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Organization of the
United Nations

FAO's work on the themes of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP)



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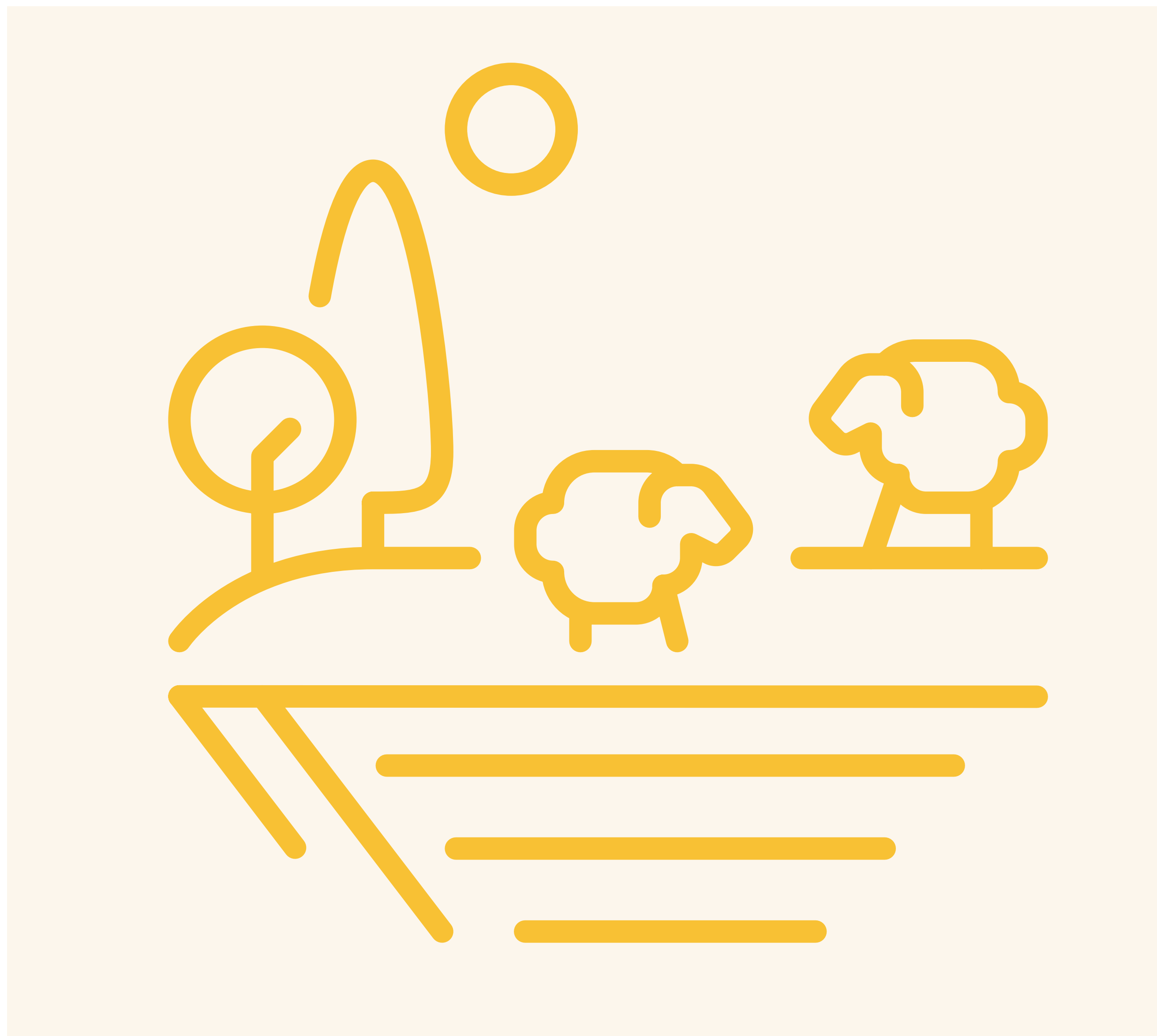
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Introduction

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2018, endeavors to address the distinctive demands and realities of peasants and rural communities through the prism of human rights and governmental responsibilities.



With its 28 articles (see Annex), the UNDROP encourages countries to work alongside peasants and rural communities in tackling global issues and assorted injustices confronted by these groups. These people largely endure the impacts of discrimination, disenfranchisement, as well as limited access to development and protection. The Declaration also outlines the mechanisms and instruments essential for respecting, safeguarding, and fulfilling obligations, and provides a framework for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensuring the inclusion and well-being of rural populations in the pursuit of sustainable development.

For decades, FAO has been actively engaged in addressing the multifaceted challenges encompassed by the UNDROP. The Organization's efforts have aimed to uphold the rights of rural workers and peasants, foster their active participation in policy dialogues and decision-making

processes, and rectify different forms of discrimination and historical disadvantages prevalent in these communities. FAO's ultimate vision for a world free from hunger and towards sustainable agrifood systems is intrinsically connected to the socioeconomic conditions of rural actors and the protection of their rights. In this context, FAO assumes a pivotal role in promoting UNDROP and aligning its efforts with the strategic approach of the four betters (better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life) to accelerate the SDGs.

This publication is an all-in-one reference to FAO's work to date on the issues related to the UNDROP. It showcases key tools, policy guidance and technical publications that exemplify how FAO has been contributing and would be able to contribute to the realization of the UNDROP. It primarily aims to support stakeholders in bolstering the implementation of the UNDROP

through the development of legislation and public policies under various institutional arrangements. The intended audience for this publication includes stakeholders of all types who are actively engaged in promoting the UNDROP at national, regional and international levels, and who may benefit from existing resources to supplement their efforts.

This publication is structured in six thematic sections, each corresponding to specific articles of the UNDROP:

- 1) family farming;**
- 2) youth and gender equality;**
- 3) right to decent income and livelihood;**
- 4) right to land and natural resources;**
- 5) right to seeds and biodiversity;**
- 6) right to adequate food.**

Abbreviations

CFS Committee on World Food Security	RYAP Rural Youth Action Plan
COAG Committee on Agriculture	SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
CSO Civil Society Organization	SFNE School Food and Nutrition Education
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SSF Guidelines Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
FPIC Free, Prior, and Informed Consent	TAPE Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation
GFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition	UN United Nations
ICN2 Second International Conference on Nutrition	UNCCD United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
ILO International Labour Organization	UNDDF United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028
ITPGRFA International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	UNDROP United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas
IYAF International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture	VGFSyN Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition
LDN Land Degradation Neutrality	VGGT Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
NUA New Urban Agenda	
Right to Food Guidelines Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security	

