Tracking national implementation of CFS Policy Recommendations

What we are learning
CFS Policy Recommendations

Consistent with existing obligations

Supports the achievement of Agenda 2030

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)]


The General Assembly,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council contained in its resolution 15/13 of 29 June 2006, by which the Council adopted the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 61/179 of 20 December 2006, by which it decided to defer consideration of and action on the Declaration to allow time for further consultations thereon, and also decided to conclude its consideration before the end of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly,
5 CFS Policy Recommendations & 13 AE Principles

**Improve resource efficiency**

1. **Recycling.** Preferentially use local renewable resources and close as far as possible resource cycles of nutrients and biomass.
   - RECYCLING
   - FI, FA

2. **Input reduction.** Reduce or eliminate dependency on purchased inputs and increase self-sufficiency.
   - EFFICIENCY
   - FA, FO

**Strengthen resilience**

3. **Soil health.** Secure and enhance soil health and functioning for improved plant growth, particularly by managing organic matter and enhancing soil biological activity.
   - FI

4. **Animal health.** Ensure animal health and welfare.
   - FI, FA

5. **Biodiversity.** Maintain and enhance diversity of species, functional diversity and genetic resources and thereby maintain overall agroecosystem biodiversity in time and space at field, farm and landscape scales.
   - PART OF DIVERSITY
   - FI, FA

6. **Synergy.** Enhance positive ecological interaction, synergy, integration and complementarity among the elements of agroecosystems (animals, crops, trees, soil and water).
   - SYNERGY
   - FI, FA

7. **Economic diversification.** Diversify on-farm incomes by ensuring that small-scale farmers have greater financial independence and value addition opportunities while enabling them to respond to demand from consumers.
   - PART OF DIVERSITY
   - FA, FO

**Secure social equity/responsibility**

8. **Co-creation of knowledge.** Enhance co-creation and horizontal sharing of knowledge including local and scientific innovation, especially through farmer-to-farmer exchange.
   - CO-CREATION AND SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE
   - FA, FO

9. **Social values and diets.** Build food systems based on the culture, identity, tradition, social and gender equity of local communities that provide healthy, diversified, seasonally and culturally appropriate diets.
   - PARTS OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL VALUES AND CULTURE AND FOOD TRADITIONS
   - FA, FO

10. **Fairness.** Support dignified and robust livelihoods for all actors engaged in food systems, especially small-scale food producers, based on fair trade, fair employment and fair treatment of intellectual property rights.
    - FA, FO

11. **Connectivity.** Ensure proximity and confidence between producers and consumers through promotion of fair and short distribution networks and by re-embedding food systems into local economies.
    - CIRCULAR AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY
    - FA

12. **Land and natural resource governance.** Strengthen institutional arrangements to improve, including the recognition and support of family farmers, smallholders and peasant food producers as sustainable managers of natural and genetic resources.
    - RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE
    - FA, FO

13. **Participation.** Encourage social organization and greater participation in decision-making by food producers and consumers to support decentralized governance and local adaptive management of agricultural and food systems.
    - FA, FO
    - FO
We reviewed the 62 specific recommendations developed from the five CFS-specific recommendations detailed in CFS (2021) and, defined core areas of focus that best summarize the aims of each of the five policy recommendations.

We defined 23 suggestive priority action areas across the five policy recommendations.
## Priority Actions: An example

### CFS Policy Recommendation 3

Foster the transition to resilient and diversified sustainable agriculture and food systems through agroecological approaches

Six Priority Actions Summarized from 25 specific recommendations. The Focus is on integrated production systems (crops, agroforestry, fish, livestock) to enhance biodiversity and recycling, and regeneration of soil health, support for the market and social innovations that enhance linkages between, consumers and producers, and especially small producers, and the promotion of healthy and diversified diets based, as far as possible on locally produced food. (Embedded Agroecological Principles: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7)
Why the CFS Policy Recommendations?

