protection, and natural resource management. The program functions via research, multi-actor consultations, policy analysis and negotiations, advocacy, and campaigning. Representing civil society in numerous regional and international platforms, APN has been effective in advocating for just-based food systems and pushing for accountability and inclusiveness in global policy dialogues. Among other successes, APN played a pivotal role in the establishment of a sub-committee within the League of Arab States dedicated to combating hunger in the Arab region – a sub-committee in which APN is currently a member of.</p> <p>Finally, the “Only If You Knew” campaign is a raising awareness campaign targeting university and school students in Jordan. It aims to teach the importance of agriculture and food sovereignty, and bring attention to the environmental challenges in the Arab region.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>The Arab region faces many interrelated challenges including water scarcity, food insecurity, desertification, and poverty. These challenges, exacerbated by ongoing wars and occupation, have had severe impacts on the agricultural sector. Despite having substantial agricultural lands, the Arab region is considered as one of the world's major importers, importing more than 50% of its caloric needs. While the region encounters various climatic and environmental challenges, there are underlying structural factors that contribute to the current status of the region. These factors include the marginalization of the agricultural sector, economic reform programs that impose loan conditionalities, and high rates of urbanization. This has a direct impact on food security in the region. One-third of the Arab population suffers from moderate to severe food insecurity. Hunger in the Arab world has risen by 90% in 20 years.</p> <p>But more importantly, one of the root causes for the failure to realize the right to food is that the region suffers from wars and occupation. The legally binding right to food is deliberately denied, with perpetrators facing no accountability or consequences for their actions. For example, in Palestine, a land living under occupation, food is systematically used as a tool for subjugation, directly violating the Right to Food Guidelines. Moreover, the Israeli occupation consistently breaks international humanitarian law by employing starvation as a method of warfare against Palestinians, obstructing their access to essential necessities like food, water, and fuel. This was evident in the most recent Israeli aggression in Gaza where 2.3 million people are considered food insecure.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Without imposing accountability for the deliberate manipulation and weaponization of food, the actualization of the right to food remains an elusive goal. The blatant misuse of food as a tool of control or coercion undermines the very essence of this fundamental right, perpetuating conditions where individuals and communities are denied their rightful access to food. Establishing a framework for accountability is paramount to rectifying these violations and fostering an environment where the right to food is respected and upheld. Until such measures are in place, the attainment of this basic human right will continue to face significant impediments.</p> <p>Moreover, it is vital that the rehabilitation of local food systems is prioritized on the agendas of international organizations, especially following periods of wars and conflicts. This includes allocating resources, implementing targeted programs, and collaborating with local communities to rebuild and strengthen food systems that have been adversely affected during periods of conflict and post-war recovery.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p>

	Advocating for and ensuring the right to food is woven in every facet of APN's work. Therefore, every plan and action undertaken by APN inherently integrates different dimensions of the right to food guidelines including good governance, just-based human rights, and participatory strategies.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>CFS-FFA: <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/bc852e/bc852e.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/bc852e/bc852e.pdf</a></p> <p>Monitoring the Use and Application of the CFS-FFA: <a href="https://www.apnature.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/EN-FFA_REPORT-2021_0.pdf">https://www.apnature.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/EN-FFA_REPORT-2021_0.pdf</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	-

## 22. Gustavo González Acosta, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA), Argentina - Argentina

Dear

I have the honor of addressing you for the purpose of sending my contribution to the realization of the human right to food appropriate.

Greetings,

Dr. Gustavo González Acosta

See the attachments:

- [Argentina SENASA](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Public Policies for the Implementation of the Human Right to Adequate Food in Argentina</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>

<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Argentina/South America
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Gustavo González Acosta Organization: National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (SENASA). University of Buenos Aires. Faculty of Law. Email address: guacosta@senasa.gob.ar
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Academic study, university teaching and research in agrifood law, and working meetings in government activities.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Presentations at congresses and conferences.          At cabinet meetings, ad hoc working groups, institutional representations.          Publication, dissemination in scientific journals.          In university bibliographic texts.</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>Wider dissemination in closed groups or openly, through general, professional and educational social networks.</p>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National: Argentina</p> <p>Sub-national: Provinces and municipalities</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>National strategies, implementation of public policies for access to food, targeted national investments for sustainable agriculture and compliance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.</p> <p>Law 27.118. Regime of Historical Reparation of Family, Peasant and Indigenous Agriculture</p> <p>Decree 729/2022. DECNU-2022-729-APN-PTE - Establishment of the National Institute of Family, Peasant and Indigenous Agriculture</p> <p>Programme aimed at guaranteeing families access to the basic food basket (“Programa Prestación Alimentar”)</p> <p>Programme in favour of gardens (“Programa Prohuerta”)</p> <p>Strengthening of school canteens</p> <p>National food and nutrition education programme (“Programa Alimentar Saberes”).</p> <p>System of cash transfers to canteens and social and community organizations (“Programa Alimentar Comunidad”)</p> <p>Universal child allowance</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>The adoption and implementation of public policies with the participation of their recipients, national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international non-</p>

	governmental organizations (INGOs), social movements and organizations of vulnerable groups, etc.
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Very high poverty rates, recurrent economic crises, sharp changes in public policies, need for improved state policies.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Need to implement long-term policies aimed at sustainable development.</p> <p>Establishing programmes aimed at improving and preserving the food and nutritional situation of the population, preventing the deterioration of the health status, and guaranteeing access to scientific and updated information to achieve a healthy diet. These programmes should adopt a rights-based approach and a gender perspective, as well as an intersectoral and integrated approach.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>From a civil service perspective: strategic planning subject to political decisions due to budgetary restrictions imposed by funding agencies (e.g. International Monetary Fund).</p> <p>From an academic perspective: update of educational programmes, expansion of research and university extension activities focused on the human right to adequate food.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/240000-244999/241352/norma.htm">http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/240000-244999/241352/norma.htm</a></p> <p><a href="http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/370000-374999/374228/norma.htm">http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/370000-374999/374228/norma.htm</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/prestacion-alimentar">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/prestacion-alimentar</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/prohuerta">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/prohuerta</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/informacionsocialestrategica/politicas-de-seguridad-y-soberania-alimentaria-3">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/informacionsocialestrategica/politicas-de-seguridad-y-soberania-alimentaria-3</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/inclusion-social/alimentarsaberes">https://www.argentina.gob.ar/desarrollosocial/inclusion-social/alimentarsaberes</a></p> <p>Presentation at the 8<sup>th</sup> American Congress of Agrarian Law on the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and the specific case of Argentina (“Derecho a una alimentación adecuada en el contexto de la Seguridad Alimentaria</p>

	<p>Nacional: Caso de la República Argentina”. Published in <i>Memoria VIII Congreso Americano de Derecho Agrario</i>. Editorial Universitaria de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua. ISBN: 978-99924-28-35-35-1)</p> <p>Scientific journal article on the human right to adequate food and its relationship with food security (González Acosta, G. 2016. Derecho Humano a una Alimentación Adecuada y su relación con la Seguridad Alimentaria. Revista Jurídica Electrónica. Facultad de Derecho UNLZ . <a href="http://repositorio.unlz.edu.ar:8080//handle/123456789/269">http://repositorio.unlz.edu.ar:8080//handle/123456789/269</a>)</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

### 23. Muhammad Hidayat Greenfield, IUF Asia/Pacific, Australia - Asia/Pacific

Over the past two decades the *Right to Food Guidelines* have played an extremely important role in institutionalizing the right to food in policy and regulations at international, national, and subnational level. It has also provided CSOs, community-based organizations of small-scale fishers and farmers and trade unions with a tool for advocacy and policy intervention that asserts the right to food as a human right and integrates it with a broader set of rights. Of course, widespread hunger, malnutrition and undernutrition remain an urgent challenge in a global food system shaped by excessive corporate power, systemic inequality, and exclusion. The 20th anniversary provides an important opportunity to reassess the lack of progress in many countries to ensure access to the right to food and to create pathways for its realization.

In our submission we call for the inclusion and strengthening of the Guidelines with regards to:

- freedom of association and the right to organize as essential for an integrated human rights approach that ensures genuine collective representation and participation of affected communities, agricultural workers and marginal farmers, women, youth and indigenous communities
- recognition of the role of women in the informal economy and their inclusion in policymaking and decision-making
- recognition of the role indigenous communities, indigenous food systems, and indigenous knowledge and measures to tackle marginalization, discrimination and racism and to protect rights as part of the integrated human rights that underpin the right to food
- measures to stop financial speculation in food and agricultural commodity prices that creates volatility and food price inflation that undermines the right to food and generates systemic food insecurity

Dr Muhammad Hidayat Greenfield, Regional Secretary

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) Asia/Pacific

See the attachments:

- [IUF Asia-Pacific submission](#)

1. Over the past two decades the *Right to Food Guidelines* have played an extremely important role in institutionalizing the right to food in policy and regulations at international, national, and subnational level. It has also provided CSOs, community-based organizations of small-scale fishers and farmers and trade unions with a tool for advocacy and policy intervention that asserts the right to food as a human right and integrates it with a broader set of rights.

1.1 Of course, widespread hunger, malnutrition and undernutrition remain an urgent challenge in a global food system shaped by excessive corporate power, systemic inequality, and exclusion. The 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary provides an important opportunity to reassess the lack of progress in many countries to ensure access to the right to food and to create pathways for its realization.

2. Several points in the Guidelines refer to the participation of affected people, groups and communities. Consultation with CSOs and stakeholders - including women, youth, vulnerable groups, and indigenous communities - is also mentioned. For example, 3.8 in the Guidelines states that:

*3.8 In developing these strategies, States are encouraged to consult with civil society organizations and other key stakeholders at national and regional levels, including small-scale and traditional farmers, the private sector, women and youth associations, with the aim of promoting their active participation in all aspects of agricultural and food production strategies.*

2.1 For these affected communities and groups to effectively participate and be involved in developing strategies, to be represented in policymaking and decision-making, and to be active in consultation, they must first be able to exercise their right to collective representation. In this respect the importance of democracy and freedoms in 1.2 of the Guidelines is vital.

2.2 Specifically, these affected communities - especially agricultural and farm workers, small-scale fishers, and small and marginal farmers - must have the right to freedom of association: associating (combining) to exercise their collective bargaining power and collective representation. It is through these organizations that they can defend and advance their interests.

2.3 This involves more than simply allowing people to register associations. It requires comprehensive and coherent policies, institutional and legal measures by States at national and subnational level to guarantee the human right to freedom of association, and to provide protection against all forms of restriction, interference, retaliation, or punishment.

2.4 In particular, the rights of women and of indigenous communities to organize and represent themselves collectively must be given greater recognition and be supported through the required political-legal and institutional infrastructure that ensures an *enabling environment*.



- 2.5 This complements and gives meaning to the rights-based approach elaborated in *Guideline 1: Democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law* (1.2). Indeed *Guideline 6 Stakeholders* can only be effective if the freedoms listed in 1.2 and 19 are realized.
- 2.6 It is important that reference to the ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* is added to the list of other international [Introduction, Basic Instruments, 12], so that the core ILO conventions are recognized as part of the integrated human rights necessary to ensure the right to food and nutrition. For 884 million people [27% of the global workforce] employed in agriculture in both the formal and informal sectors, freedom of association and the right to organize is an essential enabling right that ensures access to the right to food through collective bargaining for fair wages and incomes and through collective representation in decision-making that determines access to food and nutrition.
- 2.7 Reference to ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* and specifically to Convention Nos 87 and 98 on freedom of association and the right to organize would reinforce the reference to freedom of association in *Guideline 1: Democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law* (1.2) as one of the freedoms that States should promote to enhance the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
3. The role of women in the informal economy in the food system, including home-based workers, deserves more attention in the Guidelines. This needs both recognition of their contribution to the right to food and food security and action by States to ensure their representation and participation in policymaking and decision-making at national and subnational level.
- 3.1 Given the realities of persistent and widespread armed conflict throughout the world and the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, special consideration should be given to the rights of women who are widows. In several countries policies of States at national and/or subnational level focus only on the male household head and exclude women who have lost their spouse due to armed conflict or natural disasters. This undermines the capacity of women to access the right to food and nutrition for themselves and their families. It is important to give greater visibility to women who are widows, especially in terms of land and tenure rights (*Guideline 8B Land*) and *Guideline 13 Support for Vulnerable Groups*.
4. As part of an integrated human rights approach, reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People is very important. Adding this to the list of other international [Introduction, Basic Instruments, 12] would strengthen the coherence, integrity, and effectiveness of the Guidelines in realizing the right to food.
- 4.1 It is important to recognize the role of indigenous food systems and how the protection and promotion of these food systems is integral to the realization of the human right to food and nutrition. The essays in *Indigenous Food Systems Concepts, Cases, and Conversations*, Priscilla Settee and Shailesh Shukla (eds), 2020, is a useful reference.

- 4.2 The current references to indigenous people and their communities in 8.1, *Guideline 8B Land* 8.10 and *Guideline 8D Genetic resources for food and agriculture* 8.12 are very important. However, explicit recognition of the role of indigenous knowledge in food systems and the right to food and nutrition is needed. There must be collective self-representation by indigenous communities in building the legal-institutional landscape that protects this knowledge and ensures the transfer of knowledge to youth that is vital to sustainable and equitable food systems.
- 4.3 Specific reference is needed in the Guidelines to the role of indigenous women in realizing the right to food and nutrition. The contributions to the event held in March 2021, [\*Honoring Indigenous Women as Change-makers in Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems\*](#) is important in this regard.
- 4.4 Our membership of indigenous women farmers and agricultural workers in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in India, organized through SEWA and GALU, play a very important role in ensuring livelihoods and access to the right to food and nutrition. A similar role and contribution are demonstrated by our membership of indigenous small-scale fishers and the communities in Mindanao in the Philippines organized with SENTRO through Fishworkers Solidarity.
- 4.5 The role of these organizations and their struggle for inclusion reinforces the need for stronger language is needed in the Guidelines to ensure indigenous people can exercise the right to freedom of association and freedom of speech necessary for genuine collective self-representation.
- 4.6 In terms of non-discrimination in economic policies and poverty reduction strategies, specific reference should be made to ensuring the inclusion of indigenous peoples. This would strengthen inclusivity and tackle the prevailing institutional and systemic discrimination and racism that marginalizes indigenous peoples and undermines their right to food and nutrition and food security (including land rights and the cultural rights to maintain and protect traditional food systems). For example, 3.8 of the Guidelines could be amended to read:
- 3.8 In developing these strategies, States are encouraged to consult with civil society organizations and other key stakeholders at national and regional levels, including small-scale and traditional farmers, the private sector, women and youth associations, **indigenous and First Nations organizations**, with the aim of promoting their active participation in all aspects of agricultural and food production strategies.*
- 4.7 This is also relevant to *Guideline 8 Access to resources and assets*, where specific reference to indigenous and First Nations peoples is needed to ensure both representation and access.
5. *Guideline 2 Economic Development Policies* should be strengthened by including specific reference to policies that promote youth employment in agriculture. Proactive measures by States to create and encourage secure and safe youth employment (*quality youth employment*) in agriculture is important to the longer-term sustainability of agriculture, food security and the right to food.

6. In recent years there has been extensive research and analysis of the impact of corporate concentration on the world food system and in particular financial speculation in agricultural commodity and food prices. This speculation creates greater volatility in food prices and causes excessive food price inflation, both of which undermine access to the right to food. See [Schmidt P \(2022\). Food price speculation in the aftermath of the Ukraine war, European Economic and Social Committee. Nat/873.](#)
- 6.1 The UNCTAD *Trade and Development Report 2023: Growth, Debt, and Climate: Realigning the Global Financial Architecture* provides extensive evidence and analysis. See especially [Chapter 3: Food Commodities, and Crises: Revisiting the International Regulatory Agenda.](#)
- 6.2 The need to develop a regulatory framework to prevent the financial speculation in food should be the basis for a revision of *Guideline 4 Market systems* and *Guideline 19 International Dimension*.
- 6.3 The UNCTAD 2023 report outlines a three-fold regulatory approach (market-level; system level; global economic governance) that is of immediate relevance to an updated Guidelines. Indeed, the *Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security* has the potential to be an international rights instrument that forms part of the global regulatory architecture and global governance needed to prevent the financial speculation in food and to mitigate its effect on food security and people's ability to access to adequate food.

#### 24. [Adalgisa Martinelli, Université Libre de Bruxelles \(ULB\)](#) – European Union

To the kind attention of F.A.O.

I trust this message finds you well.

I am writing in response to the recent communication regarding the reopening of the Call for submissions on the "20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines – Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food."

Please find attached my contribution to the second phase of the Call for Submissions and, I take this opportunity to thank you for allowing all of us to share insights, expertise and best practice towards this collective effort. Once again, thank you for providing this opportunity to contribute to such a meaningful dialogue.

Thanks for your kind attention and collaboration.

Best regards, Marie Curie Doctoral Fellow  
[GEM-Diamond Project](#). Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)

See the attachments:

- [Martinelli\\_European\\_Union\\_ULB](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Input by Adalgisa Martinelli, Joint European PhD fellows, under GEM-DIAMOND program (2024-2026)</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  European Union
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	European Union, since my research area focuses on the Common Agricultural Policy
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Adalgisa Martinelli Organization: Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) Email address: adalgisa.martinelli@ulb.be
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Working in collaboration with FAO thanks to the Horizon 2020 funded projects</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i> Yes, by discussing and talking of this initiative</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>I kindly suggest to implement comprehensive dissemination campaigns, collaborate with civil society, and integrate the guidelines into national policies, when possible, to align expectations and practices.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Not to my knowledge</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>N/A</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to: invite stakeholders to actively participate in shaping policies and initiatives for food security and the right to food</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide adequate national plans to support dietary habits in order to facilitate also the environmental transition aiming at creating long-term sustainable healthy diets</li> <li>- Improvement of stakeholder’s consultations and open windows for drafting policies both at the national and European level</li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Among the many challenges is striking the lack of connection with small and medium sized farmers, which are still far-less represented since they do not have comparable means to influence and ‘lobby’ the</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>During my PhD program so far, I do believe it should be important to scale up small farmers, whose local knowledge, could produce a positive spill over effects. Indeed, by steering up from Elinor Ostrom ‘Governing the commons’, improving the inclusion of small farmers best practices to</p>

	administer and foster environmental resilience could be an important pathway to follow to ensure a resilient environment (land and soil usage, for example) and allow adequate food to the majority of the population.
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>  Not at the current stage since I will finalize my phd thesis in 2026
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>  The role of agriculture in EU-Africa relations: Kenya case-study, (2022), <i>Master Thesis</i> , University of Bologna, Curriculum International Affairs [LM-52] - Bologna.
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<a href="https://gem-diamond.eu/people/fellows/adalgisa-martinelli">https://gem-diamond.eu/people/fellows/adalgisa-martinelli</a>

**25. Pablo Bassante, MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERÍA, Ecuador - Ecuador**

Dear FAO Representation in Ecuador,

With kind regards, by virtue of Official Letter No. MREMH-DOEI-2023-0452-O, November 15, 2023, through which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility informs that; "(...) The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to: i) Share their experiences and good practices on realizing the right to food for all people, at all times; ii) Identify the gaps, limitations and challenges in the realization of the right to food or in the implementation of the Guidelines on the right to food; iii) Share lessons learned and suggest recommendations to improve the realization of the right to adequate food; and; iv) Identify next steps: are there any concrete plans to use and implement the Guidelines (in the future)? For this purpose, you can complete the information through the attached form. Complementary information can be found at the following link: <https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/es/call-submissions/20th-anniversary-right...> Contributions can be written in Spanish and must have a maximum length of 1,000 words and sent by email to [fsn-moderator@fao.org](mailto:fsn-moderator@fao.org), until December 17, 2023..."

In this regard, I would like to inform you that the Directorate of Cooperation and International Relations, within the scope of its powers, consulted with the technical areas related to the subject.

Finally, for the aforementioned, I forward the contributions from the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIAP).

Kind regards,

Mgs. Pablo Bassante  
Directorate of Cooperation and International Relations  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, Quito, Ecuador  
www.agricultura.gob.ec

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	N/A
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	N/A
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: José Luis Zambrano Organization: National Institute of Agricultural Research Email address: <a href="mailto:jose.zambrano@iniap.gob.ec">jose.zambrano@iniap.gob.ec</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>To date, the National Institute of Agricultural Research (known in Spanish as INIAP) is not aware of the Right to Food Guidelines. However, we believe this is a valuable opportunity to gain knowledge and deepen our understanding about this important topic. We are keen on further exploring the Right to Food Guidelines and learning about them, recognizing the importance of understanding and promoting the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>We suggest developing awareness campaigns through the media, social media and communication events to inform the public about the importance of the Right to Food Guidelines, as well as integrating information about these guidelines in school curricula so that students acquire knowledge about food rights from an early age.</p> <p>In addition, we recommend reviewing or updating the Right to Food Guidelines, given the significant developments in the circumstances since their publication in 2005.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>No, as we were not aware of them. However, INIAP is committed to the principles of sustainable development, and acknowledges the importance of aligning itself with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We are willing to explore how we can integrate the Right to Food Guidelines into our practices and actively contribute to the achievement of sustainable goals related to food security and nutrition.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>N/A</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>N/A</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>N/A</p>



<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<i>(ii) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:</i>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i> N/A
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i> N/A
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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> N/A
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	N/A

## 26. [Rebecca Lindberg, Deakin University, Australia](#) - **Australia**

Please find submission attached.

Thank you,

Dr Rebecca Lindberg (She/her)  
Post-Doctoral Research Fellow  
Institute for Physical Activity and Nutrition (IPAN)  
School of Exercise and Nutrition Sciences

See the attachments:

- [Australia\\_Lindberg\\_IPAN](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b><a href="#">The right to food in Australia</a></b>
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<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p>Australia</p>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	<p>2019-2023</p>
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Dr Rebecca Lindberg          Organization: Deakin University          Email address: <a href="mailto:r.lindberg@deakin.edu.au">r.lindberg@deakin.edu.au</a></p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Government  <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization  <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO  <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia  <input type="checkbox"/> Donor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)         </p>
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Civil society meeting (the Right to Food Coalition) where a human rights law academic provided a summary of the history of the right to food, institutional and legal mechanisms that support it and the policy leadership that aims to advance it (which included the RTFG).</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes         </p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>My colleagues and I have developed three manuscripts (two published and the final is under review) to consider the relevance of the guidelines in the Australian context and for the purpose of addressing household food insecurity.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simple accompanying graphics</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Links to SDGs and other global agendas that are well known</li> <li>- Up to date case studies where RTF has been advanced in states or within states</li> </ul>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes in our research</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National</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><i>Research initially but then through disseminating the research, this built capacity of public health nutrition / food security stakeholders in Australia and supported awareness raising. The research was also used in a consultancy to the South Australian government and hence, had policy influence here.</i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><i>Exploit policy streams, political streams, pilocoy windows and policy entrepreneurs to advance the right to food (see paper 2).</i></p> <p><i>Learn from global leaders and hold your own government to account (see paper 1)</i></p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>As per below</p>

<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p><i>From our research in Australia, see paper 2 below:</i></p> <p><i>*At the current time advocates should use human rights language with caution, considering using more engaging terms such as ‘deserve’ and ‘fairness’ within the Australian context. An approach likely to be more successful is to anchor advocacy efforts within the 2030 Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals, which are already politically palatable.</i></p> <p><i>*Workers across sectors should consider assuming the roles suggested by this study in their practice and policy endeavours.</i></p> <p><i>*All actors should continue to apply pressure to the government to adequately and regularly measure food insecurity in Australia in order to better understand the true scale of the issue and advance advocacy efforts to address it.</i></p> <p><i>*Sectors should incorporate human rights strategies and principles (even if not labelled as ‘human rights approaches’) into plans and frameworks to ensure equitable access to affordable, nutritious food</i></p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Not at the current time, our study will conclude once paper 3 is published.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<p>Lindberg R, Barbour L, Godrich S. A rights-based approach to food security in Australia. <i>Health Promot J Austr.</i> 2021 Jan;32(1):6-12. doi: 10.1002/hpja.324. Epub 2020 Feb 14. PMID: 31981269. <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31981269/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31981269/</a></p> <p>Godrich, S.L., Barbour, L. &amp; Lindberg, R. Problems, policy and politics – perspectives of public health leaders on food insecurity and human rights in Australia. <i>BMC Public Health</i> <b>21</b>, 1132 (2021). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11188-8">https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11188-8</a> <a href="https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-021-11188-8">https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-021-11188-8</a></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

**27. Benjamin D.B. Barkollie, Jr. Liberia Network on the Right to Food (LINORF), Liberia - Liberia**

Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always

Ensuring the right to food for everyone is a multifaceted challenge that requires various approaches. Some good practices include:

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Supporting small-scale farmers, promoting sustainable farming practices, and investing in agricultural technology can increase food production sustainably.

**Food Redistribution Programs:** Implementing programs to redirect surplus food from producers, supermarkets, and restaurants to those in need helps reduce food waste and ensures more people have access to food.

**Education and Awareness:** Educating communities about nutrition, food storage, and sustainable practices empowers individuals to make informed choices and reduces food insecurity.

**Policy and Advocacy:** Supporting policies that promote equitable access to food, address poverty, and invest in social safety nets can significantly impact food security for vulnerable population.

**Community Initiatives:** Establishing community gardens, food banks, and cooperative networks encourages local involvement and provides immediate support to those facing food insecurity.

**Partnerships and Collaboration:** Engaging governments, NGOs, businesses, and local communities in collaborative efforts helps leverage resources and expertise to address the complexities of food security comprehensively.

Realizing the right to food for everyone requires a holistic approach addressing various interconnected factors like poverty, access to resources, education, and sustainable agricultural practices.

**28. Abdulai Kamara, Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Sustainable Development (CDRMSD), Sierra Leone - Sierra Leone**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings to you from my end. I am Abdulai Kamara, the Executive Director for the Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Sustainable Development (CDRMSD), a CSO based in Sierra Leone. Kindly find attached my response for the food and nutrition security forum contribution. I tried to upload my response to the platform, but to no avail. Please feel free to reach me if you would require additional information.

Regards  
Abdulai

See the attachments:

- [Sierra Leone\\_Abdulai](#)

**1. Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always;**

The right to food is a human right indispensable for survival, therefore following procedures are required to make the right to food a reality: 1) One must first determine the people whose basic human right to food is being denied and the causes of their hunger. 2) Evaluating current policies, legislation, and institutional frameworks for conformity with the right to food requirements. Building a solid plan that addresses all four aspects of food security 4. Determining who, among the many institutions, has what to do to ensure that the right to food is actually realised. 5. Bolstering national legal framework on right to food in line with relevant international law provisions. Sixth, keep tabs on how far along the right to food implementation process is. 7. Improving existing or creating new mechanisms for victims to seek redress for violations and have their concerns addressed.

In the Sierra Leone context, most people do not see this as a fundamental human right and as such are finding it very difficult to claim such a right.

**2. identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or implementing the Right to Food Guidelines;**

Vulnerable groups need to be protected following the human dignity principle. One of the main gaps is education among the people in the realization of RtF in implementing UN Voluntary Guidelines. There has to be massive awareness and sensitization among law officers, government officials, CS activists, media officials. Also, very pertinent there is no budget allocation for RtF specifically. Lastly, there is no law on RtF in Sierra Leone. These gaps, bottle necks and challenges need to be addressed as we implement the UN Voluntary Guidelines.

**3. Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food;**

There is the need to introduce the **right to adequate food concept** into the various ongoing development efforts. It should be mainstreamed into various government ministries, development and agencies. It should be introduced and included in school curricula

Right to Adequate food should be seen as “a **human right**, inherent in all people, “to have regular, permanent and unrestricted **access** to quantitatively and qualitatively **adequate and sufficient food**. This should correspond to the cultural traditions of people to which the consumer belongs, and ensure a physical and mental, individual and collective fulfilling and dignified life free of fear”. It is also recommended that an independent RtA Food Commission be established and decentralized.

One of the lessons learned is that the implementation of RtA Food should come from the people to law enforcers

#### 4. Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Guidelines

The value of the Right to Food Guidelines is that they have moved beyond the normative content of the right to food to a more **practical application** of the concept of the right to food.

The Right to Food Guidelines apply the definition of the right to food to concrete areas of national policies which play a role in the achievement of food security. The guidelines stress the need for an **enabling environment, assistance** for the food insecure and state **accountability**.

The Right to Food Guidelines can be used as a reference by different users:

- by **Governments**, to design appropriate policies, strategies and legislation;
- by the **civil society**, as a powerful tool to demand and monitor changes in policies; and

by relevant **intergovernmental organizations**, to advise governments in food security policies and programmes.

#### 29. [Bhubaneswor Dhakal, Nepal](#) - Nepal

Dear Moderator,

From a new perspective and lens: Based on our recent study (see below) on the issue of the Human Right to Adequate Food, the problem is getting serious to indigenous ethnic communities and other societies that are based on common property resources. Current international environmental policies and actions have made them worse. There are hidden international politics on hunger in developing countries. People from developing countries cannot understand the problems of conventional thinking and materials of international aid agencies. They should look at the problem from their own national perspective.

The following articles may help you to understand the politics and problems in developing countries.

[International environmental policy processes that dispossessed developing societies of public land resources: A case study of Nepal](#) 2023, GeoJournal 88(6) currently in press (have online open access) <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-023-10926-2>

Thank, you.

Best Wishes.

Bhubaneswor Dhakal

**30. Ahmad Mahdavi, University of Tehran/ and Sustainable agriculture and environment. Iran (Islamic Republic of) - Iran**

Please see my response attached.

Best regards,

Ahmad Mahdavi, professor emeritus at University of Tehran,  
Ph.D., entomologist/ ecotoxicologist/ ICT for agriculture and environment,  
Focal point for Mountain Partnership in the University of Tehran,  
CMS preventing poisoning group, RAMSAR, SWS, WWN,  
University of Tehran/ and Sustainable agriculture and environment.  
Tehran, Iran.

See the attachments:

- [Iran Mahdavi](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Increasing food prices Iran 2023</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Iran
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Iran
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Dr. Ahmad Mahdavi Organization: University of Tehran/ and Sustainable agriculture and environment. Email address: bugmahda@gmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)



<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>Living in Iran and feeling high prices ever increasing</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Local talks</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>Helping real people with people, unfortunately FAO offices here in Tehran are not active for these issues and only communicate with gov.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>No, not that I am aware but personally I just help local people</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Local in the city</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p><i>Iran has been facing significant challenges with rising food prices in recent years. Several factors contribute to this issue, including economic sanctions, inflation, currency devaluation, and government policies. These factors have led to a decrease in agricultural production, limited access to imported goods, and increased costs of production and transportation.</i></p>

	<p><i>Many reports by local media say prices for some food items have also doubled in 2023, since last year. For instance, based on the figures released by the SCI, the price of mutton and beef have risen by 151 and 132 percent respectively this year.</i></p> <p><i>To find the latest news and updates on increasing food prices in Iran, I recommend visiting reputable news websites such as Reuters, BBC, Al Jazeera, or Bloomberg. By searching for "increasing food prices Iran" on these platforms, you should be able to find relevant news articles and reports that provide detailed information on the topic.</i></p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<i>(ii) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:</i>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**31. [Amanullah, Department of Agronomy, The University of Agriculture Peshawar, Pakistan - Pakistan](#)**

In Pakistan, like many other countries, the right to food is a fundamental human right that is enshrined in various international agreements and also recognized in the Constitution of Pakistan. The right to food entails that every person has the right to access safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food in sufficient quantities to lead a healthy and active life. However, there are several problems related to

food security and access to adequate nutrition in Pakistan, and addressing these issues is essential to ensure the realization of the right to food for all its citizens.

**1. Poverty and Income Inequality:** A significant portion of the Pakistani population lives in poverty, and income inequality is a pressing issue. Poverty and income disparities directly affect people's ability to afford nutritious food. To address this problem, Pakistan needs policies that promote economic growth, job creation, and income distribution.

**2. Food Insecurity:** Many people in Pakistan are food-insecure, meaning they do not have reliable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. This is often due to factors like crop failure, natural disasters, and food price inflation. Addressing this issue requires a robust social safety net, better agricultural practices, and policies to stabilize food prices.

**3. Malnutrition:** Pakistan faces high levels of malnutrition, including stunting and wasting in children and anemia among women. Malnutrition is a significant obstacle to realizing the right to food. To tackle this problem, the government should invest in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs, such as fortification of staple foods and nutrition education.

**4. Lack of Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation:** Access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation is closely linked to food security and nutrition. Contaminated water and poor sanitation can lead to waterborne diseases that affect nutritional status. The government should invest in improving water and sanitation infrastructure.

**5. Agricultural Challenges:** Pakistan's agriculture sector faces several challenges, including water scarcity, outdated farming practices, and inadequate access to credit and resources for smallholder farmers. To ensure food security, Pakistan should invest in modernizing agriculture, improving irrigation, and supporting small-scale farmers.

**6. Land Rights:** Land tenure issues and landlessness can lead to food insecurity, especially among vulnerable populations. Ensuring secure land tenure rights and equitable land distribution is vital for addressing this issue.

**7. Food Safety:** Ensuring the safety of the food supply is crucial for protecting the right to food. Improving food safety standards, inspection mechanisms, and regulation of the food industry is necessary.

**8. Legal Framework and Governance:** Pakistan has a legal framework in place to protect the right to food, but its implementation and enforcement often fall short. Strengthening the legal framework and improving governance and accountability are critical for addressing these issues.

To solve these problems and realize the right to food in Pakistan, a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach is necessary:

- 1. Policy Reforms:** The government should develop and implement policies that address poverty, income inequality, and food security. This may include social safety nets, targeted subsidies, and measures to improve agricultural productivity.

2. **Investment in Agriculture:** Modernizing the agricultural sector, providing support to smallholder farmers, and improving irrigation systems are essential to enhance food production.
3. **Nutrition Programs:** Implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs that address malnutrition and ensure access to diverse and nutritious foods.
4. **Water and Sanitation:** Invest in clean drinking water and sanitation infrastructure to reduce waterborne diseases and improve nutritional status.
5. **Land Rights:** Ensure secure land tenure rights and equitable land distribution to address landlessness and food insecurity among vulnerable populations.
6. **Food Safety Regulations:** Strengthen food safety standards, inspection mechanisms, and regulatory enforcement to ensure the safety of the food supply.
7. **Legal Reforms:** Strengthen the legal framework for the right to food and improve governance and accountability to ensure its effective implementation.

Realizing the right to food in Pakistan is a complex challenge, but it is essential for the well-being and development of the population. A multi-sectoral and holistic approach is required, involving government agencies, civil society, and international organizations to address these problems and ensure food security for all.

### **32. Ismaelline Eba Nguema, Université Mohammed V-Rabat, Morocco**

Hello everyone, 20 years already!

20 years of fighting for better access to food for all and 20 of challenges. Without looking at statistics, current events show that access to economic or physical food is hampered by the great return of international armed conflicts. The war in Ukraine and the fear of seeing the world descend into famine and now the war in the Gaza Strip. In addition to all these major conflicts, there are many that are internal and have gradually become internationalized: Yemen, Syria, etc.

The impact of these conflicts on access to food reminds the world to what extent peace is a prerequisite for life and the establishment of all fundamental rights. The right to food is no exception to this observation. Under these conditions, for the 20th anniversary of the Guidelines on the Right to Food, what better way to question the reasons for the failure of international law to safeguard international peace.

It would seem that the crumbling of multilateralism, the crisis of the international order and more specifically of international standards are at the origin of the decline in food security in the world. For better respect for the right to food, it would seem necessary to rethink international law in order to strengthen it and lay the foundations for an international law which is sufficiently restrictive to oblige its members to respect the rules of war in order to facilitate correct access to food for all, even in times of armed conflict.

Finally, just remember that wherever there is a collapse of the peace building, there is a potential breakdown in access to food, due to often flagrant violations of international humanitarian law. But in a world where might is right, civilians find themselves exposed to many evils, including famine.

### **33. Right to Food Team and CFS Secretariat, FAO, Italy**

Dear colleagues,

2024 marks the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the [Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security \(RTFG\)](#). With its Special Event on the Right to Food held on 27 October 2023, the 51<sup>st</sup> session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS 51) highlighted the importance of the Guidelines and framed a constructive dialogue between stakeholders focusing on the interlinkages between the RTFG and other CFS policy products in the context of the present-day agrifood systems transformations.

The FAO Right to Food Team and the CFS Secretariat are inviting you to continue this enriching dialogue in submitting your contribution to the **second phase of the Call for Submissions** on the “20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RTFG – Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food”. **The Call will re-open from 31st October to 17<sup>th</sup> December 2023.**

We thank all participants who contributed to the first phase of the Call for Submissions, which run for 6 weeks during May-June 2023, and would like to encourage responses to this second phase from all regions, in any of the six UN official languages.

Looking towards the celebrations of the Right to Food Guidelines in 2024, the results of this call will help inform on efforts made to realize the right to adequate food at local, national, regional or global level, and provide an important stock taking opportunity for countries and their people.

We look forward to learning from your experiences and thank you in advance for your valuable contributions.

The joint team of co-facilitators Ms Hubert-Chartier, Ms Claire Mason and Ms Sarah Brand from the Right to Food, and Chiara Cirulli from the CFS Secretariat

### **34. Right to Food Team and CFS Secretariat, FAO, Italy**

Dear participants,

We would like to thank all participants who contributed to the online Call for Submissions on the “20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines – Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food”. We truly appreciate the time and effort that you put into submitting your contributions and have been reading your inputs with great interest!

Looking towards the celebrations of the Right to Food Guidelines in 2024, the results of this call will help inform on efforts made to realize the right to adequate food at local, national, regional or global level, and provide an important stock taking opportunity for countries and their people. We encourage you to review all the insightful contributions shared on the FSN website.

Should you wish to share any additional contribution, please do not hesitate to contact the FAO Right to Food Team ([righttofood@fao.org](mailto:righttofood@fao.org)).

The joint team of co-facilitators Ms Hubert-Chartier, Ms Claire Mason and Ms Sarah Brand from the Right to Food, and Chiara Cirulli from the CFS Secretariat

### 35. Mylene Rodríguez Leyton, Universidad Metropolitana, Grupo de Alimentación y Comportamiento Humano, Colombia - Colombia

Dear moderators of the Forum on Right to Food Guidelines:

I send my contribution to this forum; I apologize for making it out of time; It is part of an investigation that we carried out in the Nutrition and Dietetics Program of the Metropolitan University in Colombia.

I hope that these contributions will be oriented towards the fulfillment of the objective of the forum. If you wish to delve into any information, I remain attentive to respond.

Mylene Rodríguez Leyton, Docente Investigador

Programa de Nutrición y Dietética, Universidad Metropolitana  
Grupo de Alimentación y Comportamiento Humano

See the attachments (original Form is in Spanish):

- [Colombia\\_Grupo de Alimentación y Comportamiento Humano](#)
- [PROYECTO DHAA MIGRANTES](#)
- [Derecho humano a la alimentación Baranoa](#)
- [Derecho humano a la alimentación Malambo Atlantico](#)
- [Derecho humano a la alimentación ARACATACA](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	Ongoing research project entitled: Assessment of the realization of the right to food in vulnerable populations in the Caribbean region in 2022-2023.
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Colombia (Caribbean region)
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Colombia
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Mylene Rodríguez Leyton Organization: Metropolitan University Email address: <a href="mailto:myrodriguez@unimetro.edu.co">myrodriguez@unimetro.edu.co</a>

<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>Internet, colleagues</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>In the advanced courses on public nutrition issues included in the curriculum of the undergraduate degree in Nutrition and Dietetics at the Metropolitan University.</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>Disseminate the Right to Food Guidelines through different means and at different levels (in addition to decision-making levels). Media, messages and communication strategies tailored to different audiences, including vulnerable communities and groups.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, I have used the Right to Food Guidelines for teaching, research and policy making.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National, regional and local.</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 favour of smallholders and/ or other</i></p>

	<p><i>vulnerable groups; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; other.</i></p> <p>Policy making, training courses and research.</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>Update, disseminate and facilitate ownership of the Right to Food Guidelines for the realization of the right to food.</p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Analyse the realization of the right to food from the perspective of policy frameworks and public policies.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>The realization of the right to food from the perspective of vulnerable individuals and groups.</p> <p>The measurement of the right to food in terms of the dimensions of food stability and food sustainability.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Monitor the indicators of the right to food, not only at the macro level, but also at the local, community, household and individual levels.</p> <p>Mainstream indicators of the realization of the right to food in government plans.</p> <p>Go beyond the food security and nutrition perspective and adopt a food sovereignty approach for the right to food.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Concluding the assessment of the right to food in several communities in the Caribbean region in Colombia.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>Please find attached several presentations of student research projects submitted on 13 June 2023.</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p>No material has been published yet; our research is ongoing. <a href="mailto:myrodriguez@unimetro.edu.co">myrodriguez@unimetro.edu.co</a></p>



### 36. [Nepal C Dey, BRAC University, Bangladesh](#) - Bangladesh

Dear FSN-Moderator,

Thank you for your consideration. Attached please find my inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Sincerely,

Nepal C Dey

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [Banglagesh Dey](#)

#### **Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements**

I have led a number of policy research projects under National Food Policy and Capacity Strengthen Programme (NPCSP) and Meeting Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH) of the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of Ministry of Food, technical support from the FAO of the UN and financial assistance from the USAID and EU. Through publication (>80 nos) of several peer-reviewed publications on agricultural water management, water quality, food security and nutrition, hygiene and environment health, exposure and health, we have aided the government of Bangladesh and global community involved in research and practice. Our researches were well referred at policy documents of the Government of Bangladesh including Monitoring Report. I have presented our research's findings at 50 national and international conferences, symposiums, and seminars where I participated as chair or co-chair and was invited to speak about knowledge exchange, the formation of partnerships, and the adoption of legislation promoting the use of evidence-based decision-making. I have developed teaching materials based-on research methodology and findings and shared among students, researchers, implementers, and conducted training.

#### **Use of the Right to Food Guidelines**

Level where the Guidelines used: Sub-national, national, regional or/and global

Purpose were the Guidelines used: National strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition.

It matters

The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) stress the significance of stakeholders creating novel solutions, identifying best practices, and forming policies to address food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups like children, women, and marginalized communities. Agricultural development, poverty eradication, social safety nets, and nutrition initiatives are all governed by the right to food principles. The right to food becomes vital during humanitarian crises and severe weather disasters, and assistance groups and humanitarian organizations endeavor to secure access to food supplies and relief initiatives in accordance with the

rules. Indigenous groups have particular obstacles to their right to food, and initiatives to defend this right include recognizing their land rights, preserving traditional knowledge, and supporting sustainable agriculture. Proper execution engaging Public-Private-Community (PPC), monitoring and evaluation and publication in peer reviewed journals—(there is a gap in LMC) for policy uptake, partnership development and better execution under the framework for making possible a zero hunger world. More investment is needed to improving awareness of nutrition, diversity of food consumption, food safety and hygiene in the LMC [2, 6].

(i) Experiences and good practices

Experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:

Bangladesh has made fabulous efforts to address the issue of the right to food and implemented various beneficial policies into place to enhance nutrition and food security. Here are some of the instances of these techniques:

**Governmental Food Policy:** Bangladesh has created a thorough National Food Policy that offers an operational framework for maintaining the country's population's nutrition and food security. The goal of the policy is to increase food production while also boosting agricultural practices, distribution and storage infrastructure, and nutrition-conscious agricultural treatments. Besides, Social Safety Nets; School feeding initiatives: Women's Empowerment are effective programmes that government has implemented.

**Climate-resilient Agriculture:** Bangladesh has been proactive and adept in climate change adaptation, mandated by the Constitution in its 15th amendment, Article 18A [2] on the protection and improvement of the environment and biodiversity [3]. Over the decades, Bangladesh has advanced substantially in building adaptive capacity and resilience through formulation and subsequent implementation of relevant policies and regulatory frameworks for enabling climate resilient sustainable development. In line with the past efforts, National Adaptation Plan (2023-50) is recently formulated [3].

Bangladesh's agricultural sector faces major difficulties because of the country's high sensitivity to climate change. In response, the nation has implemented climate-smart agricultural techniques like encouraging organic farming, adopting drought-tolerant crop types, and installing climate-resilient irrigation systems. These techniques aid farmers in adjusting to shifting climatic conditions and guarantee the sustainability of food production. A review study of over 20 papers, reports and policy documents has identified major progress, challenges and policy recommendations elated to climate actions [6].

A number of case studies in the drought-prone area demonstrated that in order to addressing water scarcity, conservation of surface and groundwater [9], its sustainability [10], timely its application for improving food production and security, environment and health [11] are some proven climate actions.

**Community-Based Nutrition Programs:** Bangladesh has put in place community-based nutrition programs to combat malnutrition. These programs include encouraging the best nursing habits, strengthening complementary feeding for newborns and young children, and improving nutrition teaching and counseling. These initiatives, carried out by community health professionals, have helped to lower malnutrition rates, especially for young children under the age of five.

A case study demonstrated that community-based early response with supply of food immediately after any extreme flooding reduces the risk of food and nutrition insecurity, mainly for children [7, 8].

Public-private Partnerships: To improve nutrition and food security, Bangladesh has encouraged collaborations between the public and private sectors. Collaboration has been made to advance sustainable agricultural methods, provide farmer access to credit, upgrade food processing and storage facilities, and create value chains for agricultural goods. These collaborations have been crucial in fostering innovation, increasing agricultural output, and increasing food accessibility.

A case study demonstrated discovered that skilled-based occupations, such as service holders and businessmen relatively earn better and more resilient to protect livelihood because of stable income and sudden hike of food price might not affect them much as others and thus more food secured in extreme flooding [7, 14].

These instances highlight a few of the beneficial methods used in Bangladesh to advance the right to food. However, issues like population increase, deteriorating land, and the effects of climate change still exist.

To further promote food security, enhance nutrition outcomes, and guarantee the right to food for all Bangladeshis, ongoing efforts and investments are needed. Institutional capacity influences how well these recommendations are implemented in daily life.

#### (ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges

Gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:

Coordinated efforts from the government, civil society organizations, development partners, and local communities are needed to address these gaps and obstacles. It involves putting in place targeted programs to reduce poverty, promoting climate-smart agriculture, expanding smallholder farmers' access to resources, addressing gender inequality, strengthening infrastructure for food storage and market systems, and improving governance and accountability in the food sector.

A case study discovered that a gap on awareness in utilization of food including improving nutrition, diversity of food consumption, food safety, and hygiene to achieve proper gain of food security towards a sustainable agrifood system [2]; a special attention needs to be focused on marginalized people, children, elder and women living in low-income settings and flood-prone areas.

Another study case study demonstrated that over one-third of shallow tubewell water is polluted by point sources of pollution such as pit latrine and waste-dumping point of poultry and dairy [12]—a major challenge for child growth in rural households.

#### (iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations

Lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food: In order to successfully implement and develop the right to food principles, these lessons learned and recommendations emphasize the importance of comprehensive strategies, involvement, data-driven decision-making, adaptation to climate change, and international cooperation. Governments may

significantly advance in guaranteeing food security, however, emphasis needs to be taken on enhancing nutrition outcomes, and defending the rights of individuals and communities to enough and nutrient-rich food by implementing these strategies.

A case study in Bangladesh demonstrated that emphasis needs to be given on the proper utilization of food through improving awareness of nutrition, diversity of food consumption and balanced diet, food safety, and hygiene to achieve proper gain of food security towards achieving the target right to food guidelines [2]; a special attention needs to be focused to vulnerable people, children, elder and women living in low-income settings and flood-prone areas. Improve hygiene knowledge through Behavior Change Communication (BCC) followed by community-based monitoring through public and private sector partnerships to check whether environmental sanitation and hygiene practices are maintained properly in the household to protect potential food safety and hygiene hazards and risk [15]. The study emphasized the need for food safety and hygiene surveillance systems to monitor and assess progress over time and inform policy decisions [2].