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Family farming

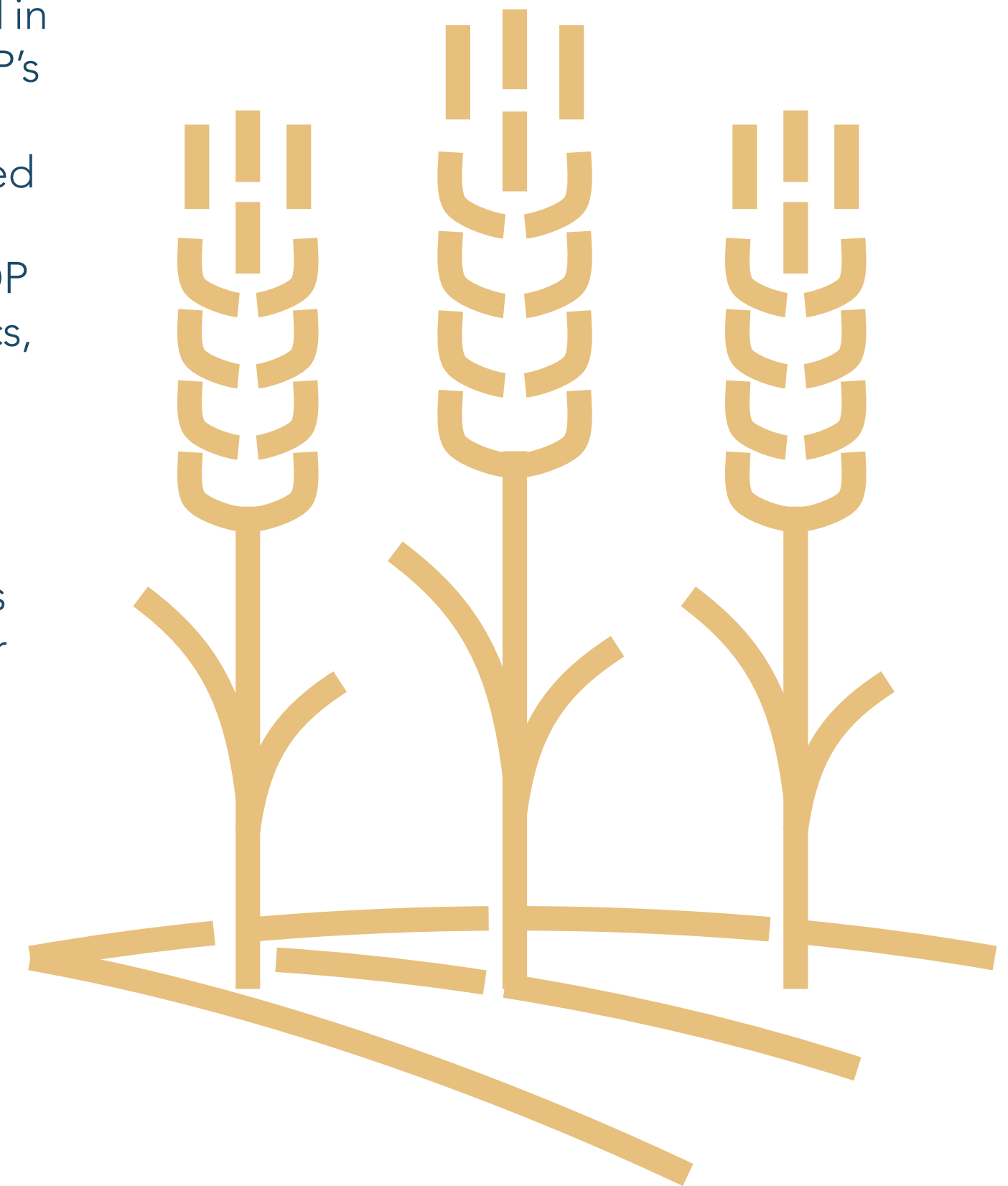


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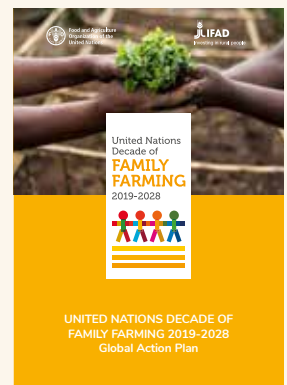
The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) (UNDFF) in 2017, shedding light on the transformative potential of family farming in agrifood systems.

This designation presents a significant opportunity to promote integrated policies and investments to strengthen family farming. Family farmers, when supported with coherent legal frameworks as well as affirmative policies and programmes, possess a unique capacity to redress the failure of a world food system that, while producing enough food for all, still loses and wastes one-third of the food produced (FAO, 2003), fails to reduce hunger and the different forms of malnutrition, and even perpetuates social inequalities.

FAO's definition of family farmers (Garner and de la O Campos, 2014), embedded in the UNDFF, connects with the UNDROP's definition of peasants, and offers an integrated and implementation-oriented vision that covers various articles of the UNDROP. The UNDFF and the UNDROP share common ground on various topics, such as land tenure, gender equality and freedom of association, collective bargaining, and participation, etc. The Decade catalyzes advancing the implementation of UNDROP provisions while concurrently boosting support for family farmers and agricultural development worldwide.



Products



United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 Global Action Plan

This document aims to mobilize concrete and coordinated actions to overcome challenges faced by family farmers, strengthen their investment capacity, and thereby unlock the potential benefits of their contributions to societal transformation through establishing long-term and sustainable solutions. The UN General Assembly and the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) recognized the UNDFP as a suitable mechanism to support the effective contextualization of international tools and guidelines in support of family farmers, such as the UNDROP.



Legal Brief 8 – Family farming

This study examines concrete ways in which legislation can effectively support policy processes aimed at enhancing the contribution of family farming to the attainment of the SDGs and the realization of various rights enshrined in the UNDROP. It focuses on four interconnected areas:

- 1) access to resources and opportunities,
- 2) sustainability and traditions,
- 3) nutrition and healthy diets, and
- 4) resilience and socioeconomic services, all of which underpin the principles laid out in the UNDROP.



Legal Paper 108 – Legislative and regulatory frameworks for family farming

This study presents decision-makers with a variety of options to strengthen legislative and regulatory frameworks supporting family farming by examining case studies from various regions worldwide. It comprehensively analyzes legislative processes in twelve distinct categories of laws and regulations conducive to fulfilling the provisions outlined in the UNDROP.



Legal Paper 112 – Enhancing the livelihoods of family farmers with the law

This study analyzes cases of legislative measures for family farming through clear and tailored definitions while presenting examples, commonalities and differences in legislative practices in different parts of the globe and on a variety of intrinsic matters for family farmers' livelihoods. Through 22 concrete and detailed cases – from 21 countries and one region's experiences, representing a broad geographical, socioeconomic and cultural variety – this study supports decision-makers and practitioners in developing legislative measures to enhance the livelihoods of family farmers and advance several provisions of the UNDROP.



Youth and gender equality



02

Globally, there are approximately

1.2 bn

young people aged 15–24 years

accounting for



of the world population

Nearly

90%



of these youth reside in developing countries

Globally, there are approximately 1.2 billion young people aged 15–24 years, accounting for 16 percent of the world population (United Nations, 2023). Nearly 90 percent of these youth reside in developing countries.

This young population holds immense potential and plays a crucial role in shaping the future. However, rural youth face significant hurdles in earning a livelihood and accessing decent jobs within agrifood systems. The UNDROP recognizes the global issue of an aging peasant population and the disinterest of rural youth in agriculture, primarily due to the lack of incentives and the arduous nature of rural life. It underscores the importance of diversifying livelihoods and

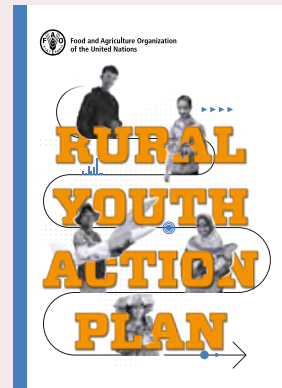
creating non-farm opportunities, particularly targeted toward these groups.

Furthermore, young rural women encounter additional challenges resulting from unequal gender relationships, traditional gender roles, poor access to assets and resources, and gender-blind institutional rules. Discriminatory social norms and practices in agrifood systems lead to imbalanced power dynamics between men and women, hindering women's full and productive employment and limiting their access to and benefits from services, technologies, and rural organizations. Compared to men, women typically do not enjoy the same access to assets and resources such as land, inputs, services, finance, technologies, and markets.

Overcoming these gender-based barriers is crucial for rural women's and girls' empowerment to achieve food security

and nutrition, and to equally participate in the process of rural transformation. This entails addressing not only practical aspects such as reducing women's work burden, improving their access to assets and resources, and strengthening their employment and entrepreneurial skills, but also nurturing their confidence and self-esteem to lead lives different from previous generations. It is essential for governments, non-governmental organizations, families and the wider community to create an enabling environment for women's equitable socioeconomic participation by identifying and addressing negative social norms and behaviors that perpetuate gender inequalities. Article 4 of the UNDROP emphasizes the imperative of eliminating any form of discrimination against rural women to ensure their full and equal enjoyment of human and fundamental rights as portrayed in its provisions, with a particular focus on achieving gender equality.

