Annex One
Summary of Areas for Policy Attention
Part of the aim of the 2nd Technical Workshop will be to start to define how *the areas identified for policy attention should be addressed.*

	Summary of Areas for Policy attention	How to address
Overarching areas	Attention to human rights in urban and rural policymaking is integral to achieving food security and nutrition for all and building the capacity of local government officials on the linkages of rights and achievement of food security and nutrition is key -HR are legal obligations -causes of HR violations -rights of smallholders not include- urban populations -duties of states -capacity building is a tool not the goal- capacity to build policies and law to operationalize human rights law	-clear recognition that Human rights obligations are the duty of government at all levels (see HRC report) -analysis of how policies are implemented and designed, and what are the weak points (ex: vulnerability of institutions, lack of participation, lack of appropriate legal or policy tools to meet the HR obligations of their policy area) -implementation of participatory governance spaces for food system governance at national and local and territorial level
	An understanding of the key vulnerabilities of individuals and how they differ in rural and urban areas will assist with how best to include them in designing policies that will address their needs - groups, not just individuals -rural and urban populations differ- but how they interact and in	-identifying the real root causes of these so-called vulnerabilities (HR violations)- examining tenure arrangements, access to employment, social protection, etc. across rural and urban areas -identification of "vulnerable" communities - meaningful participation of "vulnerable" communities in policy making (for example, as

		outlined in the RtF Guidelines, and the FFA) -enabling policy environment for social initiatives that often meet the needs of vulnerable communities directly
	Attention to the specific constraints and strengths of women, including the collection of gender disaggregated data, will help to better inform policymaking [on women's rights] to address food security and nutrition and empower women across the rural-urban spectrum -women and girls -not empower- ensure women's rights -strengths of women?? Constraints and risks women face	-specific legal and policy tools that better articulate the specific protections to women's rights -specific legal and policy tools that strengthen women's control over land and natural resources
	Identifying ways to increase employment opportunities and the quality of options for youth can help to empower youth to drive innovation in food systems -weak – need to reframe the question differently -employment focused -not just a problem of the Global South -no mention of WHY the youth are unemployed -no mention of the implications of what it means if youth leave the rural areas -"innovation"- what they need is the opportunity, access to resources to engage in the food system -need stronger local rural economies -a need to create situation where youth is supported to take part in the renewal of the community, in the local economic context	-specific policies to create better access to land and resources for youth – in line with the Tenure Guidelines -target education institutions in both rural and urban areas – to gain skill in agriculture, etc. -improve access to infrastructure, access to extension services-educational centers
	Developing ~~locally adapted~~ [agroecology] solutions to both build resilience of food systems to climate change and safeguard infrastructure and access to services for the most vulnerable in both rural and urban areas will be key to achieving food security and nutrition -agroecology is the solution- FAO symposiums have made this clear- it needs to be presented	-policies that support and promote agroecology, -agricultural biodiversity -diverse farming -policies that protect farmers rights to seeds (save, sell and exchange locally produced seeds)

		-policy towards the development of territorial or local food systems (including rural and urban areas) – including local infrastructure (i.e. local roads that connect to towns and villages)- at the moment many of the emissions are in the global transport of food
	This should be added somewhere: Determine the root causes of the changes in food systems and rural livelihoods, as a result of urbanization processes and understand the impacts of this rural transformation on global and local food systems.	-study the current, medium and long-term impacts of the rural transformation including the threats related to the loss of agricultural biodiversity, traditional knowledge, drastic changes in production and consumption, and local market systems -create a clear picture of threats and risks of this process, and what are the opportunities and alternatives for rural areas that guarantee the human right to food and other related rights
Areas emerging from urbanization and rural transformation	Determine the key gaps in data collection and analysis and identify ways to capture more localized data through participatory collection and analysis	-not just food insecurity, but also on food systems – specifically local and territorial systems – including, for example, tenure, social data, biodiversity, etc.
	Recognize that food insecurity and malnutrition are prevalent in rural and urban areas, and both require context specific focus by policies and initiatives aiming to achieve food security and nutrition	-Data gap
	With the rise in consumption of purchased and processed food, there is a need for growing attention on education about nutrition and making nutritious food accessible and affordable in rural and urban areas	-solutions should focus on local food system impacts and increased food