In order to gain the nutrition outcome of children, improving household environment through protection of pollution sources including finished flooring is a proven environmental intervention [13].

More investment on modern food storage technologies and infrastructures in rural settings where production of vegetables and fruits is high. AI-based automation in collection, storing/preservation can be encouraged when youth-can be trained on AI-based technology for their involvement effectively; modern agricultural production system, such as, green house for vegetables production as a climate is action.

Systematic review of all case studies of agrifood system technologies and innovations for climate action in different climatic zones such as, such as, coastal area in South-west and haor area in North-east region published in peer-reviewed journals instead on reviewing grey materials like reports could be a new addition and a scope for rewarding of innovators where real contributors are properly acknowledged [4].

Intensive collaboration between research and extension, so that innovations are expanded rapidly; periodic monitoring, evaluation, reporting, dissemination among the stakeholders. Emphasis needs to be given on more publications in peer-reviewed scholarly journals to attract policy makers and implementers, global community to develop partnership, knowledge sharing, fundraising to solve any emerging issue.

#### (iv) Concrete plans

Concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines

The Government of Bangladesh has implemented several concrete plans to address the right to food and improve food security. Such as, the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP), which the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) approved in August 2020, aims to ensure that Bangladesh meets all relevant national and international commitments as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to food and nutrition security by 2030. Proper execution engaging Public-Private-Community (PPC), monitoring and evaluation, and publication in peer reviewed journals—(less number in LMC) for policy uptake, partnership development and better execution under the framework for making possible a zero hunger world. More investment is needed to improving awareness of nutrition, diversity of food consumption and balanced diet, cooking best practices, food safety and hygiene in the LMC [2, 6].

## References

[2] Dey, N.C. Awal, M.A., Malay, et al. (2023a). "Survey on consumer awareness of nutrition, food safety and hygiene", Technical Report, Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH), FAO of the UN and Food Planning and Monitoring Unit, Ministry of Food, Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, pp.124.

[3] FAO, 2015. FAOSTAT. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome. Available at: <http://faostat3.fao.org>.

[4] GOB (1972). The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Article 18A: The State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to preserve and safeguard the natural resources, bio-diversity, wetlands, forests and wild life for the present and future citizens. [accessible at: <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-367/section-41505.html>

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[9] Dey, N.C., Sujit, K. Bala, and Hayakawa, S. (2006). Assessing the economic benefits of improved irrigation management: a case study of Bangladesh. Water Policy J, 2006, 8(6), 573-84. doi:10.2166/wp.2006.058.

[10] Dey, N.C., Bala SK, Islam AKM, Saha, R., Parvez, M., Hossain, M. (2017). Sustainability of groundwater use for irrigation for dry-season crops in the northwest Bangladesh, Groundwater for Sustainable Development, 2017, 4, 66–77. <https://doi.10.1016/j.gsd.2017.02.001>.

[11] Dey, N.C., Alam SM, Sajjan, A.K., Ali, M.A., Ibaraki, Y., Ghose, L. (2011). Assessing environmental and health impact of drought in the northwest Bangladesh", J Environ Science & Natural Resources, 2011, 4(2), 89-97. <https://doi.org/10.3329/jesnr.v4i2.10141>.

[12] Dey, N.C., Parvez, M., Dey, D., Saha, R., Ghose, L., Barua, M., Islam, A, Chowdhury, M. (2017). Microbial contamination of drinking water from risky tubewells situated in different hydrological regions of Bangladesh, Intl. J. Hygiene and Environmental Health, 2017, 220 (3), 621–636. <https://doi.10.1016/j.ijheh.2016.12.007>.

[13] Dey, N.C. and Parvez, M. (2021). Household finished flooring as a guard against enteric illness in children, *The Lancet Global Health*, 2021, 9(3):E227-E228. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(21)00005-X.

[14] Dey et al. (2023b). Endline evaluation of creating youth employment and child protection project. Technical Repot. Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB), Dhaka.

[15] Dey, N.C., Parvez, M., Islam, M.R., Mistry, S.K., Levine, D (2019). Effectiveness of a community-based water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) intervention in reduction of diarrhoea among under-five children: Evidence from a repeated cross-sectional study (2007–2015) in rural Bangladesh, *Intl. J. Hygiene and Environmental Health*, 2019, ,222 (8): 1098-1108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheh.2019.08.006>.

### **37. Pat Mc Mahon, Mothers First, Ireland – Multiple countries**

Mothers First input 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines

#### Overview

We have carried out this review of the right to food guidelines by assessing the human rights-based framework they adhere to. In recent years, progress on the right to food has shifted from gradual stagnation to regression. This regression can be attributed to multiple factors, including poverty, climate change, and conflict. Since the ratification of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, hunger has increased every year both in terms of numbers and severity.

This submission on the right to food guidelines speaks on behalf of approximately 230 million individuals who are now in need of humanitarian interventions, which are currently underfunded by 75%.

We will present an argument that the financing of life-saving Humanitarian Response Plans is not solely a matter of moral duty but also a legal obligation of the International donor community. The interface is the pivotal role international cooperation plays with the human rights framework as well as the United Nations founding principles.

Framework of the submission.

The submission will be structured into three chapters.

Chapter 1: The first chapter will provide an analysis of the humanitarian crisis, focusing on the scale of food insecurity in terms of both numbers and severity. This section will also highlight the extent of underfunding and its immediate impacts on those that are furthest behind in achieving food security and the Right to food.

Chapter 2: The second chapter will present an overview of the international framework of human rights, specifically addressing the right to food and the crucial role that international cooperation plays within this human rights framework. In this chapter, the focus will shift from considering the financing of humanitarian response plans as a moral duty to recognizing it as a legal obligation that we in the international donor community must fulfill.

Chapter 3: The third chapter will examine the accountability framework of the Human Rights Treaty-based system. It will analyze how the issue of international responsibility is articulated within the periodic reviews and independent expert mechanisms and compliance by State parties to the human rights treaty bodies of human rights. This section will also explore how the right to food is integrated into the United Nations framework, including the knowledge bearer system.

In conclusion, the submission will propose a set of recommendations aimed at amplifying the voices of those who are furthest behind within the Right to Food guidelines. These recommendations will be based on a comprehensive analysis presented in the preceding chapters, with the goal of advancing the cause of food security and human rights.

Pat Mc Mahon, Founding Director and Head of Advocacy

Mothers First, [www.mothersfirstcharity.org](http://www.mothersfirstcharity.org)

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [Multiple countries\\_Mothers First](#)

### **38. BEKO'O ABONDO Alain Jean Pierre, Chambre d'Agriculture du Cameroun, Cameroon - Cameroon**

Good morning.

Please find attached my contribution.

Best regards.

BEKO'O AONDO Alain Jean Pierre

Cameroon Chamber of Agriculture.

See the attachments (original Form is in French):

- [Cameroon\\_Chambre d'Agriculture du Cameroun\\_Form](#)

#### **Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Implementing the import-substitution policy to ensure food sovereignty and security in Cameroon</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  This proposal is an initiative of national scope, as it aims to ensure the self-sufficiency of the population and the supply of the agri-food industry;

	moreover, it has an impact at international level, as it offers opportunities to conquer more agri-food product markets.
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Cameroon/Central Africa sub-region/Nigeria/European Union, etc.
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <b>BEKO'O ABONDO ALAIN JEAN PIERRE</b> Organization: <b>Cameroon Chamber of Agriculture</b> Email address: <b>alain.abondo@yahoo.com</b>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Chamber of Commerce
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>It was on the Internet, as part of a research project on the right to food.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Conferences for NGOs and rural outreach activities for farmers' organizations</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>Consider incorporating provisions into national legal systems to make implementation of these directives mandatory.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes, particularly in the area of extension, in collaboration with an NGO (Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement Rural (Collective of NGOs for Food Security and Rural Development)-COSADER).</p>



	<p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Intranational and national.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>Firstly, to raise awareness among stakeholders; secondly, to encourage the government to define agricultural policies in line with these guidelines; and thirdly, to implement agricultural and food development projects and programs.</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>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>The aim is to implement development projects for agricultural sectors with high growth potential, in order to optimize production.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>The main constraints include: the issue of rural land tenure and difficulties in accessing it; the lack of financing and support structures; poor training of actors; low mechanization; dependence on imported inputs; the problem of quality packaging; poor implementation of processing and preservation techniques, etc.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Lesson learnt: there is still a long way to go before the right to food guidelines are adopted, and as a recommendation, FAO and CFS should encourage investment in agriculture, and consider coercive measures to speed up implementation of the right to food for all.</p>

<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Growth and Employment Strategy Paper</li> <li>-National Development Strategy Document for 2020–2030</li> <li>-Strategic Plan for the Relaunch of the Chamber of Agriculture</li> <li>-Consular Project for Horticulture Development</li> <li>-Consular Project for Poultry Development</li> <li>-Consular Pig Farm Development Project, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

**39. Marisa de Lujan Gonnella, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina - Argentina**

Good morning

Unfortunately I have not been able to have time to prepare a suitable work.

I am only sending the following general comment:

In the experience of the groups, I have worked with, the territories rarely refer to the word right associated with the word food and production resources. Which is striking, at least in the Pampas region of Argentina, because the urban and then peri-urban production programs date back more than 25 years. Can this be thought of as not requiring food? Working in agriculture or producing small units in surface area would indicate that this should not be present because they could produce their food. The issue is that food must be processed, cooked, for which alternative energy must have access to water, when for example in the issue of water, between 25-30% of the world's population has access to it that is drinkable or free of pollutants. In the work experiences in the territories, even with nutritionists, it is expressed in the women who were going to cook, without falling into the support of energy linked to government plans. When food is dispensed by government plans, Argentina has the Alimentar card, which is implemented in the Pandemic, the most economical foods to compare consist of a flour base. Legumes require different preparations, and therefore also alternative energy sources. Are there, they ask, who lived in the countryside like 30-40 years ago? The social dynamics and the possibilities of access to resources were others. The sources can be, including the most frequently promoted solar energy sources. But they require different daily social practices, and this is expressed in recurrent crises in the territories under expressions like ^because now they say such a thing, if it was always done in such and such a way. The traditions that constitute identity and that are called out and those that are harmful and unequal in rights are confronted, although there is knowledge of these transgressions, they are spoken in a low voice, because issues are difficult to work on.

Access to food, the notions of rights in the territories are crossed by multiple conflicts and that are not always considered in the programs, in the training, that need to be addressed. Through my work in recent years with women I express it from the issue of gender, however it has increased, and I believe I am not spurious in stating that school dropouts are increasing, and with them the notions of law are blurred, especially in territories that have different social times, and whose access to communication is difficult.

During COVID, at the FAO conferences, experiences were provided regarding how the territories acted, from a geographical-administrative point of view, to bring food. However, the continuity and proposals of the same populations with a comprehensive perspective continue to be difficult for gender issues and this is expressed in the different continents, according to FAO sources. For example, in land access and titling plans for women and even less so if we talk about diversity and communities.

The right to access food, quality and the conflicts that are expressed contain multiple dimensions. How to act with medium and long-term programs?

Greetings and sorry for only sending one comment.

Marisa Gonnella

**40. [Andrea Sonntag, Welthungerhilfe, Germany](#) - Germany, LMICs in Asia, Africa South of the Sahara, Latin America**

Dear Right to Food team,

Please find attached WHH's submission to your Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Kind regards,

Andrea Sonntag

Program Manager 'Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to Food', Policy and External Relations

See the attachments:

- [Germany\\_Sonntag\\_Form](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>WHH's support for the Right to adequate Food</b>
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<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Global</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Germany, LMICs in Asia, Africa South of the Sahara, Latin America
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Andrea Sonntag Organization: Welthungerhilfe (WHH) Email address: andrea.Sonntag@welthungerhilfe.de
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Through our participation in the CFS.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>WHH has actively promoted the Guidelines since their adoption. The right to food is the normative reference for WHH's work and is anchored in its strategy.</p> <p><i>Based on the RtFG and the FAO material, we produced material to facilitate the application of the RtFG or parts of it:</i></p> <p>Orientation Framework: Rights-Based Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• brief guidance for a <a href="#">6-step context analysis on the right to food at country level</a> for WHH colleagues and partner organisations</li> <li>• <a href="#">Advocacy and Social Accountability Toolbox</a>, together with the Civil Society Academy. WHH is raising awareness of civil society partners, government actors, private sector actors and the interested public on the RtF through trainings, webinars, events and media work.</li> </ul> <p>In 2014, WHH, jointly with BfdW, Misereor, Justitia et Pax, FIAN International, and the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) organized the conference "10 Years of Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food" together with (2014) in Berlin/Germany</p>

	<p>with representatives of government, civil society (Germany and partner countries), academia and the private sector.</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>Promote exchange with representatives from UN agencies, Ministries etc. in charge of sectors relevant to the RtF (e.g. trade, finance, transport) who might so far not been involved in RtF debates to jointly identify how they could contribute to its realization – at the global (e.g. CFS), regional and national levels.</p> <p>Use the RtF and the RtFG as obligatory guidance for programming and collaboration of UN agencies and donor countries in food insecure countries.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>We are using and supporting the use of the Guidelines at subnational, national and global level.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>WHH has put a focus on rural development, land governance and humanitarian assistance in the application of the RtFG (particularly Guideline 8 (Labour, Access to Land/Land Governance, Water, Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Sustainability, Services), Guideline 10 (Nutrition), Guideline 11 (Education and Awareness Raising), Guideline 13 (Support for Vulnerable Groups), Guideline 15 (International Food Assistance), Guideline 16 (Natural and Man-made Disasters).</p> <p>WHH collaborates with local communities and government authorities in the above-mentioned areas or supports partners in in doing so.</p> <p>The identification of food and nutrition insecure populations and the underlying causes of their situation is part of the context analysis for the design of country programs and project interventions.</p> <p>In several countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, WHH is supporting partner organisations in raising awareness on the RtF among rights-holders and duty-bearers at national and subnational levels through community meetings, capacity building, media work, subnational and national dialogue meetings, etc.).</p> <p>WHH has supported and supports civil society partners in political campaigns to enshrine the right to food in the constitution of their countries, and subsequent legal frameworks (e.g. Bolivia, Nepal, India, Kenya, Malawi). In countries where the right to food is enshrined in the legal framework, we support civil society partners to influence public policies (e.g. on agriculture, land governance, nutrition, social security) with a RtF lens, to monitor public policies and hold duty bearers to account and to support rights holders and duty bearers at sub-national level to address gaps and challenges.</p> <p>Together with FIAN international, WHH developed and piloted a <a href="#">screening tool for monitoring public policies on the right to food</a> by civil society. Based on the tool, WHH</p>

	<p>supported the development of civil society shadow reports (e.g. in Bolivia) and its presentation at the UN Human Rights Council (2007) or in organizing national monitoring events (e.g. in Sierra Leone 2018).</p> <p>On a global level, WHH, together with Concern worldwide, annually publishes the <a href="#">Global Hunger Index</a> as a tool to comprehensively measure and track hunger at global, regional, and national levels, and call attention to those areas of the world furthest from the realisation of the right to food.</p> <p>Together with WWF and ZEF (Center for Development Studies, University of Bonn), WHH has developed the '<a href="#">Food Security Standard</a>' (FSS), as a tool to enhance voluntary sustainability certification around food security. It is designed as an add-on standard and to be integrated into any existing sustainability standard in the agricultural sector and to be applicable to all agricultural products, farm sizes and farm types. The FSS is based on the human right to adequate food and builds on the RtFG: it considers the availability, access, and safe use of food in a stable environment. In doing so, the FSS ensures food security for smallholder farmers and workers and protects surrounding communities. It enables companies to respect the right to food, take social responsibility from the beginning of the supply chain, and thereby directly contribute to the achievement of a number of UN Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 2.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Land for Life - Supporting Multi-actor Partnerships Working on Land Governance</a>: WHH works with partners in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Germany to support platforms that bring all relevant actors to the table for dialogue: civil society groups, political decision-makers and investors. The aim of the multi-actor partnerships (MAPs) is to formulate and implement strategies for land ownership and responsible agricultural investments that are in line with international standards, particularly when it comes to implementing the human right to food.</li> <li>- The Affordable Input Program (AIP) allows Malawian subsistence farmers to purchase farm inputs at a subsidized cost. This Program directly affects how much smallholder farmers can harvest, thereby maintaining their right to adequate food. In a 2-year process, Malawian Community Initiative for Self Reliance (CISER), the Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET) and Welthungerhilfe enabled people to successfully demand their entitlements from their government. The process started with awareness building activities and training for local governance structures and frontline workers. In order for the communities to bring their challenges to the government, the partners organized, mediated and supported interface meetings between the community representatives and the responsible officials. The initiative has enabled a creation of a new committee embedded in the local governance structure where people can complain about their challenges to the government. National radio panel discussions on the AIP's challenges and their mitigation were broadcasted and attracted the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture on this subject and enabled some of the national level changes.</li> </ul>

	<p>- Peru: Quali Warma : Local, fresh, and healthy school meals are considered as one of the most important measures worldwide for ensuring sufficient, diverse, and nutritious food for children from vulnerable groups and hence combating food insecurity and malnutrition. This was made even more evident during the Covid pandemic , when the programs were suspended in many countries due to the closing down of schools, leaving millions of children without their one daily nutritious meal. The public school feeding program “Quali warma” in Peru contributes to improving the attention of children in classes, improving their attendance and permanence. The program has, however, been criticized for public procurement procedures favoring larger transnational food corporations that promote ultra-processed products, instead of purchasing fresh goods from local smallholder farmers which would also contribute to strengthening local markets. To improve procurement of food from local resources, WHH supported its local partner IDMA, to promote diversified and sustainable family and small-scale farming (in particular agroecology) in Huánuco for over 15 years. IDMA, together with local authorities and civil society, worked directly with agroecological producers, certified under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), to gradually introduce fresh food products in the school feeding program in Huánuco, which reaches approximately 150,000 children. This was done through State purchase directly from the producers of one of the districts of Huánuco. As a result of the work of organizations such as IDMA, a new law on State purchase of food from family farmers was adopted in Peru in November 2020. The law establishes that public entities acquire a minimum of 30% of the food products from family farming, thus improving the economy of family farmers and contributing to a healthier diet.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The RtF and the RtFG are not widely known outside the development and human rights community, In order to apply the RtFG complex "translation processes" are necessary to address different audiences.</p> <p>The RtFG are directed to states and corporate social responsibility is just mentioned one time under 4.3. This is why companies perceive the topic to be entirely the responsibility of states. We continuously try to explain and communicate the shared responsibility between states, private sector and individuals. There is no specific document that explicitly clarifies the role of the private sector to contribute to food security, which would be very helpful.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The RtFG have set a crucial normative precedence in defining principles and standards and providing guidance to states on their and responsibilities and the steps they can take to progressively realize the right to adequate food for all. The RtFG have laid the foundation for successive normative rights-based policy guidance in different fields that has been developed and adopted in the past two decades, among them, the VGGT, CFS policy recommendations, UNDROP, and the VG Food Systems and Nutrition. To foster conceptual clarity and provide guidance to state actors, rights holders, civil society and private sector actors, it would be helpful if e.g. in material for sensitization, training and guidance, this evolvement could be outlined and references created between these normative policy guiding documents.</p>

<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>We plan to use the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RtFG, as an opportunity to strengthen awareness, take stock of the current challenges and encourage debate on what steps are needed to progress towards the realization of the RtF. We aim to particularly support civil society actors in the Global South to convene such processes and events.</p> <p>In view of the lack of more specific guidance, we plan to publish a paper that helps clarifying the responsibility between private and public sector for the Right to Food in line with the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><a href="https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2021-derecho-alimentacion-sistemas-alimentarios-locales-bolivia-peru.pdf">https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2021-derecho-alimentacion-sistemas-alimentarios-locales-bolivia-peru.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/land-for-life">https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/land-for-life</a></p> <p><a href="#">‘Food Security Standard’ (FSS)</a>,</p> <p><a href="https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2022-orientation-paper-one-planet-zero-hunger-food-systems.pdf">https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/fileadmin/pictures/publications/en/project_and_professional_papers/2022-orientation-paper-one-planet-zero-hunger-food-systems.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

**41. [Juliana Cortez Danese, Alianza Latinoamericana de Asociaciones de la Industria de Alimentos y Bebidas \(ALAIAB\), Costa Rica - Latin America and Caribbean](#)**

Best regards,

The Latin American Alliance of Food and Beverage Industry Associations (ALAIAB) is pleased to present its contribution. As a business organization that represents the food and beverage industries in Latin America and the Caribbean, ALAIAB is made up of twenty-five associations from fifteen countries in the region, which makes us the leading and representative institution in technical, scientific and politicians, including United Nations bodies.

Our approach is based on working closely together and being guided by the reference documents of relevant international organizations in relation to the right to food, such as the FAO Guidelines. We constantly monitor the discussions and consider that this space is extremely relevant in the field of the right to food. As a sector, we are committed to contributing meaningfully to these discussions and promoting sustainable solutions.



We sincerely appreciate this valuable space for participation and the opportunity to share our perspective and experience. We are committed to actively collaborating in the search for solutions and contributing our experience in the food and beverage industry. Together, we can promote food security, adequate nutrition and sustainable development in our region.

We sincerely appreciate the opportunity to contribute and look forward to a constructive and enriching dialogue with all participants.

Sincerely,

JULIANA CORTEZ DANESE

Director of Public Affairs, Communication and Sustainability, <https://alaiab.org/wp/>

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [América Latina y el Caribe ALAIAB Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Innovation and commitment: Latin America's food and beverage industry reinforces the right to food</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p>The Latin American Alliance of Food and Beverage Industry Associations (known in Spanish as ALAIAB) is a business organization representing the food and beverage industry of Latin America and the Caribbean. Currently, it comprises 25 associations from 15 countries in the region. This makes ALAIAB the institutional reference organization of the food and beverage industry in Latin America in different technical, scientific and political forums, including United Nations bodies.</p> <p>Currently, ALAIAB is an observer member of the Codex Alimentarius, the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This shows the international representativeness of ALAIAB in international discussion forums.</p>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Juliana Cortez Danese          Organization: ALAIAB          Email address: <a href="mailto:jcortez@alaiab.org">jcortez@alaiab.org</a></p>

<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government  <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization  <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector  <input type="checkbox"/> Academia  <input type="checkbox"/> Donor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p>Many of the companies that are part of ALAIAB have voluntarily embraced the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Within this framework, important steps have been taken to ensure that the implementation of internal human rights policies is extended to the entire production chain of the associated companies.</p>

	<p>The food and beverage industry in Latin America and the Caribbean has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implemented diversification strategies in its new food innovation and development processes, aimed at meeting the nutritional needs of consumers. In addition, it has established alliances with public entities with the aim of reducing sugar consumption and sodium content in some food products, among others.</li> <li>• Led efforts to address undernutrition, hunger and malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean, in contexts such as the COVID-19 pandemic, among others. Efforts have been directed at guaranteeing uninterrupted access to safe food, ensuring food shelf life and availability.</li> <li>• Made available to consumers a diversified and accessible range of sugar-free and sodium-free (or with low content) fortified foods, providing consumers with alternatives to make responsible consumption decisions. In addition, actions have been undertaken to promote healthy habits.</li> </ul> <p>The practices voluntarily implemented by the food and beverage industry reflect the commitment of the sector to the materialization of the Right to Food Guidelines. In this sense, concrete actions have been taken to guarantee food safety and consumer protection (Guideline 9). Efforts have also been made to improve nutrition and reinforce healthy consumption habits (Guideline 10). Through alliances with public entities, education and awareness-raising on healthy consumption habits have been promoted (Guideline 11). Finally, the industry has provided support to vulnerable groups by providing a diversified and accessible range of food products (guideline 13).</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Based on its experience, the food and beverage industry has faced the following challenges in realizing the right to food, some of which were also highlighted by other actors who have participated in the consultation process opened by FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The instruments related to the right to food and the Right to Food Guidelines include several concepts that seem ambiguous, with a variable meaning depending on the context. For example, "healthy and nutritious food", "overconsumption and unbalanced diets" and "food rich in macronutrients" are concepts featured in the text. However, they are not clearly defined and finding the technical rationale for their inclusion is not easy. As a result, the effectiveness of the regulatory models may be compromised.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Guideline 10.2, States are encouraged to take steps to prevent overconsumption and unbalanced diets. However, no clear guidance is available on how to classify food in terms of its nutritional balance.</li> <li>• Access to food should be reinforced with concrete, evidence-based data needs to be strengthened.</li> <li>• Another important challenge is the development and implementation of instruments and/or mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of the measures taken.</li> <li>• A bottom-up approach is often neglected in the design and implementation of mechanisms. Context matters and, therefore, specific regulatory solutions in such diverse scenarios (such as the Latin American one) should not be considered a one-size-fits-all solution.</li> <li>• States should have broad spaces for participation and knowledge sharing, in which the views of civil society organizations, academia and the private sector converge, with the aim of ensuring a comprehensive approach to the challenges of the right to food.</li> </ul> <p>In particular, ALAIAB is concerned about the limited spaces for the food and beverage industry to participate in national and international discussions. Therefore, ALAIAB welcomes such spaces, in line with FAO's position on the importance of private sector participation.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The food and beverage industry has found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of technology, innovation and the adoption of sustainable practices are essential to ensure food security and achieve a positive impact on the social, economic and environmental dimensions. Furthermore, technological development and sustainable industrial practices play a crucial role in the realization of the right to food, as well as the development of food products addressing diverse nutritional needs.</li> <li>• To ensure the right to food, agriculture should adopt sustainable practices, as food production systems are vulnerable to current and future climate impacts. Indeed, the implementation of regenerative agriculture –together with the use of technology and good practices– can contribute to the regeneration of ecosystems.</li> <li>• Taking into account various factors during the production process –such as water, energy and waste management, as well as soil conservation, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems– is crucial. These aspects are related to Guideline 2 and Guideline 8, as they highlight the importance of</li> </ul>

	adopting a sustainable and collaborative approach that addresses the challenges related to food security, economic development and environmental protection.
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p>Relevant links to good practices in the food industry in Latin America and the Caribbean:</p> <p><b><u>Innovation, health and nutrition:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/innovacion-salud">https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/innovacion-salud</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/estilos-vida/">https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/estilos-vida/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.alimentacionybienestar.do/?fbclid=PAAAYpUKzaenrncPyIRyd8tjorjxCmBVVt40-6T8fFOUCGOZIo5UM6brFQPE_aem_th_ARogcnpHm2hQlzB6KQLyEqWe5eN5bsk5Zruuc4Ak8UBKNmWm-M6xO-TSRUfBN5bEcw">https://www.alimentacionybienestar.do/?fbclid=PAAAYpUKzaenrncPyIRyd8tjorjxCmBVVt40-6T8fFOUCGOZIo5UM6brFQPE_aem_th_ARogcnpHm2hQlzB6KQLyEqWe5eN5bsk5Zruuc4Ak8UBKNmWm-M6xO-TSRUfBN5bEcw</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.cacia.org/category/areas-estrategicas/salud-y-bienestar/">https://www.cacia.org/category/areas-estrategicas/salud-y-bienestar/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://coca-colafemsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/KOF-IR-2021-spanish-FS-2.pdf">https://coca-colafemsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/KOF-IR-2021-spanish-FS-2.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://sustentabilidadchilealimentos.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Reporte-de-Sustentabilidad-2022-final.pdf">https://sustentabilidadchilealimentos.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Reporte-de-Sustentabilidad-2022-final.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.coca-colacompany.com/policies-and-practices/principles-for-sustainable-agriculture">https://www.coca-colacompany.com/policies-and-practices/principles-for-sustainable-agriculture</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.cocacolacompany.com/content/dam/journey/us/en/policies/pdf/human-workplace-rights/california-transparency-in-supply-chain-act/human-rights-policy-pdf-english.pdf">https://www.cocacolacompany.com/content/dam/journey/us/en/policies/pdf/human-workplace-rights/california-transparency-in-supply-chain-act/human-rights-policy-pdf-english.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.coca-colacompany.com/content/dam/journey/us/en/policies/pdf/human-workplace-rights/human-rights-principles/human-rights-overview-2022.pdf">https://www.coca-colacompany.com/content/dam/journey/us/en/policies/pdf/human-workplace-rights/human-rights-principles/human-rights-overview-2022.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Advertising, packaging and responsible marketing</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/informacion-consumidor/">https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/informacion-consumidor/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.icba-net.org/industry-commitments/marketing-to-children/">https://www.icba-net.org/industry-commitments/marketing-to-children/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/publicidad-responsable/">https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/publicidad-responsable/</a></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://abir.org.br/abir/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Folder_DiretrizesABIRsobreMarketingparaCrianças.pdf">http://abir.org.br/abir/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Folder_DiretrizesABIRsobreMarketingparaCrianças.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.pepsico.com/our-impact/esg-topics-a-z/advertising-and-marketing-to-children-and-school-sales">https://www.pepsico.com/our-impact/esg-topics-a-z/advertising-and-marketing-to-children-and-school-sales</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.coca-colacompany.com/policies-and-practices/global-school-beverage-policy">https://www.coca-colacompany.com/policies-and-practices/global-school-beverage-policy</a></li> </ul> <p><u>Sustainability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/sostenibilidad/">https://alaiab.org/wp/areas-estrategicas/sostenibilidad/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://alaiab.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/articulo-sostenibilidad.png">https://alaiab.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/articulo-sostenibilidad.png</a></li> </ul>
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#### 42. [Betzabeth Slater, Universidad de São Paulo, Brazil](#) - Brazil

Sirs of the United Nations Organization for Agriculture and Food (FAO),

The contribution of work “Sustainable attitudes in food and nutrition units: utilization of the Public Policy on agroecological purchasing” to guarantee human rights to healthy, adequate and sustainable food.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Bruna Delgado Arid

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Beazil\\_Universidad de São Paulo\\_Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Sustainable attitudes in food and nutrition: using public policies to promote agroecological food procurement</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Local
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	City of São Paulo (Brasil)

<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Betzabeth Slater Organization: University of São Paulo Email address: <a href="mailto:bslater@usp.br">bslater@usp.br</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Through the research group research group of the Faculty of Public Health of the University of São Paulo.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Preparation of lectures and events for the academic world; social media dissemination of theoretical and practical content; field research.</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>Making increasing use of audio-visual resources to disseminate content in different languages and formats (virtual and/or physical), supported by events with experts. Disseminating and facilitating the exchange of good practices –related to the Right to Food Guidelines– that have been developed and implemented worldwide.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Regional</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To train family farmers and employees of public institutions who handle food, with the aim of raising awareness on the right to food and food and nutrition security.</li> <li>• To stimulate the use of agroecological food produced by local families, promoting the families, fostering regional culture and economy and the development of a sustainable agrifood system.</li> <li>• To create an instrument, based on public policies, called the Food Procurement Programme (known in Spanish as PAA), which is one of the structural actions of the Zero Hunger programme (“Fome Zero”), through Federal Law No. 10.696. This programme aims to promote access to food, in the necessary quantity, quality and frequency, through the promotion of sustainable production, marketing and consumption and the reinforcement of family farming.</li> <li>• To include theoretical and practical training in sustainable procurement in the curriculum of the Nutrition degree of the Faculty of Public Health of the University of São Paulo.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initially, a survey was conducted between April and August 2023, with the aim of assessing the sustainable behaviour with the use of an eco-conscious consumer behaviour scale, adapted to the Brazilian context. The aim of the survey was to understand the perceptions and attitudes of nutritionists towards eco-conscious behaviour, thus investigating the impact of these attitudes on the willingness to buy sustainable food.</li> <li>2. Local agroecological suppliers were mapped and awareness-raising meetings were subsequently hosted to contextualise the importance of sustainable agriculture in healthy diets and to train suppliers in the establishment of commercial relations with public institutions.</li> <li>3. Theoretical-practical training was provided in the Nutrition degree of the Faculty of Public Health of the University of São Paulo. Talks also took place with a team of university employees in charge of food procurement, storage and handling.</li> <li>4. As a result, three suppliers of family farming products were qualified and agroecological food purchases were included as part of the practical lessons of the Nutrition degree of the Faculty of Public Health of the University of São Paulo.</li> </ol>



<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The first challenge was the acceptance of the operations team, due to the lack of knowledge of the whole process. Moving out of the comfort zone of the conventional purchasing process and the established business relationships to a new process, with new suppliers and a new way of planning purchases (focused on seasonality and availability) was quite challenging.</p> <p>Another challenge was the awareness-raising of the suppliers of family farming products, who had to be trained for institutional procurement.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementing sustainable food procurement in different food environments is possible. The awareness of all actors –from the field to the table– is key to kick-off the process.</li> <li>2. Mapping barriers and difficulties at each stage contributes to the implementation of the process.</li> <li>3. Nutritionists are key players in this process. Supporting their training is an investment to develop sustainable food systems in the future.</li> </ol>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing the number of suppliers, empowering more family farmers and stimulating the local economy.</li> <li>2. Increasing the range of agroecological ingredients in the university's procurement planning.</li> <li>3. Extending sustainable purchasing to other food environments (e.g. university coffee shop).</li> </ol>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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>Government of Brazil. Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger. Food Procurement Programme (PAA) Available in Portuguese at: <a href="https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/inclusao-productiva-rural/paa">https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/inclusao-productiva-rural/paa</a></p> <p>Government of Brazil. Ministry of Health. Department of Health Care. Department of Primary Health Care. Food guide for the Brazilian population. 2nd edition. 2014.</p> <p>Grohmann, M. Z., Battistella, L. F., Velter, A. N. y Casasola, F. (2012). Eco-conscious consumer behaviour: adaptation of the eco-conscious consumer behaviour scale to the Brazilian context. Journal of Social and Environmental Management, 6(1), 102–116. Available in Portuguese at: <a href="https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v6i1.321">https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v6i1.321</a></p>

<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 43. [EMEL AYALP, İzmir Democracy University, Turkey - Türkiye](#)

Dear colleague,

Enclosed is my submission. Best

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emel KARAKAYA AYALP

İzmir Democracy University, Department of City and Regional Planning

See the attachments:

- [Turkey KARAKAYA Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Spatial and Operational Tools for (re)definition of City-Region Food System</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	The result of the research depends primarily on an urban settlement in İzmir, Turkey. However, the methodological input that is provided covers global context and produces tools for urban settlements.
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Turkey
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Emel KARAKAYA AYALP Organization: İzmir Democracy University Email address: <a href="mailto:emellkarakaya@gmail.com">emellkarakaya@gmail.com</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO

	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>I subscribed for newsletters.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i> I have a research cluster team and sharing the recent content. Also I am local coordinator of a H2020 project, which has 34 partners from 14 European Countries and 12 Cities- see FUSILLI project- and sharing some information in the mailing lists.</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>The programmes that implement actions which have been developed within the context of a consistent strategy and/or policy are becoming more effective.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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 am recently consulting 2 local government mayors in Turkey and have gave them information about the guideline.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>They have been taken under consideration in local level.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>They were taken under consideration during the “urban food strategy” preparation process.</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>

<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>I and my research team have designed a new definition of food deserts and analyzed its relationship with urbanization practices. This provided local governments a guide to create more just urban fabrics to strengthen right to food.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>For the governments, Nations or regions, such guidelines are documents of good intention and suggestion. They do not have any sanction. Therefore, especially in the countries or in the regions that uneven accessibility to food is more obvious, such suggestions are invisible. For the countries that have more democratic and wealthy environments, the implementation of actions are more common.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The primary step must be micro level studies that can provide poverty research, food insufficiency research and so on. The macro and meso level geographical actions are making most vulnerable groups invisible.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>We have been finalizing urban food strategy of two local governments in Turkey and the guideline is one of the guidelines that we have in the agenda.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

**44. Rafael Mier, Fundación Tortilla, Mexico - Mexico**

I hereby convey to you our contributions to the human right to adequate food.

Greetings,

Rafael Mier, Managing Director

Tortilla Foundation

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Mexico\\_Mier\\_Fundación Tortilla](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Actions to promote the quality of maize pancake (<i>tortilla</i>) in Mexico</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  National
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Mexico
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Rafael Mier Sainz Trapaga Organization: Fundación Tortilla Email address: <a href="mailto:rafa@tortillademaiz.org">rafa@tortillademaiz.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Through colleagues involved in the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes         </p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p>

	<p>Unfortunately, we were not aware of the Right to Food Guidelines until they were recently shared with us by a colleague.</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>Making the Right to Food Guidelines more widely available so that they can be used by stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>We have worked on a number of topics covered by the Right to Food Guidelines.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National level. We hope that the Right to Food Guidelines can be applied to other countries in the future.</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>We have been working on several actions aimed at recovering the consumption of maize pancakes (known in Spanish as “tortillas de maíz”) in Mexico, the main staple food in the national diet and the main source of nutrients for the population, whose per capita consumption has fallen by more than 30 percent in the last 30 years.</p> <p>We have also worked to denounce report quality and safety issues, mislabeling and excessive use of chemical additives in maize tortillas.</p> <p>Three years ago, we promoted an initiative to modify standard NOM-187, the legal instrument regulating the production and sale of maize tortillas in Mexico. This work has been carried out in collaboration with other civil organizations, consumers and producers.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>We succeeded in getting the Mexican authorities to accept the need to review the maize tortilla standard. We worked on producing a new draft,</p>

	<p>which was presented to the relevant actors in the sector for review and modification by consensus of the parties.</p> <p>A working group was established with representatives of the main stakeholders in the maize tortilla sector, which met for nearly two years to finalize a draft standard that was publicly released for consultation and feedback.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Unfortunately, and, without a clear rationale, the Mexican authorities suspended this regulatory improvement exercise. We have been waiting for more than a year for indications from the Ministry of Economy to resume work on the final drafting and publication of the consolidated standard.</p> <p>The authorities and stakeholders have made an enormous effort to produce a revised standard that includes important changes in terms of quality, safety and consumer rights.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>There are legal mechanisms in place that allow civil organizations to present proposals and initiatives aimed at promoting the right to food. In order for organizations like ours to continue their work, legal and management assistance is required.</p> <p>Mechanisms to force government authorities to complete their food standard-setting processes are needed.</p> <p>Monitoring and sanctioning mechanisms for companies/officials who do not fulfil their obligations are also needed.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>We hope to complete the final version of the draft standard, so that it can be published and enforced in upcoming months.</p> <p>With the help of the Right to Food Guidelines, we will continue to research, generate scientific evidence and report on the violations of the right to food.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>Standard-setting Programme 2020  <a href="https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5586639&amp;fecha=17/02/2020#gsc.tab=0">https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5586639&amp;fecha=17/02/2020#gsc.tab=0</a></p>

	<p>Draft amendment to the standard for public consultation <a href="https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5642778&amp;fecha=15/02/2022#gsc.tab=0">https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5642778&amp;fecha=15/02/2022#gsc.tab=0</a></p> <p>Standard-setting Programme 2020 <a href="https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5690732&amp;fecha=01/06/2023#gsc.tab=0">https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5690732&amp;fecha=01/06/2023#gsc.tab=0</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<a href="https://fundaciontortilla.org/">https://fundaciontortilla.org/</a>

#### 45. [Gbolagade Ayoola, Farm and Infrastructure Foundation, Abuja, Nigeria - Nigeria](#)

Dear FSN moderator,

Please find attached my input in respect of the above.

Regards, and Happy celebration!

Gbolagade Ayoola, -Professor of agricultural economics and policy

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [Nigeria\\_Ayoola\\_materials](#)

#### **Introduction**

In Nigeria, the perennial policy failures, rather than technology failures, has posed a major challenge to attainment of food security since independence in 1960. This reflects the poor policy environment for agricultural development, characterized by pronounced instability or inconsistency of the policy process; whereby the odds against sustained progress of the sector also include the absence of policy responsibility, policy accountability, and rule of law among other factors. Towards mitigating effect of such factors, a National NGO, Farm and Infrastructure Foundation (FIF - <[www.fifnig.org](http://www.fifnig.org)>), has launched a flagship project since 2007/2008, by name 'National Campaign on Right to Food in Nigeria in Nigeria'. This is with a view to creating a mind, policy and practice change in the notion of food, from the traditional notion of food as a mere human need to the contemporary notion of food as a fundamental human right. Whereas, in the latter case (food as a human need) the failure of policies to meet the food entitlements of the people is practically inconsequential; while in the former case (food as a human right), the failure of policies to meet the food entitlements of the people is practically consequential. Hence the *instrumentality* of right to food in policy governance, with its high potential contribution to attainment of the 2030 Agenda particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

#### **Context and Process**

The critical thoughts about this subject points to the notion of 'right' in sync with the philosophy of 'freedom', which with particular reference to "development as freedom" (Sen 1999) and, by extension,



to agricultural development as ‘freedom from hunger’ (Ayoola 2013). In this context, the FIF’s stylized definition of right to food (2020), (as technically different from FAO’s definition of food security (FAO 2016)), is as follows, that

“Right to food is the irreducible minimum degree of freedom from hunger and malnutrition for people to live a decent and dignified life”.

Thus, in keeping track of this definition, FIF holds firmly the view of a policy advocate and activist, that ‘there can be no food security without right to food’, and diligently implements the campaign, deploying information, education and communication instruments, and propelled by public-spirited policy advocacy, knowledge-driven policy brokerage and evidence-based policy action research, in the past 15 years, in order bring the envisaged change about (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuZZ0YUg-Ns>). Furthermore, recognizing the critical requirement of a strong legal framework for the realization of right to food in the country, the organization introduced a legislative Bill at the National Assembly of Nigeria in 2010, and promoted the same, seeking an amendment of the constitution to formally and explicitly recognize food as human right therein. The trajectory of the Bill is as follows:

- 6<sup>th</sup> Assembly (2007-2011) – A memorandum was submitted to the National Assembly Committees on Constitution Review (Senate and House of Representatives), requesting them to consider a Bill to recognize food as a human right in the constitution; which request failed before both committees; then the FIF on its own reduced the memorandum to a Bill and directly introduced it to House of Representatives a private member’s Bill, but which also failed at the First Reading stage.
- 1.
- 7<sup>th</sup> Assembly (2011-2015) - The Bill was introduced at the Senate; but it also failed at First Reading;
- 8<sup>th</sup> Assembly (2015-2019) - The Bill was recast and simultaneously reintroduced at both the House of Representatives and Senate; but again, it failed in the two chambers after the First Reading and Second Reading thereby entering the committee stages in each chamber;
- 9<sup>th</sup> Assembly (2019-2023) - the Bill was reintroduced at both chambers, and it passed the First Reading, Second Reading, and progressed to Committee and Third reading stages in quick succession, following which it finally passed at each chamber, and also at the Conference Committee of both chambers. This was followed by voting in the two chambers in March 2022; whereby the Bill was overwhelmingly passed by each Chamber with a) a vote of 296 Yes to 2 NOES at the House, and a vote of 81 YES to 5 in the Senate. However, as a constitution amendment Bill, its passage by 2/3 of State Assemblies (24 States) is also required before the assent of president could be sought. As at December 2022 the Bill has been had been passed by 27 State Assemblies already, which exceeded the mandatory 24 States, which qualified the Bill for the assent of the President secured on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2023.

The new “Act alters the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999” “to require the Government to direct its policy towards right to food and food security in Nigeria”, and may be cited as “the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Fifth Alteration) (No. 34) Act 2023”. Also,

consistent with FAO's definition of food security, the Act specified the conditions for the attainment of right to food in terms a) availability, accessibility and affordability of food to the citizens; b) means of production, conservation and distribution of food to be upgraded and improved upon on a continuous basis; and c) adequate measures to ensure that food security of the nation to not be compromised by any individual, group or institution; as well as, d) activities for enhancing food security to not be promoted and sustained.

### Lessons Learnt, Conclusions and Recommendations

In Nigeria, over a period of 13-15 years, FIF has succeeded, through a campaign and promotion of a legislation, to establish the proof of concept for people's demand for food as human right in Nigeria. This watershed achievement of the organization now paves the way for a comprehensive reform of the policy landscape for Zero Hunger in the largest country of Africa, and prepares the ground for transforming the food system of the continent in due course. The incremental value of the new Act is the promise it holds for people in protracted suffering from hunger and malnutrition, to be able to seek remedy or restitution in specific circumstances, from the agents of government or private sector responsible for policy failures affecting their lives. Thus, FIF is presently collaborating with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) to produce an implementation framework for the Act, including the implementing regulations that will make violation or abuse of the right actionable by them and remediable without hinderance; thereby providing deterrence to public or private agents against violations or abuse of the right to food now and in future, and stabilizing the policy environment to the benefit of agricultural programme and project implementation. Suffice to say, that the usual technical and financial support of FAO and other development partners to Nigeria should be available and sustained into the medium to long term future, in order to maximize the modest contribution of FIF to the Nigerian society and Africa at large.

### References

1. Ayoola, G. B. (2013). Rethinking Africa's Food Policy in Terms of Rights. Triennial Conference of Africa Association of Agricultural Economists. Tunisia.
2. FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization (2006). *Policy Brief* No.2.
3. FIF - Farm and Infrastructure Foundation (FIF) (2020). Ten Years of FIF's National Campaign on Right to Food in Nigeria. Special Anniversary edition of *Nigeria Agriculture Digest* magazine (Vol 10 No. 11 January-March 2020).
4. Sen, Amartya (1999), *Development As Freedom* (New York: Anchor Books).

### 46. [Susanne Schlaack, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture \(BMEL\), Germany - Germany](#)

Dear FSN Forum Team,

Please find attached input on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food provided by Germany.