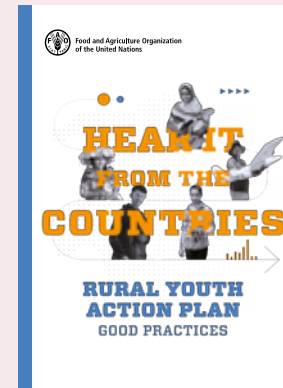
Products



Rural Youth Action Plan (RYAP)

The Plan, developed in consultation with FAO Members and youth networks,

provides a comprehensive framework for engaging young people in agriculture and rural development, building their capacities and promoting their entrepreneurship while serving as an internal FAO tool for monitoring the adequate inclusion of youth in work programmes.



Hear it from the countries – Rural Youth Action Plan good practices

This compendium of good practices

showcases selected FAO's youth-specific projects, activities and products in support of the RYAP first biennium of implementation (2021–2022). It underscores the significance of rural youth inclusion and empowerment in building more sustainable agrifood systems and rejuvenating the agriculture sectors.



Youth and agriculture – Key challenges and concrete solutions

This publication explores the

complex and intersecting challenges facing youth when entering the agriculture sector. It suggests solutions such as providing education and training opportunities, improving young people's access to land, financial services and markets, as well as bolstering youth participation in the decision-making processes and policy dialogues.



Youth-sensitive value chain analysis and development – Guidelines for practitioners

This publication

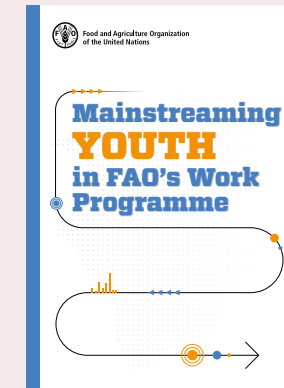
is intended to assist field practitioners, youth organizations and other stakeholders to identify binding constraints and viable opportunities to youth engagement in value chains that can translate into greater youth inclusion.



Investment guidelines for youth in agrifood systems in Africa

The guidelines aim to accelerate

investments in and by youth in agrifood systems by providing practical guidance, including tools and examples, to design, develop, implement, monitor and evaluate youth-focused and youth-sensitive investment programmes and to engage youth fully as partners in the entire process.



Mainstreaming youth in FAO's Work Programme

This guidebook clarifies why "youth" have been identified

as a cross-cutting theme in FAO's Strategic Framework, who can be defined as youth, what is the specific key performance indicator and how to better include them in work plans.



Products



The status of women in agrifood systems

This report provides a comprehensive

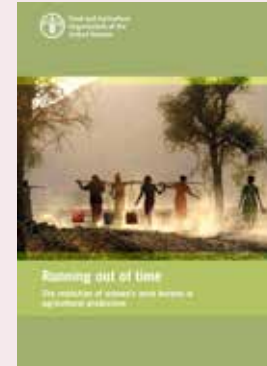
analysis of the available evidence on gender equality and women's empowerment in agrifood systems. It also provides policymakers and development actors with an extensive overview of what has worked, highlighting the need to move from closing specific gender gaps towards the application of gender-transformative approaches to address the underlying causes of gender inequalities rooted in inequitable social structures and institutions.



Legal Paper 110 – Achieving de facto gender equality in land, forest and fisheries tenure – Scaling up the adoption of temporary special measures in national legal frameworks

adoption of temporary special measures in national legal frameworks

This legal paper sheds light on the significance of adopting temporary special measures in national legal frameworks in promoting de facto gender equality and equitable access to natural resources. It offers insights for policymakers, practitioners, and development partners on effectively utilizing these measures to address gender disparities.



Running out of time – The reduction of women's work burden in agricultural production

This publication focuses on the work burden of smallholder women farmers, fishers, forest dwellers and livestock keepers, and highlights the need for strategies to reduce the disproportionate workload placed on rural women in agriculture, which is often unpaid and unrecognized. Addressing this issue through policy and programmatic interventions is essential to improving gender equality and empowering rural women, consistent with the principles of the UNDROP.



Territorial markets for women's economic inclusion – Unleashing the potential of territorial markets for social inclusion and equal economic opportunities

for social inclusion and equal economic opportunities

FAO has developed a comprehensive methodology for mapping territorial markets primarily serving smallholder farmers. This methodology has been applied in countries such as Malawi, Paraguay, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The mapping processes have identified specific entry points for improving women's economic inclusion within these markets, including targeted microfinance interventions and customized business development services for women retailers.



FAO's Toolkit on gender-sensitive social protection programmes to combat rural poverty and hunger

This toolkit, consisting of three technical guides, explores the role of social protection in reducing gendered social inequalities, rural poverty, and hunger. It supports policymakers and practitioners in systematically applying a gender lens to social protection programmes, such as cash transfers, public works, and asset transfers. The toolkit emphasizes the importance of targeting women as main beneficiaries or recipients of social protection benefits, which aligns with Articles 4 and 22 of the UNDROP.



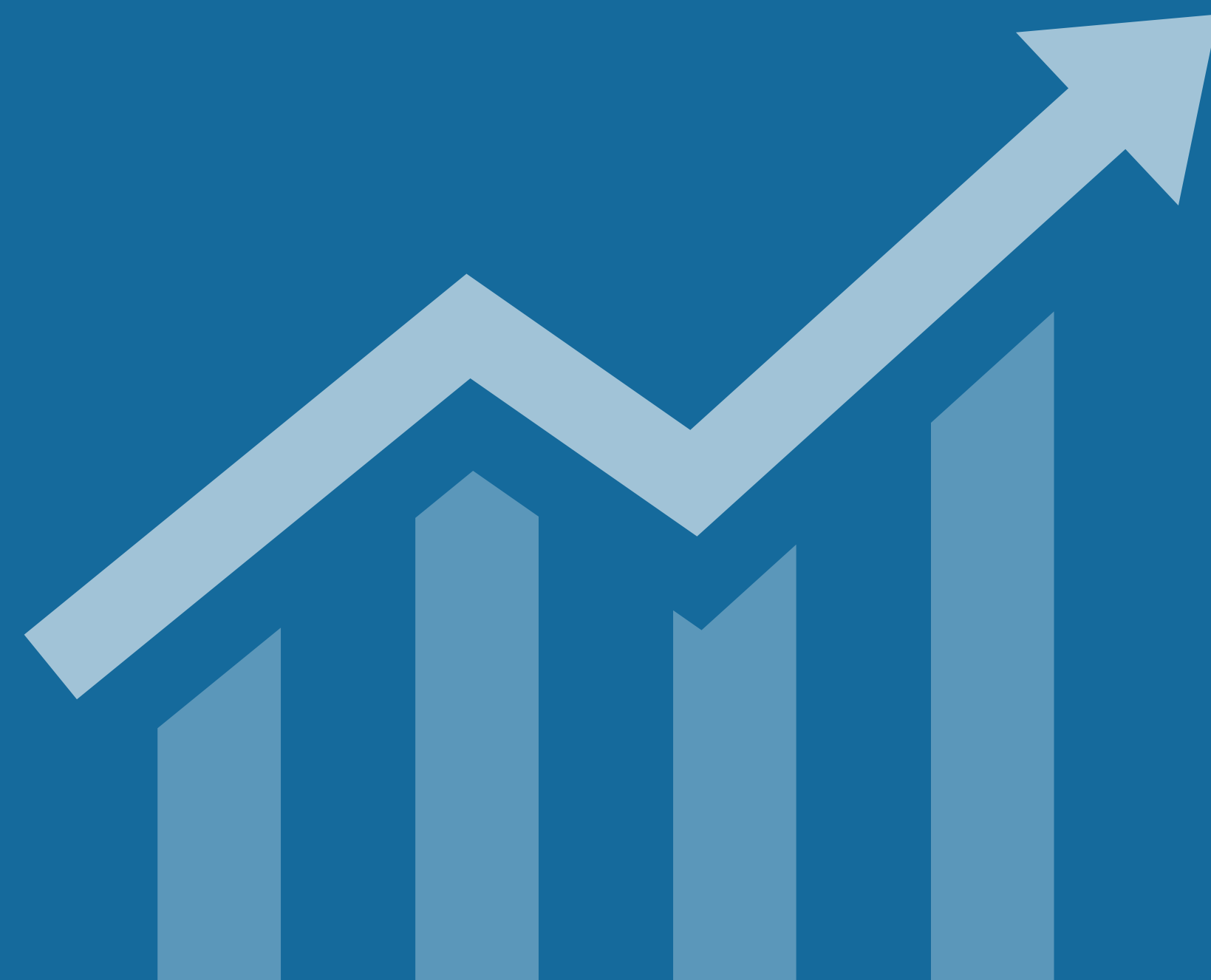
FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020–2030

This Policy aims to advance gender equality

and empower rural women in agriculture and food systems. It seeks to address the gender disparities that rural women face in terms of access to resources, technology, education, markets and decision making. The Policy drives FAO's efforts to unleash the ambitions and potential of rural women and girls.

