

CFS Voluntary Guidelines for Food Systems and Nutrition



*“De esta pandemia salimos juntas y juntos, algunas de las respuestas las tenemos cerquita de nosotros, en la milpa, en el traspatio, en nuestro pequeño huerto urbano dónde de nueva cuenta inicia la vida, **es momento de tomar las decisiones que nos llevarán a cambiar la ruta, y la agroecología es una de ellas**” – Gisela Illescas Palma, MAELA México*

The Civil Society and Indigenous People’s Mechanism (CSM) brings into the CFS the voices of small-scale food producers¹, agricultural and food workers, Indigenous Peoples, landless, the urban food insecure, consumers, women and youth. We have been actively and collectively engaged in this workstream over the past four years, developing our vision, position and analyses to back them up, because this topic is of vital importance to us. These constituencies, being the most affected and at risk of hunger and malnutrition, and the most important contributions to food security and nutrition worldwide, should be the primary

beneficiaries of the guidelines.

This preliminary document does not mean to be exhaustive. It provides a top-line view and reflects several critical priorities of the CSM, while also presenting some specific wording suggestions.

CSM’s key priorities

- 1. Framing of Food Systems:** We call for a holistic food systems lens that is concerned with how their different processes interact with one another, and how the ecological, social, political and economic context constantly shape and re-shape food systems, whilst recognizing the particular role of power, gender and generational relationships. Food systems need to be recognized for the multiple public objectives they can serve.
- 2. Framing of the Human Rights approach:** The objective of the Guidelines should be the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition in the Human Rights Framework. The right to adequate food and nutrition needs to be recognized as closely interconnected with other human rights such as the human right to water, to health, to a healthy environment, the rights of women, the rights of children, the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, the rights of workers and the rights of indigenous peoples.
- 3. Food systems’ interactions with and incorporation in political and legal systems. Different actors, different roles:** States should adopt policy frameworks that clearly distinguish between and ensure appropriate roles for different actors in public policy making and programme

¹ Smallholder and family farmers, peasants, fisherfolk, pastoralists

implementation. They should adopt robust safeguards to protect against conflicts of interest resulting from inappropriate relationships with and influence of the corporate sector. States are to ensure transparency in their actions and put into place clear frameworks and mechanisms through which they can be held accountable by their people for decisions and actions taken in relation to food systems. At the same time, they should establish clear regulations and accountability frameworks for holding private actors, including corporations, accountable for actions that undermine human rights, in accordance with domestic and international law.

- 4. **Understanding of diets:** The strong nexus between food, ecology, health and culture is at the heart of the food systems approach, which links the well-being of the planet to the well-being of people through sustainable and healthy diets.
- 5. **Importance of local and resilient food systems:** Localized food systems that are based on the recognition and fulfilment of the human right to adequate food and nutrition and the recognition of the positive contribution of small scale food producers and food and agriculture workers. They are the ones that preserve and regenerate the environment, protect and increase biodiversity, strengthen sustainable smallholder food production and preserve traditional knowledge. Thus, the sustainability not only refers to the environmental dimension, but also to culturally appropriateness, equity and livelihood enhancement. The support for agroecology, as practice, knowledge and movement are fundamental as it plays a major role in ensuring the resilience of local food systems.

Text proposals for the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition

Paragraph number	Justification/ Critical aspect	Text Proposal
TITLE		Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems for and Nutrition
Part 1 Paragraph 12	Framing of Food systems	Food systems are complex and multidimensional webs of activities and actors involving the production, processing, handling, preparation, storage, distribution, consumption and ultimately waste of food. They are constantly being shaped by different forces, drivers and decisions by many different individuals. Every Different food systems have the capacity to be equitable and to produce healthy diets needed for optimal nutrition. But, they can others are often also be shaped by power concentration and imbalances, which may not be inclusive and equitable overriding the public good aspects of food systems (HLPE 2020) . Some food systems are sustainable and contribute to the realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition , while others show their limits in terms of sustainability, equity, health, livelihoods and social justice , and inefficiency in natural resource utilization, and in the use of labour and energy, leading to environmental degradation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity as well as to human rights violations , excessive food consumption and food waste patterns. Increasing hunger and malnutrition in all