Thank you very much and kind regards

Silke Stallkamp

Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the UN Organizations in Rome, Italy

See the attachments:

- [Germany\\_Federal\\_Ministry\\_of\\_Food\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Input by the German Federal Government on the occasion of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines (Germany's answer to the Call)</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Germany</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Germany
<b>Contact person</b>	Name Dr. Susanne Schlaack Organization: Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) Email address: 622@bmel.bund.de
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the beginning of the drafting process of the Right to Food Guidelines, Germany has been a strong supporter of these Guidelines, both in terms of content and financially.</li> </ul> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inclusion in international negotiations e.g G7/G20</li><li>• Inclusion and explicit reference to the right to adequate food in the final communiqué of BMEL's Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2023<sup>1</sup></li><li>• In June 2023, BMEL is hosting the 14th "Policies against Hunger" Conference under the topic "Human rights-based approaches to food systems transformation".<sup>2</sup></li><li>• Awareness-rising cross-sectorally within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, within different ministries in the German government.</li><li>• Cross-sectoral exchange on the implementation of the RtF Guidelines within multistakeholder fora (such as the "Arbeitskreis Welternährung").</li><li>• Right to food is a fundamental approach in German development cooperation in the area of food security and nutrition. Human rights principles (participation and empowerment, non-discrimination and equality of chances, transparency and accountability) are included in all projects and sectors of work</li></ul> <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>Put the right to food and the Guidelines into the center, especially in agricultural and food policies, by connecting environmental concerns with human rights as well as economic means and market solutions. Human rights-based approaches should be made a condition for any project funding.</p> <p>Within the UN-system, the Rome-based Agencies as well as FAO we would like to stress the significance of linking current challenges and policies to the right to food and the Guidelines in their various dimensions of meaning.</p>
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1 <https://www.gffa-berlin.de/en/gffa-2023-communique/>

2 <https://www.policies-against-hunger.de/en/>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>The Government is focusing on implementing the right to adequate food nationally, regionally and globally. The guidelines are the reference document for project cooperation with partner countries. They are the basic reference for our Bilateral Trust Fund with FAO.</i></p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Due to the federal structure of Germany and the consequent division of competences, we can only provide information about the Federal Government level.</p> <p>However, federal laws and regulations do influence and govern regional and local measures and activities. Further, all laws do need to be consistent with international obligations Germany has entered into which include the International Covenant of political, economic and social rights.</p> <p>At the EU-level, Germany advocates just as strongly for the consideration of human rights based approaches including the right to food and the Guidelines.</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>We used the Guidelines for training purpose and as a constant stimulus to sharpen German agricultural and food policies as well as an inspiration to develop German positions in international negotiations. The Guidelines are point of reference for the assessment of projects and national strategies.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><b><u>Policies and programs aiming at dietary habits, food information and reduction of food waste</u></b></p>

	<p>In 2008, the Federal Government adopted a National Action Plan entitled "<b>IN FORM – German national initiative to promote healthy diets and physical activity</b>", with the aim of promoting a healthy lifestyle and preventing overweight and non-communicable diseases. Based on the results of an external evaluation and on current developments, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) and the Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) developed the Action Plan further and placed a particular emphasis on the first 1,000 days of life and the special needs of children and senior citizens. The new priorities were approved by the Federal Cabinet in June 2021.</p> <p>In the area of nutrition, measures to intensify <b>nutrition education</b> and strengthening nutrition skills in all age groups continue to be a priority. In future, greater attention will be paid to vulnerable groups. Sustainability plays a greater role in communal catering.</p> <p>The <b>German Nutrition Society's</b> (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung, DGE) <b>quality standards for communal catering</b>, which were developed by the DGE on behalf of the BMEL, support those responsible in day-care centres, schools, companies, hospitals, rehabilitation clinics, senior citizens' facilities and providers of "meals on wheels" in offering well-balanced catering. They are regarded as an instrument for quality assurance and aim to provide health-promoting and sustainable food in communal catering. The implementation of the DGE quality standards is generally not binding. Exceptions to this include the federal canteens, where the federal canteen guidelines prescribe compliance with the quality standards, and some "Länder" (federal states), which prescribe compliance with the quality standards in schools. However, these are not school nutrition programmes in the strict sense.</p> <p>The <b>National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction</b>, which was presented in 2019, is currently being refined and developed. The target of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) is to halve per-capita food waste in Germany along the whole food supply chain by 2030. Thus, the continued incorporation of actors from the entire food supply chain to identify the most promising potentials for reducing waste and to develop and implement specific measures within the sectors is crucial. In addition, it is being considered whether legislative changes are required.</p> <p>To foster the donation of food, the BMEL for example supported the "eco-Plattform" project run by Tafel Deutschland e.V. The platform improves the interface between food-donating companies and the food banks, for example through digitalised delivery notes. In this way, it simplifies the donation of unsold food that is still edible.</p> <p>Furthermore, as more than half of food waste occurs in private households, the BMEL launched the "<i>Too good for the bin!</i>" programme in 2012 to focus the public's attention on the issue of food waste and make consumers have a greater appreciation of food. Through diverse activities, including a week-long awareness-raising campaign entitled "<i>Germany saves food!</i>", this programme offers support and information</p>
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	<p>to anyone who values the sustainable, resource-conserving and appreciative handling of food.</p> <p>The <b>Protein Crop Strategy</b> (EPS) is intended to contribute to the expansion of legume cultivation. Both the supply of and demand for domestically produced legumes in conventional and organic cultivation are to be strengthened.</p> <p>The central elements comprise model demonstration networks and research projects from cultivation to the utilisation of protein plants in human and animal nutrition. The networks serve the exchange among practitioners and between practice and science on questions concerning cultivation and utilisation. The website of the most recent network, "LeguNet" (<a href="https://www.legunet.de/">https://www.legunet.de/</a>), already provides a wealth of information on grain legumes. The research projects are intended to generate innovations and provide impulses for the economically successful cultivation of legumes and their utilisation.</p> <p>With the further development of the Protein Crop Strategy from 2023, a special focus will be placed on utilisation in human nutrition and thus on supporting the transformation to a plant-based diet. In addition to the existing measures, the area of target group-oriented information is to be expanded.</p> <p>The BMEL is in charge of drafting a <b>Food and Nutrition Strategy</b> for the Federal Government by 2023, in consultation with representatives from science, the food industry, environmental conservation, consumer protection, the federal states, municipalities, and civil society. The Food and Nutrition Strategy aims to provide food and nutrition policy targets and guidelines, define spheres of action and include specific and, ideally, measurable actions. The strategy incorporates and refines existing strategies and action plans, such as the National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction, the National Reduction and Innovation Strategy for Sugar, Fats and Salt in Convenience Foods, and the IN FORM National Action Plan.</p> <p><b>Support for farmers and other small food producers</b></p> <p>The "Joint Task for the Improvement of Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection" (GAK - Gemeinschaftsaufgabe Agrarstruktur und Küstenschutz) is important national funding programme which aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guarantee that the agricultural and forestry sectors are efficient and geared to future requirements;</li> <li>• ensure that these sectors are competitive in the European Community's common market;</li> <li>• ensure that rural areas remain efficient in the long term and that environmentally sound and resource-conserving agricultural and forestry sectors are an integral part of these areas; and</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve coastal protection.</li> </ul> <p>Another important measure is the <b>agricultural social security policy</b> as a target-oriented policy for the benefit of active farmers and their families that helps to establish the conditions for developing an efficient and competitive agricultural sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The agricultural social security system provides farmers and their families with financial protection in cases such as illness, need for long-term care or accidents at work.</li> <li>• As a special profession-based system, it is uniquely focused on providing self-employed farmers with the best possible social protection and on offering welfare support to cushion the impact of structural change in agriculture.</li> <li>• Cushioning the financial consequences of structural change is a task for society as a whole. The federal government therefore provides financial aid as part of the agricultural social policy (in 2022 a total of around 3.8 billion euros). With ongoing reforms, account is taken of the goal of making agricultural social insurance future-proof as an independent social security system tailored to the needs of self-employed farmers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Support for citizens to guarantee access to adequate food and nutrition</b></p> <p>The German Constitution guarantees a fundamental right to a decent subsistence level. The welfare state requirement gives the legislature the task of actually securing a decent subsistence level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens' income is therefore a service provided by the welfare state to ensure a decent subsistence level. It secures the livelihood of those who cannot cover their livelihood from their own income. The time of the COVID- 19 pandemic has shown how quickly people can get into trouble through no fault of their own.</li> <li>• Livelihood support, basic income support etc. secure the economic subsistence level and enable participation in the cultural and social life of our society.</li> <li>• The benefits of the minimum social security schemes are cash benefits. They are flat rates, which are intended to meet all essential needs that arise for individuals, including food. This means that they do not include a specific monthly amount for food or other uses. Furthermore, additional cash benefits are granted in case of medically implied special dietary needs.</li> <li>• In 2023, the federal government established a new mechanism for the annual adjustment of the cash benefits. . The new mechanism adjusts the amount of the cash benefits to rising cost of living and so enables households entitled to benefits to better cope with rising prices.</li> </ul>
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- Another aspect is the mandatory minimum wage: A minimum wage of 12 euros is required by law since October 1, 2022. It is intended to ensure that a decent standard of living can be generated.

#### **Global food security and nutrition**

- Germany is putting food security and nutrition at the centre of international cooperation. It has therefore significantly increased its cooperation efforts relating to food security and nutrition in recent years. It is making massive efforts to help its partner countries improve and ensure food security and nutrition on the ground for their people. Germany's development cooperation activities in this sector are also helping to develop rural areas and protect natural resources. During the year 2022, the Federal Government has mobilised, including humanitarian aid, almost two billion additional euros for food security measures alone and has thus invested a total of about five billion euros in this field.
- Germany promotes a sustainable and human- rights based transformation of agriculture and food systems. The aim is to realise the right to sufficient, safe, adequate and nutritious food. To that end, agriculture and food systems need to become more resilient and sustainable. One element of the transformation is the reduction of number of animals and the reduction of consumption of meat, not at least since currently a large share of crops is just used for ineffective fodder production which would not be necessary if there was no demand.
- The **Special Initiative "Transformation of Agricultural and Food Systems"** has been helping to transform agriculture and food systems since 2014. As part of this initiative, more than 300 projects are being implemented in countries that are particularly affected by hunger and malnutrition.
- During **Germany's 2022 G7 Presidency**, the G7 reaffirmed its commitment to lift 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. Achieving this goal will also require the long-term transformation of agricultural and food systems in developing countries to ensure greater resilience, sustainability and gender equality. The **Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS)** that was conjointly convened by the German G7 presidency and the World Bank proved to be an agile and effective mechanism to coordinate global efforts towards the fight against the crisis. The initiative not only

	<p>succeeded in attracting substantial additional funding for food security, but also in finding quick, agile, coordinated and effective responses to the crisis situations in the most affected countries. Besides finding solutions for the immediate response to the crisis, GAFS is meanwhile also aiming to support countries most affected by the crisis in the transformation of agriculture and food systems towards sustainability and resilience in order to prevent future crises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany supports follow-up processes to the <b>UN Food Systems Summit</b> held in 2021, such as financial support to the Food Systems Coordination Hub and the Coalitions of Actions for School Meals, Zero Hunger and Blue Aquatic Foods. Germany also supports partner countries in the development and implementation of their national pathways through international cooperation programmes, such as the Global Programme for Food Systems Transformation, while a own National Pathway was developed and a broad an inclusive National Dialogue process was conducted by Germany.</li> <li>• At the <b>Nutrition for Growth</b> Summit 2021 in Tokyo, the German government pledged to spend 580 million euros for nutrition from 2022 to 2025. This amount includes the support for the Rome-based agencies and nutrition-related bilateral programmes. In the Global Nutrition Report's annual Resource Tracking, the Federal Government reports on the progress and achievement of this commitment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Germany has been successful in strengthening the Implementation of the RtF Guidelines in its international project cooperation work. The basis of the Bilateral Trust Fund with FAO of the Federal Government relies on the guidelines. The German government intensifies its efforts to strengthen the reference building on the RtF Guidelines within our governmental work. Food security, access to food, the availability and accessibility to healthy and nutritious food – this is and must be guidance for any national and international commitment of the Government. Therefore, any gaps and challenges are identified and addressed in a cross-sectoral cooperation dialogue. The goal is to further strengthen and enhance this internal monitoring process.</p> <p>With the start of the <b>Russian war of aggression against Ukraine</b>, the food and nutrition situation, already strained by <b>the Covid 19</b></p>

	<p><b>pandemic, the climate and bio-diversity crises and other conflicts</b>, deteriorated further. The issue of food security and all forms of malnutrition thus once again became virulent as one of the most pressing issues facing the international community.</p> <p>Sustainable and resilient food systems must be equitable, inclusive and based on a human rights approaches. . In this regard, we underline the important role of the <b>CFS</b> and the strong integration of Civil Society Organisations, highlighting the right to adequate food for all in the transformation process. Food systems approaches and major global challenges, such as the climate and biodiversity crisis and conflicts, are strongly intertwined with the realisation of the right to food. These aspects should be considered be given greater consideration in the Guidelines.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>As a <b>lesson from the COVID-19 pandemic</b>, the temporary closure of the borders had a negative impact on supply chains and food security in several ways. Both, the flow of goods was affected and the free access of seasonal workers for agriculture was severely hampered by the border closure. Agriculture and food systems need to be transformed to become more resilient to external shocks, to prevent and mitigate the consequences of pandemics and the ensuing economic downturn. This can include increasing local production and strengthening regional and local markets, diversifying supply chains, and bolstering the social safety nets so that adequate nutritious food remains accessible. Furthermore, investing in the WASH sector (water, sanitation, hygiene) has beneficial effects for the safe consumption of food and water and is relevant to the appropriate uptake of nutrients contained therein, as well as serving to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>As pointed out above, the German government aims to consider the Guidelines as a guide for its agricultural and food policies. A national monitoring process on the successes and challenges of the Implementation of the guidelines is being planned as one major contribution to the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RtF guidelines in 2024.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.bmel.de/EN/topics/international-affairs/agenda-2030/global-food-security.html">https://www.bmel.de/EN/topics/international-affairs/agenda-2030/global-food-security.html</a></p> <p><a href="#">Eradicating hunger - ensuring food security   BMZ</a></p> <p><a href="#">Special Initiative Transformation of Agricultural and Food Systems   BMZ</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.bmel.de/EN/topics/food-and-nutrition/food-nutrition-strategy.html">https://www.bmel.de/EN/topics/food-and-nutrition/food-nutrition-strategy.html</a></p>

**47. [Anohar John, TFINS, India](#) - India**

Good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always.

Dear Sir,

I am appending the details attached with this file.

Best Regards

Anohar John

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [John Good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always](#)

**Good practices on the realization of the Right to Food for everyone, always:**

Ensuring the realization of the right to food for everyone is crucial for promoting global food security and combating hunger and malnutrition. Here are some good practices that can contribute to achieving this goal:

**Adopt a rights-based approach:** Recognize the right to food as a fundamental human right in national legislation and policies. Incorporate international human rights standards into domestic laws, ensuring that the right to food is protected and promoted at all levels.

**Establish comprehensive legal frameworks:** Develop comprehensive legal frameworks that address all aspects of the right to food, including access to nutritious food, availability of food, and utilization of food. These frameworks should consider the needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, indigenous peoples, and rural communities.

**Foster agricultural development:** Invest in sustainable agriculture, rural infrastructure, and modern farming techniques. Support smallholder farmers by providing access to credit, land, and resources.

Promote environmentally friendly agricultural practices and diversification of crops to enhance food production and resilience to climate change.

Ensure equitable access: Address inequalities in food access by implementing social protection programs, including cash transfers, food vouchers, and school feeding programs. Improve infrastructure and transportation networks to facilitate the distribution of food to underserved areas, particularly in remote and rural regions.

Empower women: Promote gender equality in accessing and controlling resources related to food production, such as land, seeds, and credit. Enhance women's participation in decision-making processes related to food and agriculture. Invest in women's education, skills training, and income-generating opportunities.

Strengthen nutritional education: Promote awareness of balanced diets, nutrition, and food safety. Provide education and training on proper food preparation, storage, and handling. Encourage the consumption of diverse and nutritious food, including locally grown fruits, vegetables, and traditional crops.

Enhance international cooperation: Foster collaboration among governments, civil society organizations, and international entities to share best practices, knowledge, and resources. Promote regional cooperation for trade and agricultural development, ensuring food security for all.

Support sustainable food systems: Promote sustainable food production, processing, and consumption practices. Encourage the reduction of food waste and loss along the entire supply chain. Emphasize the importance of conservation and protection of natural resources, including water, soil, and biodiversity.

Conduct research and data collection: Invest in research to understand the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as the effectiveness of interventions. Collect and analyze data on food availability, access, and utilization to inform evidence-based policies and programs.

Ensure accountability and monitoring: Establish mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the right to food and hold duty-bearers accountable. Engage civil society organizations, human rights institutions, and independent monitoring bodies to assess progress, identify gaps, and provide recommendations for improvement.

These good practices provide a foundation for realizing the right to food for everyone, always. However, it is important to adapt these practices to specific contexts and challenges faced by different countries and regions, ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable approach to food security and nutrition.

Here are some additional good practices to further promote the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:

Foster sustainable urban agriculture: Encourage urban farming initiatives such as community gardens, rooftop gardens, and vertical farming. Promote the cultivation of nutritious food within cities, reducing transportation costs and increasing access to fresh produce for urban populations.

Strengthen food safety measures: Implement robust food safety regulations and standards to ensure the quality and safety of food throughout the supply chain. Enhance inspection and monitoring systems to prevent foodborne illnesses and contamination.

Promote agroecology: Support agroecological approaches that prioritize sustainable farming practices, biodiversity conservation, and ecological balance. Encourage the use of organic farming methods, natural pest control, and agroforestry systems to reduce reliance on chemical inputs.

Invest in rural infrastructure: Improve rural infrastructure, including irrigation systems, roads, storage facilities, and marketplaces. Enhance connectivity to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products, reduce post-harvest losses, and enable farmers to access markets more efficiently.

**Strengthen social mobilization and participation:** Encourage the active participation of marginalized communities, smallholder farmers, and civil society organizations in decision-making processes related to food and agricultural policies. Promote inclusive dialogue and ensure that the voices of those affected by food insecurity are heard.

**Build resilience to climate change:** Develop strategies to adapt agricultural practices to the impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and changing weather patterns. Promote climate-smart agriculture, including the use of drought-resistant crops, efficient water management, and sustainable land management techniques.

**Improve land tenure rights:** Establish secure land tenure systems that protect the rights of farmers, particularly smallholders and indigenous communities. Ensure equitable access to land and protect against land grabbing, promoting sustainable land use and productivity.

**Strengthen emergency preparedness and response:** Develop contingency plans and early warning systems to address food emergencies, natural disasters, and conflicts that can disrupt food production and supply. Ensure timely and coordinated responses to mitigate the impacts on food security and nutrition.

**Foster agricultural innovation and technology transfer:** Promote research and development in agriculture, with a focus on sustainable and climate-resilient practices. Facilitate the transfer of appropriate technologies and knowledge to farmers, empowering them to adopt innovative approaches and increase productivity.

**Encourage responsible private sector engagement:** Engage the private sector, including agribusinesses, retailers, and investors, in sustainable and inclusive food systems. Encourage responsible business practices that prioritize social and environmental sustainability, respect human rights, and contribute to food security and nutrition goals.

By implementing these good practices, governments, stakeholders, and communities can contribute to the realization of the right to food for everyone, always. It is important to emphasize the need for multi-sectoral collaboration, long-term commitment, and continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure sustained progress in achieving food security and nutrition for all.

## References:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - "The Right to Food": The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that focuses on food and agriculture. They have extensive resources and publications on the right to food, including guidelines, reports, and case studies. You can visit their website at: <http://www.fao.org/right-to-food/en/>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)": The UNDP provides information on the SDGs, including Goal 2: Zero Hunger. The SDGs address various aspects of food security and nutrition, and their website offers reports, tools, and resources related to achieving the right to food. Visit their website at: <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>

United Nations Human Rights Council - "The Right to Food": The United Nations Human Rights Council has published documents and reports on the right to food, including resolutions, guidelines, and reports of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. These resources can provide insights into the legal framework and good practices related to the right to food. You can find more information on their website: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Food/Pages/FoodIndex.aspx>

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI): IFPRI is a research organization that focuses on global food policy issues. They conduct research and publish reports on various aspects of food security

and the right to food. Their website provides access to their publications, datasets, and policy briefs. Visit their website at: <https://www.ifpri.org/>

#### 48. [Helena GUARIN, the European Commission, DG INTPA, Belgium](#) - Mozambique

Dear Colleague,

Please find enclosed input from the European Commission, DG INTPA, on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

We focus on a nutrition programme in Mozambique which contributed to the realization of the right to food for all Mozambican.

Let us know if you have any question on the attached.

Kind regards,

Helena GUARIN

Head of Sector – Nutrition and One Health, European Commission  
Directorate-General for International Partnerships  
INTPA/F.3 – Agri-Food Systems and Fisheries, Belgium

See the attachments:

- [Belgium EC DG INTPA Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Promoting the right to food through effective public finance management systems</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Zambézia and Nampula provinces
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Mozambique
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Helena Guarin Corredor Organization: European Commission, DG INTPA Email address: <a href="mailto:Helena.GUARIN-CORREDOR@ec.europa.eu">Helena.GUARIN-CORREDOR@ec.europa.eu</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO

	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p>The European Union, represented by the European Commission, has been engaged in the process that led to the endorsement of the Right to Food Guidelines. The document is used internally to guide interventions funded by the EU in the framework of its external aid policy and is also used in policy dialogue conducted with partners countries. In that framework, the Right to Food Guidelines has been widely circulated internally and was the subject a various presentation to staff during events on related topics.</p> <p>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If yes, please explain:</p> <p>The Right to Food Guidelines is an important element of the policy framework that must guide public actions in sectors relevant to food and nutrition. As a result, reference to these guidelines was made in dialoguing with the different institutions and partners involved in the design and implementation of the PROMOVE Nutrição programme. This initiative aims at improving the nutritional status of children and women in two Mozambican provinces where stunting levels are very high. Specifically, the action aimed to strengthen multisectoral nutrition governance and scale up nutrition interventions that contribute to realizing the right to adequate food and nutrition in Mozambique.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage the participation of civil society and local communities in the design of communication and dissemination activities relating to the Right to Food Guidelines.</li> <li>- Create platforms and dialogues where civil society and local communities are able to advocate for the respect of these guidelines and engage with policy makers at international and national levels.</li> <li>- Combine communication strategies targeting national and local government and the general public.</li> </ul>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>The Right to Food Guidelines provided a guidance framework for the services of the embassy of the EU to Mozambique to inform the design of the PROMOVE Nutrição initiative. This programme, which received a total funding of EUR 37.8 million, foresaw the provision of a grant to ANSA (Academic Association for Nutrition and Food Security), a Mozambican non-profit that coordinates the SUN civil society platform. In that framework, ANSA was tasked to engage with policy makers at various levels (national and subnational) to raise the profile of nutrition in public debates and ensure that effective interventions were implemented on the ground. In that context the Right to Food Guidelines were used as support for trainings and awareness raising activities targeting parliamentarians and policy makers at different levels. The importance to translate this critical policy framework in national legislation or policies is frequently discussed with national authorities. Finally, it served as a guiding document to track and monitor public investments geared toward food and nutrition security.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences on the realization of the right to food for everyone:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The programme has been successful in creating networks of Civil Society Organizations at provincial and district levels which were tasked to engage with policy makers on issues related to the Right to Food and lobby local authorities to position nutrition as a key factor for the well-being and development of Mozambican children, their family and communities. Civil society organization members of the platforms were able to have technical discussions with policy makers and participated to various monitoring visits to assess the impact of public actions on the ground.</li> <li>- The programme funded a study to evaluate public investments in sectors relevant to nutrition. This research piece exposed the very small amount spent in nutrition-sensitive sectors in a context of shrinking fiscal space due to poor public finance management (PFM) and increase pressure of debt repayments. The report was used as an advocacy tool to recommend improvement in PFM practices and to increase public spending in nutrition. Furthermore, a guide for parliamentary action on nutrition Mozambique has been developed<sup>1</sup> and has been successful in informing elected members about the role</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <http://sunsociedadecivil.org.mz/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Guiaio-Parlamentar-Nutricao-FINAL-1.pdf>

	<p>and importance of combatting malnutrition and food security to unlock the development potential of the country. The guide has also been distributed to members of provincial assemblies to assist, orient and guide elected deputies when making monitoring visits relevant to nutrition within their respective provinces. Overall, the programme’s advocacy strategy has contributed to the creation in 2021 of a nutrition budget line which has been introduced in the national annual budget and in sectoral budgets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The programme also led campaigns to inform the general public on issues related to food and nutrition security. Debates with relevant stakeholders broadcasted on national television as well as communication activities on the fringe of major national sport events were organized to discuss issues related to nutrition and food security, with a focus on multisectoral strategies (involving health services, WASH, school feeding, reproductive health, fortification of food, healthy food marketing). As a result of these activities, nutrition became an important topic discussed during the campaign of the 2019 general elections which facilitated the creation of a specific nutrition line in the national budget</li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With a general gross debt representing 102% of total GDP, Mozambique is one of the highest indebted countries in the continent. This situation results from a range of reasons including poor PFM practices and inadequate fiscal policies, fraud (and notably the hidden debt scandal which was revealed to the public in 2016) as well as the recent increase of interest rates on international markets. This situation jeopardizes in the middle to long term the capacity and the political willingness of policy makers to protect and increase allocations to sectors relevant to food and nutrition security.</li> <li>- Mozambique is one of the country most vulnerable to climate change. In recent years, changing weather patterns have seen extreme weather events such as cyclones, tropical storms, floods and drought become more frequent and intense. The impact of climate change remains a major constraint to the fulfillment of the right to food for all Mozambicans and call for important investments in agriculture combined with social protection programmes targeting the most vulnerable.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combine communication lobbying activities targeting policy makers at national and decentralized levels and involving representatives of civil society and the general public.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dialogue with policy makers must combine three different objectives. It must aim at creating a legal and policy environment where the right to adequate food (and nutrition) is formally protected and pursued; it must aim at strengthening coordination processes among the various sectors relevant to food and nutrition security; finally, it must aim to improve public finance management practices to ensure that national resources are adequately mobilized to fund food and nutrition security programmes.</li> <li>- Civil society organizations have a key role to play in monitoring public actions and in holding policy makers and institution accountable on their actions geared toward the universal realization of the right to adequate food.</li> <li>- Fostering gender equity is a prerequisite to the right to adequate food for all. Effective public policies aimed at strengthening food and nutrition security must contribute to increasing the influence of women in decision making at all levels, increase women’s illiteracy and access to decent jobs, facilitate and protect sexual and reproductive health and rights.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>The EU will continue supporting Mozambique in realizing the right to food for all. This support will take the form of EUR 30 million envelop invested in a new initiative which will build on the results achieved in the farmwork of the PROMOVE Nutrição programme. This new programme will aim at strengthening nutrition governance systems and more specifically will enhance the capacity of local authorities (provincial and district levels) and key community actors to ensure that nutrition (specific and sensitive) interventions are effectively delivered through the existing decentralised government systems at community level. It will also contribute to increasing context-specific evidence and knowledge to improve policy development, planning, coordination, accountability and advocacy for better nutrition. Specific support will be provided to enhanced capacities and the voice of civil society to advocate and keep nutrition at the top of the political agenda.</p>

<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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>The RtF guidelines have guided the development of the third <a href="#">Food and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN III) 2020-2030</a> and related policy document are in the process of approval. The Political Vision of the ESAN III includes six Guidelines primarily designed to respond to the "structural causes". They focus on eliminating the most significant obstacles in terms of institutional and legal framework, alignment and coordination of policies and interventions, resource mobilization, capacity building and FNS communication. The implementation of these guidelines should bring about shared commitment to building a more favourable environment for the fight against hunger and the promotion of FNS in the country.</p> <p>One of the six political guidelines is:</p> <p><b>Guideline 3 - Strengthening of the regulatory and legislative framework of the country</b></p> <p>The guideline 3 includes among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3.1 Build consensus and promote a favourable environment for Mozambique to sign and ratify international instruments relating to the Human Right to Adequate Food (HRAF), in particular, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and its Optional Protocol.</li> <li>- 3.2 Recognise adequate food as an inalienable right of all people and promote FNS as a strategic objective by adopting national policies, laws, and regulations that comply with the United Nations Voluntary Guidelines for the progressive realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food (VGRtF).</li> <li>- 3.3 Build consensus and promote a favourable environment for the inclusion and recognition of the Right to Food in the Constitution of Mozambique.</li> <li>- 3.4 Work together to define and adopt a National FNS Law.</li> <li>- 3.5 Build consensus and promote a favourable environment for Mozambique to sign and ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Maternity Protection Convention No. 183 and adopt legislation accordingly.</li> <li>- 3.6 Strengthen the legal framework towards the fulfilment of the right to health and the right of the child, including specific legal and regulatory provisions to enhance maternal healthcare and address the specific needs of childbearing women.</li> </ul> <p>[...] The guide for parliamentary action on nutrition Mozambique (2021) developed by ANSA under the EU-funded PROMOVE programme is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
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**49. Dirce Marchioni, Instituto Nacional de Ciencia e Tecnologia Combate a Fome, Brazil - Brazil**

This is a contribution from the Brazilian National Institute for Science and Technology Fight against Hunger, which aggregates more than 80 researchers, from Brazilian Universities and partners from foreign Universities.

See the attachments:

- [contribution for the for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Brazil
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Dirce Maria Lobo Marchioni Organization: National Institute for Science and Technology Fight Against Hunger Email address:
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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> Internet – UN site  <i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We mentioned in seminars with students and faculty</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><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>At national level, some successful examples: School Food Program: it is a universal food and nutritional school program, aimed to feed students during the time they spend in school. Starting in 2009, a law (n. 11,947). It was implemented in this law that at least 30% of food that was acquired with federal resources (money) for this program should be from family farmers. This has improved the lives of these families and also improved the nutritional quality of school lunches, and has a positive impact on the local economy. The challenge now is to incorporate the food production from traditional people, like Indianegous and “quilombolas” and also to incorporate socio-biodiversity in these acquisitions. 2) The publication of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population was a milestone in the history of public policies in Brazil. Written for all people, the document clearly translates much of the accumulated knowledge about health and nutrition into a very simple guideline: “always prefer natural or minimally processed foods and freshly made dishes and meals to ultra-processed foods”. Dietary Guidelines for the Brazilian population (saude.gov.br); 3) Family Farming Law (PAA - Federal Law No. 11.326/2006) and in 2010, the National Food and Nutrition Security</p>

	<p>Policy (PNSAN) came into effect. This public policy enabled the direct purchase by the federal government of local products from family farming.</p> <p>We are living in a unique moment for our planet, the scale and speed of the transformation and degradation of Earth’s natural systems due to the impact of human activities are unprecedented. Climate change poses serious threats to human health and well-being and asks for urgent adaptation and mitigation actions .</p> <p>The report The Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change Policy brief for Brazil 2022 presents an analysis of the impact of climate change on Brazilian public health and policy recommendations to address this issue (<a href="https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/vgaw5w53qgsrnts2l3yb1/Brazil-2021-Lancet-Countdown-Policy-Brief.pdf?dl=0&amp;rlkey=lwbmiir19mgg2qsyklwhfioh5">https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/vgaw5w53qgsrnts2l3yb1/Brazil-2021-Lancet-Countdown-Policy-Brief.pdf?dl=0&amp;rlkey=lwbmiir19mgg2qsyklwhfioh5</a>)</p> <p>The São Paulo Declaration on Planetary Health is a global call to action from the planetary health community that suggests a way forward to support a more equitable and resilient post-pandemic world. Drafted during the 2021 Annual Planetary Health Meeting in São Paulo, Brazil, it has recommendations addressed to all, but especially to 19 sectors of society. (<a href="https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)02181-4/fulltext">https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)02181-4/fulltext</a>) (DOI:<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02181-4">https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02181-4</a>)</p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Local: 1) The ‘quilombola’ communities of Vale do Ribeira have agricultural diversity, and that this plays a fundamental role in maintaining the food security of the ‘quilombola’ farmers. They were able to commercialize via Family Farming Law, and this food is made available to families in food vulnerability that are assisted by the power public (<a href="https://doi.org/10.14393/RCT153715">https://doi.org/10.14393/RCT153715</a>).</p> <p>2) The scientific dissemination project Panela Aberta takes the guidelines of the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population to different audiences; Since 2018, it has reached approximately 4,000 people, through face-to-face or online workshops. In these meetings, the project explores the connection between the production of knowledge and dialogue with society. <a href="https://panelaaberta.unifesp.br/">https://panelaaberta.unifesp.br/</a></p> <p>3) Small scale urban agriculture might be important as a supplement to increase access to fresh and biodiverse food in several situations. A successful initiative at the Sao Paulo University Medical School, the urban garden provides fresh herbs and biodiverse plants that are used by the dietitians in the hospital’s complex since 2021. Such small-scale agriculture helped to improve the hospital diet, which had no access to the purchase of fresh herbs, and introduced native, indigenous plants in the patient’s diet (@hortadafmusp).</p>

	<p>4) Biodiverse, indigenous or forgotten wild plants have been considered an interesting tool to help combat food security. They are easier to cultivate, resilient to climate stress and have inherent cultural values. However large scale production of these plants is still incipient in Brazil. We have the experience of the INOVA NA HORTA project, <a href="https://hortapanc.com.br/inovanahorta/">https://hortapanc.com.br/inovanahorta/</a>, showing the feasibility of large scale production of 42 nutrient rich and biodiverse plants that were introduced in the school meals in the city of Jundiai, after culinary and school garden workshops</p> <p>. In 2 years, 10.1 tons of food was produced, sent to 83 municipal schools, hospitals and charity (for more information on the 42 selected species suitable for school meals in subtropical/tropical regions write to <a href="mailto:tmauad@usp.br">tmauad@usp.br</a>).</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Insufficient inter-institutional and intersectoral cooperation between instances, organizations and sectors responsible, at the federal, state and municipal levels, for programs and initiatives aimed at ensuring adequate nutrition. This also happens in the relationship between government and civil society.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	



### **50. Rod Everett, Backsbottom Farm, United Kingdom - Tanzania**

Realisation of Human Rights to Adequate Food

Dr Rod Everett Backsbottom Farm

Lancaster UK

Affiliation Private + Food Futures for North Lancashire

Awareness Through UNFSS

Best practice examples Andra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming APCNF.in .

Change from farmers committing suicide over debt to seed companies and fertilizer sales. Change from multinational control which extracts wealth from poor countries to one where farmers make their own natural fertilizers and natural pesticides at minimal cost. This form of farming enriches the soil and the nutritional value of food produced. This is regenerative and builds fertility and resilience over time. These farmers have been teaching peasant farmers in Africa how to make biofertilizers.

IPEN in Tanzania is a farmer led training in Permaculture so that a great diversity of local food can be produced with careful management of soil water and human resources.

A key factor is crop diversity, using local seed, and keeping the soil covered at all times.

In contrast the major use of glyphosate and roundup ready seed throughout the world is destroying soil structure, chelating minerals so they are unavailable to the plants and cause long term health problems such as obesity is making food inadequate nutritionally and making farmers in debt.

The only future for adequate food lies in local regenerative farming.

For more details on farmer produced biofertilizers see Biofertilizer Manual 2nd ed JuanFranLopez. He has been teaching these techniques around the world.

See also Elaine Ingham Soil School Web where the soil is enhanced and enlivened by a balanced mix of soil organisms. These bring back soil fertility and make the plants rich nutritionally.

Please say no to multinational extraction of wealth and fertility.

Blessings

Rod Everett

### **51. Rosemary Mpopu, the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ), Zimbabwe - Zimbabwe**

Greetings

Please find attached the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) submissions on the Call for inputs on the realisation of the Human Right to Adequate Food. The submission is made with the approval of the Executive Director of the CCZ to whom this email is copied to.

Kind regards,

Selby Tapiwa Mutukudzi

See the attachments:

- [Zimbabwe\\_Consumer\\_Council\\_Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>The Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) and the Right to Adequate Food</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Country
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Zimbabwe
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Rosemary Mpofu Organization: Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) Email address: <a href="mailto:rmpofu@ccz.org.zw">rmpofu@ccz.org.zw</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Through institutional participation and partnership in Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) programming around the right to adequate food in Zimbabwe where the CCZ has also been a consistent beneficiary of specialized training around the same right.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Over the years the CCZ has designed, organized and executed targeted programming around the right to adequate food (consumer awareness campaigns around Zimbabwe mainly</li> </ol>

	<p>targeting our grassroots membership through the Consumer Action Clubs (CACs),</p> <p>2. Practically trained its grassroots membership base in means of achieving the right (nutritional gardens) through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• capacitating consumers with tools for nutritionally balanced consumption by the FAO (Food Safety Conference - 2014),</li> <li>• Green Action Fund(ed) gardening projects and sustainable consumption and production training campaigns for CACs (Healthy Harvest and Food Nutrition for Urban Communities: Tackling Urban Poverty Phase 1 and 2: 2013-14).</li> <li>• lobbying for price reductions and the removal of duty on food products on the market (particularly through carrying out price mapping and surveys – the CCZ Family of Six Basket),</li> <li>• organizing and running revolving and savings fund clubs for collaborative purchases of healthy foodstuffs (Savings and Buying Clubs in Masvingo and Gweru Regions),</li> <li>• organizing animal husbandry projects for rural members of the CCZ and horticulture across the country (Quill and chicken-rearing projects in Manicaland, Mashonaland and Bulawayo Regions).</li> <li>• Lobbying for proper testing of iced water following consumer complaints and reports of water contamination and cholera.</li> </ul> <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Design standardized messaging on the Guidelines</li> <li>2. Craft standardized Guidelines’ public awareness campaigns</li> <li>3. Utilize digital media as a means of achieving greater reach in publicizing the Guidelines</li> <li>4. Capacitate local organizations involved in promoting the right to adequate on the Guidelines</li> <li>5. Lobby for the inclusion of the Guidelines in schools’ curriculum at some level</li> </ol>
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<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Sub-national and national</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National strategies</li> <li>• Plans of action</li> <li>• Food security and nutrition</li> <li>• Awareness raising</li> </ul> <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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>The CCZ's consumer education drives incorporate the right to adequate food and food safety at their core. These drives have been very effective in capacitating consumers on practical and, oft-taken for granted, right to food issues.</p> <p>The public have been appreciative more for the lessons delivered on nutritional balances in diets through environmentally-friendly home-gardening and its implications on saving money otherwise used for purchase of vegetables. The money has been used for the acquisition of other food items helping households to augment their nutritional aspirations.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>One of the biggest challenges observed over the years is that consumers may have the capacity and know-how around what the right to adequate food entails, but there are other socio-economic dynamics that militate against the realization of the right.</p> <p>Extremely low household income levels and general poverty often means that nutritionally-balanced diets are a pipe-dream for many a household.</p> <p>The foregoing is made worse by a general trend of high food costs in the country and region. Attempts to ameliorate the challenge through small-scale importation of foodstuffs by households also face taxation challenges that negate the effort of by-passing the local high costs.</p> <p>The lack of land from which to carry out gardening to effectively off-set some of the challenges proves too much. Urban farming is heavily restricted (sometimes for good reason) in Zimbabwe’s urban centers.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>As a socio-economic right, consumers need to be made to understand that the right to adequate food is within their power to realize and does not mean the government or any other entity has the duty to feed them. This is very important.</p> <p>When educated on basic nutritional issues, consumers are able to be more attentive to their purchase trends and invest more in balanced diets than in the absence of such technical information.</p> <p>Sustained lobbying for tax and duty exemptions on foodstuffs has a very positive impact on the general access to adequate food for the poor and needs to be a consistent strategy.</p> <p>The roll-out of end-user capacitation programs by government and development partners has proved invaluable to improving households’ access to better food outcomes. Some of these programs include extension services, provision of farming inputs and the deliberate promotion of the growing of specific foodstuffs (to introduce and maintain certain nutrients in diets).</p> <p>It is important for the government to establish food insecurity and vulnerability mapping systems to identify groups especially prone to failure to realize and enjoy the right to adequate food. The current trend of feeding primary school children across the country with food rich in important nutrients deemed generally lacking provides a good example.</p> <p>The government should enact legislation and policies that promote non-discriminatory access to markets and to prevent uncompetitive practices as they have the direct effect of compromising poor consumer’s chance at the right to adequate food.</p>

<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>The CCZ continues to capacitate its grassroots membership through Green Action Fund funded organic farming projects, with the 2023 edition taking place in the eastern highlands province of Manicaland. The project will not only educate consumers on the benefits of green agricultural practices but enable them to augment their dietary needs from the produce of their labour post-training.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p><a href="http://www.ccz.org.zw">www.ccz.org.zw</a></p>

## 52. [Mihir Pershad, Umami Meats, Singapore](#) - All ocean area

Dear Co-facilitators,

Please find Umami Meat's submission about the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food. Do let us know if you have any questions or follow-up.

Thank you! Best,

Melody Madhavan, *Commercial & Marketing*

See the attachments:

- [Singapore Umami Meats Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<p><b>Umami Meats' Vision: A future in which we can sustainably feed humanity, while re-wilding 50% of our planet</b></p>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p>Global</p>

<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	All ocean area
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Mihir Pershad Organization: Umami Meats Email address: mihir@umamimeats.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>We received this email from our of our cultivated meat advocacy partners</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Our company's mission is based on the Right to Food, and thus it is embedded into our company's vision and mission.</p> <p>Our company value, #3: Access to affordable, healthy, and nutritious food is a human right.</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>Making sure to reach the younger generation, as they are the ones who will have to fight for the right to food in the light of climate change and other challenges. Empowering all stakeholders, both corporates and non-profits, to engage and advocate for the right to food.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes</p>

	<p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Company-wide.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>Our company DNA is anchored on the Right to Food and we use the guidelines to craft our approach. In our approach, we are starting our cultivated meat projects with premium, low volume species, in order to gain funds to develop more affordable, mass products in the future.</p> <p>We are also focused on building a broad development platform, rather than focusing on a single species or product. This also allows us to power local production to preserve food heritage, as well as enable more affordable, regional production, as per guideline, 4.6 and guideline 8.12.</p> <p>By cultivating more fish, it allows countries to keep more fish in the sea for subsistence fishing communities who depend on ocean for survival. This can also support a more just transition towards sustainable options, while preserving essential access to seafood, as per guidelines Guideline 4.3 and 4.5.</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>The Right to Food guidelines allow us as Umami Meats to anchor ourselves in the communities that our work impacts and guides us to ensure that we protect all communities affected, while advocating for the right to food for every human being.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>The guidelines are merely just guidelines – convincing people that this is the right approach is always a challenge.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>(Cont. from ii) This is why Umami Meats aims to continually educate our broader audience, businesses, governments and consumers alike to understand the challenges to our food supply, and to help us ensure the right to food for all communities.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>We will continue to use the Right to Food guidelines to anchor all our messaging. Concretely speaking, we are using messaging from the</p>



	guidelines for our website, company manifestos and other publicity material.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>  <a href="https://www.umamimeats.com/">https://www.umamimeats.com/</a> <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/umamimeats/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/umamimeats/</a>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	-

### 53. [INGRID JANETH AMAYA LOPEZ, la Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos de Guatemala, Guatemala](#) - Guatemala

Dear Sirs:

Please receive a cordial greeting from the Human Rights Ombudsman of Guatemala.

I hereby refer to the request for contributions on the realization of the human right to adequate food. Looking ahead to the 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines.

In this regard, I allow myself to transfer the contribution of the Human Rights Ombudsman of Guatemala, based on the guidelines provided for this purpose.

Without further ado, I sincerely subscribe,

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Guatemala\\_LOPEZ\\_Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Reports of the Guatemalan Human Rights Ombudsman and use of the Voluntary Principles in human rights indicators</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Guatemala
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Guatemala

<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Carlos Seijas          Organization: Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (known in Spanish as PDH)          Email address: <a href="mailto:cseijas@pdh.org.gt">cseijas@pdh.org.gt</a></p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government  <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization  <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO  <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector  <input type="checkbox"/> Academia  <input type="checkbox"/> Donor  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>The Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (known in Spanish as PDH), mandated by the Guatemalan Constitution, should promote the adequate operation and streamlining of governmental administrative management. Furthermore, according to Decree 32-2005 (Law of the National System of Food and Nutritional Security), the PDH should discuss and propose corrective measures to the food and nutritional security policies and strategies, and issue recommendations.</p> <p>To perform these functions, the PDH monitors the civil service throughout the year and makes recommendations that are reported to the government institutions. In addition, the PDH prepares a thematic report with conclusions and recommendations that are forwarded to the institutions comprising the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (known in Spanish as CONASAN).</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Publication of the annual report of the Human Rights Ombudsman for the CONASAN, available on the PDH website.</li> <li>2. Publication of the annual report on the situation of the human rights and the related activities, available on the PDH website.</li> </ol> <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>Prepare thematic reports on food and nutrition security, using the structural, process and outcome indicators methodology developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which helps to bring together the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the</p>

	Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (RTFG).
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>In the annual reports of the Human Rights Ombudsman for the CONASAN, the human rights indicators related to the right to food are used (report I, page 7; report III, page 48; report VI, page 8; report VII, page 23; reports XII, XIII, XIV and XV).</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National</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>Situation analysis of the right to food and nutrition security and the effectiveness of public policies, strategies and government programmes to address undernutrition and food insecurity. Annual reports of the Human Rights Ombudsman for the CONASAN (15 reports to date).</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>In Guatemala, producing specialised reports that analyse the progress or setbacks of the right to food and nutrition security and evaluate the effectiveness of government strategies, programmes, plans and projects that help to address undernutrition has been important. Establishing measurable indicators and making recommendations to improve government management has also been positive.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>The food and nutrition security depends on a series of structural factors that can improve with the strengthening of the State institutions and the fulfilment of its functions (i.e. pursuit of the common good).</p> <p>The RTFG and the human rights structural, process and outcome indicators are methodological tools that help to guide governmental action, based on their technical elements. However, the challenge for the</p>

	<p>progress of the right to food depends on the commitment of the State to allocate financial and human resources for the implementation of programmes, improve inter-institutional coordination, deploy resources with transparency and strengthen the quality of expenditure.</p> <p>Another challenge is the systematization of institutional information, as most institutions do not have statistical units. This hinders the availability of accurate indicators.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The preparation of thematic reports including structural, process and outcome indicators has provided technical elements to make relevant recommendations for government management. Therefore, the systematisation and publication of information related to the implementation of programmes and projects is deemed important. However, most government offices do not have a statistical unit in charge of collecting and systematising the information.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Continue with the preparation of the report of the Human Rights Ombudsman for the CONASAN.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="https://www.pdh.org.gt/documentos/seccion-de-informes/informes/informes-del-pdh-a-conasan.html">https://www.pdh.org.gt/documentos/seccion-de-informes/informes/informes-del-pdh-a-conasan.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.pdh.org.gt/documentos/seccion-de-informes/informes-anuales.html">https://www.pdh.org.gt/documentos/seccion-de-informes/informes-anuales.html</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**54. Dedy Lalinka Gonzalez Herrera, Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) - Bolivia**

Mr. Moderator:

In compliance with the note VRE-DGRM-USEC-Cs-59/2023 of the Chancellery, I send you in digital version, the Contribution of the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands to the Guidelines on the Right to Adequate Food, in the format established in their website.