Right to decent income and livelihood

03



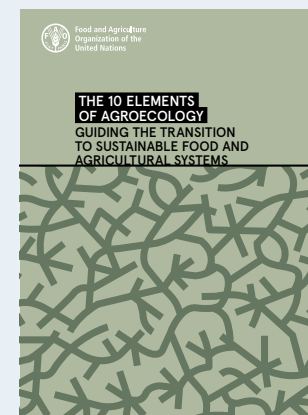
The right to a decent income and livelihood is a crucial aspect of sustainability in agriculture and is closely linked to the agroecological transition. By embracing agroecological practices and principles, peasants and rural workers can secure sustainable livelihoods and equitable incomes.

Article 16 of the UNDROP explicitly recognizes this right, emphasizing the responsibility of countries to ensure that policy and investment interventions effectively protect and strengthen local livelihood options and transition to sustainable agricultural production modes, including agroecological and organic production. By promoting diversification of production, ecological sustainability, and enhancing facilitated territorial markets and local food systems, agroecology can contribute to reducing inequalities and supporting the realization of the right to a decent income and livelihood for food producers and agricultural workers.

Furthermore, recognizing the value of rural communities' work and improving their socioeconomic conditions are crucial components of the complex construct of achieving decent income and livelihoods. They contribute to the broader notion of enabling rural populations to lead dignified lives and realize their fundamental rights. FAO has been working on a series of relevant topics, such as decent rural employment, social protection and economic inclusion targeted at marginalized people dwelling and laboring in rural areas.

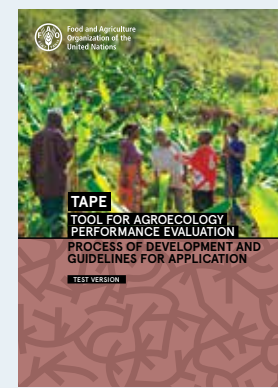


Products



The 10 Elements of Agroecology – Guiding the transition to sustainable food and agricultural systems

Agroecology seeks to optimize the interactions between plants, animals, humans, and the environment while taking into consideration the social aspects that need to be addressed for sustainable and fair food systems. UNDROP assumes the language embedded in Agroecology as an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems.



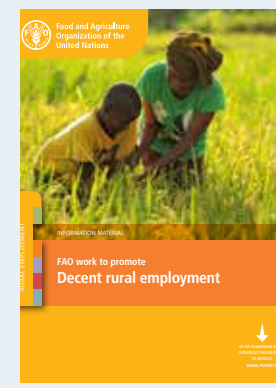
The Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE)

Based on the ten Elements of Agroecology above, TAPE has been developed by a multitude of stakeholders under the guidance of FAO to characterize and assess the performance of agroecology across various dimensions of sustainability. To date, TAPE has been successfully employed in over 5 000 farms/households across more than 40 countries. The tool provides valuable insights into the economic performance of agroecology, highlighting the positive impacts of agroecological practices and principles on the right to a decent income and livelihood.



Territorial markets for sustainable agriculture – Unleashing the potential of territorial markets for incentivizing the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices

This study emphasizes the significance of territorial markets as a crucial component of the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and their access to income. By recognizing and supporting the potential of these markets, policymakers and stakeholders can better prioritize sustainably produced food products, ultimately reconciling the improvement of smallholder farmers' livelihoods and the advancement of sustainable agrifood systems.



FAO work to promote decent rural employment

This brochure provides an easy-to-read overview of the main components of FAO's approach to mainstreaming decent rural employment at global, regional and country levels. It aligns with the UNDROP by advocating for the protection of the rights and well-being of peasants and rural workers, including their right to decent work, social protection benefits, and access to productive resources.



Extending social protection to rural populations – Perspectives for a common FAO and ILO approach

This publication discusses the challenges of providing social protection to rural populations and presents a joint approach by FAO and ILO. It underlines the importance of tailored solutions and coordinated efforts between various stakeholders to ensure effective implementation and equitable access to social protection for rural communities.



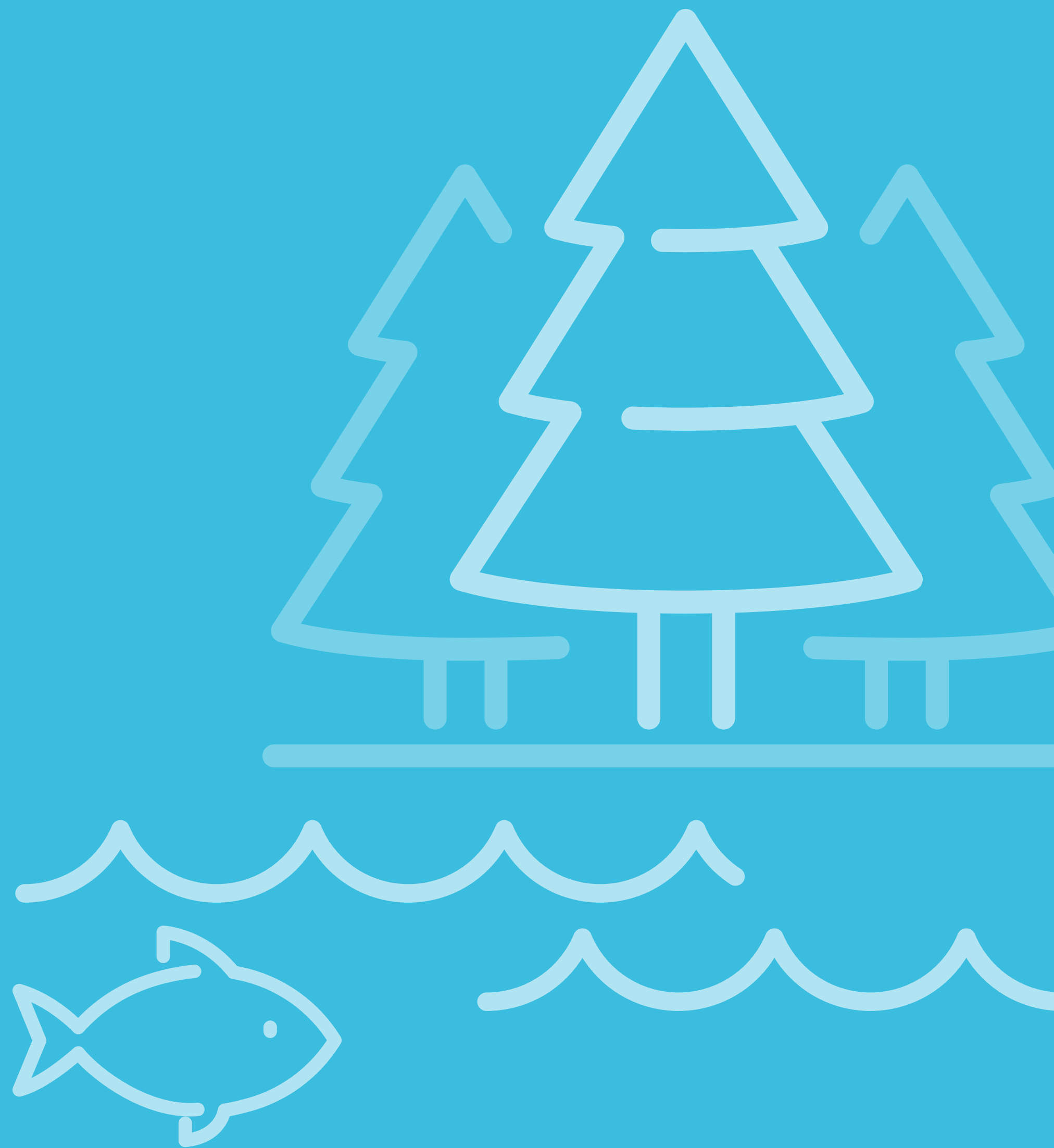
The contribution of social protection to economic inclusion in rural areas

This publication examines the theoretical and programmatic details of economic inclusion pathways and analyzes the contribution of social protection in promoting economic inclusion of rural populations.