	-the linkage between biodiverse food systems and nutrition -medicalization of nutrition interventions are not necessary in most situations	sovereignty of producers and consumers -education on healthy diets and nutrition ; also local knowledge - policies that require transparency in labeling -school meals and school feeding programs → public procurement (from local producers) is an important tool to promote healthy diets, educations, etc.- but also supporting and promoting local food economy
	Purchase from informal markets and vendors is growing in both rural and urban areas and requires greater focus in terms of the benefits they provide to FSN and the risks they present -Food safety is not just an issue of street vendors —this should be shortened and rephrased less negatively. In fact street food is an important (and cultural) food source for many communities. - Food safety and health standards also have other aspects as well as the negative consequences (unnecessarily) for many producers	-Food and safety standards need to be adjusted to scale: --- While it is indispensable to guarantee food safety for consumers, it has to be recognized that most existing food safety standards and regulations have been developed in function of the industrial food chain and are not appropriate to the contexts and conditions of small-scale family farming (e.g. the injunction to provide separate toilet facilities for men and women) or of territorial markets. There is considerable evidence that territorial markets do not pose the threats to food safety that they are often assumed to, and that the best way forward is by developing

		practices and regulations suited to the production and marketing conditions of small-scale producers rather than making them conform to rules that have been developed for the very different universe of industrial foods and supermarkets. Different safety standards are justified quite simply because the risks involved, and from which consumers need to be defended, are very different.
	Assess the use of the VGGTs, RAI, and other tools to ensure security of tenure and foster participatory spatial planning and responsible [human rights based] investment for food security and nutrition across landscapes, ecosystems and territories -tenure and planning is not just an issue of urban expansion- we should also make clear the rights of rural peoples to maintain their land/tenure arrangements	-implementation of the Tenure Guidelines into national and local legislation -community based and participatory planning for food systems; participatory governance mechanisms for food systems
	Identify ways to improve efficiency and the use of waste and by-products to reduce demand on natural resources and facilitate greater rural-urban synergies -its great to recycle BUT we have to take care that natural resources are not commodified, and that their use and tenure is prioritized to local communities	-this section of the paper is really unclear- there is not clear main point. It needs to be clarified
	Identify opportunities to integrate and sustainably intensify agriculture into peri-urban and urban contexts, and how rural and urban producers can derive greater value (income and access to more nutritious foods) from engagement in local and regional value chains -but why would we have sustainable intensification?	-creating conditions for local economics to thrive -providing services and outreach to small-scale food producers

	-specific recommendation for peri-urban and urban agriculture- but no specific mention of a policy area that promote and supports rural agriculture -first and foremost a focus on rural agriculture	
	Identify ways to enhance income generation from both farm and off-farm activities particularly geared to small producers, women, and young people, acknowledging that full-time production is not in the interest of all producers -In this section we need to reframe to focus on the needs in rural development (propose to do this exercise) -regarding the interest of all producers—this is not the issue, but rather many producers cannot afford to manage a farm full time because of various factors from market access, to rents, to prices of foods, and other causes—in fact the only "interests" which are having an effect are the "interests" of large businesses and corporations which have a deep and profound effect on rural livelihood viability- both on and off the farm. -What defines an off-farm activity ?	
	Assess how to allocate resources for services, infrastructure and social protection which respond to increasing mobility (in and out migration and short term moves) and the 'unofficial' status of many migrants and/or those working and living in different areas -also to focus on infrastructure in rural areas and urban areas	-participatory policy making
	Incorporate lessons learned from existing initiatives which address more integrated approaches based on territories, particularly focusing on vertical and horizontal multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementation and the effects on food security and nutrition. -multiactor -paragraph: working on nonstate actors is not complete. We need to add the regulatory function of the state -add human rights obligations (protect, respect and fulfill HR obligations for governments at all levels)	
	Focus on more community level engagement with direct participation of the food insecure and malnourished in designing policy interventions or programs addressing food security and nutrition	-different governance structures that ensure participation such as food policy councils, participatory budgeting

		-national level forums that link regions and territories, to best include rural communities and producers in the food policy decisions (CFS-like structures at the national level)