		its forms reveal the challenges that food systems have been facing and makes it obvious that urgent and radical reforms are needed to guarantee the fundamental human right to adequate food for all (footnote COVID has exacerbated these challenges, HLPE 2020).
Part 1 Paragraph 14	Framing of food systems + self-determination, self-organization and autonomy of the most affected by hunger and malnutrition	Transforming food systems and promoting sustainable and healthy food systems that are able to fulfill the right to adequate food and nutrition meet the dietary needs of all populations, require institutional and behavioural changes among all food system actors, putting the most affected by hunger and malnutrition at the centre by supporting their autonomy, self-organization and self-determination.[...]
Part 1 Paragraph 21	Understanding of diets	Include once again definition from Draft One with following changes in red: Sustainable healthy diets start with breastfeeding and are composed of fresh and seasonal food, wherever possible. They promote all dimensions of individuals' health and wellbeing; have low environmental pressure and impact; are accessible, affordable, safe and equitable; and are culturally acceptable. The aims of sustainable [and] healthy diets are to achieve optimal growth and development of all individuals and support functioning and physical, mental and social wellbeing at all life stages for present and future generations; contribute to preventing all forms of malnutrition (i.e. undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and obesity); reduce the risk of diet-related NCDs; and support individual and collective action towards the preservation of biodiversity and planetary health. Sustainable [and] healthy diets must combine all the dimensions of sustainability to avoid unintended consequences.
Part 1 Paragraph 22	Understanding of diets	DELETE THIS PARAGRAPH
Part 1 Paragraph 23	Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition We request to include clear reference to the adequacy dimension of the Right to	“The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, have physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement. The right to adequate food shall therefore not be interpreted in a narrow or restrictive sense which equates it with a minimum package of calories, proteins and other specific nutrients. The precise meaning of “adequacy” is to a large extent determined by prevailing social, economic, cultural, climatic, ecological and other conditions, while “sustainability”

	Adequate Food as recognized in CESC GC 12.	incorporates the notion of long-term availability and accessibility. The right to adequate food implies the availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and acceptable within a given culture (CESCR General Comment No. 12 on the right to food (art. 11))
Part 2 Paragraph 24	Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition in the international framework of Human Rights	“The objective of the VGFSyN is to contribute to transforming current food systems and promoting sustainable food systems to ensure that they contribute to the progressive realization of the Right to adequate food and nutrition within the existing international Human Rights Framework , and that the food that contributes to sustainable healthy diets is available, affordable, accessible, safe, and of adequate quantity and quality while conforming “with beliefs, culture and traditions, dietary habits, and preferences of individuals, in accordance with national and international laws and obligations”.
Part 2 Paragraph 29	Agroecology	Mention CFS Policy recommendations on agroecological and other innovative approaches
Part 2 Following paragraph 31	Multiple objectives food systems can serve	Re-insert Paragraph 32 from Draft One with following edits in red : Food systems serve and support multiple public objectives within the three dimensions of sustainable development. While food systems might differ greatly, they offer important opportunities for public policies, mechanisms, instruments and investment that aim to advance the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the framework.
Part 2 Paragraph 32 d)	Nexus between planetary and human health	Healthy people, healthy planet. Promote policies and actions that enhance ensure the livelihoods, health, and well-being of the population, in particular of the most affected by hunger and malnutrition , as well as while supporting sustainable, and equitable food production and consumption to protect natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, and ensure mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
Part 3 Paragraph 36	Right to food framework	Update diagram from HLPE report on a global narrative towards 2030 that uses the right to food as a framework rather than SDGs