Right to land and natural resources

04



FAO recognizes that achieving more equitable access to land and security of tenure is crucial for achieving food security, eradicating rural poverty, and promoting inclusive and resilient rural transformation.

FAO has been leading international efforts to disseminate and implement the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)*, endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2012.

Moreover, during the 14th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 2019, governance of tenure was recognized as a key element of creating an enabling

environment for achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). In collaboration, UNCCD and FAO jointly produced a technical guide on integrating the VGGT into the implementation of the UNCCD and LDN. FAO's current priorities encompass promoting equitable and inclusive land reform processes based on the VGGT; securing tenure rights for women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, pastoralists, small farmers, landholders under customary tenure and impoverished rural populations; supporting inclusive rural transformation through the promotion of more equitable access to land, land markets and land-based investments; and promoting the land tenure dimension in environmental sustainability and resilience initiatives. Furthermore, to facilitate these efforts, FAO, in collaboration with its partners, has established the Global Land Observatory to generate and provide accessible data, evidence, and analysis on the state of land tenure and governance, serving as a reference

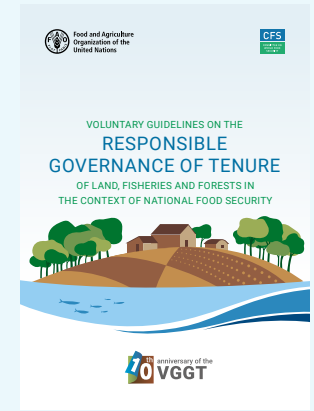
for all stakeholders in their respective actions to achieve the objectives set in the SDGs, the VGGT, and the New Urban Agenda (NUA).

The right to land and security of tenure extends beyond terrestrial domains to include fishing grounds, in both marine and inland waters. Nearly 500 million small-scale fishers, fish farmers and fish workers, as well as their household members, particularly, vulnerable and marginalized groups, rely directly on access to fishery resources and associated lands. The *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)* recognize the critical role of land tenure in coastal and waterfront areas in ensuring and facilitating access to fisheries resources, ancillary activities such as processing and marketing, as well as housing and other livelihood support. The International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture

(IYAFA) 2022 led by FAO provided a unique opportunity to focus world attention on the role that small-scale fishers, fish farmers, fish workers and their communities play in food security and nutrition, poverty eradication and sustainable use of natural resources, thereby raising awareness, sharing experiences and advancing agendas on these issues to support them.

Both the VGGT and SSF Guidelines are underlined in the UNDROP as essential manifestations of FAO's comprehensive efforts to safeguard tenure rights, secure access to natural resources and protect the rights of peasants and rural populations. The guidelines fully align with the principles set forth in the UNDROP, notably Articles 5 and 17 which expressly recognize and affirm the right to natural resources and land. Together, these instruments provide a backbone contributing to a more equitable and prosperous future for rural populations.

Products



Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the

Context of National Food Security (VGGT)

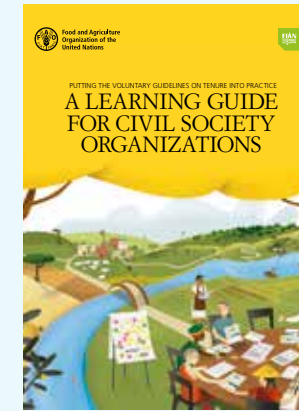
This publication sets out principles and internationally accepted standards for practices for the responsible governance of tenure, through which the realization of the human rights of peasants, small-scale fishers, pastoralists, Indigenous Peoples, the landless, rural workers, youth, men and women, enshrined in the UNDROP, can be underpinned.



Governing Tenure Rights to Commons – A guide to support the implementation of the Voluntary

Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

This technical guide provides strategic guidance and suggested practices for proactively implementing the standards and recommendations of the VGGT, to recognize and protect tenure rights to commons and community-based governance on which many peasants and other people working in rural areas depend.



Putting the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure into practice – A learning guide for civil society

organizations

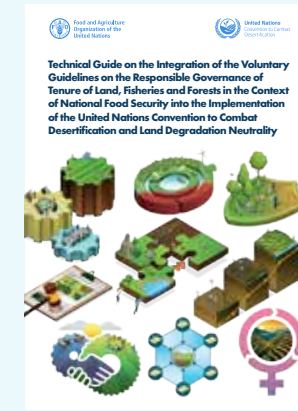
This learning guide provides a methodology and a set of materials to undertake training on the VGGT with civil society actors from the grassroots to the national level. It aims to enable civil society organizations (CSOs) to use the VGGT meaningfully and effectively to improve the governance of tenure in their respective countries.



Respecting free, prior and informed consent – Practical guidance for governments, companies, NGOs, indigenous

peoples and local communities in relation to land acquisition

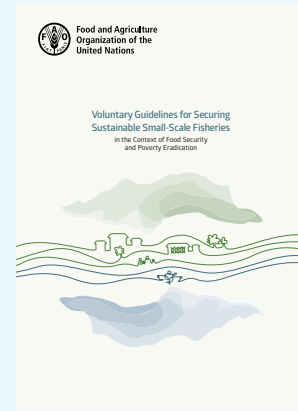
This paper is a technical guide on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). It sets out practical actions for government agencies to respect and protect FPIC, and for CSOs, land users and private investors globally to comply with their responsibilities concerning FPIC as endorsed by the VGGT. The guide also describes how consultation and participation can be carried out with those rights-holders affected by land-use changes, in line with the VGGT.



Technical Guide on the Integration of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of

Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security into the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation Neutrality

This product relates to the UNDROP as it gives an overview through a flexible approach based on nine action-oriented pathways to advance the governance of tenure and right to land in the context of land degradation and land restoration initiatives and in the national strategies and programmes established to combat desertification, drought, and land degradation.

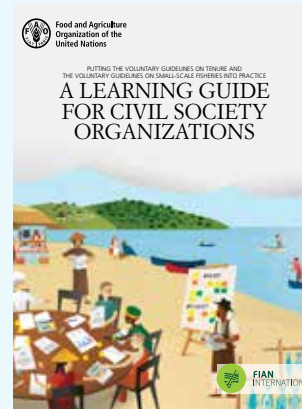


Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security

and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)

This is the first international instrument entirely dedicated to the small-scale fisheries sector. The SSF Guidelines encompass all aspects of fisheries in both marine and inland waters and are conceived to empower and safeguard small-scale fishers and their communities on multiple fronts, particularly emphasizing the critical role of tenure rights. They identify responsible governance of tenure as a central element for realizing the rights of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities.

Products



Putting the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure and the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries into practice – A learning guide for civil society organizations

A learning guide for civil society organizations

This learning guide has been designed specifically to give civil society and grassroots organizations a deeper understanding of the VGGT and the SSF Guidelines. It aims to enable the members of these organizations and their constituents, especially small-scale fishers and fish workers, to use these instruments meaningfully and effectively to improve the governance of tenure in their respective countries.