Greetings

Bernabe Eddy Balderrama Calle  
Planning and Projects, General Planning Directorate  
Ministry of Rural Development and Lands, La Paz, Bolivia

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Bolivia Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras](#)

### Template for submissions



Title of your submission	Contribution of the MDRyT to the Human Right to Food
<p><b>Geographical coverage</b></p>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p>The contribution of the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (known in Spanish as MDRyT), through its programs and projects, is at the national level.</p>
<p><b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b></p>	<p>The experience is at internal level in the Plurinational State of Bolivia on work and good practices in agricultural and livestock food products.</p>
<p><b>Contact person</b></p>	<p>Name: Dedy Lalinka Gonzalez Herrera Organization: Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras Email address: <a href="mailto:dedy.gonzalez@ruralytierras.gob.bo">dedy.gonzalez@ruralytierras.gob.bo</a></p>
<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>We were informed through an official note, via the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in Bolivia.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>According to the United Nations Human Rights, which Bolivia shares, in order to achieve the right to adequate food, countries must comply with three basic criteria: <b>Respect, Protect</b> and <b>Fulfil</b>, as several national constitutions also recognise the Right to Food as an obligation of the State. In other words:</p> <p>1) <b>Respecting</b> access to food by finding the means to obtain it. In this sense, the MDRyT, through its 10 programs for the promotion of food production approved by supreme decree (Vegetables, Cattle, Pineapple, Bananas and Plantains, Cotton, Beekeeping, Andean Grains, Fishing and Aquaculture, Tubers and Roots, Urban and Periurban Agriculture) provides conditions to guarantee the availability of quality food, generating income for agricultural producers and the poorest rural population, thus facilitating access to adequate food.</p> <p>2) <b>Protecting</b> the right to food. Through the 10 programs mentioned above, the MDRyT protects food production by providing agricultural technology and health services, accompanied training and infrastructure to support production, so that it can be replicated by producers who, for various reasons, cannot access state benefits. In this way, producers are empowered to take advantage of these benefits, safeguarding this heritage and preventing its destruction, so that their products reach the market safely.</p> <p>3) Therefore, Bolivia, through the MDRyT, <b>complies</b> with and applies these actions so that food from primary sources is produced with all the quality standards for the market without impediments.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>No, however, according to the Supreme Decree 4857 (Organisational Structure of the Executive Body of the Plurinational State) of 6 January 2023, the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT) has the mission to contribute to food security by producing primary food from agriculture and livestock, also established in its Institutional Strategic Plan. Coincidentally, these actions are a contribution to these Guidelines.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>The MDRyT's contribution to food security is made through its Institutional Strategic Plan (Plan Estratégico Institucional - PEI) with national coverage and with entities under its control. In this way, it</p>

	<p>provides economic, technical and infrastructural conditions to guarantee the availability of primary food and access to them through different agricultural products (cereals, fruits, tubers and others) and also livestock products (meat, milk and eggs).</p> <p>The MDRyT, as the head of the agricultural sector, also contributes to food security through the Comprehensive Development Plan for Wellbeing (“Plan de Desarrollo Integral Para Vivir Bien–PSDI”) from the agricultural sector 2021-2025, whose scope reaches national and subnational public entities, as well as private entities and producer organizations working in the agricultural sector.</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 Ministry of Rural Development and Land, through its 10 investment programs and others implemented by its dependent and managed entities, provides agricultural producers with access to land (National Institute for Agrarian Reform - INRA), technology, technical assistance and certified seeds (National Institute for Agricultural and Livestock and Forest Innovation - INIAF), agricultural health (National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Service - Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria e Inocuidad Alimentaria - SENASAG), training with support and infrastructure to support production through other entities operating under the Ministry's auspices and those under its management, The effect of all these actions is reflected in the increase in the production of quality food, leading to an increase in income, a sine qua non condition for access to good food.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>For example, the EMPODERAR Program under the MDRyT, through the Rural Alliances Project and the Community Investment Project in Rural Areas (known in Spanish as PICAR) has managed to increase the food production capacity for 125,736 producer families belonging to 4,727 producer organizations or rural communities, allowing for greater food availability for the Bolivian population in the 9 departments of the country.</p> <p>The improvement in the availability of food is the result of increased agricultural production and marketing, which leads to an improvement in their income and therefore their quality of life and access to food.</p>

	<p>Like this entity, there are 10 productive programs created by supreme decree in the 2021 administration, which are being implemented by different entities under the MDRyT, whose effect is the same as that of EMPODERAR. These entities currently executing these programs are: the Decentralised Public Institution for Food Sovereignty (IPD-SA), the Decentralised Public Institution for Fisheries and Aquaculture (IPD-PACU), the National Fund for Integral Development (known in Spanish as FONADIN), the Programa Nuestro Pozo (“Our well Program”) and the PROCAMQUI Project.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>In general, the 10 programs mentioned above are prioritised by the agricultural sector as they promote the production of strategic foodstuffs for the population; among them, specifically in the Andean Grains program, are quinoa, amaranth, cañahua and tarwi. These crops present different structural problems that limit their production and have low yields, among them are: in quinoa (degraded agro-ecosystems, low soil fertility and presence of pests), in amaranth (lack of mechanisation, low soil fertility and presence of pests and diseases); in cañahua (shedding at harvest, inadequate harvesting, post-harvesting and presence of pests); and in tarwi (absence of quality seed, lack of mechanisation, inadequate harvesting and presence of pests)..</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The MDRyT programs currently being implemented have nationwide coverage with different types of actors, which is why these programs have activities for the exchange of experiences to share and encourage the replication of successful practices on the way of producing, the use of natural resources such as water, land and others, in order to achieve diversified production, ecological pest management and sustainable management of cultivable biodiversity.</p> <p>These events serve to promote, raise awareness and motivate local development and the farmers family economy, also taking into account the processes of transformation of local products to achieve an approach to family food security.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>At the institutional level, there is the Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI) 2021-2025, which has strategic guidelines, indicators, goals and results to intervene in agricultural production. At the sectoral level, there is the Sectoral Integral Development Plan (known in Spanish as PSDI) for Wellbeing in the Agricultural Sector 2021-2025, with sectoral guidelines for agricultural development and achieving an increase in the production of quality food, creating favorable conditions for producers.</p>



<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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>Strategic Institutional Plan (PEI) 2021-2025 and Sectoral Plan for Integral Development (PSDI) for Wellbeing of the Agricultural Sector 2021-2025, approved through the Compatibility and Concordance Resolution MPD/VPC/DGSPIE-DCC 0040/2022 of the Ministry of Development Planning of 14 December 2022 and Ministerial Resolution No. 411 of 23 December 2022, which can be obtained from the following QR code:</p> <p><u><a href="#">Agriculture and Livestock PSDI 2021-2025</a></u></p>  <p><u><a href="#">PEI from MDRyT 2021-2025</a></u></p> 
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p>Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras. Avenida Camacho N° 1471, between calles Loayza y Bueno. Web: <a href="http://www.ruralytierras.gob.bo">www.ruralytierras.gob.bo</a></p>

**55. [Davy Pouaty Nzembialéla, Association pour le Devenir des Autochtones et de leur Connaissance Originelle \(ADACO\), Gabon - Gabon](#)**

Sir or Madam, I am sending you, attached, the modest contribution from ADACO relating to the above-mentioned object.

Sincerely.

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [Gabon\\_ADACO\\_Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Implementation of the Right to Food Security Guidelines in Gabon</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  National
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Gabon
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Pouaty Nzembialéla Davy Organization: ADACO Email address: association-ADACO@outlook.com or pouatydav@yahoo.fr
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>We learned about the Right to Food Guidelines through direct collaboration with the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team and the CFS. We also participate online in CFS and FAO meetings and events.</p> <p>Our activity is to advocate and inform public authorities about the need for legal measures and initiatives to disseminate the Right to Food Guidelines in Gabon.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The State of Gabon has developed the following programmes: the National Food Security Programme (PNSA) followed by the Strategy and Action Plan 2010 to 2014, and the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) from 2017 to 2025.</li> </ul> <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>ADACO recommends that stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take inclusive legal measures to strengthen implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines</li> <li>- Set up plans to popularize and raise awareness of the Guidelines among public and private partners</li> <li>- Create local initiatives for the implementation of these Guidelines, particularly with indigenous peoples and local communities</li> <li>- Ensure funding for inclusive community projects under these Guidelines, while strengthening the partnership with the civil society, etc.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Gabon has developed the following policies: the National Food Security Programme (PNSA) and the Strategy and Action Plan 2010 to 2014, and the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) from 2017 to 2025. Thus, the National Food Security Program (PNSA) for 2010–2014 has defined the national food security strategy in Gabon. It aimed to boost food production, through the different dimensions of food security, namely: the availability of food products of sufficient quality and quantity; access for all, including the most vulnerable and low-income groups; the use and health quality of food, with a view to promoting balanced and healthy food for all; stability of supply, which implies a political dimension and mechanisms for the prevention and management of crises and natural disasters. The development of the National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASAN) was guided by the Country Team with the assistance of FAO and ECCAS, within the framework of the Detailed Programme for the Development of Agriculture in Africa (PDDAA). The National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security has been designed for 2014–2020, as the reference framework for all interventions in the agricultural and rural sector. The objectives of PNIASAN are to ensure a sustainable agricultural growth of 8.4% that will reduce food import, poverty and food and nutritional insecurity in the country. The Gabonese Program of Agricultural Achievements and Initiatives of Committed Nationals (Graine) is an initiative that is also part of the EGSP. Launched in late 2014, it aims to foster agricultural entrepreneurship by, among other things, providing technical training</p>

	<p>to small farmers and strengthening the industrialization of agriculture to reduce food insecurity.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>The Guidelines have been used at the national and subnational levels.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>The National Food Security Programme (PNNSA) developed for 2010–2014 is aimed to boost food production, through the different dimensions of food security, namely: the availability of food products of sufficient quality and quantity; access for all, including the most vulnerable and low-income groups; the use and health quality of food, with a view to promoting balanced and healthy food for all; stability of supply, which implies a political dimension and mechanisms for the prevention and management of crises and natural disasters. The development of the National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASAN) was guided by the Country Team with the assistance of FAO and ECCAS, within the framework of the Detailed Programme for the Development of Agriculture in Africa (PDDAA). The National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security has been designed for 2014–2020, as the reference framework for all interventions in the agricultural and rural sector. The objectives of PNIASAN are to ensure a sustainable agricultural growth of 8.4% that will reduce food import, poverty and food and nutritional insecurity in the country. The Gabonese Program of Agricultural Achievements and Initiatives of Committed Nationals (Graine) is an initiative that is also part of the EGSP. Launched in late 2014, it aims to foster agricultural entrepreneurship by, among other things, providing technical training to small farmers and strengthening the industrialization of agriculture to reduce food insecurity.</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>Implement a multi-stakeholder approach to national food security, in order to identify the roles of different stakeholders and involve them, including civil society and the private sector, through the pooling of expertise in order to promote rational use of resources (Guideline 6). However, this multi-stakeholder approach depends on the formal framework of its implementation because in certain countries, States</p>

	<p>give very little space to civil society and the vulnerable groups represented by these States.</p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>In terms of good practices:</p> <p>Agriculture can be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve smallholder access to natural resources, services and markets;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities, product availability food and price stability.</li> </ul> <p>Social protection would allow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To enable smallholders to undertake activities to increase profit in agriculture</li> <li>- To increase demand for food and other goods and services.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, it will be necessary to take the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bring stakeholders together in a common action space</li> <li>- Ensure a coherent policy and legal framework</li> <li>- Establish the Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition</li> <li>- Align actions based on shared outcomes</li> <li>- Carry out financial follow-up and mobilize resources</li> <li>- As part of resource mobilization, the Parliamentary Alliance will have to advocate for the introduction of a specific item in the State budget for nutrition</li> <li>- Continue advocacy (via an advocacy plan) using evidence with policymakers on the nutrition financing context and existing opportunities to increase domestic resources (public and private)</li> <li>- Set up the exchange platform (Government/ Parliament/National Universal Service (SNU) and Civil Society or NGOs etc.) on FSN</li> <li>- Build capacity for all sensitive and nutrition specific sectors including all stakeholders (Governments; public and private sector and civil society, etc.)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The obstacles, constraints and challenges are: poverty, lack of access to financing (weak purchasing power), lack of respect for the right to food and well-being for populations (Indigenous peoples, women, youth, etc.). In 2021, FAO published the 1st White Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, and the development of this White</p>

	<p>Paper is the result of input from the seven (7) cultural regions of the world, and ADACO has also made a modest contribution to this end. This document emphasized not only the resilience of indigenous food systems but also the need to support them to avoid food insecurity because these food systems are threatened by environmental degradation and climate change. Support for indigenous peoples' food systems must take into account the cultural specificity of each indigenous people or local community. It must take into account the need to protect and preserve the traditional agricultural knowledge of these populations by strengthening their resilience. Therefore, it is essential to conduct scientific studies before any action is taken in order to gather evidence to guide our activities for the benefit of these populations.</p> <p>In addition, resilient food systems have three axes, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involvement of stakeholders in choosing collective action and coherent policies and encouraging countries to motivate the various stakeholders to prioritize the integrated approach</li> <li>- Intensification, diversification and adaptation of practices for large-scale agroecosystem transformation;</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring and evaluation to inform decision-making for sustainability and resilience in the agricultural sector.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>In legal terms, the Constitution of Gabon does not explicitly protect the right to adequate food. The Gabonese Republic became a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1983 by accession. The Optional Protocol was ratified in 2014. And the realization of the right to adequate food is prescribed by the following legal provisions:</p> <p><b>Article 1.1.</b> Each citizen has the right to the free development of his or her personality while respecting the rights of others and the public order. No one may be humiliated, mistreated or tortured, even during moments of arrest or imprisonment.</p> <p><b>Article 1.8.</b> The State, according to its means, guarantees to all, notably to children, mothers, the handicapped, aged workers and the elderly the protection of health, social security, a preserved natural environment, rest and leisure.</p> <p><b>Article 1.16.</b> The care given to children and their education constitute a natural right for parents and a responsibility that they exercise under the surveillance and with the assistance of the State and its public collectivities. Parents have the right, under the laws of obligatory education, to choose the moral and religious education of their children. In the eyes of the State, all children have the same rights regarding assistance to their physical, intellectual, and moral development.</p>

	<p>Recommendations could include the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening the legal framework of the right to food in the Gabonese Republic (either by amending the Constitution or by drafting a law)</li> <li>- Satisfying the immediate food needs of vulnerable groups of population</li> <li>- Strengthening social, health and environmental protection programmes</li> <li>- Building strategic food stocks at the regional and global level</li> <li>- Continuous monitoring of the national food supply chain</li> <li>- Supporting the capacity of smallholder farmers (indigenous peoples and local communities) to boost food production</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gabon's development strategy 2021–2023 is the Transformation Acceleration Plan (PAT). This plan aims, according to the government, to hasten the transition to the post-oil era, by accelerating new growth drivers and rethinking the country's social model. By 2025, it must enable us to reduce the weight of the oil sector in our GDP to below 20%, compared to 33% today. More than 50% of our food for human consumption must be produced locally by 2025. The success of this plan will also depend on the improvement of productivity and the diversification of outlets in the wood sector, the development of exporting agro-industrial sectors and the strengthening of food sovereignty. To achieve this, it will be necessary to improve the business climate and clean up public financial management.</li> <li>- It will also be necessary to develop or implement Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (SICIAV) in Gabon, while taking into account the specificities of the food systems of indigenous peoples and local communities in the context of climate change.</li> </ul> <p>Thus, as part of its activities, ADACO would like to conduct a study or design a study paper on the contribution of indigenous peoples of Gabon to climate and food resilience. However, the implementation of this activity is only possible if we have means or subsidies.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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>The links:  <a href="https://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/countries/gab/en/">https://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/countries/gab/en/</a>  <a href="https://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=GAB">https://www.fao.org/faolex/country-profiles/general-profile/en/?iso3=GAB</a>  <a href="https://www.fao.org/right-to-food/resources/resources-detail/fr/c/45754/">https://www.fao.org/right-to-food/resources/resources-detail/fr/c/45754/</a>  <a href="https://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/methodology/fr/">https://www.fao.org/right-to-food-around-the-globe/methodology/fr/</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p>Links to additional information:          - <a href="http://www.cairn.info/revue-tiers-monde-2012-3-page-51.htm">http://www.cairn.info/revue-tiers-monde-2012-3-page-51.htm</a>;          - <a href="http://recherche.afd.fr">http://recherche.afd.fr</a>;          - <a href="http://FAOlex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Gab172637.pdf">FAOlex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Gab172637.pdf</a>;          - <a href="http://10-Gab165018%20PNSA.pdf">10-Gab165018%20PNSA.pdf</a>.</p>

### 56. [Filippo Pini, University of Bologna, Italy](#) - Italy

To whom who may concern,

You can find attached the contribution of the research group coordinated by Prof. Andrea Segrè, from University of Bologna, on the realization of the Right to Food.

Attached is also the document where the guidelines of the Food Policy of Bologna are explained, where the right to food has been set as a milestone.

For any clarification or need for more information we remain available.

Best regards,

Filippo Pini for the University of Bologna team, Research fellow

Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences, University of Bologna, Italy

See the attachments:

- [Italy\\_University of Bologna team\\_Form](#)
- [FoodPolicy\\_Bologna](#)

### Template for submissions



<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Bologna Urban and Metropolitan Food Policy</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Metropolitan City of Bologna (IT)</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	<i>Italy</i>
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Andrea Segrè Organization: University of Bologna Email address: andrea.segre@unibo.it
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Together with the research group that they coordinate, we are developing the Urban and Metropolitan Food Policy of Bologna, Italy, placing as main pillar and primary objective to reach the Right to Food, so as to expand the knowledge of the topic within the local administration, of civil society and food system professionals.</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>There is a clear need to convey the message even outside the context of policy-makers, academics and professionals in general through the promotion of public events aimed at communities, with the aim of</p>

	reaching all the indispensable stakeholders so that the right to food is applied everywhere and for everyone
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes, our research group had taken the Right to Food Guidelines as milestone in shaping the aims of Urban and Metropolitan Food Policy of Bologna</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>At a regional level. In the metropolitan area of Bologna, Italy.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>The research group that I coordinate used the Right to Food guidelines with the aim of transforming them into active policies for achieving and consolidating access to a healthy, sustainable, varied and culturally appropriate diet in the Metropolitan area of Bologna. This goal will be pursued through the writing and insertion of the Manifesto of the Right to Food within the city statute of Bologna, so as to stimulate concrete actions to achieve a fair distribution of healthy and sustainable food for all citizens, regardless of the socio-economic position covered by each individual</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>To network, share positive and negative experiences, highlight drivers and barriers in achieving this universal right. They should stimulate the formation of a board of academics, third sector associations and workers so as to institutionalize the networking of these realities.</p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>in our work of realization of the Manifesto of the Right to Food we are starting a participatory process at the metropolitan level that involves all actors of the urban and metropolitan supply chain, therefore academics, policy-makers, farmers, processors, distributors and the civil world, confident that the right to food can be reached more quickly and concretely at the level of local governments. The objective is to have a complete picture of the needs of stakeholders so as to reason on solutions that do not exclude any link in the food chain and that ensures the sustainability of all three pillars (e.g environmental, economic and social) together with the achievement of the Right to Food.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>The most important difficulties in consolidating the right to food as an effectively recognized right lie in the dimension on which we work. It is now clear that multi-level action is needed, on the one hand international organizations must dictate the path of action and on the other local governments must analyze their own context and make mapping with quantitative and qualitative data of critical situations so that the guidelines of organizations turn into concrete actions</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>certainly, in our work, it has become clear that local administrations must be attentive to the food issue and ready to collaborate with the academy, which can be a point of contact between international organizations and local administrations, so as to make agile the transformation of the guidelines into active policies through context analysis, relegation of critical situations and then the hotspots where to act.</p> <p>It is equally necessary that the right to food is clearly defined, so that we can determine boundaries within which we can act</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Yes, as already specified above, the guidelines have been taken as a milestone of the Urban and Metropolitan Food Policy of Bologna, Italy.</p> <p>This work is being started and will be implemented more and more in the coming months</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

### 57. [Jaber Amin, Cukurova University, Sudan](#) – Africa and Global

To the Global Forum for Food Security my regards.

Submission for the 20th Anniversary of the Guidelines on the Right to Food

Dear concern.

In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines, I am writing to provide my

input and share valuable information regarding the realization of the Human Right to Sufficient Food. As an ardent advocate for food security and sustainable agriculture, I believe that every person should have access to secure, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food.

I have attentively perused and considered the United Nations' guidelines regarding the right to sustenance, and I would like to contribute my beekeeping industry-specific experiences and best practices. Although I lack personal experience in this field, I have compiled pertinent information and best practices that can assist in the realization of the right to sustenance via beekeeping. Through pollination and honey production, the beekeeping industry plays a crucial role in food production, making it an essential aspect of assuring food security and promoting biodiversity. We can collectively improve the comprehension and application of the right to sustenance if we share our experiences and best practices.

In my proposal, I have outlined key elements such as sustainable beekeeping practices, capacity building, and knowledge sharing, access to resources and markets, conservation of bee habitats, research and innovation, policy support and advocacy, and the significance of collaboration and partnerships within the beekeeping industry.

We can contribute to the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food, I believe, by incorporating these experiences and best practices into our collective efforts. The beekeeping industry has enormous potential to not only provide sustenance but also support beekeepers' livelihoods and promote environmental preservation.

I expect that my submission will be considered and will contribute to the larger discussions and initiatives surrounding the Right to Food Guidelines' 20th anniversary. I welcome any additional conversations or opportunities for collaboration that may result from this submission.

Please find enclosed my detailed submission, which provides an exhaustive overview of the beekeeping industry's experiences and best practices in relation to the realization of the right to sustenance. Please do not hesitate to contact me if any additional information or documents are required.

Thank you for your consideration of this issue. I offer my fondest regards for the success of the 20th-anniversary celebration of the Right to Food Guidelines.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Jaber Amin.

See the attachments:

- [Africa and Global Amin Form](#)

### **Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	Honeycomb Heroes: Innovating Beekeeping for Better Production, Nutrition, Environment, and Life.
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Africa and Global
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Jaber Amin Organization: Cukurova University Email address: jabraebrahim@gmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Through internet.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>"Honeycomb Heroes: Innovating Beekeeping for Better Production, Nutrition, Environment, and Life" emphasizes the role of beekeeping in</p>

	<p>society. Beekeeping improves honey production, nourishment, the environment, and our lives.</p> <p>I suggest Member States, UN Agencies, and others promote the Right to Food Guidelines:</p> <p><b>Awareness Campaigns:</b> Launch extensive Right to Food Guidelines education programs. Workshops, seminars, and public outreach help educate communities on their rights and food security.</p> <p><b>Working together:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>National Policy Integration:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Capacity Building:</b> Train government officials, policymakers, and stakeholders on Right to Food Guidelines implementation. This might help them comprehend the rules and implement food security strategies.</p> <p><b>Digital Platforms:</b> Create compelling material like films, infographics, and interactive campaigns to promote the Right to Food Guidelines on social media and digital platforms.</p> <p><b>International Cooperation:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Regional and worldwide cooperation:</b> 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</p>

	<p>beekeeping conferences, seminars, and forums. This partnership improved beekeeping methods, research, and global beekeeper issues.</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><i>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 .</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The Right to Food Guidelines have several uses. Their broad usage promotes food security, sustainable agriculture, and enhanced nutrition.</i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The invitation seeks to promote cooperation and collaborative action to address food security, malnutrition, and the right to food.</i></p>

<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Beekeeping contributes to the right to food by pollinating and creating honey. Beekeeping best practices and experiences:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Research and innovation: Beekeeping research may lead to novel methods, equipment, and disease management tactics. Research improves bee health, honey output, and industrial sustainability.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Beekeepers may support the right to food by incorporating these experiences and best practices. These efforts boost food output, biodiversity, and ecosystem health.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Implementation Gaps and Priorities in Singapore: A research in Singapore examined the government's food environment policies[1]. Gaps and obstacles include:</p> <p>Retail and labeling rules, which support infrastructure, were poorly implemented, according to the report.</p>



	<p>Minimal monitoring: Improving Singapore's food environment required strengthening monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>Nutrition profile: Experts advised improving nutrition profiling to improve policy areas.</p> <p>Unique food retail characteristics: When suggesting food environment improvements, Singapore's food retail has to be considered.</p> <p>Laws, rules, and health promotion by governments shape food environments [2]. Government deficiencies and problems include:</p> <p>To provide healthy food options, governments must address trade, food composition, and food supply regulations.</p> <p>Accessibility barriers: Retail and labeling rules may increase healthy food accessibility.</p> <p>Affordability: Taxing unhealthy items may make healthier meals more affordable.</p> <p>Healthy food marketing, labeling, and education may favorably affect eating choices.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Law vs. entitlement: Governments must guarantee the right to food, but doing so without prejudice is difficult.</p> <p>Global issues: Conflicts, inequality, illnesses, climate change, and biodiversity loss hinder sustainable development and food security.</p> <p>COVID-19 epidemic Hunger, malnutrition, growing inequality, and a cost-of-living problem have plagued the past five years, including the COVID-19 epidemic.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>Food security requires enabling small producers, particularly smallholder farmers. Training, resources, and decision-making support can do this.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Governments, international organizations, civil society, and other stakeholders must work on specific strategies and next actions. Example steps:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Awareness and advocacy: Public, policymaker, and stakeholder awareness of the right to food is vital. Advocacy initiatives may assist implement the standards.</p> <p>International collaboration: Promoting the right to food and addressing food security issues requires international cooperation. Sharing best</p>

	<p>practices, experiences, and lessons gained helps improve Right to Food Guidelines implementation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><b>References:</b></p> <p>[1] Tay, Z., &amp; et al. (2020). Identifying implementation gaps and priorities for the Singapore government to improve food environment policies: perspectives from a local expert panel. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i>, 23(7), 1217-1226. [1]</p> <p>[2] Swinburn, B. A., Sacks, G., &amp; Vandevijvere, S. (2013). Progress in preventing childhood obesity: focus on industry actions. <i>The Lancet</i>, 382(9891), 1761-1772. [2]</p> <p>[3] FAO. (n.d.). 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines - Call for inputs on efforts made to realize the right to adequate food. Retrieved from [3].</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### **58. JS (Pat) Heslop-Harrison, University of Leicester, United Kingdom - UK and Global**

Pat Heslop-Harrison ([pjh4@le.ac.uk](mailto:pjh4@le.ac.uk)) on behalf of several members of the Institute for Environmental Futures, University of Leicester, UK including Beth Delaney, Hessain Ekkeh, Mateus Macul, Nicholes Nicholes, John E. Pearl and Emilio Payo

RESPONSE TO UN FAO Right to Food Guidelines Consultation

We are happy to have the opportunity to celebrate and comment on the 20th anniversary of implementing the FAO/UK Right to Food Guidelines in 2024, in advance of the 2030 reviews of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. We are academic research scientists and PhD students from multiple disciplines working with the University of Leicester Institute for Environmental Futures, We have extensive interdisciplinary research projects, many involving PhD students, with a global reach, as well as University teaching roles.

(i) Experiences and good practices

The FAO Consultation was excellent as it allowed involvement of stakeholders globally in development and monitoring of the RtFG, encouraging discussions, and generating data or case studies about best-practice. With respect to 'lessons learned', our contributions would be in monitoring and investigations of approaches.

(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges

We feel there are three gaps and challenges that should be addressed, regarding Sustainability, Robustness, and Education:

A. Sustainability

The Right to Food documentation has little in relationship to sustainability, which must be considered at levels of the individual, region, nation, continent, and globe. Current farming practices are generally able to produce enough food (with obvious challenges of availability, distribution and to an extent type of food) to meet the demand of the population. However, current practices are, firstly, using more resources from the planet than are being replaced; and, secondly, human activity is changing, and in many cases destroying, the environment producing food. Hence, 'business as usual' is not certain to continue production of sufficient food without substantial changes. Production of food should not impede the viability of areas in the future, whether with respect to water, soils, or crop protection and nutrition (eg Hunke et al., 2015; Lal & Stewart, 1990), while the increasing temperature variability and extreme weather events predicted will need improved genetics and potentially changes in areas and agronomic practices. Detailed monitoring and research at national levels, in all countries, will be required to recognize and avoid unsustainable practices and adapt food production systems to changing climates and environments.

B. Robustness and resilience

The International Covenant on Rights obliges each party to take steps "to the maximum of its available resources" to achieve, among others, the Right to Food. Food supply has to ensure resilience as one of its cornerstones, and a system exploited to its maximum cannot provide that resilience. The scope of the resilience is twofold, and is linked to sustainability. Firstly, resources needed for food production must continue to be available. Secondly, the resilience of supply chains and the associated infrastructure including storage and long-distance transport to balance crop failures and crops from different regions, must be improved. Among other factors, 13% of food production worldwide is lost due to insufficient refrigeration (63% in developing countries; Wu et al., 2022); as well as cold storage, improvements in harvesting and transport through to sales predictions can reduce waste. Improvements need to consider too impacts on energy use, greenhouse gas emission and social structures. Changes in production patterns, availability of food items, and social structures (urbanization and aging of populations) all require adjustments to farms and distribution processes. Supply chain disruptions and the need for enhanced traceability and quality assurance are also significant concerns.

These constraints and challenges show the tight links between food, health and environmental security, three of the main categories of human security threats (UNDP, United Nations Development Programme, 1994).

### C. Education

Education about food and nutrition at the under-16 level has at least partially failed globally. Many populations, whether from less or more developed countries, show health and well-being issues resulting from a poor diet, while there are other challenges related to food safety, storage and waste. All impact on delivery of the Right to Food at the individual level. Nationally in the UK, we ask how 12 years of mandatory state education allows an 'obesity crisis', with a population ill-equipped to understand food and eating habits? Globally, how is the sufficient food that farms produce - at substantial environmental cost - not available deliver the aims of a 'Right to Food'?

Beyond the under-16 level education, University-level, tertiary, education has a major part to play in equipping people with the skills required to both develop and put into practice policies that enable the Right to Food to be achieved. Furthermore, through the research programmes associated with the training activities in most Universities, both globally novel, and regional applications, of the new approaches to achieve the RtFG. We therefore welcome the increasing quality of Universities globally, and increasing enrolment of students. We hope the teaching and research will underpin the development and implementation of the Right to Food.

#### (iii) Lessons learned and suggestions

Our research and teaching have academic value but are not specific examples of implementation of the Right to Food guidelines.

#### (iv) Next steps: use of Right to Food Guidelines

At a local University level, many of us will plan to incorporate teaching (undergraduate, MSc and within PhD programmes) about the Right to Food Guidelines, complementing the deep consideration of the UN SDGs already in many courses.

- o Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security. New York. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 1994.
- o Hunke, P., Mueller, E. N., Schröder, B., and Zeilhofer, P. (2015) The Brazilian Cerrado: assessment of water and soil degradation in catchments under intensive agricultural use. *Ecohydrol.*, 8: 1154– 1180. doi: 10.1002/eco.1573
- o James, S.J. and James, C.J.F.R.I., 2010. The food cold-chain and climate change. *Food Research International*, 43(7), pp.1944-1956. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2010.02.001>
- o Lal, R., & Stewart, B. A. (1990). Soil degradation: A global threat. *Advances in soil science*, 2.
- o Reardon, T., Zilberman, D. (2018). Climate Smart Food Supply Chains in Developing Countries in an Era of Rapid Dual Change in Agrifood Systems and the Climate. In: Lipper, L., McCarthy, N., Zilberman, D., Asfaw, S., Branca, G. (eds) *Climate Smart Agriculture . Natural Resource Management and Policy*, vol 52. Springer, Cham. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-61194-5\\_15](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-61194-5_15)
- o Wu, J., Li, Q., Liu, G., Xie, R., Zou, Y., Scipioni, A. and Manzardo, A., 2022. Evaluating the impact of refrigerated transport trucks in China on climate change from the life cycle perspective. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 97, p.106866. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2022.106866>

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [Leicester UK Institute for Environmental Futures members response to Right to Food consultation](#)

**59. [Kysseline Chérestal, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\), Senegal](#) - 47 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Dear colleagues,

We are hereby sharing with you a joint FAO - Pan African Parliament submission to the Global Forum on Food Security - 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines.

We thank you very much for your consideration and are looking forward to the opportunity to participate in the Forum.

Do not hesitate if you have questions.

Best regards,

Kysseline Chérestal, Esq., Legal Officer

Development Law Branch, Legal Office

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Senegal

See the attachments:

- [Senegal PAP-FAO Form](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Parliamentarians enabling the Right to Food in Africa</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Africa</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	47 Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Contact persons</b>	Name: Clement Mavungu / Kysseline Cherestal / Mphumuzi Sukati / Organization: Pan African Parliament & FAO Email address: <a href="mailto:Kysseline.Cherestal@fao.org">Kysseline.Cherestal@fao.org</a> / <a href="mailto:Mphumuzi.Sukati@fao.org">Mphumuzi.Sukati@fao.org</a> / <a href="mailto:clement.mavungu@panafricanparliament.org">clement.mavungu@panafricanparliament.org</a>

<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Academia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donor</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) Pan African Parliament</p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>As promoted throughout the Right to Food Guidelines and indicated more specifically in Guideline 6, various stakeholders have critical roles to play and their contributions are pivotal in order to progressively realize the right to adequate food. In recent years, a stronger emphasis has been placed on working with one such key stakeholder: parliamentarians.</p> <p>Parliamentarians have a crucial role to play in making sure that people are able to feed themselves in dignity given their legislative, budgetary and oversight roles, combined with their critical influence within their constituencies. In addition, while the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights explicitly calls for enacting legislation to realize the rights guaranteed therein, including the right to adequate food and the fundamental right to freedom against hunger, evidence has shown that the improvement in food and nutrition security is principally due to policies, programs and frameworks that are anchored in legislation.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2016, establishing the Pan-African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (PAPA-FSN). The agreement seeks to position food security and nutrition issues at the highest level of the political and legislative agendas in line with Africa’s developmental objectives; and to strengthen the PAPA -FSN and related subregional as regional platforms for African Members of Parliament to discuss and agree on critical issues related to food security and nutrition.</p> <p>The relationship has produced a Model Law on Food and Nutrition Security, adopted by the PAP Plenary in November 2022 in order to realize the Right to Adequate Food for African countries. PAP and FAO are</p>

	<p>currently exploring an additional four model laws – gender equality, soil management, climate change, and the development of cooperatives.</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>To use the Right to Food Guidelines to guide and adapt to their circumstances. Every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, shall be free from hunger and shall have physical and economic access at all times, either directly or by means of financial purchases, to quantitatively and qualitatively sufficient food corresponding to the cultural traditions of the people to which the consumer belongs, and which ensure a physical and mental, individual and collective, fulfilling and dignified life free of fear.</p> <p>The model law shall govern issues related to food security and nutrition, including the availability, accessibility, stability and utilization of food and the realization of the right to adequate food.</p> <p>It shall include essential elements of FSN that may be governed by one or more legislation, including the definition of rights and entitlements, duties and responsibilities at all levels, enabling environment for the production, distribution and consumption of safe and nutritious food, FSN governance structures and accountability mechanisms.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Regional - Africa</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>The purpose of the model law is to guide or serve as a source of inspiration for countries that aim to develop national or sub-national legislation on the right to adequate food and food security and nutrition (FSN). Countries may make use of the model law in elaborating a framework legislation, primary legislation or secondary legislation that covers all or some aspects of FSN. The Model Law sets a uniform legislative standard for promoting right to adequate food and nutrition and harmonizing approaches across countries, based on fundamental human rights.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>To support and build capacities for the promotion of an Africa-wide legislative and institutional framework conducive to improving food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, through coordination,</p>



	governance, and mutual accountability of parliamentary alliances at the regional, sub-regional and national levels.
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2016, establishing the Pan-African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (PAPA-FSN). The agreement seeks to position food security and nutrition issues at the highest level of the political and legislative agendas in line with Africa's developmental objectives; and to strengthen the PAPA -FSN and related subregional as regional platforms for African Members of Parliament to discuss and agree on critical issues related to food security and nutrition.</p> <p>The relationship has produced a Model Law on Food and Nutrition Security, adopted by the PAP Plenary in November 2022 in order to realize the Right to Adequate Food for African countries. PAP and FAO are currently exploring an additional four model laws – gender equality, soil management, climate change, and the development of cooperatives.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) in particular, faces significant food and nutrition security challenges. Using programmatic resources, FAO has provided support to parliamentarians in Africa through the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), sub-regional networks in central, eastern and western Africa, as well as national parliaments, in establishing alliances for food security and nutrition, with a strong component on women's rights and empowerment.</p> <p>Weak political support, low organizational, financial and knowledge capacity of parliamentarians and policy makers in matters of food security, healthy diets and sustainable agri-food systems, as well as the centrality of gender issues in these, are critical gaps. Activities to share knowledge and support processes within countries and between them will empower parliamentarians and their alliances to strengthen their roles as duty bearers and representatives of their electorates.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The model law is a normative framework highlighting the best legislative principles and practices that promote healthy diets for better nutrition. In terms of content, the model law covers key issues of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN), such as access to productive resources, agricultural inputs and services, measures to promote a</p>

	<p>balanced diet and fight malnutrition, regulation of food market and trade, including import and export of food, food safety standards and authority, and regulation of food labelling, amongst others.</p> <p>It follows a human rights-based approach to FNS and combines rights, responsibilities and entitlements with governance arrangements for coordination and implementation and accountability mechanisms.</p> <p>Before its adoption, the draft law underwent two rounds of regional consultations over two years and has drawn inputs from parliamentarians, civil society actors and representatives of ministries in charge of food and agriculture from Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western African countries, as well as from the staff of the AU Commission and PAP. A final technical consultation also sought views of experts from the AU Commission, the African Union Commission on International Law (AUCIL), ADUA-NEPAD, FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP), the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) as well as African academic and civil society organizations. The technical inputs were integrated into the document before submission to the Plenary for adoption.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Legal frameworks are important in tackling inequalities, and FAO has highlighted the opportunity for this model law to spearhead regional level change. The next steps are to support the promotion at the national and sub-regional levels of the PAP Model Law on Food Security and Nutrition Security in Africa, for integration into national legal frameworks. FAO is now discussing with the PAP an additional four model laws – gender equality, soil management, climate change and the development of cooperatives.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p><a href="https://pap.au.int/en/news/press-releases/2023-03-31/pap-fao-review-their-collaboration-food-security-and-nutrition">https://pap.au.int/en/news/press-releases/2023-03-31/pap-fao-review-their-collaboration-food-security-and-nutrition</a></p>

### 60. [A C Baker, The Vegan Society, United Kingdom](#) - Ethiopia and Pakistan

On behalf of Claire Ogle, Head of Campaigns, Policy & Research at The Vegan Society:

"The Human Right to a secure supply of affordable, suitable food, which meets our cultural, religious and philosophical beliefs, has repeatedly been articulated. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and many other treaties and laws clearly set out the right to suitable food. This includes vegans, people holding and practicing the philosophical belief of veganism.

"We have set out in great detail how these Human Rights specifically apply to vegans, through our International Rights Network of legal experts, here: <https://www.vegansociety.com/get-involved/international-rights-network/...>

"Moreover, many experts have repeatedly presented evidence that plant-based biosphere and food system management – as well as allowing for the restoration and recovery of habitats for free-living animals – is a vital element in ensuring food security for everyone. As just one high level example, "Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT-Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems." Willett W et al. 2019 [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(18\)3178...](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(18)3178...) (Summaries in numerous languages also here: <https://eatforum.org/eat-lancet-commission/eat-lancet-commission-summar...>) sets out why and how a global transformation of the food system is urgently needed.

"As The Vegan Society set out in our COP27 briefing (<https://www.vegansociety.com/get-involved/our-work-policy-makers/cop27-...>) the Global North including the G7 countries have the greatest responsibility for the current global biodiversity, climate and hunger crises. We set out what this might look like for a typical G7 country, the UK, in our Grow Green series of reports and research: <https://www.vegansociety.com/take-action/campaigns/grow-green>

"Therefore, the Global North has a global debt that can only be made good by the Global North leading a plant-based food systems transformation. Only then can the Human Right to Food be realised for all, including all cultural and belief-based needs, at all times."

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [The Vegan Society: Achieving Climate Goals through Plant-Based Agriculture and Food](#)

### 61. [Monica Nderitu, Vi Agroforestry, Kenya](#) - Kenya

Hello,

I am writing to submit for the FAO's 20th Anniversary Right to Food Guidelines on behalf of Vi Agroforestry.

I apologize for any inconvenience caused by the recall of the previous submission. As mentioned earlier, there was a failure to attach two key documents that were required with the submission.

Please find attached the completed application form, along with the required supporting documents.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

David Maeri, Regional Communications Officer  
Vi-skogen/Vi Agroforestry, Visiting address Ikigai Nairobi Westlands, Off Peponi Road

Nairobi KENYA, [www.viagroforestry.org](http://www.viagroforestry.org)

See the attachments:

- [Kenya\\_Vi Agroforestry\\_Form](#)
- [Concept Note NFSS PARTNERS](#)
- [ViA Position paper Food Systems Summit](#)

### **Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>'Put the smallholder farmers at the centre of food systems'</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  <b>East Africa</b>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	<b>Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda</b>
<b>Contact person</b>	<b>Name: Monica Nderitu</b> <b>Organization: Vi Agroforestry</b> <b>Email address: monica.nderitu@viagroforestry.org</b>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p><b>From our interaction with United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)- in 2021 our organisation through the Tanzania Office participated in the UNFSS summit.</b></p> <p><b>Other organisations who understand the right to food dialogues such as FAO, WFP, and interaction with available materials on the internet.</b></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p>

	<p>In response to changes brought about by COVID-19 on food systems, in 2020, Vi Agroforestry initiated an Interim Strategy 2020-2021, which primarily saw the organisation prioritise the right to food as a fundamental human right. Subsequently, the organization has developed a new strategy for 2023-2027 and a programme that puts food and nutrition security at the core of her work. We work with farmer organizations to contribute to the right to food, increased resilience, and sustainable livelihoods for their members and communities. In 2021, the organisation took part in the UNFSS and had a position paper on this.</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>First start by making the UNFSS a true people summit where local smallholder farmers can have their say.</p> <p>Also, make it an agenda in one of the UNFSS summit to popularise the guideline or plan for a global workshop where you engage the actors in the agriculture sector including smallholder farmers organisations, NGOs, etc. to take them through the guideline with clear examples of how it can be useful in our day to day lives</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes and No</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Yes because we use the principles that are advocated by the guidelines but this is as part of our DNA/ work ethics where at the local level our partner organizations who are member-based (smallholder farmers) are implementing Agroforestry for Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity (ASILI-B) programme 2023-2027 which interprets the Right to Food Guidelines through the result area on Food and Nutrition Security.</p> <p>and NO because the guideline is not popularly known, and this maybe be limiting its use.</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><i>I would say how it can be used in our organisation ie.,</i></p> <p><i>To complement our training, capacity building and raising awareness amongst farmer organisations on their right and that of their members to food. Also building their capacity as right holders to be able to engage with the duty bearers and demand for favourable working conditions (policy, agriculture subsidies, markets, technology, etc.) to support their food production systems.</i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Acknowledge the role of small-scale farmers in the food system-Meaningfully include smallholder farmers in decision-making (locally, nationally, globally) and have their voice amplified and support their plea on supportive policy and legal frameworks that recognize the role of smallholder farmers in the food system.</b></li> <li><b>2. To institute a framework locally that puts a human rights-based approach at the heart of the food system, engenders the agriculture sector, and as well makes it clear that just like the right to a healthy and clean environment, access to quality, clean and healthy food is also a fundamental right of human beings.</b></li> <li><b>3. Research dissemination should be in such a way that it is available to the smallholder farmers and in a palatable form</b></li> <li><b>4. Respect for traditional ecological knowledge is key to understanding and influencing changes in the food system. Let science work hand in hand with IK.</b></li> </ol>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a. Through our programme, we seek to build strong democratic farmer organizations that deliver rights-based services for the benefit of members and the wider community and promote women’s participation in agriculture.</b></li> <li><b>b. We also build the capacity of farmer’s organizations to address attitudes, norms, and practices that advance gender equality and women’s empowerment.</b></li> <li><b>c. Our programme supports strategies that build the resilience of smallholder farmers through the application of sustainable agricultural land management practices such as soil and water conservation, nutrient management, climate-smart agriculture, and agroforestry. These practices, when</b></li> </ol>

	<p>well applied, enhance food production, build ecosystems resilience, and enhance biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>d. Smallholder farmers are also trained on the need for diversification (crop types and species, livestock breed and varieties as well as livelihood systems) to ensure that they can get a variety of food and nutritional sources right from their own production.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>a. Non-supportive government policies on agriculture e.g., regarding farmer-led seeds systems, utilization of farmyard manure in Kenya.</p> <p>b. Women and youth are still limited in access to resources such as land and finances that support food production.</p> <p>c. In some cases, detrimental gender norms are affecting women's engagement in the food system</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>We realise that in East Africa, the right to adequate food is not being fulfilled due to low and unsustainable agricultural production caused by unsustainable land use practices, poor and abused input supply systems, poor irrigation systems, and lack of access to markets and marketing information. Many poor households in the three countries suffer from poor nutritional status and low incomes because their own agricultural production is insufficient to meet their needs. This manifests itself in the consumption of just one meal per day in many households for more than one month a year.</p> <p>The right to land, as defined for example by the Tanzanian Land Act 1999 as 'the right to long-term occupancy over the land' is also not being fulfilled. Poor and vulnerable subsistence farmers are reliant upon the land as one of their major assets, particularly to produce adequate food.</p> <p>We recommend a holistic approach right from putting place and enabling policy and framework that supports smallholder farmers to own land, produce, and market efficiently, and encouraging application of agroecology, gender transformative approaches, and sustainable land management practices in food production systems.</p>



<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>  <b>Yes, we are in the process of writing our own synthesized food and nutrition guidelines that will help us and our partners articulate the fundamentals of the right to food, right from stakeholders including farmers to engaging with policymakers.</b>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>  <b>See the documents attached to the email of submission</b>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

## 62. [Yusuf Hassan-Maiwa, Yha-Maiwa Consultancy, Nigeria - Nigeria](#)

Hi,

I totally agree with the Right to Food agenda for food security. People should have a choice in what they eat and from where, how it was produced, and how nutritious it is.

Kindly find attached my contribution to this 20th anniversary for the launch of the right to food guidelines, hoping the world achieves its drive toward eradicating hunger, driving mainly by poverty.

Regards,

Yusuf Hassan-Maiwa.

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [The small grain with potential indeed](#)

Abstract

The cultivation of fonio otherwise called hungry rice dates back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century in the west African savannah. It contributes significantly to the food security and nutrition of millions of people there, and now becoming an international crop for its other nutritional benefits. Its massive production has been hampered by its low grain yield, mainly due to its grain shedding habit. This has however been identified with a way forward, and to boost its yield by a 300% increase and up to 441% realizable yield with proper nutrient management. It is expected that such a breakthrough will enhance its capacity to meet the right to food of millions around the world.

Keywords: Fonio (*Digitaria exilis*), Hungry rice, Food security, Nutrition

## Introduction

The current concept of the right to food is the right of people to healthy and culturally appropriate food through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and to define their own food and agriculture systems (Spore, 2007). Otherwise known as food sovereignty (Farming Matters, 2017). In a world where 3 companies (Bayer, DuPont and Syngenta) control 60% of commercial seeds and 70% agrochemicals, the right to food becomes inevitable and unequivocal for the majority to achieve food security and nutrition. About the same time that the right to food was launched, I was engaged in a full-time postgraduate agronomic degree at Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi, Nigeria (2002-06). It was on an important crop, a resilient NUS (neglected and underutilized species) fonio (*Digitaria exilis*). One of the 8 small millets (Doggett, 1989) critical to the food security of rural populace (Ouattara, 1996). It is grown in the west African savannah for its several unique nutritional (Spore, 2006) health (Spore, 2004) cultural and food security attributes (Cruz, 2004). It had the highest self sufficiency ratio (SSR) of about 60% compared to other cereals produced in Nigeria, despite its low production growth rate (1/3 of maize, rice and wheat) in Nigeria, and the sub region.

## Literature Review

Little was known about the crop due to few researches done on it, with conflicting results. One major problem with the crop was its low grain yield per hectare (ha) compared to its related cereals, averaging 71% of total cereals for west Africa. In Nigeria it averaged 51% of millet yield and 48% of total cereals average. It is not surprising that a crop of such relevance enjoys only 2.6% of the millet hectareage and less than 1% (0.76) of total cereals average cultivated area. These statistics reflect a somewhat low performance of the crop, with Nigeria being the major producer in west Africa, cultivating 42% of the total land area producing 31% of the total output. The crop is generally known as hungry rice (Gibbon and Pain, 1985; Irvine, 1979). Finding out why the crop is low yielding was the focus of my research (Hassan, 2012) for its critical role in addressing the food security and nutrition (FAO, 1991) in the west African sub-region, where it is mainly produced and consumed. Today, fonio recipe is officially served as a nutritional meal in Italy courtesy of Oba Food, which registered it as a Novel Food recognized in the entire EU (European union) since December 2018.