<p>Part 3.1 Paragraph 3.1.1 b)</p>	<p>Recognition of small-scale food producers + links between environment, health, social aspects</p>	<p>Governmental actors should integrate sustainable and equitable food system actions that promote sustainable healthy diets and adequate nutrition into national and local development, health, economic, social, agricultural, climate/environment, and disaster and-pandemic-diseases risk reduction plans. This integration should recognize the contribution of small scale food producers and workers to food systems and should be complemented with increased and improved budgetary allocations to food system activities with clear objectives of improving diets and nutrition ensuring sustainable healthy diets and adequate nutrition with health, social and ecological indicators to track and assess the full cost accounting of while addressing hunger and malnutrition in all its forms.</p>
<p>Part 3.1 Paragraph 3.1.1 c)</p>	<p>TRADE: The global characteristics of food systems require rules that contribute to the transition towards sustainability and healthiness</p> <p>This was something that was systematically raised in several Regional Consultations (Africa, Latin America)</p>	<p>Governmental actors should ensure that international and bilateral trade and investment agreements are consistent with nutrition, food, health, environmental, social and agriculture national policies, and international food safety standards (e.g. Codex Alimentarius and World Organization for Animal Health standards), while also recognizing existing uneven trade rules negatively impact small-scale food producers and consumers (HLPE 2020).</p>
<p>Part 3.1 Paragraph 3.1.3 b)</p>	<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Change from “national surveillance systems” to “national monitoring systems”.</p> <p>Additional sentence at the end of paragraph: “States should properly safeguard personal and collective data on food systems and support data right-holders, particularly the groups most marginalized, to control their data and exercise community control over it.”</p>
<p>Part 3.2 Paragraph 39</p>	<p>Agroecology</p>	<p>Food supply patterns play an important a crucial and structural role in human and planetary health and environmental sustainability, resilience and regeneration. Food supplies - from production, storage, processing and packaging, and markets - operate at assorted scales, structures, and levels, from simple to highly complex and globalized supply chains processes involving many food system actors. This section complements the goals outlined in the UN Decade of Family Farming and highlights the importance of improving ensuring nutrition as food moves through the system, indicates which food system actors should be given special attention, and suggests ways to</p>

		create resilient food supplies, through agroecological and other innovative approaches (footnote HLPE on Agroecology) , in the midst of climate change crisis and natural resource degradation.
Part 3.2 Paragraph 3.2.2 c)	Agroecology (HLPE 2020, p. 17)	Governmental actors should foster the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiverse, productive systems that include diverse crops and livestock, neglected and underutilized species, forestry and plantations, fisheries and sustainable aquaculture as well as biodiverse landscapes including forests, water and coastal seas. This should be complemented through the adoption and application of sustainable food production and natural resource management practices including agroecological and other innovative approaches , such as agroecology , in a manner that is economically viable for all legitimate tenure rights holders to uphold those rights and maintain livelihoods.
Part 3.2 Paragraph 3.2.2 d)	Access to land	Governmental actors, in line with international legal frameworks (footnote with UNDRIP, UNDROP, VGGT, CEDAW) should protect the rights, including the legitimate tenure rights, whether recorded or not , of Indigenous Peoples, small-scale producers, peasants, and other communities with customary tenure systems that exercise self-governance of land, fisheries and forests, to land, territories, and resources they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Their livelihoods should be maintained, their traditional, collective knowledge and practices should be valued, their access to traditional food should be protected, and their diets, nutrition, and wellbeing should be prioritized.
Part 3.2 Paragraphs 3.2.4 d) and e)	Regulatory measures + Reformulation	Move these 2 paragraphs after 3.2.4 a) to have a clearer guidance on the different roles d, now b) Governmental actors should promote regulatory instruments and incentives to promote reformulation , complemented with appropriate measures such as front-of-pack labels (FOPL) and taxes to minimize the promotion and consumption of foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value, (such as foods high in sodium, sugar, and trans and/or saturated fats), and promote the consumption of fresh and seasonal food . in accordance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. e, now c) Private sector actors should strive to meet public health goals aligned with national food-based dietary guidelines by further producing and promoting nutritious foods and food products that contribute to a sustainable healthy diets , such as increasing and preserving nutrient content and making efforts to reformulate foods, when necessary , by reducing avoiding the excessive content of sodium, sugar, and saturated fats, and eliminating trans fats in foods.

<p>Part 3.2.6</p>		<p>We need to talk about engaging youth (not empowering, Fridays 4 future have clearly demonstrated that a top-down approach is not what is needed) + any mention of entrepreneurship of youth will not be accepted as it drastically reduces the acknowledgment of the diversity within and autonomy of youth in self-determination</p>
<p>Part 3.3 Paragraph 40</p>	<p>Sustainable healthy diets, RtF</p>	<p>Food environments comprise foods available, and accessible and affordable to people in their surroundings and the nutritional adequacy, quality, safety, price, convenience, labelling and promotion of these foods. These environments should ensure that people have equitable access to adequate food and nutrition sufficient, safe and nutritious foods that meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (38), considering the various physical, social, economic, cultural, and political factors that influence that access. For many people, access to sustainable healthy diets is not guaranteed can be problematic as they may not be available, accessible, or affordable due to inequalities and inequities in current food systems for a variety of reasons. This section outlines the potential policy entry points to improve physical and economic access, and availability of sustainable healthy diets within sustainable food systems in the places where people exchange, shop, choose, and eat food.</p>
<p>Part 3.3 Paragraph 3.3.1</p>	<p>Right to adequate food, sustainable and healthy diets</p>	<p>Ensuring adequacy, improving access, availability and affordability to food that contributes to sustainable healthy diets</p>
<p>Part 3.3 Paragraph 3.3.1 a)</p>	<p>Trade</p>	<p>Position should change to last point (replace with e), trade investments rules in favour of healthy, equitable and sustainable food systems</p> <p>Governmental actors could consider accompanying should improve the availability and access of adequate nutritious food that contributes to sustainable healthy diets through with regulated trade and investment agreements and policies, in accordance with WTO and multilaterally agreed rules, which have safeguards to that safeguard local and territorial markets, ensure that food trade is equitable for countries, smallscale food producers, food workers, and consumers and (use) ensure such agreements (to ensure) the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition in other countries.</p>