Linkages between the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

This brief aims to highlight key commonalities between the two complementary instruments and explain how their coinciding implementation can enable small-scale fisheries to contribute to sustainable food systems and benefit consumers in local, national, regional and global markets. It provides some specific illustrative examples to inspire actions by governments, CSOs, small-scale fishing communities and all stakeholders to make a difference in food security and nutrition together.



International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 Global Action Plan

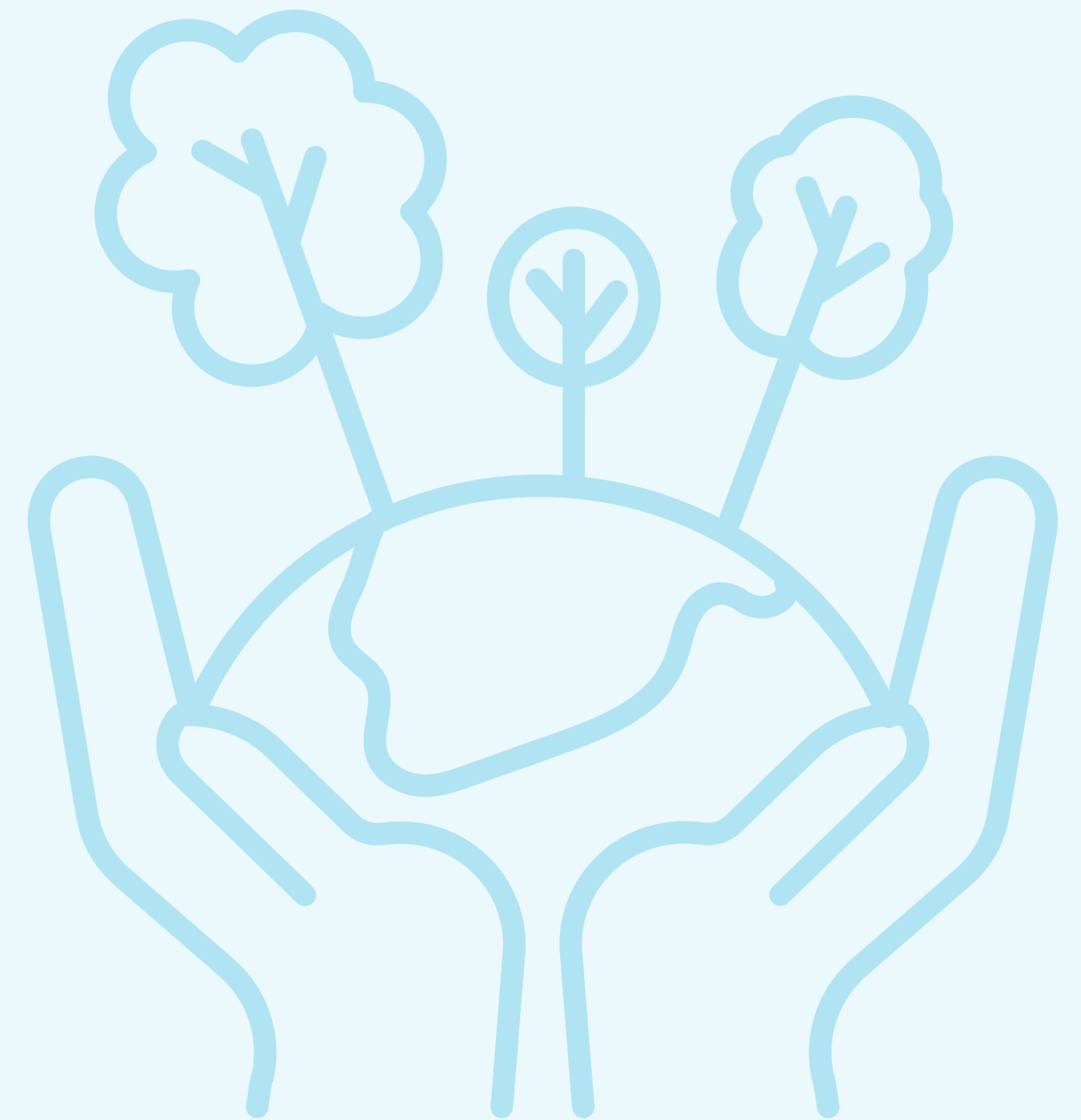
This publication is the guiding document of IYafa. It aims at building global momentum to accelerate the support needed to bring artisanal fisheries and aquaculture to the forefront of social attention for securing a sustainable future for these sectors. It outlines interconnected actions in the following key pillars: raising awareness, strengthening science-policy interface, empowering stakeholders, and building partnerships.



International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 – Final report

This report provides a summary overview

of the objectives, activities and recommendations of the IYafa 2022. It highlights how the Year provided a vehicle to amplify the voices of small-scale artisanal fishers, fish farmers and fish workers and enhance global awareness, understanding and action in supporting equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems. The report seeks to motivate stakeholders to empower them with greater influence in decision-making and policy development processes, ensuring continuous support for these sectors and lasting application of lessons learned from IYafa 2022.



Right to seeds and biodiversity



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Smallholder farmers and Indigenous communities, particularly those residing in centers of origin and diversity, have served as the custodians of the world's plant genetic resources for millennia, and they continue to play a pivotal role in preserving the biodiversity of our food crops.

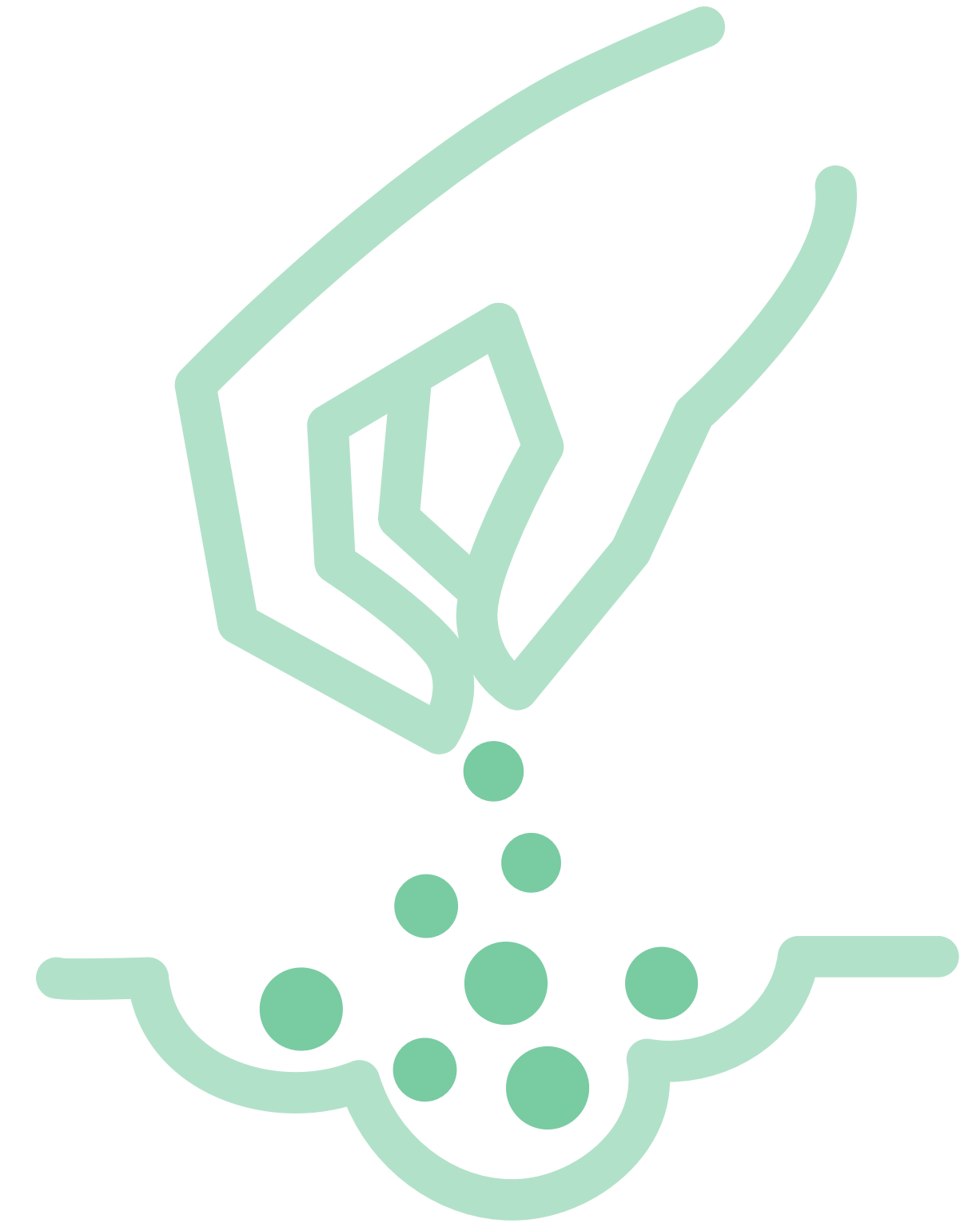
The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), whose Governing Body operates as an FAO Statutory Body responsible for the oversight of its implementation, recognizes in Article 9 the immense