• Agroecological approaches and agroecological transformation of food systems are sensible and morally imperative

• But agroecology is not inevitable
  • The 13 consolidated principles are not self-executing

• Agroecological approaches, which have shown promising results, tend to be under-researched and under-funded worldwide, but especially in LMIC

• Public policies, research and investment are urgently needed for more sustainable and comprehensive approaches, for agroecological approaches
Objectives of the tracking tool

Keeping in mind that the CFS Policy Recommendations are not voluntary and non-binding, this tool seeks to track:

1. Measures creating perverse incentives

2. Measures that go beyond the CFS policy recommendations

3. Civil society’s perspective on enabling policies
Uganda Pilot

• Reviewed over over 30 pieces of strategies, plans, policies, laws and the Constitution

• Examined them to identify:
  • Perverse incentives
  • Provisions that go beyond the CFS policy recommendations
  • Perspectives of civil society
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSS Policy Recommendation</th>
<th>Priority Action</th>
<th>Uganda Country Status (relevant actions)</th>
<th>Target(s)(^2)</th>
<th>Indicator(s)(^2)</th>
<th>Who is responsible</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Lay or strengthen, as appropriate, the policy foundations for agroecological approaches to contribute to sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. (Embedded Principles: 9, 11, 12, 13)</td>
<td>1.3 Promote the integration of agroecological approaches to policies and plans that address agriculture and food system challenges in the local context by strengthening the resilience of food systems.</td>
<td>A call of legislation and policies broadly support agroecological approaches implicitly, the Cattle grazing act (CAP 42); Animal Disease Act (CAP 38), Control of Agricultural Chemicals Act 1994; Fisheries Act (CAP 197), Forestry and Tree Planting Act (MBA 246); Land Act (36) National Environment Act (CAP 259); Plant Varieties Protection Act (CAP 260); Prohibition of grass burning decree; Public health Act (CAP 281); Water Act (CAP 152); Wildlife Act (106); Food and Drugs Act (CAP 278); Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act (CAP 327); the National Agriculture Research Act (2003); National Organic Agriculture Policy (2019).</td>
<td>Inter-ministerial coordination</td>
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\(^1\) List relevant actions
\(^2\) List targets and timelines for their achievement for each action or bracketed set of actions where appropriate

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures that go beyond policy recommendation</th>
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<th>Who is responsible</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures that go beyond policy recommendation</strong></td>
<td>The creation of an inter-ministerial coordination capacity in the Office of the Prime Minister</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Strengthen public policies to harness market mechanisms to enable sustainable agriculture and food systems by considering economic, environmental, and social, including public health, education, trade, skills and subsidies.</td>
<td><strong>Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1. Increase the policy coherence and coordination of agroecological approaches across sectors such as health, agriculture, environment, trade, and finance, which impact food systems and nutrition outcomes.</td>
<td><strong>Agriculture related laws, policies and regulations shall be implemented through a streamlined approach using Government service delivery structures, to promote the production, access, and utilization of nutritious foods, including indigenous foods (enterprise model) to meet household needs and for sale.</strong></td>
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**Uganda Pilot**
What we are learning

• The national fertilizer policy encourages the use of organic and bio-fertilizers by promoting an integrated plant nutrient management system that maintains soil fertility.

• The Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) promotes investments will target the improvement of agricultural markets and marketing through public-private-partnership investments in physical agricultural markets, storage facilities including cold chain and quality-preserving transport.

• The Organic Agriculture policy supports farmer associations including women and youth associations to engage in agro-processing;

• Development, improvement and maintenance of markets and rural access roads, local energy and water resources to enhance the marketing of crops, livestock and fishery products;

• Provide for the development of entrepreneurial skills of agricultural value chain actors.
What we are learning

• Emphasis on 12 priority crops could reduce crop diversity in local markets and undermine dietary and nutrition diversity at the household level.

• A strong focus on export-commodity crops and associated input subsidies will only deepen dependency on imported external inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides.

• Customary land rights transmit gender-based inequalities, including access to land, and credit that is collateralized through land ownership.

• Provisions on data and information and extension services are framed in bureaucratic, technical, top-down terms and will undermine farmer participation and the integration of local knowledge.

• While it is laudable that there are conducive policy and legal provisions a lack of coherence and coordination presents a huge risk to accountability for implementation and outcomes.
What is the value of the tool?

• The tracking tool provides a meaningful basis for national/sub-national dialogue for policy and institutional reform/change. One that recognizes current efforts in agricultural and food systems transformation (across different sectors), given national/local context.

• The tracking tool offers a practical framework through which civil society, practitioners and researchers can evaluate when and where (critical junctures or windows of opportunity) advocacy, investments in policy reforms are most feasible, considering political, economic and institutional contexts.