<p>Part 3.4 Paragraph 3.4.1 b)</p>	<p>Go beyond microbial food safety</p> <p>This was a strong request during Regional Consultation for LAC</p>	<p>end of sentence, add: “while also involving all producers and processors in the development of these standards in order to develop realistically applicable standards for them”</p>
<p>Part 3.4 Paragraph 3.4.2 b)</p>	<p>We do not accept the mention of either WTO or Codex here.</p> <p>Involve Tripartite collaboration between FAO/OIE/WHO, One Health Approach</p> <p>IACG (2019). Report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations: No Time To Wait: Securing The Future From Drug-Resistant Infections.</p>	<p>Governmental actors, in collaboration with intergovernmental organizations, should develop and implement national guidelines on the prudent use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals according to internationally adopted standards, relevant to FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite Collaboration on AMR and the UN Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on Antimicrobial Resistance’s 14 recommendations World Trade Organization/Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO/SPS) agreements and Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance, to reduce eliminate the non-therapeutic and reduce the routine disease prevention use of antimicrobials and to phase out the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters.</p>
<p>Part 3.4 Section 3.4.3 should go under 3.4.2 (we do not agree)</p>	<p>Title of 3.4.3 “Protecting consumers A new paragraph is needed, because as this section stands, the document stays in a</p>	<p>New paragraph 3.4.2 c)</p> <p>Governmental actors should consider diverse food safety approaches that are not risk-based to support local and regional markets and other local food systems and their contribution to sustainable healthy diets</p>

<p>with this as a separate section).</p> <p>Addition of paragraph after 3.4.2 b) (would be 3.4.2 c)</p>	<p>standardized concept of food safety, ignoring small-scale food production, including practices that reduce the breach of production-consumption (such as CSAs)</p>	
<p>Part 3.5 (SECTION 3.5.2 should go before 3.5.1)</p> <p>Paragraph 3.5.1 d)</p>	<p>FOPL</p>	<p>Governmental actors should regulate nutritional labelling and consider use “interpretive” front-of-pack labelling (FOPL), such as warning labels to promote sustainable healthy diets. The FOPL system should be aligned national public health, and nutrition, and social policies and food regulations, as well as relevant WHO guidance and Codex guidelines. The FOPL system should comprise an underpinning nutrient profile model that considers the overall nutrition quality of the product or the nutrients of concern for NCDs (or both). Complementary The FOPL system should guide a broader a comprehensive framework including complementary-policies, such as zoning laws, could be considered for ultra-processed and highly processed foods of high energy density with minimal nutritional value to not be sold or marketed in public places or near schools, including kindergartens and child care facilities.</p>
<p>Part 3.5</p> <p>Paragraph 3.5.2 a)</p>		<p>Governmental actors, civil society organizations, and UN agencies should collaborate with civil society in the collection and use of evidence-based as well as that includes cognitive, cultural, and plural and collective knowledge resources to promote education and knowledge of sustainable healthy diets, physical activity, food waste prevention, intrahousehold food distribution, food safety, optimal breastfeeding and adequate complementary feeding, taking into consideration cultural and social norms and adapting to different audiences and contexts.</p>
<p>Part 3.6</p> <p>Title</p>	<p>Women’s rights</p>	<p>Gender equality and women’s rights across food systems</p> <p>We request that throughout this section the Guidelines address women’s rights and not women empowerment</p>