## Results

I cultivated and studied the crop for 3 growing seasons (2003-05) in the northern guinea savannah zone of Bauchi, Nigeria (Kowal and Knabe, 1972) during the rainy cropping seasons. I was able to establish that the low grain yield was due to its exceptional grain shedding habit (Hassan-Maiwa, 2010), resulting in 42-64% (average 53%) loss in grain. This is the first time since the 14<sup>th</sup> century that the cause of the low yield was scientifically established and documented! With the use of modern biotechnology tools like gene sequencing, molecular markers etc (Kuta et. al, 2003), breeders could arrest this deleterious gene, thus increasing a substantial amount to its realizable yield, and eventual role in food security and nutrition purposes. The study also found out that the crop responds to improved agronomic practices (Jama, 2009) such as high input fertilizer (Hassan-Maiwa and Bindawa, 2011), contrary to false claims (Gigou et. al, 2009). The grain yield improved from the usual farmers yield of 0.5 tons/ha to over 2 t/ha over the seasons, an increase of over 300% with optimal nitrogen rate at 80 kg/ha, and a potential to reach 3.28 t/ha with N-P-K at 80-60-60, an agronomic efficiency (Dobermann, 2007) of 441%, if soil acidity problems could be contained with liming or application of fym (farm yard manure). Another important breakthrough made in the study was on disease control, as a potential new pathogen was observed and reported for the first time on fonio (Hassan et. al, in press, 2021).

## Conclusion

With all these realized results, it will further increase both the production per unit area and resource use efficiency of the crop (Parry, 2012), thus enhancing the food security and nutrition of millions in not just a nation, but sub-region and the world at large interested in the crop, on their right

to food. Thereby achieving one of the 3 specific aims of food security, via the production of minor crops (FAO, 1991) like fonio.

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### 63. [Djagoun Abdel-Aziz BILLA, Benin](#) - Benin

Hello dear FSN

Hope this email finds you well.

In response to the call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food made on your website, please find enclosed our submission.

I remain at your disposal should you have any questions regarding our contribution.

Best Regards,

Abdel-Aziz

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [Benin BILLA Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>RIGHT TO FOOD IN BENIN: Status report on the application of some FAO voluntary guidelines</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Country
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Benin
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: ATIDEGLA Aurélien Organization: REID Consulting Email address: <a href="mailto:acaurelien@hotmail.com">acaurelien@hotmail.com</a>

<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Academia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>I became aware of the Right to Food Guidelines through the call for contributions launched by the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN).</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>The Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security are an instrument to help implement the right to adequate food, which is based on human rights principles. Member States, UN agencies and other stakeholders can popularize these guidelines by integrating them into their national policies and programs, and disseminating them widely to relevant stakeholders. They can also organize training workshops for the stakeholders concerned to strengthen their capacity to implement these Guidelines.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, the Beninese government, through its sectoral ministries involved in implementing the right to food, and Beninese civil society organizations (CSOs), to contribute to the progressive realization of the right to food in Benin.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p>

	<p>Sub-national and national</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 Voluntary Guidelines on Food Security were used by Beninese CSOs to assess their application in the context of food security during the national Workshop on Food Security held in Cotonou on July 8, 2008. These Guidelines concern agricultural policy, domestic trade policy and the price formation mechanism, national employment policy, land and environmental issues in Benin, and the legal framework.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>A number of actions have been taken by civil society to promote the right to food in Benin. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support for the State from consumer associations, to ensure ongoing strategic monitoring of market price trends. They have made proposals through their participation in the work of cost of living committees, publication of press releases and organization of press conferences.</li> <li>• Organization of awareness-raising and information campaigns on consumer rights.</li> <li>• Popularization of Law No. 2007-21 of October 16, 2007, on consumer protection in Benin.</li> <li>• Manifestations of Benin's trade unions against the high cost of living.</li> <li>• The national information and awareness-raising campaign for farmers on the issue of GMOs and their introduction into agriculture in Benin, organized by Synergie Paysanne NGO.</li> <li>• The organization of press conferences on biofuel issues.</li> <li>• Social Watch monitoring of government projects/programs aimed at addressing food security.</li> <li>• Social Watch's alternative report on the effects of the global systematic crisis, including the food crisis: the case of Benin.</li> <li>• Public declaration on the high cost of living in Benin by Social Watch.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The organization of a national workshop on right to food and food security strategies in Benin on July 8, 2008 by Sœurs Unies à l'Œuvre NGO in collaboration with other civil society organizations.</li> <li>• The organization of a regional workshop on the right to food and voluntary guidelines, and the launch of the African Network for the Promotion of the Right to Food by the NGO Sœurs Unies à l'Œuvre.</li> </ul> <p>Alongside these actions, many civil society organizations in Benin are developing activities in the field in terms of support for the establishment of food banks, nutritional education, and the promotion of market gardening and off-season crops in rural areas.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor access to drinking water and food production resources (water, land, seeds, credit, training)</li> <li>• Lack of a law on agriculture (drawn up with the effective participation of the groups concerned, such as farmers and their consultation networks)</li> <li>• Non-involvement of low-income farmers by ONASA in setting food prices</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>They operate at two levels: the State and civil society.</p> <p>To protect and promote the right to food, the State shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote effective, non-discriminatory access for all to drinking water and food production resources (water, land, seeds, credit, training, etc.)</li> <li>• Pursue the efforts undertaken in the agricultural sector by facilitating the emergence of an agricultural orientation law (drawn up with the effective participation of the groups concerned, such as farmers and their consultation networks)</li> <li>• Give a more social dimension to the National Food Safety Office's (ONASA) food security policy for small-scale producers As part of the monitoring of food prices, ONASA must pursue tripartite dialogue between private economic operators, producers (including low-income farmers) and consumers.</li> </ul> <p>As for civil society, it has a major role to play in protecting, defending and promoting this right. To do so, it shall:</p> <p>Carry out field surveys to establish a diagnosis based on solid indicators</p> <p>Carry out budgetary work focused on economic, social and cultural rights, with greater attention paid to projects/programs that give priority to the</p>

	<p>right to food include an advocacy roadmap involving civil society organizations at all levels (national and local)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize advocacy campaigns to ensure that political decision-makers provide Benin with framework legislation for the right to food, or a coherent, relevant strategy</li> <li>• Organize nationwide campaigns to disseminate and appropriate Law N° 2007-03 of October 16, 2007, on rural land tenure in the Republic of Benin, so that rural populations can really enjoy the benefits of this law</li> <li>• Encourage and support affected parties to use the legal channels available</li> <li>• Help affected parties most effectively use available resources</li> <li>• Draft critical comments on state reports on the implementation of voluntary guidelines</li> <li>• Raise public awareness of the right to food</li> <li>• Work towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which takes account of the right to food</li> </ul> <p>Work to ensure that the right to food is specifically taken into account in the Beninese constitution, to facilitate its justiciability in the event of violation.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>There are several projects underway aimed at improving food security and nutrition in the country, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire et Renforcement de la Résilience (Food Security and Resilience Building Programme–ProSAR) is targeted to improve food and nutritional security for women of childbearing age and young children in several communes of the Atacora department.</li> <li>• Benin and FAO have also launched a new project to improve food and nutritional security for small-scale farmers.</li> <li>• TARSPro is another project designed to improve food and nutritional security for the population of Benin.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><a href="https://www.fian.be/IMG/pdf/droit_a_l_alimentation_au_benin.pdf?lang=fr">https://www.fian.be/IMG/pdf/droit_a_l_alimentation_au_benin.pdf?lang=fr</a></p>



<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz-2022-fr-factsheet-benin.pdf">https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz-2022-fr-factsheet-benin.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.gouv.bj/actualite/1211/securite-alimentaire-nutrition-benin-lancet-nouveau-projet-profit-petits-exploitants-agricoles/">https://www.gouv.bj/actualite/1211/securite-alimentaire-nutrition-benin-lancet-nouveau-projet-profit-petits-exploitants-agricoles/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://lerural.bj/securite-alimentaire-et-nutritionnelle-au-benin-le-projet-tarspro-lance/">https://lerural.bj/securite-alimentaire-et-nutritionnelle-au-benin-le-projet-tarspro-lance/</a></li> </ul>
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#### 64. Mukteswar Mothadaka, ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, India - India

I present hereunder a case study (our experience) "Iron-Enriched Fish Powder Improved Haemoglobin Levels in Adolescent Girls of West Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya, India" carried out by Asha Kurukkan Kunnath, Suseela Mathew, Mukteswar Prasad Mothadaka and Ravishankar Chandragiri Nagaraja Rao, published in Biol Trace Elem Res 200, 2017–2024 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12011-021-02820-0>.

The efficacy of sodium iron EDTA (NaFeEDTA) salt-enriched fish powder in addressing iron deficiency in adolescent anemic girls was assessed in a 60-day randomised double-blinded, controlled intervention trial involving 123 girls age ranging from 10 to 19 years in three villages of West Jaintia Hills District of State of Meghalaya in India using soup made out of sodium iron EDTA (NaFeEDTA)-enriched fish powder (250 mg/100 g). The influence of the iron-enriched powder on blood haemoglobin levels and serum iron was determined. The work also analysed the food consumed by the subjects during the study period and it was found that there were no significant differences between the iron-enriched and control groups. The results indicated that the girls predominantly consumed cereals with little fruits, vegetables and meat. On an average, 100 ml of soup prepared out of 10 g of fish powder per day was consumed that theoretically provided about 25 mg of iron each day. Following intervention, all the participants in the group that consumed soup made out of NaFeEDTA-enriched fish powder had significantly higher haemoglobin levels and serum iron and a lower prevalence of anemia than the control group. The effects of NaFeEDTA salt-enriched fish powder were statistically significant and it can be inferred that NaFeEDTA-enriched fish powder was highly effective in controlling iron deficiency and reducing the prevalence of iron-deficiency anemia among the adolescent girls.

From right to food perspective the major impediment is lack and access to nutritive food especially in hinterland areas. For instance, the low-cost fish available in coastal areas, but the transportation from these areas (West Coast of India) to Northeastern states makes the cost prohibitive due to 1. Long distance transportation 2. Perishable nature of fish 3. Availability (supply) of fish on continuous basis for the reasons of dwindling catches in natural marine sources, impact of climate changes on fish resources, increase in expenditures harvesting efforts in turn increase in cost of fish. COVID-19 played a significant role as in post COVID period cost of all food items increased significantly.

One of the best ways to improve the right to food condition is 1. Employment of rural and low-cost technological interventions in storing glut production of various foods and development value added products to suit local needs. This can result in minimizing the staggering losses, enhanced utilization and availability food in off seasons.

Concerted efforts are in need to make sure the food is acceptable to the needy

See the attachments (the required Form is not submitted):

- [“Iron Enriched Fish Powder Improved Haemoglobin Levels in Adolescent Girls of West Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya, India”](#)

### 65. [Anabel Fiorella Espinosa De Candido, UNICEF, Mexico](#) - Mexico

To whom it may concern,

Please find attached UNICEF’s submission related to the Mexican **experience on the realization of the human right to adequate food.**

Best regards,

A. Fiorella Espinosa De Candido, Oficial de Nutrición, UNICEF México

See the attachments:

- [Mexico\\_UNICEF\\_Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Transforming food environments for children</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  One country, Mexico
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Mexico
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <a href="#">Mauro Brero</a> Organization: <a href="#">UNICEF Mexico</a> Email address: <a href="mailto:mbrero@unicef.org">mbrero@unicef.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia

	<input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Working to transform food systems as part of my job as Chief Nutrition, UNICEF, in Mexico.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>I shared the document with colleagues and allies, in government, UN, academia, and civil society organizations.</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>Disseminate through meetings of relevant coalitions that generated from the food systems summit.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>Development/ assessment of projects, national strategies, plans of action, legislative or policy framework.</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Mexico is one of the countries with the highest levels of childhood overweight, obesity, and diet-related non-communicable diseases. Unhealthy diet is the main immediate determinant of overweight and obesity, as children consume excess unhealthy processed products and insufficient healthy, fresh foods and water. At the underlying level, the main determinant is an obesogenic environment characterized by pervasive offer and aggressive marketing of unhealthy products, including to children.</p> <p>In 2020, through an alliance between Government, Academia, Civil Society and the United Nations – led by Ministry of Health – Mexico was able to modify the Official Mexican Norm – NOM051 and implement a front of pack nutrition labelling which at that time was considered the best in the World. This FOPL includes 5 octagons indicating food and beverage products with excess calories, sugar, salt, saturated that and trans-fat, and two legends indicating product that contain sweeteners and are not recommended in children, or caffeine, and should be avoided in children. Additionally, the modified NOM051 indicates that products with labels or legends should not include in their packages sponsors from sports leagues, celebrities or characters that are attractive to children. Evidence indicates that since implementation of the FOPL, consumption of ultraprocessed food and beverages has decreased, and many products such as sugary cereals and sodas have been reformulated to have less or none labels, and thus less unhealthy.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The main constraint in achieving FOPL in Mexico was the interference of food and beverage (F&amp;B) with public policies, as the new regulation would damage their business. The F&amp;B industry strategy has been documented as ‘4D’ and consisted in Delaying (the new legislation), Dividing (stakeholder, by promoting their own labels), Deflecting (attention on other issues, such as physical inactivity or individual responsibility as the central issue, or their commercial rights) and Denying (existing evidence on the best labelling system). Fortunately, in Mexico these arguments have been countered with solid evidence by the multistakeholder group that supported the modification of NOM051.</p> <p>The main gap was that this improved normativity did not apply to food products for young children, thus today it is possible to find in the market commercial milk formula (CMF) and complementary foods (CF) for young children with excess unhealthy ingredients without warning labels. This happened because CMF and CF for young children in Mexico are regulated</p>

	<p>by different norms, and because of the very strong pressure of CMF business on Mexico Government.</p> <p>The most important challenge now is to defend the FOPL against writs of unconstitutionality that were submitted by different groups of F&amp;B industry to the National Supreme Court of Justice in Mexico, to eliminate the normativity. These claims want to defend private economic interests against the public health interests and the best interests of children, in a country where since 2016 an epidemiological alert was declared by the Government due to the high and increasing rates of obesity and diabetes.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The main lesson learned implementing the FOPL in Mexico was that a human rights-based approach is powerful, especially when it comes to refute food industry commercial arguments.</p> <p>A second lesson is that normativity is a special piece in the policy puzzle needed to prevent overweight and obesity, as it has the power to harmonize with other policies. For example, after the FOPL was adopted, the marketing regulation of the general health law was also modified (in September 2022), strengthening restrictions on marketing of products with warning labels on TV and on the internet. Additionally, a reform of the General Education Law on school food environments has been voted by the Parliament in 2022 to strengthen restrictions on the distribution, sale, and marketing of products with warning labels inside and outside schools.</p> <p>The other key lesson learned is that it is imperative to prevent and manage F&amp;B industry with public health policies such the FOPL as this is the main constraint to improve legislation and protect right to adequate food in Mexico.</p> <p>From Mexico’s experience, it is strongly recommended that all countries adopt the FOPL, as this is the best labelling system, understood by all the population - including children – enabling consumers to make informed choices on their diets. The FOPL not only by itself is a cost-effective public policy to improve diets and prevent overweight and obesity. It also has the power to harmonize with other regulations in other key food environments, such as in schools, public spaces and marketing regulations.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Future plans in Mexico include strengthening regulations related to CMF and CF for young children, and continue strengthening marketing regulations of unhealthy F&amp;B products in schools, public spaces and other key environments to protect children diets. Additionally, to strengthen existing norms, regulation, and laws, particularly the General Right to Food Law, it will be important to strengthen monitoring and vigilance</p>

	systems to ensure compliance with the regulations and sanctions to the violators.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) UNICEF/INSP. Experiences in the design and implementation of front-of-pack nutrition warning labels in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2021. <a href="https://www.unicef.org/lac/media/29541/file/Labeling-regional-experiences.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/lac/media/29541/file/Labeling-regional-experiences.pdf</a></li> <li>2) Carlos-Cruz_Casarrubias, Lizbeth Tolentino-Mayo, Stefanie Vandevijvere, Simón Barquera. Estimated effects of the implementation of the Mexican warning labels regulation on the use of health and nutrition claims on packaged foods. <a href="https://ijbnpa.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12966-021-01148-1">https://ijbnpa.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12966-021-01148-1</a></li> <li>3) UNICEF. A Child Rights-Based Approach to Food Marketing: A Guide for Policy Makers. <a href="https://sites.unicef.org/csr/files/A_Child_Rights-Based_Approach_to_Food_Marketing_Report.pdf">https://sites.unicef.org/csr/files/A_Child_Rights-Based_Approach_to_Food_Marketing_Report.pdf</a></li> <li>4) Attached document: Letter from the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health, to the Alianza por la Salud Alimentaria Mexico requested by UNICEF.</li> </ol>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	Modification to the Official Mexican Norm 051 for prepackaged food and beverages: <a href="https://dof.gob.mx/2020/SEECO/NOM_051.pdf">https://dof.gob.mx/2020/SEECO/NOM_051.pdf</a>

### 66. Esosa Orhue, E-Warehouse Consulting, Nigeria - Nigeria/Global

Dear Sir/Ma,

Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food

My little contribution for the submission.

My stake on this, is that nobody should be excluded from adequate food system. It is a right for all not a privilege. We are all entitled to adequate and well-nourished food for healthy living. We survive on this, therefore, no discrimination! But individuals and nations must also strategies on how to meet this right in order to fulfill the purpose and objectives for continuous living on earth.

When you look at the creatures you will see that there was enough for man but how to go about it has always been the challenges which are 'strategies and implementation'. The strategies to employ and deploy to meet the need and adequate food system is a global concern for all the actors and non-actors

in the food system economy. Despite this, there have also been modalities and solutions to this demand and shortage of supply of food for all across the globe. I would like to say that the major issue has been the migration or drift of man from Agricultural products to science and technology which is equally affecting the climate of the earth.

History has also noted that farmers were adequately sufficient for their immediate family before the advent of science and technology which led to mechanize farming and others that have depleted the ozone as a result of innovation thereby drifting man afar from primary responsibility need of the family. This was a period of natural food system for immediate family survival and living. This kept hunger afar off from the family. But the era of technology eroded this system and brought more hunger which was denied at the initial stage until these days. In other words, we are all guilty of this erroneous system of science and technology.

But, if we can look back, this can be fixed and it would generate the needed adequate food system for family. The natural food system would be made available again for healthy living; if we are really serious and interested in this investment for mankind.

However, the depleting ozone is as a result of this science and technology which is part of farming effect. As a result of climate change, the emission of toxic carbon generated from science and technology that has little or no contribution to human existence is a major factor that needs to be addressed by nations, especially United Nations (UN). These are unnecessary innovations, things to human existence but posing as a threat to humanity on earth and causing harm and hunger in the world, even to the global north and south. This needs to be seriously addressed and resolution needs to be passed that would effectively implement it adequately by UN and nations involved. In other words, these science and technology should be done away or minimized to allow what will benefit mankind and the earth to evolve.

These are ways to curb the effect on food and appropriate steps should be taken to mitigate the proliferation of these toxic science and technology emission to human existence. More so, every man should be encouraged to see the need of subsistence farming for immediate family needs. This can be done through loans (financial support), lands provision for farmers and even commercial system.

Furthermore, insecurity is another challenge arising from global south that needs to be supported by security outfit or intelligence for adequate food system. For example, Nigeria, encountered this for years especially (2014-2023) and that affected her outcome of production which resulted to escalation of prices in food commodities. It was a major threat to food security in the country. Her exports on these goods dropped, thereby, affected the countries she supplies the commodities to. So, insecurity that affects farmers is a global challenge to the benefactors and beneficiaries of the products. Meanwhile, food insecurity causes shortage of food products and leads to hunger because of demand is more than supply. Nevertheless, this can be addressed by a serious government with adequate policies that will incorporate the welfare and protection of farmers' lives and properties.

Ultimately, majority of farmers' needs and challenges can be addressed by the government of the nation as the state-actor, like climate change, loans to assist farmers, land provision and adequate security. All these are national issues to be solved and resolved by state-actors for non-state-actors to maximize their contributions and wellbeing. The private sectors can also play a role but the first point of contact are the state-actors.

To buttress my points, the resolutions by UN should cut short or minimize unnecessary science and technology that affect climate with serious action and if possible due sanction should be meted on defaulters to serve as deterrence. The policies in place should be review and vigorously pursue for implementation to mitigate these effect. United Nations should be responsible for this implementation, whether global north or south with adequate programmes. Once these are done, with individuals roles, there would be less hunger in the world.

Thank you.

Esosa.

See the attachments:

- [Nigeria Esosa Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Call for Inputs of the Realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  <i>Nigeria/Global</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Nigeria/Global
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Esosa Tiven Orhue Organization: E-Warehouse Consulting Email address: orhuesosa@yahoo.co.uk
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)



<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>UN Agencies, EU/AU partnership</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>Programmes that will create awareness and sensitizing the public for right to adequate food both in rural and urban areas. The state-actors and non-state-actors should collaborate and partner in terms of funding. Policies that encourage adequate food system and citizens participation should be initiated, like farming, subsistence and commercial. More resources should be channeled into agricultural products to encourage graduates to venture into agriculture sector with loans without interest. Make NYSC one year compulsory service farming period. Strengthens household farming policies with immediate implementation. Monitor and evaluate all programmes and implement policies with constant review. Encourage universities to go into agriculture produces not just as a research but internal revenue for sustainability. Let each household in the street or community have access to the loans and abolish centralized office for loans giving that selects few individuals. Provide adequate lands for each household farming, instead of office selected few. This is for Nigeria and global.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Not sure</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Nil</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p>

	<p><i>Nil</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><i>Nil</i></p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p><i>Yes</i></p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><i>If the programmes/projects involve household in the streets and communities we would have better outcome of adequate food system across the globe. Where everyone would be entitled to adequate food because of the direct involvement.</i></p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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><i>The first is finance, funding the programmes, right policies and implementation, follow up initiatives, monitoring and evaluation system issue, discrimination between the rich and poor for loans assessment. Government bureaucracy issue for loans assessment. Favouritism and nepotism in programmes/projects awards, access to rural and riverine dwellers for household farming implementation.</i></p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p><i>One central control of disbursement of fund should be abolished. Action should be taken on policies for proper implementation. Monitoring and evaluation system should be institutionzed for continuous research, guides and implementation outcome.</i></p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p><i>Yes.</i></p>

<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>  Not applicable
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	Not now.

### 67. [Ariela Doc, Comida y Cultura, Ariela Doctors, Brazil](#) - Brazil

Dear all,

Below is our proposal for the Call for contributions on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Attached is also a brief presentation containing the project in question, Cozinhas & Infâncias, which is a partnership between the Food and Culture Institute and the Faculty of Public Health of the University of São Paulo.

We remain at your disposal for clarification or further information.

Yours sincerely,

Comida y Cultura

See the attachments:

- [Brazil\\_Comida y Cultura\\_presentation](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Cozinhas &amp; Infâncias   Kitchens &amp; Childhood</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>São Paulo   Brazil</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Municipal Schools for Early Childhood Education in the City of São Paulo

<p><b>Contact person</b></p>	<p>Name: Ariela Doctors and Betzabeth Slater          Organization: Food and Culture Institute (Instituto Comida e Cultura) and School of Public Health at the University of São Paulo          Email address: Rua Félix Della Rosa, 606 – CEP 05028060 - SP – Brazil and Avenida Dr. Arnaldo, 715 – SP - Brazil</p>
<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government  <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO  <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia  <input type="checkbox"/> Donor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>We are aware of the Right to Food Guidelines because we belong to the Academy (Faculty of Nutrition) and are members of a civil society organization whose mission is to increase food and nutrition awareness through an interdisciplinary, inclusive and decolonial education</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Through the training of public school educators in the city of São Paulo, in partnership with the city hall, we multiply knowledge about the Right to Food Guidelines</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>We recommend and are committed to food and environmental education from early childhood. Using food as a guiding thread for new narratives within schools and as a central theme within the Political Pedagogical Programs, we can rescue ancestral food cultures, value the biodiversity of territories, encourage fairer food production and distribution chains, mitigating extreme environmental disasters, in addition to to educate citizens more aware of their rights, mainly linked to adequate and healthy food</p>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, the Right to Food Guidelines are one of the premises of the Cozinhas &amp; Infâncias (kitchens &amp; childhoods) course for educators</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Regional level, in São Paulo capital and Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso – Brazil. In a model that can be multiplied nationally, through partnerships with municipalities.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>Our vision seeks to collaborate with the guarantee of human rights to adequate and healthy food. Therefore, the Right to Food Guidelines and the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population are premises of our work. We use the Guidelines for the purpose of raising awareness, training and qualifying educators in the public early childhood education network. In addition to providing teaching materials related to the topic, throughout the training course, we build activities with them to be replicated on the school floor with students from early childhood.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food</i> Development and implementation of training programs for educators and actors involved in the integral development of</p> <p><i>for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Development and implementation of training programs for educators and actors involved in the integral development of children, for the integration of innovative pedagogical strategies, that favor the construction of more sustainable cities and inclusive food systems: intersectoral articulation; curation and content engagement and dialogue with educators</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>There are many challenges to be faced to guarantee the Rights to Adequate and healthy Food. We believe in intersectoral actions to create possible and transformative solutions. We are committed to education and childhood as starting points for creating fairer and cleaner Food Systems</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p>

	Sensitizing educators is a way to expand this food and environmental awareness in an environment conducive to the creation and dissemination of good habits, which is the school.
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Yes. In 2023, we are training approximately 600 educators from the municipal children's education network in São Paulo, in a tripartite partnership between the Food and Culture Institute, the USP School of Public Health and the city of São Paulo. We were also able to expand training to 40 educators from the Chapada dos Guimarães region in Mato Grosso.</p> <p>Through the application of monitoring and evaluation instruments, we demonstrate how this pedagogical methodology has relevant results in increasing knowledge about the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population, as well as the Rights to Adequate and Healthy Food. With this, we intend to expand the project proposal to other regions of Brazil.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="#">..\Documents\Ariela\Comida e Cultura\Apresentações\2023_04_28 INGLÊS APRESENTAÇÃO INSTITUCIONAL ICC.pdf</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 68. [Joseph MAYI, BEDELOR, Cameroon](#) - Cameroon

see attach my contribution

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [FR\\_Template\\_Right-to-Food-Guidelines\(1\).docx](#)
- [BEDELOR\\_proposal.docx](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>A collection of practices proposed by BEDELOR to help clean up policies or the agro-sylvo-pastoral environment and ensure effective food security in Cameroon</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Cameroon. The entire extent of Cameroonian territory
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <b>Joseph MAYI EKETI</b> Organization: <b>Bureau d'Etudes pour le Développement Local et Rural (BEDELOR)</b> Email address: <b>bedelor2022@gmail.com</b>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>CFS and Internet meeting or event.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We're going to disseminate the Right to Food Guidelines among my colleagues via numerous fora in which we take part; we're also going to mention them in the notices we regularly send to government sectors, local authorities, etc. In the notices, we can monitor public policies to see whether the Guidelines are being applied and to what degree. If possible, we can measure the impact of the application of these Guidelines on all government policies and programs.</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>For the Right to Food Guidelines to be widely disseminated, Member States shall ensure computerization in their government entities, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. In Cameroon, government entities have not been yet computerized enough. It's not yet possible to send electronic correspondence to government bodies and receive a reply via the same channel. So, there are many obstacles to the evolvement we're aiming for in 2035. This component alone can enable the government to inform its partners and communicate with them on a regular basis via newsletters or e-mails. One of the problems faced by the Cameroonian government is not often access to information, since UN agencies and international organizations collaborate only using the information; the concern lies in coordinating information within a governmental action, so that all sectors can appropriate it on the one hand, and when a sector has access to information, to pass it on to the governing bodies in order to take the appropriate decisions and apply them within the framework of its policies on the other. As for United Nations agencies and other development partners, they must insist on taking into account, implementing and respecting the Right to Food Guidelines in the context of subsidies and aids to be granted to States (central government, local authorities). This should be seen as a conditionality with relevant indicators. In addition, Member States, UN agencies and other partners can also rely on local civil society organizations to disseminate the Guidelines, by granting them appropriate facilities and resources.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>The Guidelines were used without taking account of the sub-national context. At the outset, when we began to act in the development field, the Directives were not yet known, and we acted without knowing that we were implementing certain Directives.</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>training; awareness raising; capacity development; development/ assessment of projects, national strategies,</p>



<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>BEDELOR made a proposal on agricultural financing mechanisms, when the problem of subsidizing small producers arose</p> <p>BEDELOR shared with MINDCAF (Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure) a report on the land tenure situation of vulnerable communities, and conducted advocacy of land tenure security for pygmies</p> <p>BEDELOR regularly gives its opinion on government policies regarding SND30 (National Strategy), SDSR/PNIA (Rural Sector Development Strategy/National Agricultural Investment Plan)</p> <p>BEDELOR has developed projects and submitted proposals to the government: One Woman–One Tree Project, Social and Rural Entrepreneurship Project, Ba'aka Community Land Security Project, Ba'aka Young Orphans Integration Project, Garden of Three Sisters Project.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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><b>Shortcomings:</b> lack of autonomy to implement projects; lack of volunteers in the field; dependence on external funding</p> <p><b>Constraints:</b> difficulties in fund raising; non-engagement of institutions, authorities and communities in mobilizing project stakeholders; difficulties in mobilizing the private sector to support social projects</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> the government agencies need to be reformed in order to operate at full capacity, as it is conspicuous by its slowness in processing files and cumbersome procedures; the problem of the role of players needs to be resolved and the role of each player defined between the central government, local authorities, the private sector, civil society, etc.; inclusive and measurable policies need to be defined within a coalition of players</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>In Cameroon, social policies are rather neglected, such as public meals, school hymns in public establishments, donations of basic necessities to the most destitute by local authorities, and so on. These are just some of the actions that can help our poorest countries make progress on the right to food. However, we are aware that all this comes at a price. We therefore make the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rationalize public spending</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Applying performance and efficiency within the government</li> <li>- Apply greater social justice and equity, especially in the distribution of state revenues</li> <li>- Create innovative funds to finance small farmers</li> </ul>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>With climate change hitting agriculture hard, BEDELOR is currently promoting two projects that could contribute to the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines. These are the One Woman–One Tree Project and the Garden of Three Sisters Project.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 69. [Tracy Muwanga, University of Pretoria, South Africa](#) – Southern Africa

Good day

Attached are my inputs on the realisation on the human right to adequate food.

Regards

Dr Tracy Muwanga

See the attachments:

- [Attached are my inputs on the above call.](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p>

<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Southern Africa
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Dr Tracy Muwanga Organization: University of Pretoria Email address: tracy.muwanga@up.ac.za
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Through work colleagues</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>I would recommend the development of comprehensive and targeted public awareness campaigns to educate the general public on the guidelines.</p> <p>I would further recommend that the guidelines be translated into multiple languages to ensure accessibility and understanding across different regions and cultures.</p> <p>I would encourage the conducting of training programs, workshops and seminars to build capacity of government officials, policy makers and relevant stakeholders on the guidelines.</p> <p>I would encourage collaboration with the media through engaging with media outlets, journalists and influencers to highlight the importance of the guidelines.</p>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>At an academic institutional level.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>I have incorporated the guidelines into academic articles.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p><i>Comment on global and African specific think tanks</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>I am working with a transdisciplinary team on issues surrounding food safety and food insecurity where we conduct research on various obstacles in the realization of the right.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>There are several hinderances including but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lack of awareness, and understanding of the right and the guidelines among policy makers, communities and relevant stakeholders;</li> <li>• Different societies may be hindered by a cultural mindset;</li> <li>• Some countries lack a comprehensive legal framework or legislation that explicitly recognizes the right to food;</li> <li>• Some legal frameworks are fragmented making recognition of the right difficult;</li> <li>• Food insecurity and poverty, as a lack of access to sufficient and nutritious food contributes to a violation of the right;</li> <li>• Political agendas may be pushed forward in some jurisdictions over human rights.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the dire food insecurity problem particularly in South Africa. In 2021, a court case in South Africa involving</p>

	<p>the right to food for school children revealed more on the content of the right to food and assured the public that there is nothing in the Constitution of South Africa that would allow for a child to starve. It was further highlighted that nutritious food helps children learn better.</p> <p>To this end, in order to improve on the realization of the right, governments should strive to promote education and awareness campaigns to enhance understanding of the right, sustainable agriculture practices, nutrition, and healthy eating habits. Different audiences should be targeted including policy makers, communities and children to foster a culture of food security and the right to food.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>These guidelines will be applied to rural and urban areas as a means to test their feasibility. A research project will be conducted to understand the specific food security challenges and needs in selected rural and urban areas, with pilot projects being implemented based on the guidelines. This project will involve stakeholder engagements, capacity building through training programs for local stakeholders and monitoring and evaluation systems will be established to assess the impact and effectiveness of the pilot projects. Research findings will also be shared through academic publications, workshops and policy dialogues.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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. Internally in discussion platforms faculty level</i></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	N/A

**70. Mathilde Chiesa, Concern Worldwide UK, United Kingdom - Global and United Kingdom**

Dear Sir, Madam,

In response to the call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food made on your website, please find enclosed our submission, on behalf of Concern Worldwide UK.

I remain at your disposal should you have any questions regarding our contribution.

Kind Regards,

Mathilde Chiesa

Senior Policy Officer (Hunger and Nutrition) | Concern Worldwide UK

See the attachments:

- [UK\\_Concern\\_Worldwide\\_Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Recommendations to UN Member States and UK Government</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Covers recommendations to UN Member States, especially the United Kingdom as part of its international development goals and actions
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global and United Kingdom
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <b>Mathilde Chiesa</b> Organization: <b>Concern Worldwide UK</b> Email address: <a href="mailto:Mathilde.chiesa@concern.net">Mathilde.chiesa@concern.net</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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 become aware of the Guidelines via CFS event in 2021.  <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>I have circulated these guidelines via different networks and channels, and made reference to them in policy briefs, for advocacy purposes.</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>To UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring that fulfilling the right to adequate food is on the agenda of UN events and Summits, and set as a priority outcome of current and future UN Food System Summits.</li> <li>- At the SDG Summit, ensure that topics covering SDG 2 (zero hunger and malnutrition) indicate that meeting this target by 2030 goes alongside fulfilling human rights to food, and make reference to these Guidelines for actions to take in this regard.</li> <li>- As part of global events mentioned above, ensuring that the right to adequate food is reiterated as a human right obligation from Member States, and refer to all resources available, including the Guidelines, to provide information on the needed policies, actions, programmes, finances needed to fulfill this fundamental right.</li> </ul> <p>To the UK Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) should make reference to the content of these Guidelines, to populate their recommendations, as part of their diplomatic engagements with countries' officials, where FCDO is delivering food assistance, famine emergency interventions and nutrition programmes.</li> <li>- The FCDO should lead by example and commit to follow the Guidelines and refer to them in their efforts to deliver its International Development Strategy and Ending Preventable Death Approach Paper, where human rights stand as a chore pillar.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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><b>No</b></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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the Guidelines for preparing policy commitments at the next Nutrition for Growth Summit in 2024, to ensure that pledges are rights-based and fit for purpose.</li> <li>- Using the Guidelines to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Examining the conformity of the regulatory content of future laws with key measures for the implementation of the right to adequate food in order to align legislation with these Guidelines.</li> <li>○ Determining which sectors should be reviewed, in order to identify the gaps or inconsistencies of regulations and institutional structures that either favour or restrict people’s ability to exercise their rights.</li> <li>○ Prioritising vulnerable sectors of the population and analyse the barriers that prevent the most vulnerable and marginalised populations from accessing their rights to nutritious food and nutrition health care.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Report progress in realising the right to adequate food in the UN Universal Periodic Review, to allow Civil Societies and the UN to make recommendations specifically on the integration of the right to adequate food in national laws and policies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>n/a</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>n/a</p>



<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i> n/a
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i> n/a
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 71. **NDIZEYE Damien, ADECOR, Rwanda - Rwanda**

Dear Madam,

In line with the theme of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines, associated with the call for contributions to the Right to food.

Please find attached my personal contribution.

The right to food is a human Right, the right to food is not about charity, but about ensuring that all people at all times have the capacity to feed themselves in dignity, free from hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. *Food security means having, at all times both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996).* States should ensure that all human beings are protected and live in dignity. States and international organizations should consider the benefits of local procurement for food assistance that could integrate the nutritional needs of those affected by food insecurity and the commercial interests of local producers.

I totally agree that access to food is part of human rights, in developing countries especially Africa where the majority of the population is under malnutrition due to bad economic governance; States should invest in the eradication of hunger. For all that, an enabling environment is key to implementing policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate, and safe food and its effective utilization, and in particular, monitor the food security situation of vulnerable groups, especially women, children and the elderly, and their nutritional status, including the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies.

As we will be celebrating the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the right to food guidelines; call for the governments to implement these guidelines and invest more in poverty eradication, which is essential to improve

access to food. We know that in Africa, the vast majority of those who are undernourished, either cannot produce or cannot afford to buy enough food, they have inadequate access to means of production such as land, water, inputs, improved seeds, and plants, appropriate technologies, and farm credit. In addition, wars, civil conflict, natural disasters, climate-related ecological change, and environmental degradation have adversely affected millions of people. Although food assistance may be provided to ease their difficulties, this could not be a long-term solution to the underlying causes of food insecurity but it is important to maintain an adequate capacity in the international community to provide food aid, whenever it is required, in response to emergencies. Developed countries to support developing countries to know how to feed themselves.

But it is very needed also to have a strong partnership, I would suggest partners do the following:

1. Government to establish good agriculture practices, innovations, and technologies, with strong monitoring and coordination mechanisms, promote research and remove trade barriers.
2. For the Consumer Movement and INGO, create a strong advocacy stance to policymakers to avail adequate policies and regulations in place and awareness creations to communities on access to food as human rights and encourage them to know their rights and obligations.
3. Call for the private sector to invest more in food systems for the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food diets.
4. As the human population growth day today, the government could provide support to youth incubators, and farmers to access finance and call them for investing more in food systems.
5. International organizations, to support the government to achieve the SDGs Goals

To be food secure, a population, household, or individual must have access to adequate food at all times.

With best regards

NDIZEYE Damien

ADECOR's Executive Secretary (ADECOR)

**72. Abdulazeez Taufeeq, Federal college of Horticulture dadin kowa, Nigeria - Nigeria**

Please find the project materials attached.

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [Nigeria Taufeeq materials](#)

### 73. [Paola De Meo, Italy](#) - Global

Dear all,

please find enclosed the contribution from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

Kind regards,

Paola de Meo

See the attachments:

- [Global\\_UN SR on the Right to Food](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Submission by the UN SR on the Right to Food</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  GLOBAL
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Michael Fakhri Organization: UN Email address: <a href="mailto:hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org">hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Independent Expert)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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>  The Right to Food Guidelines are a core aspect of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

	<p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>The Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, within his mandate always recall the importance of the Right to Food Guidelines as the first concrete tool to give guidance on the implementation of a Social and Economic Right. His reports regularly refer to these guidelines, as well as his interventions in the UN General Assembly and at the Human Rights Council. In fact, the Guidelines are also a tool for the SR to raise awareness on how to concrete implement the Right to Food and to promote the flow of information from Geneva to Rome and New York around the current challenges undermining its fulfillment.</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>The celebration of the Voluntary Guidelines twentieth anniversary in 2023 will be the occasion to raise awareness about the how robust the right to food is general. It is an opportunity to highlight how the Vlnuntary Guidelines set the stage for a robust and dynamic the right to food that has continued to evolve in the last twenty years.</p> <p>Particularly the anniversary should create momentum to read the guidelines through the lens of the different policy tools and legislations they contributed to promote during these twenty years. The Guidelines should be used at a nationally level but also to strengthen multilateral cooperation, and elaborate a policy coordinated response to the current global food crisis.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>The Guidelines have represented a tool of empowerment for individuals, communities, and especially vulnerable groups to raise demands to their governments to orient political decisions in response to their specific needs. The guidelines also raised further elements to base on the request for justice and remedies against violations, that should be made more accessible.</p> <p>The Guidelines represented a tool of empowerment for social movements globally. Building on international law they were able to achieve even more progressive results linked to the tenure rights, the rights of peasants</p>

	<p>and other people living in rural areas (especially women and Indigenous women), and recognition of the role of youth.</p> <p>The VGTs mark a progression of normative frameworks regarding the right to food in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, workers, small-scale fishers and fish workers, land rights, and farmer’s rights pertaining to seeds.</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 Guidelines were mainly used in terms of awareness raising, training and empowerment.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>The Covid-19 pandemic and ongoing food crisis has marked a setback on different aspects related to the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food when looking at the number of people suffering from malnutrition in all its forms is on the rise, gender, children’s rights have been regressing. The SR in his consultations, received also examples of good practices. Particularly from self-organized, solidarity networks among producers and consumers, or communities selecting traditional seeds, self-producing their medicines, and remedies to respond to the pandemic, or local authorities and governments developing programs in support of local producers. He strongly advised that public support should not be stopped, it should be continued, and policy makers have to build on people’s experiences of self-organizations and solidarity to enhance resilience to the multiple crisis we are confronted with. Learning from the pandemic and the fragility of global supply chains, governments should consider shifting the emphasis and support to their territorial food systems.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The main challenges to the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines is related to “multistakeholderism”. The increased power of corporations and the multistakeholder approach which is promoted throughout different sectors of the UN system risk to undermine all the good progress</p>

	<p>made in recent years and raises concerns regarding conflict of interest. Multistakeholder approaches undermine legal obligations in favor of voluntary corporate social responsibility, which are tools that have not proved to be effective so far to significantly reduce inequalities, nor the frequency and scope of human rights violations by businesses. Due diligence requirements that rely on business and corporations self-monitoring or self-regulation run the risk of being overly procedural without obtaining the desired scope.</p> <p>What is needed for international food governance is a commitment to multilateralism combined with a strong right to food that includes the PANTHER principles as laid out in the Guidelines.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>There have been policy advancements connecting the right to food to agroecology and political advancements connecting it to the concept of food sovereignty.</p> <p>The right to food is unique within the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights because Article 11(2) obliges States to enact specific programs in order to eliminate hunger and fulfil the right to food. As a result, the right to food comes with an international legal framework that guides states and the people. This includes, among other aspects: cooperate internationally, efficiently use natural resources to develop or reform agrarian food systems, enact trade policies that take into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.</p> <p>Considering the current, acute need to internationally cooperate and coordinate a response to the food crisis, states should leverage on the right to food as the only right in the Covenant which includes international cooperation as an obligation (Art. 11(2)(a)).</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>The 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the Guidelines should build momentum between FAO, the CFS and other relevant UN agencies to further promote the implementation and monitoring of the RtF Guidelines. The SR supported a specific CFS workstream on this issue that should serve fostering a global coordinated response to the food crisis.</p> <p>The right to food can provide a framework that cohesively responds to the three interdependent issues facing States, namely the need to (a) respond to and recover from the food crisis with national plans; (b) develop an international coordinated response to the food crisis; and (c) transform their food systems making them more resilient to climate change and biodiversity loss. Moreover, realizing the right to food will reconfigure power in food systems so that meaningful change can occur.</p>

<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>Reports from the SR:  <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-food/annual-thematic-reports">https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-food/annual-thematic-reports</a></p> <p>UN resolutions on the Right to Food, Human Rights Council resolution on the Right to Food: <a href="https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3954949">https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3954949</a>  <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/advisory-committee/food/ac-right-to-food">https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/advisory-committee/food/ac-right-to-food</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**74. Graham Riches, school of social work, university of british columbia, Canada - Canada**

Hello,

Many thanks for the notification of FAO's 20th Anniversary of the *Right to Food Guidelines* with your invitation to comment on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food. Much appreciated.

As the lead author of the *Right to Food Case Study: Canada* presented in 2004 along with four other case studies from Brazil, India, Uganda and South Africa to FAO in Rome as a discussion document informing the research undertaken prior to the publication of the *Voluntary Guidelines*, I would now much like to forward my comments.

Herewith as promised my shared response to the Right to Food Guidelines request. I wrote it with Rod MacRae also a food policy consultant on the Canadian case study back in 2004. I trust it sheds light on what and more =adly what has not happened over the last twenty years, and that it is useful.

Many thanks and all good wishes

Graham Riches

Emeritus Professor of Social Work (retired)

University of British Columbia

*First World Hunger Revisited. Food Charity or the Right to Food* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014)  
<https://www.worldcat.org/title/first-world-hunger-revisited-food-charity-or-the-right-to-food/oclc/926819916>

*Food Bank Nations. Poverty, Corporate Charity and the Right Food* (New York: Routledge, 2018)  
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315184012>

See the attachments:

- [Canada Riches Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>No closer to Right to Food realization in Canada: a failure of implementation and political will.</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  One country
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Canada – an OECD exemplar
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Prof. Graham Riches Organization: University of British Columbia Email address: <a href="mailto:graham.riches@ubc.ca">graham.riches@ubc.ca</a>  Name: Dr. Rod MacRae Organization: York University Email address: <a href="mailto:rmacrae@yorku.ca">rmacrae@yorku.ca</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)



<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>Co-authors of <i>The Right to Food Case Study: Canada</i> (2004) - invited by FAO IGWG as the UN member state representing the Global North to inform the <i>Voluntary Guidelines</i>.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Higher education teaching, research, publications, website from RtF, social policy, food policy perspectives - <b>(Links to specific references)</b>; civil society advocacy – Canada, internationally: food policy councils, GSA</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>Difficult question. Since their 2004 publication the RtF in Canada is no closer to realization today than when ratified in 1976. Unclear what role the RtF Guidelines might have played.</p> <p>Perhaps the <i>Canadian RtF Case Study 2004</i> recommendations are of note:</p> <p># in-service education/training for civil servants regarding the RtF and Canada's internationally ratified covenants .....CESCR, CRC, UNDRIP .....</p> <p># inclusion of food studies and basic human rights education in primary and secondary school curricula and higher education curricula (teaching; agriculture, health, nutrition and environmental sciences, business education, law, social work and social policy</p> <p># Establishing, fully funded federal, provincial food policy councils.</p> <p>with 2023 hindsight:</p> <p># raising public awareness about civil society advocacy and the UN Human Rights (ECSR) Periodic Review processes (currently a hidden process including the media);</p> <p># Visits and return visits by UN Special Rapporteurs on the Right to Food; Indigenous Peoples; Housing; Extreme Poverty .....</p>
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<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Teaching, research, publications, public advocacy</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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><u>Social policy</u></p> <p># Despite ratification the Government of Canada remains unwilling to entrench the language and obligations of the ICESCR into the Canadian Constitution – <i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms 1982</i> – which would explicitly recognize the right to food in domestic law. This egregious lack of political will to ensure the justiciability of the Right to Food is a primary obstacle to rebuilding a forty-year broken social safety net.</p> <p># It has led to the corporate capture of food charity by Big Food <a href="https://www.foodbanking.org">https://www.foodbanking.org</a> as the primary but ineffective response to widespread food insecurity, all the while undermining the Right to Food (see UN General Comment 12; Geneva). Charity is not a right, it cannot be claimed.</p> <p>Corporate food banking is symptomatic of the failure of social policy implementation neglecting income-based solutions; and of a multistakeholder approach downloading food insecurity to privatized charitable food banking (always running out of food, nor a food waste solution) which lacks public accountability.</p> <p># Food insecurity is the lack of access to food due to financial constraints (PROOFa). It is an income not a food problem, officially recognized during Covid-19 when billions of Federal dollars supplemented underemployed and out work Canadians. In 2022 national data reported 6.9 million people living in food-insecure households, a considerable increase from 2021 (PROOFb). Surely an ongoing national crisis demanding income-based solutions not dependence on unsustainable charitable food handouts.</p>

	<p># Indigenous food insecurity in Canada is likewise part of this crisis but one which demands land-based solutions including upholding historical rights to food gathering, fishing, hunting</p> <p><u>Food policy</u></p> <p>Canada adopted a national food policy in 2019, but unfortunately this will do little to advance RtF implementation. The policy states: “All people in Canada are able to access a sufficient amount of safe, nutritious, and culturally diverse food. Canada’s food system is resilient and innovative, sustains our environment and supports our economy.” The policy recognizes the need to improve food system functions that support improved population health, particularly among the food insecure, and specifies the need to support food security in Northern and Indigenous communities. It also recognizes the need for a sustainable resource base for food production to assure long term access to food for Canadians.</p> <p># The problem is less the policy statement and principles, and much more the programs put in place to implement it. There is no way to meet these policy objectives with what has been designed and funded to date. The food policy is strictly a national initiative with no formal linkages to pertinent provincial and municipal policy and programming. This is a distinct disadvantage because the provinces are responsible for many aspects of food system function. For example, although the federal government has announced its interest in creating a national school food program, it will have to negotiate with the provinces (and the provinces with the municipalities and local school boards) to implement such an initiative. To date, there is no obvious mechanism by which to conduct such negotiations and no funding has been allocated.</p> <p># The programs are designed around competitive and voluntary grants (contribution agreements), with limited targeting of the most significant issues. They have “innovation” elements that are largely focused on technology application, rather than systemic and process improvements. The funding is woefully insignificant relative to the scope and scale of the problems. The <i>Local Food Fund</i> is particularly problematic because it is primarily focused on providing funding to the food charity sector, not to developing regional food system resilience.</p> <p># The national food policy is poorly integrated with Canada’s primary sustainable food system initiative, the Canadian Sustainable Agricultural Partnerships. The Partnerships are weak on environmental programming, allocating in any given year only about 8% of the total budget to these activities. The food policy makes no overt connections to this albeit limited programming, and then compounds the weaknesses in design by presenting instead another grant program focusing on food waste reduction. That funding initiative fails to prioritize action on the forces most contributing to Canada’s high level of food waste.</p> <p>As with social policy, these major weaknesses reflect Canada’s endemic “implementation gap” problem, highlighted recently by many former senior government officials. Unfortunately, there is no indication yet that elected decision makers are willing to address these deficiencies.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p>

<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>see <a href="https://foodpolicyforcanada.info.yorku.ca/">https://foodpolicyforcanada.info.yorku.ca/</a></p> <p>Voluntary Guidelines: <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/y7937e/y7937e.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/y7937e/y7937e.pdf</a>  PROOF a <a href="https://proof.utoronto.ca/food-insecurity/">https://proof.utoronto.ca/food-insecurity/</a>  PROOF b <a href="https://proof.utoronto.ca/2023/new-data-on-household-food-insecurity-in-2022/">https://proof.utoronto.ca/2023/new-data-on-household-food-insecurity-in-2022/</a>  <i>First World Hunger Revisited. Food Charity or the Right to Food</i> (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014); <a href="https://www.worldcat.org/title/first-world-hunger-revisited-food-charity-or-the-right-to-food/oclc/926819916">https://www.worldcat.org/title/first-world-hunger-revisited-food-charity-or-the-right-to-food/oclc/926819916</a>  <i>Food Bank Nations. Poverty, Corporate Charity and the Right to Food</i> (Routledge, 2018); <a href="https://www.routledge.com/Food-Bank-Nations-Poverty-Corporate-Charity-and-the-Right-to-Food/Riches/p/book/9781138739758">https://www.routledge.com/Food-Bank-Nations-Poverty-Corporate-Charity-and-the-Right-to-Food/Riches/p/book/9781138739758</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p>Canada's food policy: <a href="https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/departement/initiatives/food-policy/food-policy-Canada">https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/departement/initiatives/food-policy/food-policy-Canada</a></p> <p><u>Transatlantic advocacy:</u></p> <p><a href="https://rightsnotcharity.org">https://rightsnotcharity.org</a></p> <p><a href="mailto:global-solidarity-alliance-food-health-and-social-justice-soc@googlegroups.com">global-solidarity-alliance-food-health-and-social-justice-soc@googlegroups.com</a></p>

**75. [Julio Prudencio, Investigador independiente afiliado a la Fundación TIERRA y al Instituto de Investigaciones Socioeconómicas de la Universidad Católica de Bolivia, Bolivia \(Plurinational State of\) - Bolivia](#)**

Dear facilitators:

Ref: Twentieth anniversary of the Guidelines on the right to food: call for the presentation of contributions on the realization of the human right to adequate food

Dear:

Please let me know if you have received this, and if there is any problem, don't hesitate.

