



FIAN EUROPEAN SECTIONS INPUT

To inform the Special Rapporteur's engagement with the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 and provide inputs for the Special Rapporteur's forthcoming report to the 76th session of the General Assembly in October 2021

QUESTION 1

- CAP reform still bolstering land concentration (subsidies/ha) without adequately addressing environmental challenges
- corporate capture of food governance favouring an EU agro-industrial model and junk food.
- increasing reliance on trade and long supply chains, susceptible to shocks (economic and climate-related), not fitting within planetary boundaries (transference of externalities)
- impact of digital and genetically-modified technologies on peasants, rural workers and consumers' rights depending on who controls and regulates the access to them
- build resilience through context-specific policy and agroecology
- lack of a holistic understanding of food systems grounded on HR and environmental justice

QUESTION 2

- Unequal access to land particularly for women and young farmers, affecting their right to enjoy an adequate standard of living and to develop their customs and cultural identities.
- Unregulated low-cost junk food favouring food related diseases.
- The corporate capture of food systems affects food democracy and threatens the right to food sovereignty, recognised in several UN instruments. The right to food sovereignty and to free, prior and informed consent, as a key procedural component of this right, constitute a form of collective decision-making often neglected.
- Increasing financialization of agriculture turning food and natural resources as commodities translates into escalating HR abuses.
- A multi-stakeholder approach underestimates power imbalances along the food supply chain which are replicated around the table of a negotiation process, neglecting the rights of the most affected ones by corporate food systems.
- Sector-specific mode of policy making and lack of political coherence to protect indivisible and interdependent rights



QUESTION 3

- Although HR are at the core of the EU mandate, the Council Conclusions have prioritized market-led solutions, a multi-stakeholder approach and voluntary measures in detriment of fulfilment of obligations on HR.
- International efforts on protecting HR are undermined by the rise of authoritarian political regimes.

QUESTION 4

UNFSS has dismissed those challenges manifested with a:

- Rising influence of corporate sector, which will likely hamper any attempt of holding them accountable for their HR abuses
- Lack of a HR grounded process manifested in the marginalisation of the constituencies along the way and the language employed in the official documents
- Dismissal of the role of the CFS as the primary place to discuss food security
- Lack of transparency in the criteria and procedures to select participants in dialogues and action tracks and how those will feed the final outcome
- Multi-stakeholderism as form of food governance

QUESTION 5

- Participate and commit to the negotiation of a Legal Binding Instrument for holding corporations accountable for HR violations associated to their operations worldwide
- Take appropriate steps (legal and administrative) to progressively achieve the rights set forth in the UNDROP, UNDRIP.
- Use the international instruments and guidelines (VGGT, small-scale fisheries guidelines, etc) to implement their obligations in terms of respecting, safeguarding and fulfilling HR.

QUESTION 6

- Food Policy Councils
- Public procurement in support of agroecology and local agriculture
- Land redistributive agrarian reforms
- Corporate accountability binding rules

QUESTION 7

FIAN European sections manifests concerns on the lack of transparency in the whole process towards the summit and regarding who participates where, how these actors



have been selected, who organises what and how the result of these multiple-front dialogues will nurture the final outcomes.

QUESTION 8

FIAN European sections won't participate in the Summit process due to the lack of a human-right approach. Instead, FIAN European sections are actively engaging with the call launched by the autonomous people's response to the UNFSS, that lies upon:

- Advancing in HR, food sovereignty and food systems as commons;
- Public interest first: regulate corporations and financial capital;
- Democratize public institutions and multilateralism.

QUESTION 10

FIAN Europe cannot legitimise the outcomes because:

- its attempts to suffocate existing democratic and multilateral governance structures (CFS, CSM)
- the corporate influence that undermines international efforts for corporate accountability against HR violations
- unwillingness to address structural causes in which unsustainable food systems are rooted and drive hunger and malnutrition (unequal access to natural resources, discrimination, long supply chains, gender bias, participation of affected people in decision-making)

QUESTION 11

FIAN European sections, as members of the CSM, will not endorse the implementation of the summit outcomes if those:

- entail the dismantlement of the existing governance structure to install a multi-stakeholder approach. We therefore **claim that the CFS is considered again as the foremost global governance platform to discuss food system transformation.**
- neglect the **role of HLPE as the scientific advisory body.** Thus, we advocate for their crucial contribution in critically analysing the transformation of food systems that respect people and the planet
- Solutions are not anchored in **respecting, safeguarding and fulfilling HR**

QUESTION 12

Not participating in the implementation but monitoring and challenging when necessary.