contributions these groups have made and will continue to make in the conservation and development of plant genetic resources which form the bedrock of global food and agricultural production.

Safeguarding diverse seeds and genetic resources inherently conserves the rich tapestry of biodiversity that sustains our ecosystems and supports food security. Biodiversity encapsulates the multitude of life across genetic, species, and ecosystem levels, representing the wide array of plants, animals, and microorganisms that exist on our planet. The world is currently experiencing a significant decline in biodiversity, leading to widespread ecological imbalances and detrimental impacts on ecosystems and human well-being. Sustainable agriculture is widely recognized as a solution to counteract the negative trends giving rise to biodiversity

loss. FAO has a long-standing commitment to promoting sustainable agriculture development and the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture.

In the opening paragraphs of the UNDROP, the extensive work by FAO on a range of rights entitled to peasants is highlighted, including the ITPGRFA. Furthermore, Articles 19 and 20 of the UNDROP reaffirm and expand upon the recognition of the right to seeds and biodiversity as fundamental human rights, complementing the provisions of the International Treaty, particularly Article 9 on Farmers' Rights. The implementation of these two instruments holds significant potential in upholding and advancing the rights of peasants and rural workers, contributing to their overall well-being and empowerment.



Products



Farmers' Rights – Educational Module V

This publication elucidates the conceptual foundation of Farmers' Rights, outlines its principal provisions within the ITPGRFA, and explores its integration into various other international processes.



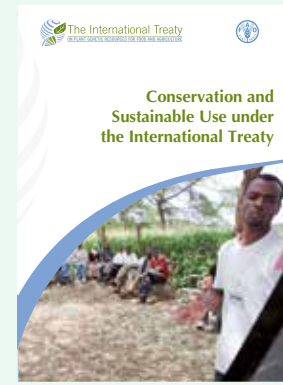
Updated inventory of national measures, best practices and lessons learned from the realization of Farmers' Rights, as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty

This publication comprises a comprehensive catalog of measures and practices aimed at realizing Farmers' Rights, encompassing valuable lessons learned from their implementation.



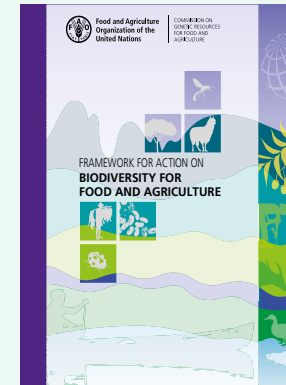
Options for encouraging, guiding and promoting the realization of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty

This publication is a compilation of best practices shared by members and other stakeholders of the ITPGRFA. It presents numerous options for encouraging, guiding and promoting the realization of Farmers' Rights based on actual practices and experiences from around the world.



Conservation and sustainable use under the International Treaty – Educational Module

This educational module explains the provisions of the ITPGRFA pertaining to the conservation and sustainable utilization of crop genetic resources. It offers illustrative examples of implementation across various levels, including international, regional, and national contexts.



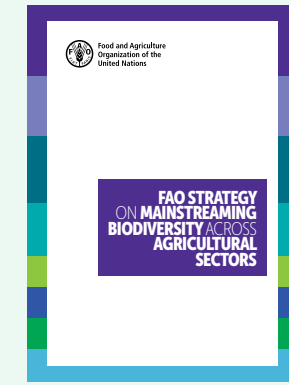
Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

This publication promotes a coordinated approach addressing the whole of biodiversity for food and agriculture and complements the management of biodiversity across sectors. It contains more than 50 individual actions grouped into three strategic priority areas: characterization, assessment and monitoring; management (sustainable use and conservation); and institutional frameworks.



Biodiversity for sustainable agriculture – FAO's work on biodiversity for food and agriculture

This brochure presents FAO's efforts on mainstreaming biodiversity as a cross-cutting theme in the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors. It provides examples of on-the-ground activities and highlights pertinent international mechanisms. It shows how biodiversity and ecosystem services benefit people in countless ways by providing food, clean water, shelter and raw materials for our basic needs.



FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors

The Strategy seeks to mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels in a structured and coherent manner, taking into account national priorities, needs, regulations and policies and country programming frameworks. The application of the Strategy is expected to reduce the detrimental effects of agricultural practices on biodiversity while promoting sustainable agricultural approaches and facilitate the comprehensive conservation, enhancement, preservation, and restoration of biodiversity.



Right to adequate food



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The right to adequate food is a universal human right that is realized when everyone, everywhere, and at all times, has access to sufficient, affordable, available and nutritious food to satisfy their dietary requirements, without discrimination of any kind.

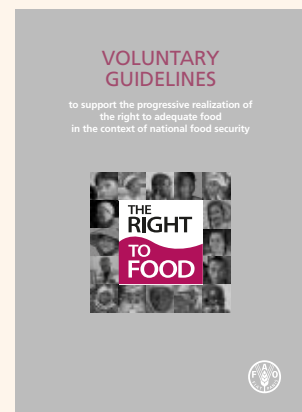
Key dimensions of the right to food include food availability, adequacy, accessibility, sustainability, and their connections to healthy diets and nutritious food, food safety, consumer protection, and socio-cultural acceptability. These core dimensions strongly speak to FAO's mandate and technical comparative advantage. As the UN Specialized Agency with the mandate to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, strengthen food security and healthy diets, and promote agriculture and sustainable, inclusive development, FAO plays a central role in the realization of human rights, most notably the right to adequate food. In 2004, the FAO Council adopted the *Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security* (Right to Food Guidelines), providing countries with practical guidance on how to realize the right to adequate food through the development of strategies, programmes, policies and legislation.

The UNDROP explicitly recognizes the right to adequate food in Article 15, shedding light on FAO's extensive work in promoting and protecting peasants' rights, with specific mention of the Right to Food Guidelines as a vital component. Article 15 elaborates on the holistic nature of the right to adequate food by recognizing the inherent connection between food and nutrition. This integral link acknowledges the critical importance of combating malnutrition among rural children, improving nutrition education and ensuring the provision of nutritious food and health care.

Furthermore, the UNDROP extends the right to adequate food to the self-determination of rural populations in shaping their own agrifood systems to further the right to produce, as well as food sovereignty. For instance, it promotes small-scale fishing communities' autonomy in determining their own fisheries systems as they play an essential part in producing and providing nutritious

food not only for their own consumption but also for local, national, regional and global markets. Complementing the Right to Food Guidelines, the *Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition* (VGFSyN), along with the SSF Guidelines and the VGGT, address the challenges facing rural actors and support their significant role in ensuring food security and nutrition in addition to contributing to achieving the right to adequate food.