Greetings Sincerely

Julio Prudencio Böhr

<https://julioprudencio.com> (Virtual Agri-Food Library), La Paz, Bolivia

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Bolivia Prudencio Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Contribution to the implementation of the right to food in Bolivia</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  National, regional and local
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Bolivia
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Julio Prudencio Böhr Organization: TIERRA - IISEC/UCB Email address: <a href="mailto:JPrudencio@megalink.com">JPrudencio@megalink.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:julioprudenciobohrt@gmail.com">julioprudenciobohrt@gmail.com</a> <a href="https://julioprudencio.com">https://julioprudencio.com</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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>  Several years ago, I participated in the elaboration of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate

	<p>Food in the Context of National Food Security (RTFG). I took part in several events in which the RTFG were analysed and discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Second and third intergovernmental sessions of the Working group for the elaboration of a set of voluntary guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. FAO. Rome (Italy). October 2003, July 2004.</li> <li>- Policies Against Hunger IV: Implementing the Voluntary Guidelines. The potential of the Guidelines for the right to adequate food to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals. German Federal Ministries of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture (BMVEL) for Economic Cooperation and Development. Berlin (Germany). June 2005.</li> <li>- The implementation of the right to food and the Committee on World Food Security, as one of the Millennium Goals to reduce hunger and poverty. FAO/UN. Rome (Italy). October 2006.</li> <li>- Policies Against Hunger VI: Bioenergy and food security. Federal Ministry of Food Agriculture and Consumer Protection. Berlin (Germany). 16-19 December 2007.</li> <li>- The right to food as a human right. German Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Berlin (Germany). December 2008.</li> <li>- Expert consultation on the implementation of the right to food: experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean. FAO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Bogotá (Colombia). July 2011. Collaborated with Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, in 2004 I worked closely with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (Jean Ziegler) on the occasion of his visit to La Paz (Bolivia). Please see the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food on his mission to Bolivia (2004) for further information.</p> <p>I have also carried out an assessment of the implementation of the right to food in Bolivia in 2003 (Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman, Bolivia).</p> <p>In 2007, in cooperation with FAO's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (FAO-RLC)/Prosalus/Spain and Aynisuyu/Bolivia, I participated in the elaboration of a report on the progress and challenges in the implementation of the right to food in Bolivia (in the framework of the FAO-RLC regional project GCP/RLA/160/SPA - Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative).</p> <p>In 2011, I participated in an international assessment of the human right to food in Bolivia, undertaken by a team of international and national institutions led by Droit et Democratie (Canada).</p> <p>Since 2020, I am in charge/senior lecturer of the Master's degree on the human right to food at the Socio-Economic Research Institute (known in Spanish as IISEC) of the Bolivian Catholic University.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
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	<p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>In 2008 and 2009, I organised a roundtable of analysis and discussion on the new Bolivian Constitution and the right to food. As a result, Article 16 (I and II) of the current Constitution makes reference to this right.</p> <p>Previously, and, in collaboration with several NGOs and various national and regional institutions, I organised intense discussions, dissemination activities and workshops on the right to food, and produced as well publications and information material on this matter, with the aim of raising awareness among the population.</p> <p>I have published several books, press articles and other material on the right to food, disseminated at national and international level and available at <a href="https://julioprudencio.com">https://julioprudencio.com</a>.</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>Firstly, UN agencies (especially FAO-RLC) should resume the leading role they should be playing in the right to food, since they have not implemented any programmes or supported national private initiatives on this topic in the recent years. The right to food has been practically forgotten and has disappeared from the socio-political and academic agenda.</p> <p>If this topic is to be resumed, UN agencies should support and train the those in charge of formulating development strategies, public policies, socio-economic plans and programmes in each country on the RTFG (e.g. how to achieve sustainable economic development, Guideline 2); the protection of productive resources, water, land and genetic resources; the land for the landless; the promotion of food diversification; and the obligation to identify vulnerable populations (e.g. indigenous peoples in the Amazon) and support their access to adequate food, among others.</p> <p>Secondly, UN agencies should support the dissemination of the RTFG among governments, social organizations, universities, NGOs, municipal governments and the private sector through different strategies (campaigns, seminars, publications, press, etc.)</p> <p>Similarly, the RTFG should be disseminated in the legislative spheres, either to implement them in the legal framework of those countries that have not yet incorporated the right to food in their Constitution, or to strengthen the Parliamentary Front against Hunger in those countries that have already included the right to food in their Constitution.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p>

	<p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National and local</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 favour 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>To incorporate the right to food approach in various development projects/programmes of different NGOs, foundations and even municipal governments, with the aim of securing funding and implementing these projects/programmes.</p> <p>I have also carried out several evaluations of these projects/programmes in different regions of the country, using the RTFG and making recommendations for the realization of the right to food.</p> <p>Finally, I have conducted three evaluations on the implementation of the right to food in Bolivia: the first under the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman (Bolivia) sponsorship; the second, under the FAO-RLC/Chile sponsorship; and the third, as part of the international team led by Droit et Democratie (Canada) that assessed the national situation. The results of this assessment were published in English, French and Spanish, and presented by Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, in February 2011. The report on this mission contains a series of policy recommendations to the national, regional and municipal governments of Bolivia.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>In 2009, the concepts of right to food, food security and food sovereignty were included in the new Bolivian Constitution. These concepts were used politically to gain support from social organizations, farmers organizations, indigenous women organizations and all those who backed food security and food sovereignty.</p> <p>Once this socio-political support was gained, an extractivist economic model (public policies, programmes and development projects) was implemented. This model promotes agricultural exports, especially transgenic soya (through diesel and petrol subsidies, the intensive use of agrochemicals that pollute rivers and land and destroy biodiversity; the removal of export taxes; soft loans and others); expands the agricultural border for exports (through deforestation, burning of the Amazon, land</p>



	<p>grabbing and commodification of public land) and is based on other aspects that violate the RTFG. The model does not support smallholders in the Altiplano and Valles regions, who produce basic, healthy and nutrient-rich staple food. Imports of fast food, sweeteners and processed food, among others, and, above all, smuggling of foreign products from surrounding countries, supply the domestic market.</p> <p>As a result, the State has neglected the implementation of the RTFG, and therefore the realization of the right to food.</p> <p>The RTFG currently violated by the aforementioned extractivist model are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guideline 2. The model does not promote sustainable economic development, but rather the opposite. It devastates natural resources and productive resources.</li> <li>- Guideline 4. The model does not prevent anti-competitive practices... on the opposite, it allows imports and smuggling of food that Bolivia can produce, and which is even the original source (e.g. potatoes and corn).</li> <li>- Guideline 8. The State's obligation to respect and protect people's rights in terms of access to natural resources, protection of water and land tenure, conservation of genetic resources, and protection of sustainability.</li> <li>- Guideline 10. Promote greater food diversity. Take into account cultural dietary food habits.</li> <li>- Guideline 12. Allocate financial resources against hunger and poverty.</li> <li>- Guideline 13. Support vulnerable groups (need to identify groups and households particularly vulnerable to food insecurity along with the reasons for their food insecurity, and to identify immediate and progressive measures to provide access to adequate food).</li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>There is no model for the national, regional and municipal governments in Bolivia to implement the RTFG. They could provide technical support, build capacities, develop policies and advocate for food and agriculture in a coordinated way, with the support of champions, legal experts, community organisations, small-scale food producers, as indicated in the RTFG. But there is no strategy or national public policy to make progress in complying with the RTFG.</p> <p>In several regions of Bolivia, small farmers are pushed into poverty because the prices of their food products are lower than their production costs, and markets are flooded by foreign products that enter through imports and smuggling.</p> <p>These peasants are a vulnerable group. They do not generate income and do not have a job. Therefore, they cannot access other staple food (e.g.</p>

	<p>vegetables, fruits, grains) and are forced to migrate, or to overexploit their plots with agrochemicals that damage and erode the land, without training or technical assistance, credits or adequate seeds. On the other side, poor people in the peripheral urban areas cannot access healthy and nutritious food.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>With the COVID-19 pandemic, the intensification of climate change and the expansion of poverty, there is a need for staple food, but also for nutritious food. The problem is no longer limited to malnutrition, but also concerns obesity and overweight due to inadequate fried and sweetener-based diets and the loss of traditional, diverse and nutritionally rich eating habits.</p> <p>The Government of Bolivia needs to adopt real and structural approaches (solutions) based on the RTFG and socio-environmental justice. The RTFG should be a fundamental and mandatory tool for public policy making. Furthermore, the RTFG provide a useful instrument to monitor the realization of the right to food.</p> <p>As the guidelines are <i>voluntary</i>, national, regional and municipal governments in Bolivia are reluctant to include them in their formulation, implementation, monitoring and follow-up processes of projects/programmes.</p> <p>The right to food is being violated in various regions and circumstances in Bolivia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Women miners (“palliris”), who do not receive a salary and cannot access staple food;</li> <li>ii) Indigenous peoples in the Amazon, who do not have access to staple food due to the isolation caused by deforestation and burning of forests; and land grabbing by groups of land grabbers, who then resell the plots to expand soya and transgenic maize crops (food for livestock for export by a few agro-industrialists and foreign capital).</li> <li>iii) Political issues. In 2019, La Paz was besieged to impede the entry of staple food into the city. Similarly, Santa Cruz was besieged in 2022 with the same purpose.</li> </ul> <p>For all of the above reasons, an international mechanism must be structured so that the right to food is not violated under any circumstances. Likewise, the implementation of the RTFG should be mandatory (binding).</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>No. Rather, there is a deliberate lack of knowledge about the RTFG.</p>

<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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>I have compiled an agrifood library (<a href="https://Julioprudencio.com">https://Julioprudencio.com</a>) on agri-food research; evaluations of agri-food projects and the right to food; and various food-related topics (prices, food donations, exports/imports, food purchases, marketing, etc.).</p> <p>On the specific topic of the right to food, I recommend consulting the following texts on the aforementioned website:</p> <p>In the Books section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report on the progress of the human right to food in Bolivia (2008) (“Informe sobre el progreso del Derecho Humano a la Alimentación en Bolivia (2008)”)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2008/11/10/informe-sobre-el-progreso-del-derecho-humano-a-la-alimentacion-en-bolivia/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2008/11/10/informe-sobre-el-progreso-del-derecho-humano-a-la-alimentacion-en-bolivia/</a></li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>In press articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human rights and food (“Derechos humanos y alimentación”)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2005/10/19/derechos-humanos-y-alimentacion-2005/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2005/10/19/derechos-humanos-y-alimentacion-2005/</a></li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>In research reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The bio-oceanic integration railway corridor and its impact on the right to food (“El Corredor Ferroviario Bioceánico de Integración y su impacto en el Derecho Humano a la Alimentación”)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2018/05/01/informe-sobre-el-corredor-ferroviario-bioceanico-de-integracion/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2018/05/01/informe-sobre-el-corredor-ferroviario-bioceanico-de-integracion/</a></li> </ol> </li> <li>- The agrifood system and its impact on food and nutrition (“El sistema agroalimentario y su impacto en la alimentación y nutrición”)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2017/09/08/el-sistema-agroalimentario-y-su-impacto-en-la-alimentacion-y-nutricion-2017/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2017/09/08/el-sistema-agroalimentario-y-su-impacto-en-la-alimentacion-y-nutricion-2017/</a></li> </ol> </li> <li>- Giving up food security and food sovereignty to trade more? (“¿Renunciar a la Seguridad y Soberanía Alimentaria por comercializar más?”)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2015/05/14/renunciar-a-la-seguridad-y-soberania-alimentaria-por-comercializar-mas-2014/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2015/05/14/renunciar-a-la-seguridad-y-soberania-alimentaria-por-comercializar-mas-2014/</a></li> </ol> </li> <li>- A new model of agro-food development based on exports (“Un nuevo modelo de desarrollo agroalimentario basado en las exportaciones”)</li> </ul>
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	<p>7. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2015/04/20/un-nuevo-modelo-de-desarrollo-agroalimentario-basado-en-las-exportaciones-2015/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2015/04/20/un-nuevo-modelo-de-desarrollo-agroalimentario-basado-en-las-exportaciones-2015/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report on the human right to food in Bolivia (2011) (“Informe sobre el Derecho Humano a la Alimentación en Bolivia (2011)”)</li> </ul> <p>8. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2011/11/12/informe-sobre-el-derecho-humano-a-la-alimentacion-en-bolivia-2011/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2011/11/12/informe-sobre-el-derecho-humano-a-la-alimentacion-en-bolivia-2011/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food consumption and nutrition in Bolivia from a human rights perspective (2008) (“El consumo de alimentos y la nutrición en Bolivia desde Derechos Humanos (2008)”)</li> </ul> <p>9. <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2008/11/16/el-consumo-de-alimentos-y-la-nutricion-en-bolivia-desde-derechos-humanos-2008/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2008/11/16/el-consumo-de-alimentos-y-la-nutricion-en-bolivia-desde-derechos-humanos-2008/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report on the implementation of the human right to food (2007) (“Informe sobre la implementación del Derecho Humano a la Alimentación (2007)”) <a href="https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2007/12/18/informe-sobre-la-implementacion-del-derecho-humano-a-la-alimentacion-2007/">https://julioprudencio.com/index.php/2007/12/18/informe-sobre-la-implementacion-del-derecho-humano-a-la-alimentacion-2007/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<a href="https://oas.org/dil/esp/constitucion_bolivia.pdf">https://oas.org/dil/esp/constitucion_bolivia.pdf</a>

## 76. Issouf Traoré, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Organisation de la Société Civile du Mali, Mali – Mali

Good morning.

We, SUN OSC Mali, come through this email to submit/share our contribution/experience on the process of constitutionalization of the right to food, one of our greatest SUCCESS in terms of advocacy. We remain available for any further information.

Sincerely

Dr Traoré, SUN OSC Mali

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [Mali Traoré Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Mali, integration of the right to food in the draft constitution. Successful advocacy by civil society</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  National
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Mali
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <b>Dr Issouf Traoré</b> Organization: <b>Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)-civil society organization, Mali</b> Email address: <b>tisouf12@gmail.com</b>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>In 2017, Mali took part in a regional workshop organized by the FAO, Regional Awareness-Raising and Capacity-Building Workshop for civil society organizations on the right to food and the ECOWAS Zero Hunger Initiative, held in Abidjan from July 13–14, 2017.</p> <p>This workshop enabled Mali to share best practice with other countries, but above all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Appropriation of the tools needed to promote the right to food and advocacy around the Zero Hunger Initiative at the level of the ECOWAS Commission and the countries of the sub-region</li> <li>▪ A common position paper on the promotion of the right to food and Zero Hunger in the ECOWAS region</li> </ul> <p>In addition, Mali has implemented an Alliance for Citizen Engagement (Alliance pour un engagement citoyen–AEC) project from 2017 to 2021, taking into account the right to food</p>

	<p>dimension. This project supported SUN civil society through two local lead organizations called OMAES and AMASSA.</p> <p>Finally, thanks to the implementation of the SUN Movement's Pooled Fund project, activities were carried out under the lead of the CSPEEDA NGO. The right to good food and nutrition has been the subject of advocacy by civil society players.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Organize multi-sectoral capacity-building initiatives for all stakeholders;</li> <li>2) Improve tools and mechanisms for disseminating guidelines to the relevant actors at country level;</li> <li>3) Support countries in improving/implementing a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National, regional and local through coalition building, capacity building and monitoring at all levels.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training; awareness-raising; capacity-building</li> <li>▪ Elaboration/evaluation of draft legislative or policy frameworks</li> </ul> <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</i></p>

	<p><i>smallholders and/ or other vulnerable groups; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; other.</i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>Although the right to food is recognized, directly or indirectly, by all African states, hunger continues to be a source of enormous suffering for Mali's vulnerable populations. Yet ensuring the right to adequate food and the fundamental right to be free from hunger is a matter of International Law, specifically guaranteed by a number of human rights instruments to which states around the world have subscribed. Mali signed and ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966 and 1974 respectively. Civil society in Mali therefore has a major responsibility in disseminating, popularizing and promoting the elements of the right to food, particularly among the most vulnerable groups and those in power.</p> <p>Mali's accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights means that the Right to Food is enshrined in its legal arsenal, notably in its Constitution, but the degree of implementation of international treaties and national laws guaranteeing all or part of this right remains limited. Given that voluntary guidelines have been signed by all FAO member states, they represent a tool enabling citizens and civil society to engage in dialogue with states with reference to recommendations they have made to themselves.</p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><b>Description of the constitutionalization process of the RAF in Mali:</b></p> <p>Prior to the 2000s, a number of organizations had begun this process, but unfortunately it had been interrupted. It was in 2016 that SUN OSC Mali embarked on these dynamic following major opportunities taken advantage of:</p> <p>The Alliance for Civic Engagement (Alliance pour un engagement citoyen–AEC) project funded by ICCO from 2017 to 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Setting up a CSO network (national and local)</li> <li>▪ Production of studies (violation cases, advocacy notes, statements by leading CSOs, etc.)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An exchange session with the RPLM (Network of Parliamentarians for the Fight against Malnutrition in Mali), who subsequently held a retreat in Fana with a view to agreeing on a concrete proposal for the constitutionalization of the RAF in the draft referendum of 2017. This was done, recognizing food and nutrition as a constitutional right in its Art. 17. A popular uprising finally prevented the referendum from being held.</li> </ul> <p>Participation in a regional awareness-raising and capacity-building workshop for civil society organizations on the right to food and the ECOWAS Zero Hunger Initiative, held in Abidjan from July 13–14, 2017 that ensured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Appropriation of the elements and tools necessary for the promotion of the right to food and advocacy around the Zero Hunger Initiative at the level of the ECOWAS Commission and also in the countries of the sub-region</li> <li>▪ CSOs participating in the workshop draw up a joint position paper on the promotion of the right to food and Zero Hunger in the ECOWAS region.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Common Funds Project for the reinforcement of nutrition</b> financed by the SUN Movement:</p> <p>The establishment of a consultation framework between the network of donors and SUN CSOs under Canadian leadership, which supported advocacy initiatives during political dialogue with the country's highest authorities.</p> <p>This support enabled SUN OSC Mali to lead the elaboration and technical validation of Mali's draft commitments at the N4G Summit of the Intersectoral Technical Committee on Nutrition, which brought together all ministerial departments (17 in total), the donor network and UN agencies, including the inclusion of the Right to Food and Nutrition in the Constitution of the Republic of Mali.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The existence of personalities/celebrities committed to nutrition has been a major asset in raising the profile of nutrition, influencing legislation, policies, and so on.</li> <li>▪ The second edition of the National Nutrition Forum held from July 23 to 25, 2019 and whose main theme was "Making nutrition a priority for political and financial commitment in Mali" and in which participated:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ His Excellency Daniel Kablan DUNKAN, Vice-President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire,</li> <li>▪ His Excellency Jakaya KIKWETE, Former President of Tanzania</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mrs Gerda VERBUG, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations and Coordinator of the</li> <li>▪ Movement Scaling Up Nutrition,</li> <li>▪ Ms Purnima KASHYAP, REACH Initiative Coordinator</li> <li>▪ And other personalities from Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania and Chad.</li> </ul> <p>This support enabled SUN OSC Mali to take the lead in drawing up and technically validating Mali's draft commitments at the N4G Summit of the Intersectoral Technical Committee on Nutrition, which brought together all the ministerial departments (17 in all), the donor network and UN agencies. At the last N4G summit in December 2021, Mali made financial, programmatic and political commitments, including the <b>inclusion of food and nutrition in the Constitution of the Republic of Mali</b>.</p> <p><i>Among the policy recommendations, the integration of the right to food was retained and validated.</i></p> <p>The Righth2Grow project of the Action Contre la Faim and World Vision Consortium (2021–2025) has strengthened this momentum by funding actions in: Networks of journalists (Nutrition and WASH) and SUN OSC Mali champions and ongoing contacts/visits with political and administrative leaders, members of the National Transition Council and journalists.</p> <p>This result is the fruit of a long process that has contributed to the achievement of SUN OSC Mali's advocacy objectives through several initiatives, notably the improvement of national legislation and the new draft constitution, which now takes into account food and water (article 10) and will be put to a popular vote on June 18, 2023.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Political changes (ministerial departments, national assemblies)</li> <li>2) Weak support in terms of mobilizing financial resources for RAF activities</li> </ol>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The results of the analysis of the context of the implementation of commitments to the realization of the Right to Adequate Food (RAF) in Mali, led to the observation that, our country has recognized and ratified several binding and non-binding international treaties and</p>

	<p>conventions that recognize the Right to Food implicitly and explicitly as an integral part of "Human Rights".</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Share the results of this contribution initiative with other countries;</li> <li>2) Build the capacity of country SUN CSO networks on the guidelines to ensure training, monitoring and evaluation at country level;</li> <li>3) Organize international meetings to share experiences between countries around the world</li> </ol>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Operationalization of the RAF once the new constitution has been passed (training of judicial administration staff and court officers)</li> <li>2) Capacity building on the various RAF manuals for SUN CSO members</li> </ol>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0zpZLrMV3cPkoFXAPhajaiwzCm9kBBEzRYyCyzFBLd48j1rTy9sq6vHtyrvP8c2pEl&amp;id=100064809034219&amp;mibextid=Nif5oz">https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0zpZLrMV3cPkoFXAPhajaiwzCm9kBBEzRYyCyzFBLd48j1rTy9sq6vHtyrvP8c2pEl&amp;id=100064809034219&amp;mibextid=Nif5oz</a></p> <p><a href="https://koulouba.ml/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Avant-Projet-Constitution octobre 2022.pdf">https://koulouba.ml/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Avant-Projet-Constitution octobre 2022.pdf</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**77. Emmanuel ALIAMS NGWENA, Fondation ALIMASI pour la Charité, FACHA asbl, Democratic Republic of the Congo - Congo**

Good morning,

We are sending you our contributions regarding the Right to Food Guidelines.

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [Congo\\_ALIAMSI NGWENA\\_Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	GLOBAL FORUM ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD IN PRODUCING AREAS
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  UVIRA TERRITORY (all the territories of three communities are covered: BAVIRA, BAFULIRU and PLAIN OF THE RUZIZI)
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	UVIRA, SOUTH KIVU in the Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>Contact person</b>	Name and family name: KASOSI ALIMASI JOSEPH Telephone: +243 990304142 Function: Legal Representative (in DRC) Name and family name: ALIMASI NGWENA YOTAMU Telephone: +243 974109507 Function: Coordinator Name and family name: Emmanuel ALIMASI NGWENA Telephone: +1(401)7719503 Function: Founder and Respondent International USA
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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>

	<p><i>The Right to Food Guidelines</i> have been disseminated through various training sessions and meetings organized by civil society organizations.</p> <p>YES, we have taken steps to disseminate the Right to Food Guidelines to our colleagues, avenue leaders and grassroots communities.</p> <p>So that partners working in food security and nutrition considered creating a structure, a framework for consultation on right to food guidelines in the intervention areas in order to allow regulation and distribution of competences and responses between non-governmental organizations and the State.</p> <p>So that FAO provided support and enhanced capacity building on the Right to Food Guidelines for civil society organizations on skills and adequate response measures in areas in need.</p> <p>So that FAO strengthened the capacities of its key national partners to improve the implementation of the right to food and good governance practices within their mandates.</p> <p>So that FAO provided support for regional food security initiatives, organizations and programmes to mainstream the right to food into their policies, programmes and legal frameworks in order to promote coherence and convergence in support of the right to food at the national and global levels.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<p>We have our entity ALIMASI FOUNDATION FOR CHARITY (FONDATION ALIMASI POUR LA CHARITE-FACHA), i.e. a humanitarian, social and development body that uses the Right to Food Directive according to the area of intervention of food security and nutrition at the local, provincial and national levels of the Democratic Republic of Congo.</p> <p>In order to strengthen and improve the living conditions of farmers, herders and fishermen, it is necessary to provide incentives to increase agri-food products and agricultural investments by establishing beneficiary groups in rural areas in order to revitalise the spirit of solidarity and cohesion in the community.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>

	Active participation, training, awareness and support to improve the living conditions of farmers, pastoralists, sinners and persons of various vulnerabilities observed.
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Organizing training on the implementation of the right to food in the agricultural sector and structuring farmers into CBO (<b>community-based organization</b>).</p> <p>Formation and structure of professional agricultural organisations (<b>PAOs</b>) to enable farmers to take appropriate measures on the right to food for their collective interests and vis-à-vis public authorities.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Lack of support for effective implementation of right to food training and awareness in areas in need.</p> <p>The strategic plan on the limited right to food to animate and increase awareness for the appropriation of tools in village settings.</p> <p>Lack of structures in the policy development process focused on the right to food and good governance in the areas we operate.</p> <p>Insufficient support for training, capacity-building and dialogue forums for State representatives (members of the executive, legislative and judicial branches), civil society organizations and national human rights institutions in the areas of intervention.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><b>Lessons learned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information, training, awareness-raising structuring and support for the development of a Country Network for the Right to Adequate Food to articulate the participation of civil society organizations as members of the Committee on World, National, Regional and Local Food Security.</li> <li>- Undertake regional, national and local policies, programmes and legal and institutional frameworks for assessments and research to better understand the state of food security and the right to adequate food.</li> </ul> <p><b>10. Recommendation:</b></p> <p>There is a need for broad and participatory consultative process frameworks on the global, regional, national and local strategic plan on food security and nutrition to be put in place in the intervention areas.</p>

	Analytical studies, discussion forums, lessons learned and briefing notes on the implementation of the right to adequate food should be disseminated. There is an urgent need for the High-level Panel to work together to report on the linkages between the right to food and critical elements or locations such as land, investment in agriculture, food price volatility, climate change and protracted crises in the intervention areas.
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Yes, we have an agri-food work plan in the agricultural producing area that relates and details food rights to vulnerable people (displaced persons, disaster victims, returnees, malnourished children and the host community).</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p>Documents with the following specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statutes and internal regulations</li> <li>- Legal document available</li> <li>- Action plan for activities 2 on capacity building for food security at the grassroots level.</li> <li>- Internal Emergency Plan page 8 on Article 2.11. Food security and nutrition</li> <li>- Internal humanitarian accountability framework</li> <li>- Internal strategic plan</li> <li>- Plan on anti-fraud and corruption during interventions.</li> <li>- Response Operations Risk Management Plan</li> <li>- Code of Ethics and Internal Ethics</li> <li>- 2011 Sphere Handbook</li> </ul>
	<p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:fondationalimasicharity@gmail.com">fondationalimasicharity@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Site web: <a href="http://www.fondationalimasicharities.org">www.fondationalimasicharities.org</a></p> <p>B.P: 914 BUJUMBURA I / BURUNDI</p> <p>- Facebook: FACHAcharity-asbl</p>

## **78. Elena Carrillo-Alvarez, European Federation of Associations of Dietitians, EFAD, Especialization group Public Health, Spain - Europe**

20th June 2023

Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Response of the European Specialist Dietetic Network (ESDN) for Public Health of the European Federation of the Associations of Dietitians (EFAD).

EFAD represents 35000 dietitians and 9000 students in 28 European Countries since 1978. Today, we celebrate the landmark of the 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines and welcome the opportunity to participate in this consultation.

In what follows we provide reflections on topics 2 -*Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines*, and 3 -*Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food*, hoping they will help inform on efforts made to realize the right to adequate food at local, national, regional or global level, and provide an important stock taking opportunity for countries and their people.

- Gaps, constraints, and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines across Europe
  - As it becomes evident in the 2019 report “Fifteen years implementing the Right to Food Guidelines Reviewing progress to achieve the 2030 Agenda”, Europe is committed to the end of hunger and malnutrition. The report describes multiple strategies and cooperation initiatives undertaken by the Commission and the countries with the aim of improving the Right to Food across the globe. Most of these, however, are actions directed to external countries to the Region, which oversees the situation of food insecurity and non-realization of the right to food across Europe.
  - Nevertheless, the latest SOFI report reveals that nearly 8% of the European population experiences moderate or severe food insecurity. Across countries, primary studies indicate that the prevalence in the general population ranges between 5-20%, with higher rates identified in women, children, older adults, single-parent households, those with low educational attainment, and on low or unstable income and/or employment. Among food aid recipients, the prevalence of food insecurity exceeds 70%.
  - Current responses to food and nutrition insecurity mainly consist of welfare policies and food assistance programs at regional and national levels. However, these strategies often fail to address the underlying drivers of food and nutrition insecurity or ensure adequate diet quality. They also fail to recognize cultural differences in food choice.
  - This difficulty to adequately tackle food insecurity in European countries stems from the political conception of the issue, which is influenced by the notion that food insecurity is not a problem within the region. As of 2011, only Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus explicitly recognized the right to food in their constitutions(1). Others like Finland, Germany, Netherlands, or Switzerland refer to it implicitly as part of a broader set of rights.
  - Consequently, there is a lack of political instruments to guarantee sufficient food and nutrition for all European citizens. Instead, a patchwork of responses is provided,

heavily relying on non-governmental, not-for-profit, and charitable sectors, which highlights a clear market failure (2). Hunger and food insecurity are two different entities, and also the right to adequate food and nutrition is different to the right to not suffer hunger (3).

- Strengthening research and monitoring efforts is crucial, as they can provide a better understanding of the right to food situation in different countries and serve as an objective foundation for further actions and advocacy efforts.
  - Despite limited involvement to-date, Dietitians (especially Public Health ones) are ideally positioned to provide expertise and guidance (4).
- Lessons learned and recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food across Europe
    - Recommendations to improve the realization of the right to adequate food across Europe start by implementing a proper monitoring system, that allows not only to keep track of the phenomenon itself, but also structural conditions that can influence it (like poverty or healthy diets affordability) and related consequences (for example nutrient deficiencies or diet-related diseases).
    - Dietitians can play an important role to advance the realization of the right to food in at least four ways, which can contribute to make significant progress in addressing food insecurity and advancing the right to adequate food in Europe.
  - Raise Awareness: Efforts should be made to create awareness among European citizens regarding the existence, extent, and challenges people face in realizing their right to adequate food. This can involve educational campaigns, public discussions, and media engagement to highlight the issue and foster understanding and empathy.
  - Advocate for Comprehensive Data: There is a need to advocate for comprehensive and robust data collection on the determinants and prevalence of food insecurity in Europe. This data will provide a clear picture of the problem and serve as a foundation for evidence-based policy-making and targeted interventions. Researcher dietitians of public health nutrition can also contribute to data analysis with the currently available datasets (like FAO's SOFI).
  - Foster Partnerships: Collaboration with diverse stakeholders, including social assistance providers, local authorities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), is crucial. Taking a comprehensive, intersectoral, and integrated approach will ensure a coordinated effort to address food insecurity. By working together, these stakeholders can share resources, expertise, and best practices to develop effective solutions.
  - Engage in Policy Development: Dietitians should actively participate in the development of political instruments and interventions that promote equitable access to high-quality, safe food. Their expertise and insights can contribute to the formulation of policies that prioritize the right to food of an appropriate nutritional quality and ensure its realization for all European citizen

As last remark, we present the argument that in the slightly shifting the title of the RtFG to “Right to culturally appropriate, sustainable and healthy food choices for everyone” would contribute to spread the notion that it is not only food that needs to be guaranteed, but food that protects health, culture and environment.

The European Specialist Dietetic Network (ESDN) for Public Health of the European Federation of the Associations of Dietitians (EFAD) reasserts the relevance of the Right to Food Guidelines and wants to



express its willingness and availability to be further involved in this activity. EFAD has a wide reach to the dietetic organizations of WHO Europe Region and could be a more active actor with FAO on this matter.

#### References

1. Constitutional and Legal Protection of the Right to Food around the World. (2011). FAO. Available at: <http://www.oda-alc.org/documentos/1340937409.pdf>
2. Greiss J, Schoneville H, Adomavičienė A, Baltutė R, Bernat A, Cantillon B, et al. Food aid in Europe in times of the COVID-19 crisis An international survey project. Working paper 22/05. [Internet]. Antwerp; 2022 Sep [cited 2022 Oct 6]. Available from: <https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/research-groups/csb/>
3. UN. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Geneva: UN; 1966.
4. Holben DH, Marshall MB. Position of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Food Insecurity in the United States. J Acad Nutr Diet. 2017;117(12):1991–2002.

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [ESDN PH response FAO's 20th anniversary of the RtFG AA \(1\)\\_0.pdf](#)

### **79. Kayleigh Garthwaite, University of Birmingham; Independent Food Aid Network (IFAN), United Kingdom – USA, Canada, UK, Europe**

Dear FSN colleagues,

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the *20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines - Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food*.

Please find below a submission on behalf of the Global Solidarity Alliance for Food, Health and Social Justice.

With all best wishes,

Dr Kayleigh Garthwaite, University of Birmingham, UK

See the attachments:

- [20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines GSA 19 June 2023.docx](#)

#### **Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	Rights, not Charity: A Human Rights Perspective on Corporate-backed Charitable Food Aid
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<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</p> <p>Several countries</p>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	<p>USA Canada UK Europe</p> <p>The <a href="#">Global Solidarity Alliance for Food, Health and Social Justice</a> emerged in 2018 out of relationships built at Trans-Atlantic conferences and meetings, resulting in a growing shared analysis of and reaction to the increased use of private philanthropy and transnational corporate food banking as a response to “rich world” hunger and poverty. We argue that food charity is not a right; it cannot be claimed. It is not part of, and undermines, the human right to adequate food.</p>
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Dr Kayleigh Garthwaite Organization: <a href="#">Global Solidarity Alliance for Food, Health and Social Justice (GSA)</a> Email address: <a href="mailto:k.garthwaite@bham.ac.uk">k.garthwaite@bham.ac.uk</a></p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p><u>GSA colleagues familiarity with the Right to Food Guidelines</u></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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: N/A-:</i></p> <p>Not as yet but the GSA is considering such action.</p>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>N/A</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><b><u>#In March 2023, the GSA co-ordinated a letter to The Observer which was supported by 180 activists, academics, and charities globally who were calling for governments to focus on systemic changes to address poverty.</u></b> We argued that guaranteeing food for all can only be done through deliberate policy making around social protection and wages, not charity. An <a href="#">accompanying piece</a> was published in <i>The Guardian</i>.</p> <p><b><u>#GSA support and reinforce IFAN’s call for governments and national and local partnerships to prioritise a ‘cash first’ approach to food insecurity</u></b> and to work together to address the root causes of food insecurity and poverty. IFAN work closely with the Scottish Government, who published a plan in June 2023 "<a href="#">Cash-First: Towards Ending the Need for Food Banks in Scotland</a>" which sets out their human rights approach to tackling food insecurity, and outlines nine collaborative actions they will take over the next three years to start to reduce the need for emergency food aid.</p> <p><b><u>#In November 2021, Maine became the first US state to recognize the Right to Food in a Constitutional amendment.</u></b> The amendment declares that “all individuals have the right to grow, raise, harvest, produce and consume the food of their own choosing for their own nourishment, sustenance, bodily health and well-being.”</p> <p><b><u>#The National Right to Food Community of Practice</u></b> formed in 2021 to weave together right to food work across the US, providing technical support and capacity building for the development of coordinated food and farm policy and advocacy. Rooted in shared learning, this growing community includes advocates, legal experts, community organizers, food</p>

	<p>and farm organizations, small scale food producers and those with lived experience of hunger.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The first gap is the ongoing neglect by ‘rich world’ governments which first began to ratify the right to food in 1976 but have since failed to entrench the ICESCR RtF language into their constitutions and legal mechanisms, thereby avoiding fulfilling their obligations under international law. It should also be noted that the USA has never ratified the Right to Food. As a consequence, dependence on the corporate capture of food charity to address food poverty - not publicly funded income based solutions - has become the normalised and failed response.</p> <p>A further insidious feature of the corporate-based charitable food aid model is the joining up of two very different issues: food waste and hunger. Food banks have become partners with, even dependent upon, the very corporations that benefit financially from food waste in the first place, as well as insufficient government-protected minimum wage policies.</p> <p>Together they have exacerbated the deeper structural problems of waste and overproduction and created new pathways of financial flows and corporate incentives to uphold the dysfunctional industrial model of food production, further consolidating corporate control of the food system, which undermines and contributes to violations of the right to food and nutrition not only in the Global North but especially in the Global South.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The development of food charity into public-private partnerships with corporate actors - for example the Global Foodbanking Network - making profit and gaining reputation for their “generosity”, paired with a discourse that they avoid food waste by giving it to people living in poverty, is the opposite of what human rights require. The corporate takeover of charitable food banking and attempts to sell this as a “win-win solution” to the public and increasingly the Global South is a perversion of what started as an idea of practical solidarity.</p> <p>All 38 member countries of the OECD now rely on a privatised charitable food aid model often dependent on volunteer labour. The European Federation of Food Banks and the Global Foodbanking Network now collectively operate in 76 countries, including low and middle income states. Their mission is to expand “the presence and influence of food banks all over the world”, further anchoring corporate charitable food aid provision as a means to address hunger through surplus food redistribution. The ubiquity of corporate food charity in high-income countries should provide a stark warning to the Global South that the right to food as set out in UN General Comment 12 has been routinely undermined in the Global North.</p>

	<p>We need real, long-term solutions based on rights and social justice. Only governments can guarantee these rights. Adopting a ‘cash first’ approach to food insecurity is a vital step to ensuring people can access income before charity, but equally vital is the prioritisation of systemic changes to truly tackle poverty and inequality. Guaranteeing the Right to Food and a Living Income through real living wages, together with adequate social security provision, is essential to ending the need for charitable food aid in all societies.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>The GSA plans to further inform itself and its members about the Right to Food Guidelines and, where applicable, to promote their use to critique the corporate capture of charitable food banking and to end the need for food charity.</p> <p>GSA members are keen to enter into an open dialogue with the FAO Right to Food team about the problematic role played by corporate food banking as a ‘solution to widespread food insecurity in the Global North which is permitting the further erosion of the role of the state as ‘the primary duty bearer’ for advancing the human right to adequate food and food security for all.</p>
<b>;Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p><a href="http://www.rightsnotcharity.org">www.rightsnotcharity.org</a> <a href="https://www.righttofoodus.org/">https://www.righttofoodus.org/</a></p>

### 80. [Ian Jarratt OAM, Queensland Consumers Association, Australia](#) - Global and Australia

A completed template is attached. Please acknowledge receipt.

Thanks  
Ian Jarratt OAM,

Queensland Consumers Association, Australia

See the attachments:

- [Australia\\_Jarratt\\_Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>The benefits of and need for transparent retail food prices</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Global
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global and Australia
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Ian Jarratt Organization: Queensland Consumers Association, Australia Email address: ijarratt@australiainmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) consumer organisation
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>FAO email</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Made other consumer and community organizations in Australia and New Zealand aware of them and the request for submissions</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><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>High levels of <b>retail food price transparency</b> greatly facilitate the effective functioning of markets and greatly empower consumers to compare prices and values.</p> <p>Guideline 2 supports the operation of “<b>functioning markets</b>” and the summary of FAO’s report - Fifteen Years Implementing the Right to Food Program - emphasises that “<b>Knowledge and access to information empower rights-holders to enjoy the whole extent of the right to adequately feed themselves in dignity</b>”.</p> <p>Therefore, the advocacy, research, and consumer education we have undertaken on this retail food price transparency for nearly twenty years in Australia and other countries has contributed to the implementation of the Guidelines.</p> <p>Our primary focus has been on <b>unit pricing</b> which is one of several tools than can increase food price transparency. <b>Unit pricing is a simple but very powerful tool for consumers - the provision of price in terms of a standardised unit of measure (for example price per kg or per litre)</b>. Other tools include requiring that retail selling prices: be displayed, are accurate and not misleading, and show the total final price that will be paid.</p> <p>Unit prices vary greatly between different types of foods, package sizes, brands, packaged and unpackaged foods, substitute/alternate</p>

	<p>foods, etc. Therefore, by comparing unit prices consumers can achieve large savings or substantial increases in the amount of food obtained for the same expenditure. This can make food much more affordable for many consumers and thus increase their ability to achieve the Right to Adequate Food.</p> <p>Much of our unit pricing work has been in relation to <b>food sold in pre-packages</b> for which the unit price is provided in addition to the total price. This is because in many countries: most food is now bought pre-packaged, package sizes vary greatly, retailers do not voluntarily provide unit prices for these products and are not required to provide them, and the quality of voluntary and mandatory provision is often very unsatisfactory for consumers. Whereas, in most countries foods sold loose from bulk (i.e. not pre-packaged) are priced in terms of a unit of measure (i.e are unit priced) and the units that can be used are often regulated.</p> <p>The many influences of our work on unit pricing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Australia, very large instore grocery retailers and some online grocery retailers being required since 2009 to provide the unit price of pre-packaged products if a selling price is displayed. This unit pricing is used by most consumers.</li> <li>• New Zealand’s recent decision to make provision of grocery unit pricing mandatory and some improvements to the UK’s unit pricing system.</li> <li>• The publication of ISO 21041:2018 - Guidance on Unit Pricing which provides guidance on best practices for retailers or governments wishing to introduce voluntary or mandatory unit pricing systems and to help improve existing voluntary or mandatory unit pricing systems to ensure that consumers are provided with information that is easy to notice, read, understand and use.</li> <li>• The publication in 2015 of the USA’s National Institute and Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 1181 Unit Pricing Guide “A Best Practice Approach to Unit Pricing”.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The main gaps in many countries, including in Australia, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-provision of unit prices for pre-packaged products due to failure to provide it voluntarily, a lack of (and exemptions from) mandatory provision requirements, and non-compliance with regulations.</li> <li>• Many unit prices provided for pre-packaged products being difficult for consumers to notice, read, understand and use.</li> <li>• Inconsistency in the units of measure used to indicate unit prices between and within foods sold pre-packaged and loose from bulk.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient consumer education about the benefits of unit pricing.</li> </ul> <p>The main constraint is a lack of awareness by decision-makers of the high level of the benefits relative to costs resulting from the provision of comprehensive and effective unit pricing of food.</p> <p>The main global unit pricing challenges are to fill these gaps and overcome the constraints and to ensure that unit pricing systems for food are: provided, comprehensive, effective, easy for consumers to use, and used by many consumers.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>During nearly 20 years of advocating for the provision of comprehensive, effective, unit pricing for food, we have learned that achieving this goal is not easy. It also requires great commitment and the ability to prove to decision-makers that the provision of such unit pricing will deliver major benefits for consumers and economies and will be very cost benefit positive.</p> <p>It also requires a champion (usually a consumer organisation) and the involvement of many stakeholders, including consumer and community organisations, consumer protection and competition regulators, food retailers, academics, and the media.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>We plan to continue to advocate for improvements to the Australian unit pricing system and to assist consumer and community organisations in other countries to advocate for the establishment of a comprehensive and effective unit pricing system for food products, or for the improvement of existing systems. We also plan to give greater emphasis in our advocacy human rights and anti-discrimination issues, for example by advocating for unit pricing systems that meet the needs of aged consumers and consumers with disability, and by emphasising the major benefits it can provide for vulnerable and disadvantaged consumers.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 81. CARMEN MARIA CARRERO GONZALEZ, Colombia – Colombia and Venezuela

Greetings,

I am sending the form for the Call for submissions: 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines: call for contributions on realizing the human right to adequate food.

Very grateful, I await your response.

Dr. Carmen Maria Carrero G.

Specialist in Child Clinical Nutrition. PhD Health Sciences.

Research Professor. Polciencias Associate Category.

Diploma in Counseling in Breastfeeding UNICEF.

Member of the Colombian Clinical Nutrition Society.

Diploma in Research Methodology; Diploma in Kidney Patient Nutrition CELAN; Diploma in AIEPT Community Univ Antioquia.

Active member of the Breastfeeding Network in Atlantico Colombia.

Advisor and jury of the thesis of the Master's Degree in Food and Nutritional Safety Universidad del Atlántico.