<p>Part 3.6 Para 43</p>	<p>Women's rights</p>	<p>[...] At the same time and to the detriment of women's own autonomy, unequal power relations leave women have with an unequal household labour burden, that should must be addressed to fulfill women's rights. Therefore, ensuring sexual and reproductive rights and in particular the rights of women and girl empowerment through education, information, re-distribution of care work and access to resources and services is key to transition towards an equal distribution of the responsibilities of sustainable healthy diets, an unequal burden carried by women only today improving nutrition [...]</p>
<p>Part 3.7 Para 3.7.1 b)</p>	<p>ETO's Differentiate between three groups, to clarify that not only governmental actors involved in conflict hold this responsibility</p>	<p>Governmental actors, and parties involved in conflicts, and other non-state actors should respect and protect the equal and unhindered access of all members of affected and at-risk populations to food security and nutrition assistance, in both acute and protracted crises, in accordance with internationally recognized humanitarian principles, as anchored in Geneva Convention of 1949 and their Additional Protocols and other UNGA Resolutions after 1949, while fully observing their human rights obligations under international law, including extraterritorial state obligations.</p>
<p>Part 3.7 Paragraph 3.7.2 b)</p>	<p>Harm/Disruption of food production procurement and markets is a huge problem and vulnerability for countries in crisis, that can be extremely difficult to get out of (Ethiopia is a well-known example of aid dependency that started with a crisis).</p>	<p>Governmental actors should recognize nutrition as an essential need and humanitarian assistance should aim to meet and recurrently monitor nutritional requirements of the affected population, particularly the most vulnerable to malnutrition. All food items provided should be of appropriate nutritional quality and quantity, be safe and socio- culturally acceptable, and not harm/disrupt local and/or national production, procurement and markets. Food must should conform to the food standards of the host country's government with regard to in line with the Codex Alimentarius standards about food safety, quality, composition and labelling, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Part 3.7</p>	<p>Fortification</p>	<p>Governmental actors and humanitarian assistance organizations should be encouraged to purchase of locally produced fortified food, (including fortified Ready to Use Supplementary and Therapeutic foods in very acute</p>

Paragraph 3.7.2 c)		circumstances, such as famine some contexts , as a short-term solution), while always preferring fresh and traditional foods, [...] Fortification should be used, when needed , only in limited times and places, as a short-term solution, and should not disrupt local market and accessibility of safe, nutritious and adequate food in the longer term.
Part 4 Para 50	Multifunctionality of food systems; Intersectoral coordination mechanisms Text from paragraph 18	The VGFSyN are intended to support contribute to transforming food systems and promoting sustainable food systems in by improving coherence in implementation of relevant frameworks such as the implementation of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), with the objective of increasing the visibility, coordination and effectiveness of nutrition actions at all levels, as, the UN Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028), and relevant UNGA resolutions, ministerial declarations of ECOSOC and the UN Environment Assembly, and the World Health Assembly, all of which are key aspects toward the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Part 4 Para 51	Col; Human rights based national strategies to transform food systems	Governmental actors are invited to use the VGFSyN as a tool to undertake new initiatives towards the transformation of food systems to make them more sustainable, equitable and capable of delivering sustainable healthy diets. These include adopting national human-rights based strategies to formulate policies, identifying and mobilize resources, policy opportunities , fostering a transparent, participatory and open dialogue, promoting inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms, provide for monitoring mechanisms, and as well as establishing or strengthening existing, multistakeholder platforms partnerships, processes and frameworks, such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. <u>with appropriate safeguards against conflicts of interest to upholding public interest and human rights obligations.</u>
Part 4 Para 58	In line with VGGT, 26.2.	<u>Consistent with the established guiding principles, especially 32c) “accountability, transparency and participation”,</u> Governments actors , in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, in particular the most affected by hunger and all forms of malnutrition , should define national policy priorities and related indicators and establish or strengthen existing monitoring and reporting systems in order to assess the efficiency of laws, policies and regulations, and implement appropriate remedial actions in case of negative impacts or gaps. <u>Monitoring processes should be “inclusive, participatory, gender sensitive, implementable, cost effective and sustainable”.</u>

