



46

Side Event Reporting Template

Please fill in the details below with your summary (please note the word limits) and email it to CFS46-Side-Event@fao.org by 4 November 2019. Your summary will be posted on the CFS 46 web page as a record of the event.

Side Event #:
082
Side Event Title:
Fighting hunger between rights and inequalities: Too many left behind! How can human rights be used to reduce inequalities and overcome discrimination for achieving food security and nutrition for all?
Key speakers/presenters:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ms. Stefania Tripodi, Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues Section, Office of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights• Mr. Agung Hendriadi, Head of Food Security Agency, Government of Indonesia• Mr. Gabriel Ferrero, Director General for Sustainable Development Cooperation Policies, Government of Spain• Mr. Shantanu Mathur, Lead Adviser Global Engagement and Partnerships, IFAD• Ms. Elizabeth Mpofu, International Coordinator, La Via Campesina• Moderation by Ms. Sofia Monsalve, Secretary General, FIAN International
Main themes/issues discussed (Max 200 words)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too many are left behind. The 2019 SOFI states clearly that increasing inequalities are among the main drivers of the dramatic raise of those suffering from hunger and malnutrition.• We witness an extreme concentration of wealth in few hands, 1% of the population concentrate the same wealth of the 99% of the rest of the world. Inequalities are hampering the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.• How can human rights be used to reduce inequalities and overcome discrimination for achieving food security and nutrition for all? The CFS Vision points to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. All CFS policy guidelines and recommendations explicitly aim to contribute to this vision.• Why is reducing inequalities essential for advancing the right to adequate food?• What are the lessons learned from experiences on the local, national and global levels, especially from the smallholder, women and youth perspectives?• How can peasants' rights and inequalities be addressed within the UN Decade of Family Farming?
Summary of key points (Max 200 words)

- Inequalities within and among countries limit economic growth and foster instability (conflicts and social unrest), by rise of food prices, unemployment and unequal access to social services. Inequalities brings to patterns of discriminations. Addressing economic inequalities is necessary but not sufficient to solve poverty which is multi-dimensional and prevent many to realize their human rights.
- Human Rights offer a magnifier lens to read the power imbalances within societies and understand discrimination and inequalities. They also offer an important normative guidance to address and solve them.
- Indonesia has developed a legal framework conducive of the Right to Food. To foster the right to food a food law was adopted in 2012, focusing on food availability, affordability and utilization. It is fundamental to fight hunger in the framework of human rights. In Indonesia this approach has led to a significant reduction of poverty rate in the rural areas from 2015-2018.
- Inequalities are often even higher in rural areas. These inequalities are forcing the rural youth to migrate and uproot themselves from their communities, to move to cities or overseas.
- Inequalities are also inter-generational: the 30% of the infant population in Spain are suffering from and increased poverty risk and social exclusion. In Spain, the 2030 Agenda has been assumed by the entire Council of Ministries and is informing in a coherent way Spain's internal and external policies, guided by the principles of human rights and the fight against the drivers of climate change and inequalities.

Key take away messages (Max 200 words)

- The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights is fundamental for achieving food security and nutrition. Discrimination, inequalities, violation of women's rights, social exclusion and the corporate grabbing of natural resources are obstacles to the achievement of the Right to Food.
- The Right to Food is an inclusive right, it is linked, among others, to Women's Rights, the rights to land and seeds, decent work and living wages. If governments address inequalities, including the gender, social, economic and political dimensions in which the inequalities are rooted, they can effectively contribute to the realization of the right to food.
- Social, political and environmental inequalities need to be addressed holistically and public policies need to have an integral and coherent approach in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- Small-scale food producers and indigenous peoples need to be active participants in the design of such policies and are at the core of an inclusive rural transformation agenda.
- The new Report of IPCC on Climate Change and Land underlines the urgency to radically change our food systems, putting at the center agroecological approaches and the fight for social justice and climate justice.
- CFS has a huge opportunity with the upcoming MYPoW to meaningfully contribute to the struggle towards the reduction of inequalities. Fundamental normative tools such as the Declaration of Peasants Rights should strongly inform this CFS policy work and the activities



46

Side Event Reporting Template

of the UN Decade of Family Farming. The workstream on reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition should be a priority for the CFS in the upcoming period 2020-2023.