Par Evaluator Health Uninorte Magazine Nefrología Colombia Magazine.

Par Evaluator open accent Nutrition Health magazine.

Par Evaluator of Duazary magazine. Magdalena University.

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Colombia - Venezuela Form](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Nutritional education and supplementation with iron and other micronutrients to eradicate anaemia in Colombian and migrant children (2023-2025)</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Colombia and Venezuela
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Colombia and Venezuela
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Carmen María Carrero González. Research Professor in Child Nutrition. Organization: Simón Bolívar University Email address: <a href="mailto:carmen.carrero@unisimon.edu.co">carmen.carrero@unisimon.edu.co</a>

<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>Internet. Other UN organizations. E-mail.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>I have been working for some years in research and academia. My work focuses on the issue of micronutrients in childhood, as I am concerned about micronutrient deficiencies (iron, folic acid, zinc, vitamin B) in children's diets. At a critical stage of growth, micronutrient deficiencies lead to poor academic performance and anaemia in school children in Latin America. This is called HIDDEN HUNGER. And this is This is the reason why I am a national and international speaker on this important topic.</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>I recommend greater support from powerful countries for children with micronutrient deficiencies. I would also advise implementing nutritional programmes to supplement important micronutrients, as children are our future. We must work for vulnerable unprotected children with nutrient and micronutrient deficiencies.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>International. Organization of Ibero-American States (known in Spanish as OEI).</p>

	<p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>To request financial support (unsuccessful).</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>International financial institutions in favour of smallholders and/ or other vulnerable groups.</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>Showcase projects of nutritional programmes for children and pregnant women for a better future.</p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Experiences with health foundations, the Civil Air Patrol, UNICEF Colombia and Colombian universities. Activities on childhood nutrition education and care for caregiving mothers, health professionals and students. Advisor for nutritional projects in Colombia.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Lack of funds to support projects to ERADICATE ANEMIA AND MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES IN VULNERABLE COLOMBIAN AND MIGRANT (VENEZOLAN) CHILDREN.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Support from different international organizations for nutrition education programmes, supplementation of key micronutrients for the growth of children and their IQ in a period of rapid growth, and prevention of anaemia to support the academic performance and healthy development of children with micronutrient deficiencies.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Raise awareness of the importance of this scourge in countries such as Colombia and Venezuela (e.g. through conferences on this issue),</p>

	request support and show real evidence and statistics on nutritional care for children from vulnerable populations.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>Please find below <b>my articles</b> on this topic:</p> <p>Effect of Vitamin A and Zinc Supplementation on the Hematological Values of School children  <a href="https://jptcp.com/index.php/jptcp/article/view/1828/1933">https://jptcp.com/index.php/jptcp/article/view/1828/1933</a></p> <p>Childhood anaemia: cognitive development and academic performance (only available in Spanish)  <a href="https://www.proquest.com/docview/2171612848/920860E71F5341F7PQ/2">https://www.proquest.com/docview/2171612848/920860E71F5341F7PQ/2</a></p> <p>Effect of Vitamin A, Zinc and Multivitamin Supplementation on the Nutritional Status and Retinol Serum Values in School-Age Children  <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Leandro-Sierra/publication/325669282_Effect_of_Vitamin_A_Zinc_and_Multivitamin_Supplementation_on_the_Nutritional_Status_and_Retinol_Serum_Values_in_School-Age_Children/links/5f452268458515b72950c18a/Effect-of-Vitamin-A-Zinc-and-Multivitamin-Supplementation-on-the-Nutritional-Status-and-Retinol-Serum-Values-in-School-Age-Children.pdf">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Leandro-Sierra/publication/325669282_Effect_of_Vitamin_A_Zinc_and_Multivitamin_Supplementation_on_the_Nutritional_Status_and_Retinol_Serum_Values_in_School-Age_Children/links/5f452268458515b72950c18a/Effect-of-Vitamin-A-Zinc-and-Multivitamin-Supplementation-on-the-Nutritional-Status-and-Retinol-Serum-Values-in-School-Age-Children.pdf</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<a href="https://nocheiberoamericanainvestigadores.oei.int/cnt/actividades/Programas-de-atencion-nutricional-a-grupos-vulnerables-en-Colombia-">https://nocheiberoamericanainvestigadores.oei.int/cnt/actividades/Programas-de-atencion-nutricional-a-grupos-vulnerables-en-Colombia-</a>

## 82. [Vijaya Khader, Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, India](#) - India

As the global Agri- food systems face challenges to feed an ever-growing global population, resilient cereals like millets provide an affordable and nutritious option. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring 2023 as the international year of millets. The resolution considers the urgent need to raise awareness of millet’s climate- resilient and nutritional benefits. Millets can play an important role in the livelihood of the masses and contribute to the collective efforts of empowering small land holding farmers, achieving sustainable development, eliminating hunger, adapting to climate change, promoting bio- diversity and transforming agri-food systems.

To ensure the good quality of raw material, big data comes into play. Helps in increasing the yield of the crop, optimal management strategies for getting the best crop and livestock production under a variety of environmental situations. Throughout the food supply chain from farm to fork, almost a third of the food for human consumption is lost or wasted. With the arrival of social media, the availability of

consumer preferences likes and dislikes increased. Apps like Snapchat and Instagram acts as status projecting flatforms for people.

The waste streams from the food sector may be turned into value added functional ingredients, a significant benefit of employing biopolymers to manufacture packaging materials that decreases waste, promote sustainability and improve economic viability. Many of these biproducts are high in polysaccharides, proteins, lipids and other functional components such as antimicrobials, antioxidants and pigments serve as a good source of value-added ingredients.

The Argo economics development philosophy must evolve to allow for the coexistence of conventional and alternative agriculture, with the goal of equalising the opportunity. Mini scale processing and utilisation of food products through a short supply chain actually help the small producers balance their resilience over the competition from bulk producer. Balancing the demand and supply is the challenge.

### 83. [Agnes Moira Preethi Dsouza, India](#) - India

Please find my submission for the Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food

Thank you for the opportunity.

Best regards

Dr. Moira, Mangalore, South India

See the attachments:

- [Submission file](#)

#### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Mangalore. A coastal region in Karnataka state of Southern India, Asia.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	South India
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Dr. Agnes Moira Preethi Dsouza Organization: Father Muller Medical College Email address: moiradr06@gmail.com

<p><b>Affiliation</b></p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Government  <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization  <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector  <input type="checkbox"/> Academia  <input type="checkbox"/> Donor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)         </p>
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>Internet</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes         </p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Since I work in a medical college, I have had ample opportunities to discuss these guidelines with the staff and the students during the course of medical education.</p> <p>Also I work in Primary care outreach clinics, where I get opportunities to educate the patients especially with NCD's like diabetes and hypertension, regarding their diet for better management of their condition.</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>Nutrition is the foundation of our healthy living. In my experience I have noticed that only those who have keen interest regarding nutrition, update themselves with the newer guidelines regarding food and right to food. But for others there is no way that they get any bit of information!!</p> <p>Hence efforts need to be made to make these guidelines available to all stakeholders. There can be broadcast messages, training programs etc.</p> <p>For example, in a teaching institute or school if the staff are made aware of these guidelines, there are high chances that they may disseminate this information to their students, which may reach their families.</p>

<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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 have used these to educate the medical students and to update myself when I advise a patient regarding their dietary requirement.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Regional</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>For education, training and deriving better treatment/advise for the patients.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>At our outreach clinic in a rural village one day, I offered a list of all the veggies to a diabetic patient with high blood sugars that he could eat and would benefit from as part of his diet. The patient only revealed that these vegetables are quite expensive. And on most days, the only vegetable he can purchase is potato, which is certainly not the best choice for him.</p> <p>Covid19 pandemic taught me a lot and opened my eyes to the reality of the poor in a developing nation. While they struggled to have access their healthcare needs, they also struggled to have a balanced diet on a day-to-day basis due to financial constraints and also due to unavailability of the appropriate food items. Thereby worsening their health condition. Not to forget the high risk of covid 19 for these patients who suffer from NCD's.</p> <p>At some places food was going waste and farmers were facing huge losses because there were no buyers and at the other end people were struggling to have access to nutritious food.</p> <p>This scenario dint improves even after reduction in number of covid cases!!</p> <p>Poor are being pushed to be the poorest, without being able to afford the soaring prices of the food products!!! Along with the unavailability of food items.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>It is not easy to implement these guidelines and benefit the common man, if all the stakeholders don't think alike. There needs to be coordination between several sectors such as agriculture, transport, marketing and</p>



	healthcare governed by the lawmakers and the governing bodies, so that the end user as well as the farmer is benefited.
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>I understood that guidelines cannot be always applied as it is to the end user and it needs to be tweaked based on their situation and need.</p> <p>There are several problems and constraints at the ground level which usually go unnoticed to the policy or the law makers.</p> <p>Since we can make sense of these guidelines, we should put appropriate efforts to make it reach and benefit the common man or the end user.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p><i>I do not have any suggestions per se!! however I strongly feel involving stakeholders from ground level and having a bottom-up approach while framing guidelines would make a huge difference</i></p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>I do not have any links to share.</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

#### 84. [Veronica Risso Patron, UNICEF, Argentina](#) - Argentina

Dear FSN colleagues,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit the experience about the steps that UNICEF Argentina is contributing to realizing children's right to adequate food and nutrition.

Best regards,

Verónica Risso Patrón, UNICEF ARGENTINA

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Contribución a las políticas públicas para la garantía del derecho a la alimentación en Argentina](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Contribution to public policies to ensure the right to food in Argentina</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  National, provincial and local levels
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Argentina
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Verónica Risso Patron Organization: UNICEF Argentina Email address: <a href="mailto:vrissopatron@unicef.org">vrissopatron@unicef.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Thanks to the follow-up of the updates of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the exchange between UN agencies within the Food Security Task Force coordinated by FAO Argentina, with the active participation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF ) in Argentina.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>I have mentioned the Right to Food Guidelines –as well as existing international covenants and treaties on the right to food– in publications and cooperation documents with partners.</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>UN agencies should strengthen the dissemination of the Right to Food Guidelines among governments, civil society organizations and the private sector through different strategies (campaigns, seminars, among others).</p> <p>The dissemination of the Right to Food Guidelines in the legislative spheres should also be enhanced, so that they can be used as a tool to guide the reinforcement of the legal framework in the country.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>At the national and sub-national levels.</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>To facilitate the incorporation of the rights-based approach in the development of the 2020-25 country programme, the design of action plans in support of national government and provinces and the advice on the revision of legal or policy frameworks.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>In terms of nutrition, UNICEF Argentina strives for governments –at national and subnational levels–, civil society and the private sector to enhance their capacities and provide tools, information and evidence to improve child nutrition –aged 0-6 years, and therefore requiring great care, solid education and high food supply– at the household level, with a focus on rights, gender and equity.</p> <p>UNICEF Argentina is working on the development of strategies such as evidence generation, policy dialogue, advocacy, technical assistance, capacity building, integration and intersectoral articulation, with the aim of:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generating local regulations to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINE 10.5.</li> <li>2. Approving and implementing regulations to restrict the promotion and use of ultra-processed products and to promote access to healthy food. In 2022, the Law for the Promotion of Healthy Eating (No. 27.642) was passed. IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES 4.4, 9.7, 10.2, 10.6, 11.11, 14.</li> <li>3. Strengthening the capacity of mothers, fathers, teachers, caregivers and health teams to promote healthy eating practices and ensure a supply of healthy food in care and education services. IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES 10.3, 10.6, 10.7, 11.1</li> <li>4. Reinforcing mechanisms for early detection and monitoring of malnutrition in all its forms. IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINE 10.7</li> </ol>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>In Argentina, the double burden of malnutrition persists, with high prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age (13.6 percent) and low height (7.9 percent), according to the 2019 National Nutrition and Health Survey (known in Spanish as ENNyS). Differences in height by household income are significant. The causes of overweight and low height among children under 5 years of age are related to unhealthy environments, aggressive exposure to unhealthy food marketing, and poor food education. Law for the Promotion of Healthy Eating (No. 27.642) was recently passed. Implementing this law properly will be quite challenging.</p> <p>Moderate and severe food insecurity has increased from 19.8 percent in 2016-2018 to 37 percent in 2019-21 (FAO, 2022).</p> <p>While 96.9 percent of children are breastfed at birth, only 43.7 percent are exclusively breastfed until they are 6 months old (ENNyS, 2019). A pending challenge is monitoring the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, as well as passing complementary local laws.</p> <p>The dissemination of the Right to Food Guidelines by governments and human rights organizations in the country is still limited.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The recommendations are aimed at generating specific budgets to carry out socialization processes for the use of the Right to Food Guidelines by national and sub-national governments.</p>

<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>  Formulate policies that include the analysis of violations of the right to food based on the Right to Food Guidelines, with the aim of deriving actions that restore the right to food.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/situacion-alimentaria-de-ninos-ninias-y-adolescentes">https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/situacion-alimentaria-de-ninos-ninias-y-adolescentes</a>  <a href="https://www.unicef.org/argentina/media/18251/file/Protecci%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20lactancia%20humana.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/argentina/media/18251/file/Protecci%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20lactancia%20humana.pdf</a>  <a href="https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/caja-de-herramientas-para-el-fortalecimiento-de-entornos-saludables-nivel-municipal">https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/caja-de-herramientas-para-el-fortalecimiento-de-entornos-saludables-nivel-municipal</a>  <a href="https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/experiencias-exitosas-para-la-promocion-de-entornos-saludables-para-ninos-ninias">https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/experiencias-exitosas-para-la-promocion-de-entornos-saludables-para-ninos-ninias</a>  <a href="https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/exposicion-ninos-ninas-adolescentes-marketing-digital-alimentos-bebidas">https://www.unicef.org/argentina/informes/exposicion-ninos-ninas-adolescentes-marketing-digital-alimentos-bebidas</a>  <a href="https://www.unicef.org/argentina/media/4996/file/Obesidad,%20una%20cuesti%C3%B3n%20de%20derechos.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/argentina/media/4996/file/Obesidad,%20una%20cuesti%C3%B3n%20de%20derechos.pdf</a>

### 85. Tilly Robinson-Miles, Food Train, United Kingdom – Scotland/UK

Hello

Please find attached a submission to the call for inputs on the realisation of the human right to adequate food. Please could you confirm receipt of this,

Best Wishes,

Tilly Robinson-Miles, Policy and Parliamentary Engagement Manager

See the attachments:

- [FOOD TRAIN Tilly Robinson Miles RTF guidelines response](#)

## Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Realising Older People's Right To Food in Scotland</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Scotland
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Scotland, UK
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Tilly Robinson-Miles Organization: Food Train Email address: <a href="mailto:tilly@thefoodtrain.co.uk">tilly@thefoodtrain.co.uk</a> <a href="mailto:tillyrobinsonmiles@gmail.com">tillyrobinsonmiles@gmail.com</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>As part of formal education in BA (Hons) Geography and MA Food Security and Food Justice</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>The principles of the Right to Food guidelines have formed a central part of our individual organisations work and collective work (as part of a collection of civil society organisations in Scotland working around food) to influence and strengthen food policy (and interconnected policy) and as part of this work enshrine the Right to Food within Scot's Law.</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>The guidelines are important in evidencing the breadth to a Right to Food but to ensure wider engagement and understanding that information must be digestible for different audiences and for different geographical contexts. Campaigning has involved presenting and engaging with this information in a range of forms to ensure individuals understand how this relates to them individually and/ or in their professional role/ responsibility (see below).</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Sub-national, national, regional, global</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 guidelines have influenced a range of work (list not inclusive) but largely underpin the work of Food Train's Eat Well Age Well (EAW) Project- a unique project, situated within a charity that supports older people. The EAW project works to tackle malnutrition and food insecurity amongst older people living at home in Scotland.</p> <p>The guidelines have shaped EAW's 4 Calls to Action- including the importance of capacity building. 'Training on malnutrition, unintentional weight loss and health communication about household food insecurity should be embedded into basic training for all health and social care professionals' As well as policy work expanding government's understanding of food security, 'food poverty and food insecurity are not the same for vulnerable older people. Policy, practice and research needs to take account of this'.</p> <p>The guidelines have influenced higher-level strategic engagement with government, for instance giving evidence as part of the scrutiny process of the Good Food Nation Act with a call to be rights based and include Right to Food in the legislation. Multiple communication methods have been</p>

	<p>used to engage across the Scottish population, this includes use of podcasting, videos, academic articles, media and blog writing.</p> <p>Eat Well Age Well led a seed funding piece of work supporting organisations to test ideas around supporting older people to eat well across communities in Scotland- the principles of a right to food also underpinned this.</p> <p>Globally, the guidelines have also influenced evidence submitted to the United Nations on food security and malnutrition prevalence in Scotland.</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Scottish Government set up ‘the Social Renewal Advisory Board’ which included a specific food access circle, this was a positive development in challenging the narrative a right to food is solely about finance.</p> <p>The Eat Well Age Well Project is an example of good practice in testing and researching and realizing an older person’s right to food, with particular understanding of why this may look different for different social groups and also how this interconnects to other areas, for instance tackling malnutrition and dehydration and the need for works across scales- from individual to national level.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>Despite campaigning and awareness raising efforts, the right to food is not yet enshrined in Scottish domestic law. There was a collective ask from multiple civil society organisations to include the Right to Food in the new food policy – the Good Food Nation Act, however this was not included due to a proposed wider human rights bill, of which it is hoped the Right to Food will be a part. Despite collective political will, parliamentary timelines and the wider legislative landscape can affect the implementation of the Right to Food guidelines.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Work thus far has demonstrated the importance of continued pressure and ongoing conversation and awareness raising, including beyond more obvious areas that the Right to Food may intersect. For instance, work on a proposed new social care system in Scotland and how and why a rights-based approach, particularly in relation to food should be central to that, which is particularly important for Scotland’s ageing population. This broad approach has ensured that the Right to Food and a rights based approach remains front and centre to policy making but has also</p>



	demonstrated to policy makers the breadth and importance of realizing the right to adequate food.
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Scottish Government have launched 'A Human Rights Bill for Scotland: A consultation' on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2023. This Proposed bill recognises the integral role of food as part of the right to an adequate standard of living and will be open for public consultation until October. We will use the Right To Food guidelines as evidence to inform our response to Scottish Government.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of Scotland's Good Food Nation Act, different parts of the act must "have regard" to "the fact that adequate food is a human right (as part of the right to an adequate standard of living set out in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and essential to the realisation of other human rights", including as part of Good Food Plans, that different public bodies will have to produce. It will be important to share the Right to Food guidelines with appropriate stakeholders, particularly policy makers who will be key to the implementation of this act.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="#">Eat Well Age Well</a></p> <p><a href="#">4 CallAction EWAW Sept 2022.pdf (eatwellagewell.org.uk)</a></p> <p><a href="https://hrcscotland.org/2023/04/24/un-committee-publishes-list-of-humans-rights-issues-for-uk-government-to-address-in-response-to-civil-society-reports-and-statements/">https://hrcscotland.org/2023/04/24/un-committee-publishes-list-of-humans-rights-issues-for-uk-government-to-address-in-response-to-civil-society-reports-and-statements/</a></p> <p><a href="#">If not now, when? - Social Renewal Advisory Board report: January 2021 - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Policy Influencing - Eat Well Age Well</a></p> <p>A Human Rights Bill for Scotland: A consultation <a href="#">human-rights-bill-scotland-consultation-june.pdf (www.gov.scot)</a></p> <p>Good Food Nation (Scotland) Act 2022 <a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2022/5/contents/enacted">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2022/5/contents/enacted</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**86. Ethel Alderete, Institute for Regional Science and Technology, Argentina - Argentina**

Dear FSN moderator

I am sending by attachment contribution to the Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food

Best regards

Ethel Alderete, Director

Institute for Regional Science and Technology (ICTER), Jujuyt, Argentina

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Argentina Alderete Form](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Constraints in the application of the Guidelines</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  National
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Argentina
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Ethel Alderete Organization: Institute of Regional Science and Technologi (ICTER) Email address:
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)

<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>FSN Forum</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Community and academic groups</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><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Education/information at the community level</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>

	The concentration of food production in the hands of large corporations whose sole purpose is economic profit prevents the application of the Guidelines on the Right to Food, even when there is a political decision on the part of governments.
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Even when legislation and control tools related to monopolistic concentration exist in countries, their application is extremely difficult since corporations exert pressure through destabilizing activities at an economic and political level. Others resort to the judicial system that provides protection and carries out dilatory actions that result in non-compliance with sanctions.</p> <p>It is necessary to develop effective control tools by governments over corporations.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 87. [Adebayo Depo, IADR, Togo - Togo](#)

Hello everyone!

Attached is the completed template.

Adebayo A. DEPO, Master QSHE, Agronomist, Food Technologist

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [Togo DEPO Form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Developing the soybean sector in Togo</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Country
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	TOGO
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: DEPO Adebayo Organization: IADR Email address: depoadebayo@gmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>I found out about it via your platform, to which I had been a subscriber since 2011. This was thanks to a university professor who told us about the Forum.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>The Right to Food Guidelines must be discussed on a daily basis. Awareness-raising sessions should be organized for wide coverage.</p>

	Measures must be taken in this direction to constrain its application. A separate day can be set aside to talk about the right to food.
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Departmental</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><i>Training and awareness-raising in climate resilience in southern Togo.</i></p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>For us, the right to food means food security, and to achieve this, production plays a key role. Today, it's not just a question of production, but also of quality products, in the face of the effects of climate change. So, we need to develop the processing sector to be able to guarantee food in all seasons.</p> <p>From our part, we are focusing on the training courses that we are launching in agricultural production and processing. In addition, we encourage local consumption by serving as a distribution engine for products made in Togo and neighboring countries. Thanks to the platform we've set up, we're able to maintain communication with several young farmers with whom we're working to shape a better future.</p> <p>For a country-level example, you can take the revitalization of the industries that the government has set up. Structuring supply chains not only stimulates production for food security, but also ensures a market for these products. In Togo, the soybean sector has been organized, with clear policies defined and strategies put in place to ensure its effectiveness. Strategic decisions are taken in favor of the Right to Food Guidelines, such as the industrial platforms set up for the local processing of several agri-</p>

	food products. This guarantees a market for the producer and quality food for the population, without forgetting the loss of raw materials.
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>One of the difficulties is linked to the standard of living and financial capacity of the people or producers. This situation creates dependence on, or submission to, foreigners who have the capacity to monopolize the entire market, from production with the provision of inputs to the purchase of post-harvest products. Today's intermediaries are a certain category who have sufficient means to comply with government regulations. For example, at the end of last season, the operating account was unsatisfactory and in deficit for some in a group where I worked as a cooperative member, as opposed to previous years when the production and marketing of soybeans brought joy to producers.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The right to food must take into account endogenous populations, access to financial services and, above all, the rates applied to enable this link to also benefit from the interests of this right.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

### 88. [Getaneh Gobezie, consultant, Ethiopia](#) - Ethiopia

Hello all

Thank you for this initiatives..... I read previous contributions with great interest!

I appreciate especially the suggestions by Martin Nissen, and the reference to the (wrong focus) on "single-targeted development approach".....

Ultimately, the political will of governments to promote "holistic development" is critical, creating an enabling environment for all potential actors to play their roles effectively.... Engaging the private sector could be more emphasized here ... International NGOs like CARE (USA) have been investing heavily on innovative initiatives (@Feed the Future) to engage the private sector, especially to create employment opportunities for poor rural women, which ensures their "control of income" and bargaining power.... Linking entrepreneurial rural women with merchants in urban and semi-urban areas, such initiatives promoted a "Microfranchising..." Projects whereby women access consumable industrial goods (e.g iodized salt, soap, food oil, etc) in "bulk" which they would then distribute and sell in rural villages with small margin of profit. ... This enabled women not only to access demand-driven industrial items, but also can access it on credit bases (guarantees facilitated by the programme). ... It opened a new opportunity for earning income for women, but also enabled rural people to easily access such goods, sometimes also creating new demand for such goods.... Availability of such goods often promote inspirations among rural people, including more willingness to exert more effort of work to acquire income that would be needed to buy them (=Supply creates its own demand...??).... One key challenge reported in some African cases has been reluctance of the private sector to participate, or appreciate the BUSINESS CASE of such engagements.

Related report for Catholic Relief Service (CRS/USAID) is posted at <https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/discussions/contributions/Report...>

I look forward to hear more

Regards,

Getaneh

### **89. The Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition, United Kingdom - Global**

Dear FSN colleagues,

Thank you for the opportunity to share best practices relating to the realization of the human right to adequate food.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, governments created a global School Meals Coalition with the twin aims of reopening schools and of rebuilding more resilient school-based health systems. Today, 82 countries, comprising more than half the world's population, are delivering on this response, and school-based coverage of some key school-based programmes exceeds those from January 2020.

As the first initiative of the School Meals Coalition, the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition aims to support governments with scaling and strengthening their national programs by 2030 by:



- **Providing evidence on the effectiveness of school feeding programmes** for learning, social and physical outcomes of children and youth across the world to make the case for investment in school-based health and nutrition programmes; and
- **Providing policymakers with programmatic guidance** on the optimal policies to be implemented with regard to health, nutrition, and education.

In response to your call for submissions, please find attached a short summary about this effort.

With best wishes,

The Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition

See the attachments:

- [UK Consortium for School Health and Nutrition form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  <i>Global, spanning 82 high-, medium-, and low-income countries who have signed onto the School Meals Coalition</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Global
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Linda Schultz Organization: Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition Email address: SHNConsortium@lshtm.ac.uk
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)

<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>As an initiative of a Coalition that was born out of the UN Food Systems Summit, we received an invitation by email to share our experiences with supporting access to food.</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>The invitation for submissions was further shared with our network of global academics who have an interest in school food.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>NA; we are a Consortium that responds to the research requests of the 82 member states of the School Meals Coalition</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><b>What is the School Meals Coalition?</b></p> <p>The <a href="#">School Meals Coalition</a> was established in 2021 by (now) <b>82 member states</b>, comprising more than half of the world’s population, whose governments made a pledge to rebuild, improve, or scale up their national school health and nutrition programmes following the impact of COVID-19. The closure of schools worldwide precipitated the largest education crisis in history, leaving 1.6 billion children out of school. Learners were excluded not only from education but also from the health and well-being services routinely provided through schools: between January and April 2020, schools were closed in 199 countries, and an estimated 370 million children worldwide were immediately deprived of their daily school meal, for many their only substantive meal of the day. To respond to this crisis, the School Meals Coalition was established with the following objectives:</p>

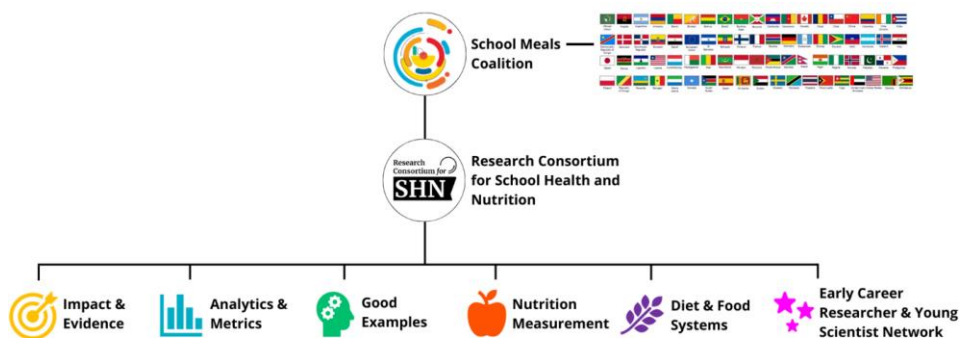
1. **Restore or improve national school meals programmes** to 400 million children by 2023;
2. **Reach the 73 million most vulnerable children** who were not previously reached by 2030; and
3. **Raise the quality** of school health and nutrition programmes globally by 2030.

1. The **170+ signatories** of the School Meals Coalition to date include **82 high-, middle- and low-income countries**, as well as the African Union and the European Union and numerous partners. In November 2021, the Coalition [received endorsement](#) from the heads of the following UN agencies: WHO, WFP, FAO, UNESCO, and UNICEF. In their letter, they explicitly endorsed the establishment of a **dedicated Research Consortium** to support research in this area.

### What is the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition?

The Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition is the **research initiative of the School Meals Coalition**, established at the request of the 82 member states to provide policymakers with access to independent, robust, compelling, and actionable evidence on school health and nutrition, thus enabling them to develop well-informed national programmes following the COVID-19 pandemic. With a small secretariat based at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the Consortium operates as a global network of networks, guided by a ten-year independent research strategy on school health, to promote quality research and provide guidance on effective policymaking on school health and nutrition programming. The objectives of the Research Consortium are as follows:

1. **Provide evidence on the effectiveness of school feeding programmes** for learning, social and physical outcomes of children and youth across the world to make the case for investment in school-based health and nutrition programmes; and
2. **Provide policymakers with programmatic guidance** on the optimal policies to be implemented with regard to health, nutrition, and education.



The Research Consortium operates through a global Community of Practice (COP) model to ensure equitable contribution to thought leadership across

	<p>geographies and independence of the research process and findings. The Communities of Practices lead research on six areas, responding to particular research themes that member states have identified as priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analytics and Metrics: identifying which school-based health interventions have the strongest evidence;</li> <li>2. Impact and Evidence: quantifying the value-for-money of school health interventions as well as their impact on education outcomes;</li> <li>3. Good Examples: documenting good practices from national programmes;</li> <li>4. Nutrition Measurement: achieving consensus on nutrition indicators to collect for school-age children and adolescents;</li> <li>5. Diet and Food Systems: strengthening the diet and climate resiliency of school food systems; and</li> <li>6. Early Career Researchers and Young Scientists: cultivating the talent of early career researchers.</li> </ol>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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><i>NA; we are a Consortium that responds to the research requests of the 82 member states of the School Meals Coalition</i></p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Since its launch in May 2021, the Research Consortium has translated research for policy guidance, providing decision makers with credible and actionable approaches to strengthen the quality and breadth of national school health and nutrition programmes. Notably, the Research Consortium produced a Statement on the policy implications of emerging research on school health, which was endorsed by all member states in Helsinki, Finland in 2022. Annual Statement will be produced for Ministerial Meetings of the SMC Member States going forward, to summarize the policy implications of emerging research in this area. To further support decisionmakers, the Research Consortium partners with the Inter-Parliamentarian Network for Education (IPNEd) to disseminate an evidence-based parliamentary toolkit on school health.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p>

	<i>NA; we are a Consortium that responds to the research requests of the 82 member states of the School Meals Coalition</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	A Statement by the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition to Ministers of the School Meals Coalition:  <a href="https://www.docdroid.net/frHRATI/statement-research-consortium-september-2022-1-pdf">https://www.docdroid.net/frHRATI/statement-research-consortium-september-2022-1-pdf</a>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition: <a href="https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/shn">https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/shn</a>  School Meals Coalition: <a href="https://schoolmealscoalition.org/">https://schoolmealscoalition.org/</a>

**90. JAVIER AROCA MEDINA, Welthungerhilfe, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) - Bolivia and Peru**

Dear Sirs:

I allow myself to send the attached document as a contribution.

Kind regards,

Javier Aroca

Project Coordinator PER 1142 and PER 1145

Welthungerhilfe, Liaison Office, Bolivia and Peru

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Peru-Bolivia Aroca\\_form](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>The right to food in Peru and Bolivia</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Peru and Bolivia
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Peru and Bolivia

<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Javier Aroca Organization: Welthungerhilfe Email address: javier.aroca@welthungerhilfe.de
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>On the occasion of my work as project coordinator for Welthungerhilfe's food systems project in Peru and Bolivia</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>Organize public forums with the participation of representatives of the UN system, governments (national and sub-national), the private sector and civil society. These forums should analyse progress in the implementation of the guidelines.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Subnational</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</i></p>

	<p><i>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>Training, capacity building on sustainable food systems.</p>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>It is important to disseminate the guidelines because they contain very important elements to promote the progressive implementation of the right to food.</p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>It also serves to take stock of the shortcomings and limitations to the realization of the right to food, especially in countries such as Peru and Bolivia, where poverty has increased in recent years and economic growth has been set back by the impact of the COVID19 pandemic.</p>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>This is very important. Civil society and the private sector do have many experiences they can share in the areas of sub-national governments, but if this is done in collaboration with such sub-national governments, the impact could be greater.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>In the multi-stakeholder platforms that we facilitate in Peru and Bolivia, we can continue to work on the formulation of proposals and recommendations that promote the implementation of the right to food.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="#">Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura: Agenda Urbana FAO en Perú: Lima inaugura su</a></p>

	<a href="#">Consejo de Sistemas Alimentarios   FAO en Perú   Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura</a>  <a href="#">Inicio - CMSA - La Paz (cmsa-lpz.bo)</a>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**91. [Ahmed Sourani, Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform \(GUPAP\), Palestine - Palestine](#)**

Dears,

Please see attached relevant Template by GUPAP!

In peace & justice!

See the attachments:

- [promoting Right2Food Guidelines through Community Led Solidarity Marketing in crisis](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Community Led Solidarity Marketing in crisis (campaign)</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p><i>This campaign covers all parts of Gaza Strip (Palestine)</i></p>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Palestine
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: Ahmed Sourani          Organization: Gaza Urban &amp; Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)          Email address: <a href="mailto:ahmed.sourani@gupap.org">ahmed.sourani@gupap.org</a></p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p>



	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>We are a key active members of the CSIPM of the UN-CFS, GUPAP is also a member of the CC of the Network for Right to Food and Nutrition</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>We partially contributed to this activism from GUPAP's community led spaces (Urban Women Agripreneurs Forum and the City Food System Actors Network); based on this Right to Food Guidelines (guidelines # 9+13); GUPAP successfully facilitated a sustainable program/campaign called Community Led Solidarity Marketing in crisis (campaign)/approach that integrate development, humanitarian and just peace building approaches (see attached docs.)</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sharing experience and capacities at national, regional and global levels on this guideline and make it more led by local farming communities, notably those in crisis conditions</li> <li>-consider support of community led action in crisis initiatives/spaces when revisiting the guidelines;</li> <li>-promoting/shifting towards a participatory capacity sharing approach and participatory learning and action research to feed into development of the guidelines;</li> <li>-Inclusion of relevant approaches and policies; urban agroecological family farming and food sovereignty;</li> <li>-activation of relevant advocacy and policy influencing activities at different levels;</li> <li>-considering localization of approaches and interventions planned and promoted at global levels; triple nexus as an approach to promote right to</li> </ul>

	<p>food, rights and dignity of marginalized and vulnerable women farmers (urban and peri-urban family farmers)</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, GUPAP is part of this process but not very much involved in promotion process, however we are including it as a part of our strategic interventions</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>It is almost being used/promoted at these different levels but not strongly?!</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Community Led Solidarity Marketing in crisis (campaign)  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heKKRUk-a4w&amp;t=7s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heKKRUk-a4w&amp;t=7s</a>  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/10NeEfoIPK73Zy9O0e3gumaDb-ukELFWV/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/10NeEfoIPK73Zy9O0e3gumaDb-ukELFWV/view?usp=sharing</a></p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Support the sustainability of this approach in our protracted crisis area (Gaza Strip)</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/10NeEfoIPK73Zy9O0e3gumaDb-ukELFWV/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/10NeEfoIPK73Zy9O0e3gumaDb-ukELFWV/view?usp=sharing</a></p>

<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Continue promoting the Rights2Food Guidelines through GUPAP's ongoing approach/program; Community-led Solidarity Marketing in crisis</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heKKRUk-a4w&amp;t=7s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heKKRUk-a4w&amp;t=7s</a></p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/10NeEfolPK73Zy9O0e3gumaDb-ukELFWV/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/10NeEfolPK73Zy9O0e3gumaDb-ukELFWV/view?usp=sharing</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

## 92. [Rahul Goswami, Centre for Environmental Education Himalaya, India](#) - **India**

Thank you for opening up this consultation.

For the older among us in this circle, there may well be a sense of *déjà vu* as we look back at a decade and more of consultative activity. Questions, and answers, seem to follow annual generations. What is posed from year to year varies little, and what is answered, the same.

That is why, in this contribution - which I make after a long gap - I would suggest a revisiting of terms, definitions and concepts. I think this needs to be done, every so often, and also especially as the fsnforum has expanded greatly in numbers from where it was some 13 or 14 years ago.

I'd like to start with the root level term, food. Does it mean the same as what we thought it to mean 15 years ago? Now, as I see it, 'food' can mean anything ultra-processed (there's another term we didn't have a decade ago) and sold in supermarkets with the packaging claim that it is food. So what do we mean by 'food'? Primary processed grain crop? Packaged vegetables? Tetra-packed milk?

Next, the right, to whatever we call 'food', and guidelines. Without loading a thesis worth of material here, I would like to ask the question: are we talking about a right to be free from hunger, or a right to whatever it is that is expedient to call 'food'? I think there's a world of difference between the two.

Now for 'guidelines'. Here's what the text says: "practical guidance for States on how to realize the right to adequate food". Far too many fuzzy variables, in my view. What is 'adequate'? Could what's adequate in smalltown USA be the same 'adequate' as a village in the Horn of Africa? I would say not. What then is meant by 'adequate'?

And also, what have States (with a capital 'S') made of such rights and guidelines over the last 20 to 30 years? Without some kind of assessment about what States (which means countries and territories) actually do - on the ground and not on paper - it becomes moot as to whether any guidelines at all, let alone rights, are followed and ensured.

On to "Governments have legal obligations to ensure the right to food". Well, look, when governments are sending out factory-made inedible reprocessed junk, as some adjunct of a direct benefot transfer or universal basic income, then this as I see it is assuredly not the fulfilment of a legal obligation. Does the FAO Committee on Food Security (which many governments listen to) recognise this as being a rather knotty problem?

There are large doses of buzzwords and feelgood signalling in this text that really, I think serves no purpose other than to distract from pressing local problems. Why are we being carpet-bombed with the same old 'sustainable development,' 'conflict', 'inequality', 'disease', 'climate change', 'loss of biodiversity', 'cooperation and collaboration', 'collective public good', 'poverty', 'inequality'?

At 20 years old, shouldn't these have been worked out? Or at least substantially on the way to being worked out?

Best wishes, Rahul Goswami

**93. Ahmed Sourani, Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP), Palestine - Palestine**

Dears,

Thank you much for sharing and please see attached input from GUPAP!

In peace & justice

AHMED SOURANI | Co-Founder & General Coordinator

Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP) | Gaza, Palestine

See the attachments (no required Form is submitted):

- [Enhanced Market Share of Urban Women Agripreneurs Fact Sheet](#)
- [PL&A approach Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform \(GUPAP\) 5.2023](#)
- [Tripple Nexus as understood locally by Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform \(GUPAP\) 5.203](#)

**94. Isaac Oluseun Adejumo, University of Ibadan, Nigeria - Africa**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find my attached contribution for your consideration.

Thank you.

Isaac

See the attachments:

- [Africa Isaak form](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Why is Africa hungry?</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Africa
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Isaac Oluseun Adejumo Organization: University of Ibadan Email address: smogisaac@gmail.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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> Training/internet <i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>After my training on rights-based approach to food and nutrition security, I presented what I learnt to colleagues at the department and educate as many people I have the privilege of educating on a personal level.</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>We need more awareness and perhaps sanctions for Member States who fail in their responsibilities.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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><i>Awareness (as explained above).</i></p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p><i>Involving representatives of the group of people for whom the States intend to formulate policies for that would enable them attain food security is key to developing a sustainable policy(ies), as well as getting feedback from them concerning the implemented policies.</i></p>

<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ignorance: many people, especially in Africa are not aware of the Right to Food Guidelines.</li> <li>b. Lack of political will: in my opinion, African governments as duty bearers seemed overwhelmed. It is expected that States “should promote good governance as an essential factor for sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty and hunger eradication and for the realization of all human rights including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food”. How many African governments are not culpable of this? For instance, unemployment rate in Nigeria is currently more than 30%, which implies that about 1 out of 3 Nigerians is unemployed, how will those unemployed people feed when the States that could not provide them jobs have also failed to provide welfare package that would enable them to feed, apart from the aged and people with disabilities?</li> <li>c. Synergy between food industries and academia: most research activities in Africa are self-funded, which goes with its limitations. Often, professors are compelled to conduct affordable research which outcomes may not directly contribute to improved food production and distribution, to enhance food and nutrition security, because food/agricultural industries are not consulted.</li> <li>d. Wastage: a lot of agricultural produce is wasted in Africa from the farm to the market and from markets to kitchens as a result of lack of adequate storage and processing facilities. Because farmers are not regularly trained many agricultural produces are rejected at international markets owing to pesticide, chemical residues and the likes.</li> <li>e. Climate change: lack of adequate predictions and control measures to sensitize farmers on when to plant is affecting agricultural yields in Africa. For instance, some farmers planted after the second rain in my community only to waste those resources invested because rain stopped for a while. If they had had access to correct, precise and timely climatic predictions they might have been spared of those loses.</li> <li>f. Lack of lobbyists and advocates of food rights: in Africa, there seems to be not many lobbyists and advocates who lobby with the governments for inclusive budgeting that will address social, economic and political issues associated with rights-based approach to food and nutrition security.</li> <li>g. Uncontrolled birth rate: Africa population keeps growing, although this is improving.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. People in Africa should be made aware of rights-based approach to food and nutrition security. Thereby they will be empowered to demand their right as right owners when necessary.</i></li> <li><i>b. African States should be committed to leadership by ensuring good governance, reduce corruption and poverty.</i></li> <li><i>c. Food industries and academia in Africa should work together to address major problems affecting agricultural production, thereby addressing the concerns of food and nutrition security.</i></li> <li><i>d. Good governance, dealing with corruption and synergy between food industries and academia may lower food wastage which may consequently improve food and nutrition security in Africa.</i></li> <li><i>e. More specific research output on climate change and sustainable agricultural production in Africa should be encouraged.</i></li> <li><i>f. More lobbyists who might redirect States' focus to need to ensure rights-based approach to food and nutrition security in Africa are needed.</i></li> <li><i>g. More awareness on controlled birth rate should be encouraged.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p><a href="https://punchng.com/nigerian-unemployment-rate-to-hit-41-in-2023-kpmg/">https://punchng.com/nigerian-unemployment-rate-to-hit-41-in-2023-kpmg/</a></p>

**95. [Michela Espinosa, FAO, Colombia](#) - Colombia**

Dear FSN Forum team,

We send in the attached file the form with the description of a second experience of the use of voluntary guidelines in Colombia. Its application contributed to the participatory construction of territorial policies for the progressive guarantee of the human right to food, with social and institutional actors.



We remain attentive to any additional information that may be necessary.

Cordially,

Carolina Santos Niño

FAO - Colombia

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Colombia FAOCO form second case](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Participatory formulation of public policies for ensuring the right to food in Colombia</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  It was carried out in 12 departments of Colombia and resulted in recommendations at the national level for the formulation of the national policy and plan to progressively ensuring the right to food.
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Colombia
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Michela Espinosa Reyes Organization: FAO Colombia Email address: <a href="mailto:michela.espinosareyes@fao.org">michela.espinosareyes@fao.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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>  Through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO Colombia

	<p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Processes of dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines have been carried out with the governing body on food issues in the country, which is the Intersectoral Commission for Food and Nutritional Security (known in Spanish as CISAN) and its counterparts in 12 departments of the country. Additionally, work has been carried out in particular with the sub-directorate of nutritional health, food and beverages of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, with the Nutrition Directorate of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (known in Spanish as ICBF) and with the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity.</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>It is necessary that UN agencies can allocate budget for the dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines, particularly with Civil Society Organisations, and that there is pedagogical material that can facilitate their promotion and understanding for their use in different ways to achieve greater social and political impact.</p> <p>It is necessary to reinforce the dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines within the Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger and Malnutrition, as a tool that can guide the strengthening of the legal framework in the countries.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>They have been used at national and departmental level.</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>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For training processes at national and departmental level with institutional and social actors.</li> <li>2. For the identification of violations of the right to food and guidance of actions to be included in the formulation of public policies in 12 departments of Colombia.</li> <li>3. To draft technical documents with recommendations for the incorporation of actions in the national policy for the progressive realization of the right to food, addressed to the national government.</li> <li>4. To identify how to incorporate the rights-based approach within the institutional services of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, from the Ministry of Health and Social Prosperity.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of Voluntary Guidelines for the analysis of violations of the right to food, as well as possible actions to be included in the formulation processes of 12 territorial public policies.</li> <li>• Implementation of Guideline 3 for the participatory formulation of 12 departmental policies for progressively ensuring the right to food.</li> <li>• Implementation of Guideline 11.9 by strengthening the capacities of 2,724 actors, including civil servants and representatives of social organizations, on the right to food, its content, principles, challenges and planning.</li> <li>• Implementation of Guideline 12, with the leadership of Social Prosperity (Colombian government entity) by financing intersectoral spaces for the development of right to food policies in 12 departments and financing social participation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>In Colombia, the right to food is not constitutionally recognised for the entire population: there is no strategy or national policy to advance in its realization, and the governing body does not have equal social participation with a voice and a vote. Added to this is the strong interference of industry with conflicts of interest in public policy decisions and the huge gaps in hunger and malnutrition between urban and rural populations, which are not addressed with differential actions.</p> <p>Being the Guidelines a voluntary tool, some governments and officials are still reluctant to include them in their processes of formulation, implementation, monitoring, follow-up and assessment of public policies.</p>

	There is still a lack of dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines within human rights organizations in the country.
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The Voluntary Guidelines are a useful tool for monitoring compliance with progress in the realization of the right to food, both by the government and by civil society organizations. They also contribute to the formulation of public policies that include the analysis of violations of the right, based on each of the established guidelines, in order to take action to restore it.</p> <p>It is necessary that the agencies of the United Nations System allocate financial resources so that countries can carry out dissemination and training processes for the use of the Voluntary Guidelines by governments and social organizations, as well as incorporate their use into the processes of formulation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of strategies for ensuring the right to food.</p> <p>It is essential to maintain the dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines within national and local governments, so that they understand the importance of financing, promoting and guaranteeing the participatory making of strategies, policies, programmes and projects that contribute to the progressive realization of the right to food.</p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Within FAO Colombia's work with governments, the Voluntary Guidelines are a central tool for the formulation of public policies for ensuring the right to food.</p> <p>The methodology used for the participatory departmental policy-making regarding the right to food will be replicated at the municipal level as a contribution to the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed by the Colombian government and the former FARC guerrillas. This will be done with the technical support of FAO Colombia.</p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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><a href="https://prosperidadsocial.gov.co/especiales/seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional-san/">https://prosperidadsocial.gov.co/especiales/seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional-san/</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**96. James Mawanda, Foundation for Climate Health Solutions, Uganda - Global**

The right to food has been recognized since the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights as part of the right to an adequate standard of living and is also enshrined in the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. From the above observation(s), the right to feed oneself in dignity and continuously violated once there is not enough supply of food and the right nutritional content. What could be added is the mechanism to monitor, evaluate and strengthen these rights within the confines of the sovereign boundaries according to international agreements and obligations.

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, several countries have developed and implemented constitutional amendments, national laws, strategies, policies, and programs over the last decades to fulfill all rights to food. Thus, every man, woman, and child should be free of hunger and able to sustainably develop their physical and mental faculties. However, these rights fall short of the desired standards for various reasons, such as global economic constraints severed by problems such as pandemics, wars, and climate change. As a result, hundreds of millions remain chronically hungry, and famines persist worldwide.

Ultimately, food-insecure communities are prone to public health problems, particularly those resulting from malnutrition. On the other hand, food insecurity also breeds other issues, such as societal discomfort and disorders, conflict and insecurity, infectious diseases, poverty, and immigration matters.