Text change proposals for new suggested text on impact of pandemics

Paragraph number	Justification/ Critical aspect	Text Proposal
9bis	Framing of food systems, localized and resilient food systems, multi sectoral collaboration	<p>Strategies to reduce transmission of zoonotic diseases and other pathogenic infectious diseases, and pandemics, such as COVID-19, significantly impact global hunger and malnutrition. The COVID 19 pandemic demonstrates the crucial linkages across ecological, social and economic spheres. Without large-scale <u>multi sectoral and multi-level</u> coordinated actions and policies, and systemic coherence to build resilient localized food systems, such crises have the capacity to disrupt normal functioning of food systems, impacting all actors in the food system - especially the most food and economically insecure and nutritionally vulnerable- , reducing incomes among small-scale producers, including family farmers, negatively impacting food access due to loss of critical income sources, lockdowns, and closure of markets and food environments. These crises also disrupt local food markets and supply chains with resulting price increases, lead to food availability issues, increase the vulnerability of high-value commodity markets, prevent access to school meals for millions of children, and increase food losses and waste</p>

9ter	Framing of food systems, human rights approach, safeguards against Col	<p>A shock to health systems have has severe ramifications on the quality and proper functioning of food systems, causing significant multi-level social and economic impacts, and undermining food security and the realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition for all. To prevent such disruptions, the public sphere must be strengthened, with appropriate/adequate market and business regulations, robust public food reserves, procurement, health and social protection infrastructure, and effective support for agroecological systems and local, territorial markets. Governments, private sector and all relevant stakeholders have a shared the responsibility to ensure local- national food systems food supply chains and food environments continue to function, food production, availability and access are not impaired, health of food system actors and workers is protected, the rights of food system actors and workers is-are adequately protected,- especially of small-scale food producers and workers, and those most at risk of hunger, malnutrition and impoverishment nutritionally vulnerable are provided with given social safety net protections, and humanitarian relevant assistance. humanitarian assistance and Food safety, distribution and exchange should be are prioritized with appropriate safeguards against conflicts of interest</p>
24 bis	resilience, risk management, localized food systems, human rights framework; food systems are not only impacted by pandemic, but they may also have contributed to the emergence itself, as pointed out by some evidence	<p>In the context of shocks, crises and pandemics, such as COVID-19, the VGFSyN recognize the constant pressures and strong challenges that food systems are facing, and emphasize the importance of promoting locally grounded resilient food systems. The VGFSyN provide guidance on risk management in a human rights framework to minimize potential impacts on food supply and unintended consequences for food security and nutrition and also so that food systems do not contribute to the emergence of new pandemics and risks to human and planetary health”.</p>
3.2.5 c) bis	Human rights approach: Right to health. Rights of workers; right to workplace safety;	<p>Governmental actors and private sector actors should ensure that food system workers are healthy and adopt measures to prevent spreading of infectious diseases, by providing personal protection equipment including face masks, designing spaces for two metres physical social-distancing and hand sanitizers and proper infrastructure for hygiene. Low touch, low contact equipment must be a priority investment by business. Employers must provide health and safety trainings for all workers, including migrant workers to prevent</p>

	change social distancing to physical distancing is important because of social discrimination. Reference to migrant workers is important, since they are increasingly central in food systems—even local food systems—but are the least protected. Govts do not step in to protect migrant workers—even if they are domestic migrants...	Workers should be trained on how infectious disease spreads and how they can protect themselves and the food they handle. exposure to and transmission of the virus.
3.3.1 a) bis	Localized and resilient food systems	Governmental actors should improve the availability of and access to adequate nutritious food that contributes to sustainable healthy diets, including through: public investment and support for locally grounded food systems, and; regulation of trade and investment in accordance with the human rights framework, relevant international law and multilaterally agreed rules, ensuring no negative impacts on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in other countries. While open and inclusive trade can contribute to global food security, regulatory measures that are responsive to protecting human rights during periods of crises are critical to getting nutritious foods to consumers, especially those who are marginalized and vulnerable.
3.3.1 a) ter	Ensure functioning of Food systems is not only about trade corridors.	In times of crisis, governmental actors should declare food production, distribution, processing and marketing essential services everywhere to keep trade corridors open ensure the continuous functioning of critical aspects of food systems in all countries”
Addition on 371.c	EU’s text proposal is better than the suggested new text	Governmental actors should have contingency plans in place to ensure food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable groups during crises such as epidemics and pandemics.” Governments should have a proper plan how to ensure food security of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in crisis situations, including

		conflicts, occupations, epidemics, pandemics, human made and natural disasters, and climate change induced conditions/events (EU proposal).
--	--	---