As FAO rightly puts it, hunger and malnutrition can be eradicated in our lifetime. The following can be done:

1. In addition to access to food as enshrined in the Conventions, the need to reinforce these rights should be bolstered by the availability of concrete and evidence-based data to inform global policies regarding food production, distribution, and end-use.
2. Food policies should be bolstered with substantial monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess how effectively global policies are implemented and whether gaps exist between the planned and achieved results.
3. International partnerships and collaborations are essential to aid resource mobilization, foster interdisciplinary approaches, and share knowledge, skills, and experiences, for food problems in the contemporary world are intersectoral in context and content.

Thanks to FAO, which has partnerships with the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and others.

**97. Michela Espinosa, FAO, Colombia - Colombia**

Dear FSN Forum team,

We send attached the form with the description of an experience of using the voluntary guidelines with social leaders that was developed by the FAO Colombia office.

We remain attentive to any additional information that may be necessary.

Best regard,

Angela Marcela Gordillo

See the attachments (the original Form is in Spanish):

- [Colombia FAOCO form](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Strengthening capacities for advocacy and social and political enforceability of the right to food. A stake from the perspective of rights holders.</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  14 departments of Colombia, through 3 schools of social management for collective action in defense of the right to food.
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Colombia
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Michela Espinosa Reyes Organization: FAO Colombia Email address: <a href="mailto:michela.espinosareyes@fao.org">michela.espinosareyes@fao.org</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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>  Through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO Colombia  <i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Processes of dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines have been carried out with the country's leading food authority, which is the Intersectoral Commission for Food and Nutritional Security (known in Spanish as CISAN) and its counterparts in 12 departments of the country. Additionally, work has been carried out in particular with the sub-directorate of nutritional health, food and beverages of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, with the Nutrition Directorate of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (known in Spanish as ICBF) and with the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity.</p> <p>In the framework of the Schools of social management for collective action in defence of the right to food, several Voluntary Guidelines were used as part of the technical content and the awareness-raising and learning processes.</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>It is necessary that UN agencies can allocate budget for the dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines, particularly with Civil Society Organisations, and that there is teaching material that can facilitate their promotion and understanding for their use in different ways to achieve greater social and political impact.</p> <p>It is necessary to reinforce the dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines within the Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger and Malnutrition, as a tool that can guide the strengthening of the legal framework in the countries.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<p>Have you/ your government/ or any multistakeholder group you are representing in this form used the Right to Food Guidelines?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</p> <p>They have been used at national and departmental level.</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</i></p>

	<p><i>vulnerable groups; formulation and implementation of specific national strategies for sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; other.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For training processes at national and departmental level with institutional and social actors.</li> <li>2. For the identification of violations of the right to food and guidance of actions to be included in the formulation of public policies in 12 departments of Colombia.</li> <li>3. To draft technical documents with recommendations for incorporating actions in the national policy for the progressive realization of the right to food, addressed to the national government.</li> <li>4. To identify how to incorporate the rights-based approach within the institutional services of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, from the Ministry of Health and Social Prosperity.</li> <li>5. For the design and implementation of Schools of social management for collective action in defence of the right to food.</li> </ol>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and implementation of Schools of social management for collective action in defence of the right to food with 125 social leaders from 14 departments in the country, with whom social and political advocacy routes were built around this right. This includes the design of educational materials for social and political advocacy processes on the right to food.</li> <li>• Implementation of Guideline 11.5 by incorporating in schools of social management -as a tool for teaching and awareness raising-, central elements of the content of the right to food, its relationship with other human rights, elements on the sustainability of food, violations of the right to food, and the technical and methodological bases necessary for social participation in decision-making on the right to food.</li> <li>• Implementation of Guideline 12, with the leadership of Social Prosperity (Colombian government entity) by financing the development of schools of social management for collective action in defense of the right to food, in order to empower civil society actors to implement social and political enforceability processes and to demand their rights.</li> </ul>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>In Colombia, the right to food is not constitutionally recognised for the entire population: there is no strategy or national policy to advance in its</p>



	<p>realization, and the governing body does not have equal social participation with a voice and a vote. Added to this is the strong interference of industry with conflicts of interest in public policy decisions and the huge gaps in hunger and malnutrition between urban and rural populations, which are not addressed with differential actions.</p> <p>It is essential that initiatives such as the schools of social management, and in general the platforms for strengthening the capacities of rights holders, are replicated in all departments and territories of the country. This is in order to contribute to good governance and solid democratic processes in the management of the right to food.</p> <p>Being the Guidelines a voluntary tool, some governments and officials are still reluctant to include them in their processes of formulation, implementation, monitoring, follow-up and assessment of public policies.</p> <p>There is still a lack of dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines within human rights organizations in the country.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The Voluntary Guidelines are a useful tool for monitoring compliance with progress in the realization of the right to food, both by the government and by civil society organizations. They also contribute to the formulation of public policies that include the analysis of violations of the right, based on each of the established guidelines, in order to take action to restore it.</p> <p>The training schools on the right to food and food sovereignty with social organisations have improved the social and political advocacy processes of the communities and, additionally, have allowed them to be involved with voice and vote in decision-making spaces on food issues in various departments of the country.</p> <p>It is necessary that the agencies of the United Nations System allocate financial resources so that countries can carry out dissemination and training processes for the use of the Voluntary Guidelines by governments and social organizations, as well as incorporate their use into the processes of formulation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of strategies for ensuring the right to food.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>The methodology and learning tools used in the schools of social management for collective action in defence of the right to food will be replicated in different sub-regions of the country as a contribution to the fulfilment of the Peace Agreement signed by the Colombian government and the former FARC guerrillas. This will be done with the technical support of FAO Colombia and in response to the priorities established by the Programmes with a Territorial Approach (known in Spanish as PDET) derived from the Peace Agreement.</p>

<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><a href="https://prosperidadsocial.gov.co/especiales/seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional-san/">https://prosperidadsocial.gov.co/especiales/seguridad-alimentaria-y-nutricional-san/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=95obXJtuG4w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=95obXJtuG4w</a></p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p><a href="https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/en/c/1430644/">https://www.fao.org/colombia/noticias/detail-events/en/c/1430644/</a></p> <p><a href="https://prosperidadsocial.gov.co/Noticias/formacion-de-lideres-por-la-defensa-del-derecho-a-la-alimentacion-adeuada/">https://prosperidadsocial.gov.co/Noticias/formacion-de-lideres-por-la-defensa-del-derecho-a-la-alimentacion-adeuada/</a></p>

**98. Dhanya Praveen, Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad, India - India**

There must be decentralized planning and action for ensuring an equitable public distribution system among the needy is highly recommended. It must be ensured through continuous evaluation/ performance monitoring and take necessary corrective steps to ensure accountability and access to adequate quality and quantity food in an equitable way.

See the attachments:

- [EN\\_TEMPLATE\\_RTFG\\_0.docx](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Right and Access to Food and Water during climate change and disasters</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>India</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	India especially south India
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Dr. Dhanya.P Organization: Tamil Nadu Agriculture Universiy Email address: <a href="mailto:dhanya.eptri@gmail.com">dhanya.eptri@gmail.com</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia

<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>I faced the reality of human food security during the initial lockdown periods of the COVID19 pandemic. There were many people especially people working in the informal economic strata, faced severe shortage of food. Their meals became the packed foods provided once a day by NGOs or Any charity group. We also contributed to the whole process of improving access. In a developing country like India, there are certain pockets in urban and rural settings equally deprive of good quality food and water. During my tenure as a scientist at the university, I have promoted local rice traditional rice seeds for farming, kitchen garden, organic farming, sensitized the significance of local diet in getting better health, to my stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>As I am working more on Climate change adaptation and mitigation, I feel right to food is more significant during crisis period, especially during extreme weather-related events. Be it during scorching heat or during flooding, providing food for all is a challenge. Provision of food exclusively to manage crisis must be planned proactively.</p>

<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Apart from pandemic, My experience during floods and harsh summers in Kerala, is to share community actions to share and care and improve access to the needy and vulnerable is commendable. There is a huge scope in community action in improving access.</i></p> <p>Every year, it's a record breaking warming, access to not only food, but water is restricted to only rich in cities and rural areas alike. I have learnt that malnutrition and anemia are prevailing issue among 80% of the women in India. Most of the time, water is a critical issue in the states that I have worked especially Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhrapradesh. Record braking heat is drying up all water resources even this year summer, 2023. Monsoon onset is also delayed, making crop production a gamble.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<p><i>(ii) The magnitude of challenges that the informal sector face in getting physical and economic access to food will be critical challenge while implementing the Right to Food:</i></p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) If climate change and global warming impacts persist, access to food is going to be further challenged. Public distribution systems must be strengthened to realize the Human Right to Adequate Food in the International Food Security Context (RTFG),</i></p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Ensuring an equitable public distribution system among the needy is highly recommended. It must be ensured through continuous evaluation/ performance monitoring and take necessary corrective steps to ensure accountability and access to adequate quality and quantity food in an equitable way.</i></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

**99. Olubukola Tolulope OYEDIJI, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Nigeria - Nigeria**

Hello!

I am Oyediji Olubukola Tolulope from Africa. I believed that right to food can be achieved when everyone has physical and economic access AT ALL TIMES to adequate food or means for it's procurement. This seems not to be the case in sub-Saharan Africa this could be due to level of development, adoption of strategies that ensures this. Programmes and policies have been used but tend to be defeated through lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation.

Its time to re-strategize as we will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the right to food guidelines. We hope to have revised strategy, well developed Policies and legislation that helps all to have access to food at all times.

Thank you.

OYEDIJI OLUBUKOLA TOLULOPE.

See the attachments:

- [OYEDIJI EN TEMPLATE RTFG \(2\).docx](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Region
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Sub Saharan Africa
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Oyediji Olubukola Tolulope Organization: Forest Research Institute of Nigeria/ University of Ibadan Email address: bukkytolulope@yahoo.com
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>Internet, Colleagues, Government</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Through sponsored project in food security, stakeholders in vegetable and tomato value chain were interacted with.</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>I would recommend that Member States, UN Agencies and /or other stakeholders should target sub Saharan Africa because they tend to experience food insecurity due to LACK OF SOPHISTICATED TECHNOLOGY to make food accessible and available as a result of seasonality. Also means of procurement of these foods sometimes is limited in terms of economic capability. The income of an average individual is difficult to meet their food requirement. Government policy fluctuations tamper with right to food as well</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used? capacity development, international financial institutions in favor of smallholders and/ or other vulnerable groups, food security and nutrition.</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>

<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i>  Stakeholders perspective is very key in realizing right to food, evaluation should be well looked into.
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<i>(ii) Identify any gaps, constraints and challenges encountered in realizing the right to food or in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines:</i>  bottom top approach is usually neglected
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i>  Capacity development programmes empowers individuals to ensure right to food.
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines? Monitoring and evaluation</i>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**100. Yeshewas Ebabu Worku, Addis Ababa University, Addis Center for Ethics and Priority Setting, Ethiopia - Ethiopia**

Dear Colleagues,

Right to Food Guidelines and GC12 to the human right to food together have provided a detailed characterization and illustration of the normative contents of the right, as envisaged under Article 11 (1 and 2) of the ICESCR. However, there is a compelling need to recognize the RtF expressly and unequivocally under constitutions of the member states. For such a recognition would be a major

milestone, though not a panacea, to address the problem. It would facilitate the realization of the RtF, and help the states and their agencies to comply with their constitutional obligations to the right and to hold them accountable accordingly. Apart from this, a RtF legal framework would support the effort to better realize the right by providing the details on the right and its means of enforcement. Moreover, there is a need for a paradigmatic shift in policy approach. Non-binding and technical one does not put a duty on the state for the realization of the same. On the other hand, a policy alternative and a grass-root social movement that underscores food as a fundamental human right would be an instrumental to the realization of the right. Finally, through more democratic governance that ensures participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment, and rule of law the RtF can be better realized.

See the attachments:

- [Tempalet- Yeshewas- Ethiopia](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b><i>Right to Food and Compliance of the Ethiopian State to Its Obligations</i></b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Ethiopia
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <b>Yeshewas Ebabu Worku</b> Organization: <b>Addis Ababa University, Addis Center for Ethics and Priority Setting</b> Email address: <b>yeshewasebabu@gmail.com</b>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<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>  Lectures, internet and academic writings  <i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i>



	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Through Publications, conferences proceedings and media. My Doctoral Dissertation is on the Human Right to Food and have frequently cited/mentioned the RtFG and as a result had been invited to conferences and public discussions on the RtF and FS.</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>apart from the positive efforts of the UN agencies, the CESCRC and the Special Rapporteur to make the RtFG more widely known through publications, they shall work in Collaboration with other stakeholders like states, CSOs and local institutions, particularly in the least developed and food insecure countries.</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, Partly</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National. Though, the Government does not opt to use the term, Right to Food, it has claimed the responsibility to reduce undernutrition and stunted growth under the Seqota Declaration.</p> <p><i>For what purpose were the Guidelines used?</i></p> <p>capacity development and for the government to commit itself in the fight against undernutrition and stunted growth among children below the age of five.</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The RtF is currently gross violated right in many states. The existing national legislations and policies of many states (including Ethiopia)</p>

	<p>are not adequately addressing the demands of the realization of RtF. For instance, though the Constitution of Ethiopia has paid tribute to the ICESCR by giving it access to the local legal system (Article 9(4) and Article 13(2)) and the RtF can also be presumed as a guaranteed right within the purview of right to life, Article 15, an overt and express provision protecting the RtF is lacking. At the level of practice, apart from foreign-funded food aid and the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) of the government which is currently under implementation only in selected rural Woredas and few urban centers, there has been no alternative or available social security scheme to the most and the chronically food-insecure. On top of this, the government is not opting to put the RtF among its policy priority list, in both rural and urban contexts.</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>There is a compelling need to recognize the RtF expressly and unequivocally under constitutions of the member states. For such a recognition would be a major milestone, though not a panacea, to address the problem. It would facilitate the realization of the RtF, and help the states and their agencies to comply with their constitutional obligations to the right and to hold them accountable accordingly. Apart from this, a RtF legal framework would support the effort to better realize the right by providing the details on the right and its means of enforcement. Moreover, there is a need for a paradigmatic shift in policy approach. Non-binding and technical one does not put a duty on the state for the realization of the same. On the other hand, a policy alternative and a grass-root social movement that underscores food as a fundamental human right would be an instrumental to the realization of the right. Finally, through more democratic governance that ensures participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment, and rule of law the RtF can be better realized.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><a href="https://www.moh.gov.et/site/initiatives-4-col/Seqota%20Declaration">https://www.moh.gov.et/site/initiatives-4-col/Seqota Declaration</a></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

**101. Hamid Ahmad, Pakistan Society of Food Scientists & Technologists (PSFST), Lahore Chapter, Pakistan - Global**

Dear Sir,

A brief is written below for FSN.

#### INTRODUCTION

Human Right to Adequately Certified Religious Food to about quarter of the world population is jeopardized under current prevailing situation in the world. About 2 billion Muslim population spread over 57 Islamic countries (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation-OIC) and otherwise as minority migrants in other countries like Europe, EU, USA, Australia, Canada etc. require availability, continuity and affordability of certified Halal food for the faithful & purified observance of their religion. According to UNO charter, it is a stated responsibility of all countries, nation states to provide adequate, nutritious, safe and secure food supply at affordable price to its citizens as articulated in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, and several other international instruments. However, about a quarter of the world's Muslim population (~1.8 Billion) need that their food be religiously Halal (pure) compliant. Halal Food is certified that the food products purchased are fit for Muslim consumption. The certifying bodies are organizations that generally charge a certification fee to certify a product as Halal. Basically the certification ensures food item has been prepared, handled, processed, truthfully labelled, packaged and transported as per the Islamic and Sharia laws for Muslim consumption. The consumers have to fully rely on the certification of the product, especially when, due to globalization, supply chains are long and not always completely transparent for the religious consumer. In most religious food consuming societies, the religious food production & consumption is considered as a pious way of life to wash sins and a practice of religious compliance. Therefore provision of Halal food does not only touch upon the consumer rights as such but also upon their human rights, where the right to practice religion is important and one of them. It has been noticed over the years that religiously prepared food can be rejected because of lack in transparency of countries related to the religious requirements and sometimes also due to more strict interpretations (Tafseer) of religiously prepared food. These circumstances can prevent food from reaching its destination, and on occasions even lead to the death of people in need of religious food. Below are two diagrams showing the distribution of different important religions worldwide and the comparative growth rates of religions in the world.

Fig. 1. RELIGIONS STATICS -DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS IN THE WORLD

Fig. 2. COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES OF RELIGIONS IN THE WORLD.

THE ISSUE- Human Right to Adequate Religious Food and Nutrition,

Provision of certified credible religious food to all religious performing persons in the world is at stake which amounts to the denial of their human rights. Factors related to and affecting the provision of religious food across the board are varied. There are Sunni and Shia sects among Muslims which may have further subdivision and variations in Tafseer/Explanations. Tafseer in Arabic means a scholarly discussion and consensus building of disputed matters of Islam which have arisen due to modern science or philosophical thought in the world. Like Genetically Modified Foods (GMF) with genetic transfer across species is controversial issue.

Halal Muslim Food Certifying Bodies (HCB) are either derived directly from the government organisations or can be government-regulated or accredited entities. Most of the Islamic countries are food deficient and need to import their food from other countries as “Halal Certified Food” but most food imported into the Muslim countries is coming from non-Muslim foreign countries like Thailand, The Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, India etc. about which Halal meat is most contested food.

The commercial scale of global Halal food trade, about 13 % of global food trade (~3 trillion US Dollars), with fast annual growth has created huge interest in this business. Therefore an effective resolution of the issue is badly needed. ISO Geneva has established a Technical Committee (TC 425 Halal) to deal with Halal trade and compliance matters at international level. The Committee is considering the Halal Food Rules, prepared by the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Jeddah. Myself has been Pakistan expert member in this program.

Halal meat must be from permitted animals via Halal slaughter method, without the preslaughter stunning procedure for immobilization. But it is not acceptable to animal welfare lobbies as it confronts European animal welfare laws. Procedure also adds extra cultural and commercial burden on food trade regulatory regimes. It may be noted that pig and blood in any form is prohibited in Islam.

**102. Gerhard Flachowsky, Federal Research Institute for Animal Health, Germany - Global**

Dear Colleagues,

I agree with your activities for the 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines.

Guidelines are very important, but I think, that we have strongly to consider the global population growth (from about 8 billion now up to about 10 billion people in 2050 or later) and the dramatic climate change all over the world.

I think that we need some rules for more moderate population growth and a more efficient food production all over the world under consideration of the climate change. Plant breeding (incl. new methods) and cultivation of new varieties to farmers around the world should be an objective of our work.

Best regards

Gerhard Flachowsky, Braunschweig, Germany

**103. Shirega Minuye, Independent consultant, Ethiopia - Ethiopia**

Dear Sir/Madam,

In principle, I strongly agree that access to food should be a component/part of human rights and needs to be promoted well. But, I always feel it as luxury for developing countries particularly in Africa and Some Asian countries since the majority of the population under starvation/hunger mainly due to bad economic governance. How do we think of ensuring access to food with the sense of basic human rights in a country trapped in a vicious circle of poverty? But it needs concerted efforts I suggest in the following:

- a. Create regular awareness for governing bodies, citizens on access to food as human rights and encourage to exercise it;
- b. Establish strong performance monitoring system and take responsive/corrective measures;
- c. Design innovative and home based pro-poor development interventions in all matters (access to finance, market, resources, social capital and etc.);
- d. Affordable cost for quality foods.

Shirega Minuye, Senior Researcher  
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa

**104. Dmitriy Bulatov, National Union of Food Exporters, Russian Federation - Russia**

Dear Colleagues!

Thank you for your call for submissions for the 20th Anniversary of the Guiding Principles on the Right to Food – call for submissions on realizing the human right to adequate food.

We are sending for your consideration material on the topic “International food trade and the human right to food.” The required template is attached.

Sincerely,

Dmitry Bulatov,

National Union of Food Exporters (Russia), [www.prodexport.ru](http://www.prodexport.ru)

See the attachments (the original is in Russian):

- [Russia Bulatov Right-to-Food-Guidelines Form](#)

- [Bulatov\\_Right to Food](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>International trade in food and the human right to food</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  The submission is of a global nature
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	The submission covers most countries of the world
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <b>Dmitry Bulatov</b> Organization: National Union of Food Exporters Email address: <b>nfeu2000@mail.ru</b>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>Via Internet</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National and global</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>Development of export potential</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>The problems and limitations are outlined in the attached contribution</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Specific plans will be determined depending on the consideration of the recommendations outlined.</p> <p><b>International food trade and the human right to food</b></p> <p>The human right to food depends to a large extent on a stable global food situation, continuous transportation, and the prices of various types of agricultural products. Nevertheless, various countries actively exploit international food trade to pursue their interests, both economic and political, to the detriment of the populations of the countries most in need.</p>

	<p>A typical example of this is the artificial escalating tension on the world grain market last year. Some media insisted that many countries in need were in danger of starvation because Ukraine and Russia were withdrawing from the market. The purpose of such publications was quite obvious, i.e. to jack up grain prices, which is extremely profitable to the countries-leading exporters of grain providing more than half of all supplies to the world market.</p> <p>The actual result of these actions was, on the one hand, an increase in prices and the corresponding increase in the income of major grain suppliers, on the other hand, the deterioration of the food situation in countries most in need, as high prices forced them to reduce food imports, despite the urgent need for such purchases.</p> <p>Artificially inflating tensions in global food markets also prompted various countries to impose trade restrictions on food exports based on domestic considerations, as cascading export restrictions spurred food price increases.</p> <p>A WTO report published last year noted that a number of countries such as Argentina, Hungary, Indonesia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Turkey imposed export restrictions on products such as wheat, corn, sunflower oil, margarine, flour and soybean oil. Egypt has introduced a wheat production licensing scheme, which implies that farmers will have to sell some of their wheat to the government.</p> <p>Another recent example is the "misuse" of the "grain corridor," most of the supplies through which were and still are sent not to the poorest regions of the world, but to Western European countries, which can hardly be deemed as most in need. On the other hand, the part of the grain deal that aims to ensure the supply of Russian grain has not been activated.</p> <p>Recent controversial developments in the provision of food donations can also be cited as an example. On the one hand, the Grain from Ukraine initiative has been implemented since the end of 2022. Under this initiative donor countries buy Ukrainian grain on a commercial basis and transfer it to countries in need in Africa and Asia through the channels provided by the World Food Program. On the other hand, Russian grain intended for gratuitous aid to needy countries still cannot be exported from Black Sea ports due to a number of artificially created obstacles.</p> <p>Clearly, all participants in the global food trade need to fundamentally revise the existing tools of influence on other countries, completely excluding anything that might interfere with normal food production and exports and, consequently, impede the realization of the human right to food. It is also obvious that all interested parties, both international organizations and government agencies, as well as associations of producers and exporters, must be involved these activities.</p> <p>But the natural question arises: is it even legitimate to mix food and politics, to use food in political interests? Obviously, there is no and cannot be a definite answer to this question, because in the history of mankind these concepts have always been closely related to each other.</p>
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	<p>Since the formation of the most ancient states, wars between them have been aimed at conquering new fertile lands and slaves who could work them. Even during the wars between Rome and Carthage, contributions were also paid in food shipments, mostly wheat.</p> <p>Today food and politics are still closely interconnected, although this interconnection manifests itself in very different forms. This is because, when the food problem remains unresolved, those countries with the greatest food power are able to use this power to secure their interests in relations with other states.</p> <p>Thus, it is evidently not a question of breaking the interconnection between food and politics, but of the nature of that interconnection, since the sustainable development goals involve using the agricultural potential of different countries to realize the human right to food, not at all to destabilize international trade and aggravate the situation in countries in need.</p> <p>In this regard, we need to take a fresh look at the prospects of the interconnection between food and politics, to consider the impact of different countries on the current situation in the world, taking into account their role in world production and international trade of agricultural products, especially grain.</p> <p>For this purpose, experts from different countries should develop a Global Code of Conduct in World Food Markets for countries participating in the international food trade.</p> <p>This Code should contain basic principles of conduct that aim to remove existing political obstacles to the development of international agricultural trade and to avoid new political obstacles.</p> <p>The principles of the Code should apply not only directly to trade in food and agricultural products, but also to measures that, even if not directly, but indirectly, destabilize international trade and impede the development of production of essential foodstuffs. Such measures include bans on the supply of seeds, plant protection products, spare parts for agricultural machinery, creating problems with the transportation of food and fertilizers on international routes, disconnecting agricultural banks from the SWIFT payment system, freezing foreign exchange reserves and much more.</p> <p>Thus, the primary goal of the Global Code should be to stabilize international food trade, facilitate access to food for countries in need, and full realization of human right to food.</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	

**105. Benone - Ion Pasarin, University of Agr.Sci. & Vet. Med. Iasi, Romania - Moldova and Romania**

Dear Sir/Madam,

In line with the theme of the 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines, associated with the call for contributions on realizing the Human Right to Adequate Food in the International Food Security Context (RTFG), please find attached the contribution personal.

With best regards,

Mr.Benone-Ion PASARIN, ROMANIA

See the attachments:

- [TEMPLATE RFG BENO PASARIN ROMANIA](#)

**Template for submissions**

Title of your submission	Agriculture and food – from global to national
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p>The region of Moldova as a pilot with hope of extending to Romania</p>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	The region of Moldova / Romania
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: <b>Benone - Ion Pasarin</b></p> <p>Email address: <b>pbeno@uaiasi.ro</b></p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donor</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Iasi, Romania</p>

<p><b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b></p>	<p><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></p> <p>I have been a member of FSN since 2011, during which I collaborated with governmental and non-governmental, local and national bodies</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Conferences, publications and research topics</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>Conferences promoting the content of Articles 23 and 25 of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" adopted by the United Nations, reports addressing nationally funded or self-funded research topics related to short food supply chains, food security and safety , nutrition and food and other topics</p>
<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>Regional</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 right to food, the reduction of the factors that generate malnutrition were part of the bibliography necessary for the preparation of research projects, round tables, workshops, lectures and trainings.</p>
<p><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CSA) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>

	<p>support target groups to facilitate the design and implementation of zonal training activities (conferences, workshops, round tables, etc.) within farmers' organizations and land management groups, so that these entities can then share their experiences and good practices on the use and application of the main practical results obtained</p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>supplementing incomes in rural areas by stimulating the submission of local/regional projects by small farmers, related to the establishment of production cooperatives, access to bank loans with preferential interest rates, necessary for the construction of warehouses, workshops for primary processing and the transport of agricultural products, the creation of elements of road and informational infrastructure, necessary for fast and operational communication, the provision of jobs for women and young people with various degrees of practical training. Such actions will result in the reduction of population migration to cities, with the depopulation and aging of rural areas, with less and more organized physical work for children and more education for them, in conditions of respect and health.</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p> <p><i>(ii) Lacune, constrângeri și provocări</i></p>	<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>Small producers, not being organized in production cooperatives, tend to sell their agricultural products directly from the farm, at a low price compared to the market price, which has a negative impact on the farmer but also on the daily workers who help the farmer and who, they are often underpaid.</p> <p>In the absence of adult day laborers, farmers are increasingly turning to child labor, who thus drop out of school and basic training.</p> <p>Agricultural production insurance companies are reluctant to insure individual agricultural production or insurance prices are difficult for small farmers to bear.</p> <p>The possibilities of paying prices to small farmers according to climate change legislation is not sufficiently popularized/known locally and regionally. In addition, adaptation to climate change requires activities that the farmer cannot afford as his own investment (irrigation systems, fertilizers, new plant species and new planting and maintenance technologies, special machines and equipment, etc.).</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><b><i>(iii) Lessons learned</i></b></p> <p>I initiated various projects and supported reports on the vulnerability of some agricultural regions to climate change, the aging of the active rural population, the migration of the population to the city, the change in the destination of arable land, as well as the need to support the short chain regarding the production and delivery of food,</p>

	<p>elements associated with the diversification of agricultural activities through agritourism.</p> <p>I have consulted statistics that certify the fact that in Romania, in the basic food segment, price still takes precedence in the purchase decision, since the majority of the population has low incomes, for which the price difference between a cheap product and a more expensive one matters, say the merceological players of on the market. This is favorable for local, traditional products, provided that the buyer has the opportunity to be in direct contact with them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Recommendations</b></p> <p>In Romania, there is Law no. 321/2009 on the marketing of food products, which prohibits selling at a loss, respectively any sale at a price lower than the purchase cost, but there is no law to stimulate or protect the production cost of food obtained in the rural area.</p> <p>Given the major negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, associated with other threats to progress in the food and agricultural field, including belligerent conflicts and climate change, the need to increase public and private spending on agriculture, support small food producers, conservation of genetic resources of plants and animals for food and agriculture, as well as adopting measures to combat food price volatility.</p> <p>Also, amid signals that although global water stress remains at a safe level of 17%, there are highly exposed regions with more than 70% water stress (Central and South Asia, North Africa), which is why governments are requested to adopt urgent and concrete measures to save water and increase the efficiency of its use in the regions most affected by drought.</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>Recently, the European Commission has developed directives that establish obligations and duties, with reference to the prevention, mitigation and accounting of the negative impact of some social factors on human rights:</p> <p>EUROPEAN COMMISSION: European Union Guidelines on State aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas for the period 2014-2020 (2014/C 204/01)</p>
<p><b>Link(s) to specific references</b></p>	<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><a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu">https://eur-lex.europa.eu</a></p>
<p><b>Link(s) to additional information</b></p>	<p><a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu">https://eur-lex.europa.eu</a></p>

**106. Christian Häberli, World Trade Institute, Switzerland - Global**

20 years, 15 years, binding, voluntary guidelines to ensure the R2F - and yet, no progress! Rather, in respect of SDG2/Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, "*[t]he world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. If recent trends continue, the number of people affected by hunger would surpass 840 million by 2030.*" (Food Coalition: A Covid-19 Response, FAO (2021).

Worse, according to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022, "*[t]he world is moving backwards in its efforts to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. The distance to reach many of the SDG 2 targets is growing wider each year.*"

One major reason for this **multilateral governance failure** is that many governments support their farmers **at the expense of unsubsidised farmers in poor developing countries**. They do so within or outside their so-called Amber Box entitlement to distort trade, negotiated in the Uruguay Round. Regrettably, what economists call **dumping is not incompatible with the rules of the WTO Subsidy Agreement (ASCM)**. However, it violates the "do no harm" principle under Public International Law which IS binding on all states under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties ([https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1\\_1\\_1969...](https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/1_1_1969...)).

But nobody seems to care. And the WTO is unwilling and incapable of addressing the #1 problem for improving WTO Law in respect of the R2F.

WTO is a part of the problem: what we need is not MORE but BETTER trade!

**107. Ruud Bronkhorst, InfoBridge Foundation, Netherlands - Global**

Please find attached:

The Form on the experiences;

- An article in Sociology and Anthropology "Fair Prices to Achieve a Living Income for Small Farmers and Its Relation to Local Food Purchase Programs";
- "Fair Producer Prices", Paper to the 93rd Annual Conference of the Agricultural Economics Society (AES), University of Warwick, April 2019, and
- The paper that is about a different way of calculation in the production chain and is taken from my book 'The Economics of Human Rights: Using the Living Income/Fair Price Approach to Combat Poverty'.

Kind regards,

Ruud Bronkhorst

See the attachments:

- [Form on experiences for RTFG](#)

- [Sociology and Anthropology, 2018](#)
- [Fair Producer Prices AES AgEcon search](#)
- [Calculating in the Production Chain](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Fair Prices</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Global</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Ruud Bronkhorst Organization: InfoBridge Foundation <a href="http://www.infobridge.org">www.infobridge.org</a> Email address: <a href="mailto:rbronkh@infobridge.org">rbronkh@infobridge.org</a>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>FAO, government</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>Not exactly the Right to Food Guidelines, but the Human Right to Adequate Food. This basic human right is the basis of my work and publications about 'fair' prices.</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?</i></p> <p>All Member States, UN Agencies and/or other stakeholders should be reminded of the fact that the Right to Food is a legally binding right, following articles 23 and 25 of the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights', adopted by the United Nations, and is guaranteed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	The Right to Food has been stressed during lectures and trainings.
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient income by payment of Living Wages and Living Income, made possible through the payment of Fair Prices, make the realization of the right to food for everyone possible, leading to less hunger, less child labor, and better education and health for all.</li> </ul>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small producers often do not get sufficiently paid for their products, meaning that they cannot pay their laborers a Living Wage. In agriculture this results in food insecurity for both farmers and agricultural laborers, as well as child labor.</li> <li>- Companies are reluctant to pay Living Wages to their workers, and governments are reluctant to impose this obligation on companies, be it by fear of losing income, lack of legislation or by the impossibility to put their legislation into force.</li> <li>- The connection between the payment of fair prices to small, marginal farmers and climate change, is not sufficiently recognized. In order to adapt to changes in climate, farmers must have sufficient income to be able to pay for the investments needed to change to other crops and/or ways of production. Sufficient income to cover the needs of adequate food and investment costs are essential to prevent small farmers to pay the toll for climate change.</li> </ul>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>- Lessons learned</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In my report of 2006 'Effects of structural food aid in the form of local purchase and sales of rice on rural development' (<a href="https://infobridge.org">https://infobridge.org</a>), I mention that farmers in Burkina Faso who sold to WFP, told that they</li> </ul>



	<p>were paid much later, and the food was bought at the current market price, which was insufficient for them. Fortunately WFP has adjusted its policies since then.</p> <p><i>Recommendations</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Producers should receive a ‘fair’ price for their products. This implies that we must get rid of the notion that the market price is the right price. We must work towards a system where basic human rights are the basis for prices. One of the means to do so is intervention in the production chain to cut out any excessive profits, because that way a raise in workers wages does not lead to much higher consumer prices. On the whole it asks for a serious review of the current price system.</li> <li>2. Payment of Living Wages to workers and the possibility for producers to earn a Living Income by the payment of Fair Prices.</li> <li>3. Pressure on states and companies to apply the Right to Food Guidelines.</li> <li>4. Make the subject of fair prices to small farmers an important discussion point in climate discussions by stressing the need for small farmers to have sufficient income to achieve both food security and be able to make the necessary investments to adjust to climate change.</li> </ol>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p>- In Europe the European Commission has drafted a Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence (CSDD) Directive that establishes a corporate due diligence duty. The core elements of this duty are identifying, bringing to an end, preventing, mitigating and accounting for negative human rights and environmental impacts in the company’s own operations, their subsidiaries and their value chains.</p> <p>- Application of Living Income Reference Prices:</p> <p>* Fairtrade Int. <a href="https://www.fairtrade.net/issue/living-income-reference-prices">https://www.fairtrade.net/issue/living-income-reference-prices</a></p> <p>* GIZ (Krain Eberhard, John Osei Gyimah, Ignatius Pumpuni, Nana Yaw Kwapong-Akuffo and Martin Kuntze-Fechner : ‘Analysis and Report of a Baseline Study for a Living Income (and Other Benchmarks) in Cashew- and Cocoa-Growing Regions of Ghana’), GIZ, 2021</p> <p>* Cocoa Barometer 2022 <a href="https://cocoabarometer.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Cocoa-Barometer-2022.pdf">https://cocoabarometer.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Cocoa-Barometer-2022.pdf</a></p>

<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<a href="https://commission.europa.eu/business-economy-euro/doing-business-eu/corporate-sustainability-due-diligence_en">https://commission.europa.eu/business-economy-euro/doing-business-eu/corporate-sustainability-due-diligence_en</a>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bronkhorst, Ruud (2020): 'The Economics of Human Rights: Using the Living Income/Fair Price Approach to Combat Poverty', Palgrave Macmillan, 2020</li> <li>- More publications on Fair Prices: <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ruud-Bronkhorst">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ruud-Bronkhorst</a></li> <li>- Fountain, A.C. and Hütz-Adams, F. (2020): Necessary Farm Gate Prices for a Living Income: Existing Living Income Reference Prices are Too Low, Consultation Paper for the 2020 Cocoa Barometer / January 2020 <a href="https://voicenetwork.cc/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/200113-Necessary-Farm-Gate-Prices-for-a-Living-Income-Definitive.pdf">https://voicenetwork.cc/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/200113-Necessary-Farm-Gate-Prices-for-a-Living-Income-Definitive.pdf</a></li> </ul>

**108. [Hamid Ahmad, Pakistan Society of Food Scientists & Technologists \(PSFST\), Lahore Chapter, Pakistan - Global](#)**

Human Right to Adequately Certified Religious Food to about quarter of the world population is jeopardized under current prevailing situation in the world. About 2 billion Muslim population spread over 57 Islamic countries (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation-OIC) and otherwise as minority migrants in other places like Europe, EU, USA, Australia, Canada etc. require availability, continuity and affordability of certified ritual Halal food for the faithful, purified and credibly certified observance of their religion. According to UNO charter, it is a stated responsibility of all countries, nation states to provide adequate, nutritious, safe and secure food supply at affordable price to its citizens as articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and several other international instruments. These UNO conventions about right to food are not being implemented due to variety of reasons thus causing hunger, disease or even death in some cases. The issue of the provision of ritual Halal food needs to be discussed in detail and to be taken care of, by the UNO, global humanitarian, financial, commercial, regulatory and trade organisations to assess, identify, recognise and address the implications for a way out at national & international level.

I can make a full and detailed presentation on the topic / issue, if required.

109. [Martin Nissen, German Embassy in Moscow, Germany](#) - Global

Dear colleagues,

The Voluntary Guidelines - a unique document in many respects with a lot of stories around its development which has enough substance for an interesting book about the functioning of international policy and with some funny parts - for example about boat trips on the river Spree.

We all knew in the moment of the final vote on the Guidelines that we all had achieved a historical step against hunger in the world. To see how national governments in the following years inspired by the Guidelines introduced the Right to Food in their constitutions, how Brazil was using the Guidelines as a blueprint for their successful FOME ZERO program, all this gives the mothers and fathers of the Guidelines the certainty that every minute they invested in its creation was worth it.

The **first copy of the Guidelines** was printed 5 minutes after its adoption and all important actors signed the first page.

This historic copy covers today the wall of my office in Moscow and tells me every day that agriculture and food security need peace everywhere on our planet.

Let us use the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Guidelines to renew the fight against all obstacles that are in way to the realization of the Guidelines on the Right to Food!

**FYI: that was my speech in 2008.**

Presentation by Mr Martin Nissen Embassy of Germany, Paris, France on the opening of the Right to Food Forum Rome, 1 October 2008

Dear Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Mr. Ghanem,

Thank you very much for your nice introduction offering me the fatherhood for the Voluntary Guidelines. It is good to be back here and to see so many colleagues who became friends in the four years we were working together at the Voluntary Guidelines - a unique document in many respects with a lot of stories around its development which has enough substance for an interesting book about the functioning of international policy and with some funny parts - for example about boat trips on the river Spree. We all realized that the fight against hunger had been a failure in many parts of the world because of a lack of political will - both in industrial countries as well as in poor countries highly affected by hunger. And we were aware that other examples in some countries existed - worth to be integrated in the Guidelines. Our idea was it would be very helpful to combine an approach based on the human right to food with a manual for governments, international organizations and the civil society how to fight hunger in a multi-dimensional way. With other words: we had to describe the instruments and the necessary interaction with others tools. At that time I think every one of us had the experience being asked by head-shaking colleagues and friends: so what you want is that every hungry person can go to court to sue his government for food. My answer was always: I want that governments can be sued for necessary action to use internationally proven tools to prevent hunger in their country. Most times the reaction was interesting, the shaking head turned to one side indicating: that sounds reasonable. The necessity to create a comprehensive approach to fight hunger with the integration of actors from many other sectors - this necessity was simply proven by the fact that single-

targeted development cooperation projects to tackle the hunger problem mainly resulted in failures. When we started the deliberations there was a good description by the former World Bank director of agriculture who said: when I look at the agricultural projects in the last decades I see a big cemetery. The deliberations on the Guidelines became very fruitful because of the special way to integrate the contributions of civil society and the other international organizations. I remember a lot of rather sharp discussions even in between the group of supporters of the Voluntary Guidelines about the question how pragmatic or dogmatic we should follow the elaborations written by human rights experts for the WFS 1996. The nature of FAO as a body which is based on common ground between the member states made it of course finally necessary to find a lot of compromises. But in the end of the deliberations most of us were impressed that we agreed upon a text which really can serve as a manual for those governments who want to fight hunger and malnutrition. And as such it gives a strong instrument against political excuses from those who want to hide the fact that they don't have the necessary political will to improve the nutritional situation in countries suffering from hunger. We needed a lot of people with a clear vision, with a high profile of credibility and ability to convince others to manage this process. I see that many in the audience understood this remark as a compliment in their direction. This is exactly what I wanted to express. There were political coincidences within the time of discussing the Guidelines, which had nothing to do with this process, but which had a very important impact how the deliberations changed their direction at a certain time. As I already mentioned enough stuff for a good book... Another precondition for the Guidelines was the existence of a substantial financial funding. We needed a lot of money to organize the work on the Guidelines. The meetings here in Rome, the national studies to support the elaborations, the coordination of the work of the NGOs and the secretariat based here in Rome wouldn't have been possible without the funding from several governments like those of Switzerland, Norway and Germany. Our objective to create the Guidelines as a manual of the successful tools to eradicate hunger and malnutrition was never to create a paper, but a tool which should be used in many countries in the world. And I am very interested to hear from you about the usefulness of this tool.

Thank you for your attention.

Martin Nissen, Head of the of the Food and agriculture department

German Embassy in Moscow

**110. ALIMASI NGWENA, FONDATION ALIMASI POUR LA CHARITE, FACHA, Democratic Republic of the Congo - Congo**

Hello, here is our completed presentation template and our project proposal.

good reading and in case of other questions relating to the FACHA organization we are ready to answer you in due time.

THANKS

ALIMASI NGWENA, Coordinator

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [Congo\\_FACHA\\_RTF form](#)
- [PLAN DE TRAVAIL DU PROJET AGRO PASTORAL](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	Agro-pastoral project for CBOs in producer villages of the MAKOBOLA AND KALUNGWE Group, Bavira Chiefdom, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province, East of the DRC
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  UVIRA? SOUTH KIVU, DRC
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	DRC
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: ALIMASI NGWENA Organization: FONDATION ALIMASI POUR LA CHARITE, FACHA asbl Email address: <a href="mailto:fondationalimasicharity@gmail.com">fondationalimasicharity@gmail.com</a>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<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)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>You need to multiply your actions in areas in need of the DRC</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><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>Yes, a non-governmental organization that I run as the country coordinator for the DRC.</p> <p><i>At what level were the Guidelines used? - Sub-national, national, regional or/and global?</i></p> <p>National–the DRC</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>YES</p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>Rice and horticultural planting in CBOs</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Shortage of agricultural inputs</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>The food situation in the east of the DRC must be improved</p>
<p><b>(iv) Concrete plans</b></p>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p> <p>YES</p>

<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>STATUTES, R.O.I., STRATEGIC PLAN, NOTARIAL ACT, and other documents required for the NGO FACHA</p>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	<p>Here's our proposal for the operation in the attached file:</p> <p><a href="#">PLAN DE TRAVAIL DU PROJET AGRO PASTORAL</a></p>

**111. [Ndubuisi Idejiora-Kalu, Food Bank Nigeria, International Law, Diplomacy and Economy Research Center \(ILDERC\), POLED Initiative for Educational Advancement, Nigeria - Nigeria](#)**

Dear Sir/Madam,

In line with the 20th anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines and Call for inputs on the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food encompassed by the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (RTFG), please find attached, our contribution from Nigeria.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

With best regards

Dr. Ndubuisi Idejiora-Kalu  
Director-General, Assistant Professor  
International Law, Diplomacy and Economy Research Center (ILDERC)  
Multiplexed Consulting Limited, Nigeria

See the attachments:

- [NIGERIA KALU RTFG form](#)
- [FSN Food Security Project for Nigeria](#)

### Template for submissions

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<b>Food Sustainability &amp; Agriculture Empowerment Project for Nigeria</b>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i>  Nigeria as a pilot with hope of extending to other African countries
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	Nigeria/Africa
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: <b>Dr. NDUBUISI IDEJIORA-KALU</b> Organization: <b>International Law, Diplomacy and Economy Research Center (ILDERC)</b> Email address: <b>ndukalu@yahoo.com</b>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p>I have been a member of FSN since 2015</p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></p> <p>Recommendation to research team at ILDERC</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>Provision of Bureaucracy free funding for implementing FSN projects submitted under the framework of the Right to Food Guidelines programme.</p>



<p><b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b></p>	<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>No</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><b>Have your say where it matters!</b></p>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p> <p>proffer innovative solutions for making possible a zero hunger world</p>
<p><b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b></p>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p> <p>the synergy brings together a transdisciplinary solution base for solving global hunger</p>
<p><b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b></p>	<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>Speed in implementing the projects proffered under the Right to Food Guidelines</p>
<p><b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b></p>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p> <p>Most of the large scale hunger in our world is prevalent in developing countries because of the subsistence nature of farming and food production which lacks the modernized mechanisms and adequate funding for producing food in large quantity. This reality is further complicated by the little and most times, “null support from their governments”. The problem therefore stems from lack of funds to empower the farmers to acquire modern food production and storage technologies to support and sustain their farming activity. Realizing the right to adequate food must therefore entail creating a “RIGHT TO</p>

	ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPORT FUND” that would provide subsistence farmers with funds for acquiring needed technology for supporting and sustaining their food production activity. This would include using such a Fund to procure advanced agri mechanized technologies, storage facilities for eradicating post-harvest and post-market losses as well as soft funds for venturing into agro allied business, a second level of agriculture which is scarcely operational in developing nations. I use Nigeria as a case study.
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i>  Proposal for adoption by governments in developing countries through their departments and ministries of agriculture. I intend proposing this to the new government in Nigeria coming in by May 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2023.
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	

**112. Dieudonné KEBA, SOCIETE SOMMAC, Democratic Republic of the Congo - Congo**

Good morning,

Please find attached my proposal. Waiting for the acknowledged receipt.

Mr Dieudonné KEBA

See the attachments (the original Form is in French):

- [Congo Keba RTF form](#)

**Template for submissions**

<b>Title of your submission</b>	<i>How much does the processing of local produce for consumption contribute to economic growth (GDP) and household resilience in the fight against malnutrition?</i>
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<b>Geographical coverage</b>	<p><i>Please indicate if your submission covers one or several countries or regions, or if it is global.</i></p> <p><i>Central and West Africa</i></p>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by your submission</b>	<p>Democratic Republic of Congo</p>
<b>Contact person</b>	<p>Name: KEBA Organization: SOMMAC company Email address:</p>
<b>Affiliation</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>
<b>Awareness of the Right to Food Guidelines and CFS policy agreements</b>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Have you taken any actions to make the Right to Food Guidelines known to your colleagues, partners or other stakeholders?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain:</i></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>
<b>Use of the Right to Food Guidelines</b>	<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>
<b>Have your say where it matters!</b>	<p><i>The FAO Right to Food Team and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invite stakeholders to:</i></p>
<b>(i) Experiences and good practices</b>	<p><i>(i) Share your experiences and good practices on the realization of the right to food for everyone, always:</i></p>
<b>(ii) Gaps, constraints and challenges</b>	<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>
<b>(iii) Lessons learned and suggested recommendations</b>	<p><i>(iii) Share any lessons learned and suggest recommendations for improvement in realizing the right to adequate food:</i></p>
<b>(iv) Concrete plans</b>	<p><i>(iv) Next steps: are there any concrete plans to (further) use and apply the Right to Food Guidelines?</i></p>
<b>Link(s) to specific references</b>	<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>
<b>Link(s) to additional information</b>	