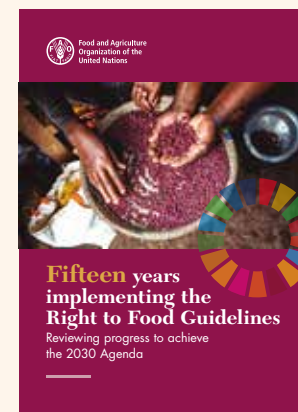
Products



Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the

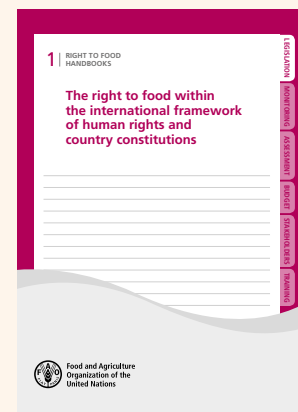
Context of National Food Security (Right to Food Guidelines)

The Right to Food Guidelines mark the first attempt by governments to interpret the implementation and policy operationalization of an economic, social and cultural right, providing countries with 19 practical recommendations for the realization of the right to food. They guide the programme of work of the reformed CFS and have spearheaded the development of other CFS/FAO policy tools that all recognize countries' obligations under international law to take appropriate measures to ensure the right to food and other human rights. They also acknowledge that guaranteeing the right to food will come through building the legislative and policy environment, raising awareness and agency, and building capacities to ensure effective implementation.



Fifteen years implementing the Right to Food Guidelines – Reviewing progress to achieve the 2030 Agenda

This publication highlights the efforts of various countries, organizations, and groups at global, regional, national, and local levels in enacting legislative measures, designing policies and strategies, and establishing accountable institutions and bodies to respect, protect and fulfil the human right to adequate food. Looking at good practices from the past fifteen years, this review offers concrete examples of how the Right to Food Guidelines can still make a substantial and decisive contribution to today's global challenges and offers six takeaway policy messages to guide future actions.

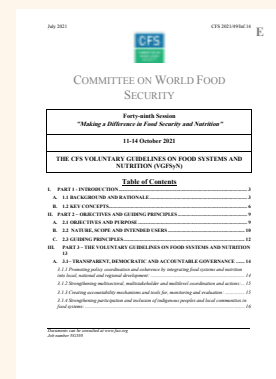


Right to Food Handbooks

This series consists of 10 publications, with each providing practical information and guidance on

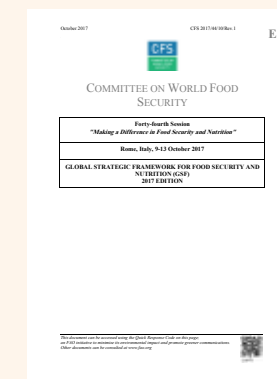
the implementation of the right to food, as well as the application of human rights-based approaches to different key areas of work:

- (1) The right to food within the international framework of human rights and country constitutions
- (2) Development of specific right to food legislation
- (3) Review of the compatibility of sectoral laws with the right to food
- (4) General aspects regarding monitoring the right to food
- (5) Procedures for monitoring the right to food
- (6) Information for monitoring the right to food
- (7) Assessment of the right to food
- (8) Advocacy on the right to food based on the analysis of government budgets
- (9) Who's who in the right to food
- (10) Right to food training



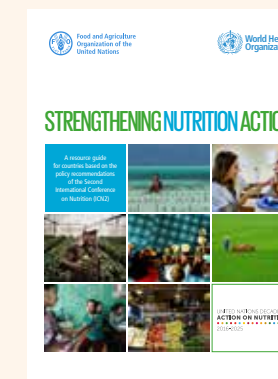
CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSyN)

The VGFSyN are an inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder negotiated policy tool supporting countries and others in their efforts to eradicate all forms of hunger and malnutrition by utilizing a comprehensive food systems approach. They include a wide range of recommendations designed to mitigate policy fragmentation among pertinent sectors including food, agriculture, and nutrition. They aim to foster the development of coordinated multi-sectoral national interventions to promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems.



Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

The GSF is a single, living document annually approved by the CFS Plenary. It aims to provide an overarching framework and reference point for food security and nutrition strategies, policies and actions. It offers guidelines and recommendations for coherent and coordinated actions at global, regional and national levels aiming to help countries achieve food security and improved nutrition outcomes.



Strengthening nutrition action – A resource guide for countries based on the policy recommendations of the Second

International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)

This resource guide aims to stimulate the translation of 60 recommended policy options and actions outlined in the ICN2 Framework of Action into country-specific commitments for comprehensive nutrition interventions. The guide encompasses various suggested action areas, including nutrition education and safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages, etc., corresponding to the promotion of the right to adequate nutrition in the UNDROP.



Products



Legal guide on school food and nutrition – Legislating for a healthy school food environment

This publication promotes a comprehensive, human rights-based approach to school food and nutrition, highlighting the vital role of legislation in achieving sustainable public policy goals. In line with international law and standards, it offers practical guidance to enhance food security and nutrition within schools and community development through developing or strengthening national legislation. The Guide presents a range of regulatory options and legislative examples to assist in the establishment of robust legal frameworks for school food and nutrition. It serves as a valuable resource for law practitioners, policymakers, parliamentarians, and stakeholders involved in designing, implementing, or monitoring school programs and policies, particularly those interested in legislative action.



School-based food and nutrition education – A white paper on the current state, principles, challenges and recommendations for low- and middle-income countries

This White Paper is the first document of its kind, and it is based on the evidence, professional expertise, and field experience, lessons learned, and documented challenges of School Food and Nutrition Education (SFNE) work in a variety of contexts. It presents the case for raising the profile and transforming the vision and learning model of SFNE. This document is directed firstly to a technical audience working in governmental organizations that deal with schoolchildren and adolescents and is also of interest to researchers, technical advisors, decision-makers, donors and investors, civil society, and UN organizations.



Nutrition guidelines and standards for school meals – A report from 33 low and middle-income countries

Setting nutrition guidelines and standards has been recommended internationally to ensure that school meals are in line with children's nutrition needs and adequate to their context. This report provides a descriptive overview of the situation of school meal nutrition guidelines and standards in 33 low and middle-income countries as reported through a global survey. The report identifies key aspects to consider for stakeholders who are planning to develop or update their guidelines and standards in the context of school meal programmes.



Making extension and advisory services nutrition-sensitive – The link between agriculture and human nutrition

Human nutrition is vital for agriculture. Many smallholder farmers are food-insecure and suffer chronic or acute forms of malnutrition. It is imperative to build the capacities of farmers, agriculture extensionists, consumers and others, encourage innovation, investments and enabling policies, and address gender issues. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture uses a food-based approach to agricultural development to make the global food system produce better nutritional outcomes.



Small-scale fisheries and the human right to adequate food – Making the connection: exploring synergies in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the Right to Food Guidelines

This handbook supports the integrated implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the Right to Food Guidelines, aiming to enhance policy coherence and uptake. It offers an overview of the guidelines' contents, identifies synergies, and explains the human rights-based approach. It emphasizes key actors' roles and responsibilities while focusing on the small-scale fisheries sector's integration into national policies and development programs related to food security and nutrition. While primarily targeting those involved in this integration, it also appeals to stakeholders engaged in the day-to-day implementation of both instruments, promoting the sustainability of the small-scale fisheries sector.



Linkages between the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security

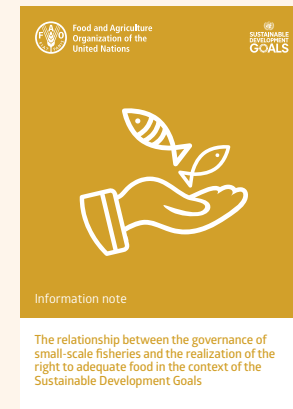
This brief advocates for the mutually reinforcing implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines and the SSF Guidelines. Both instruments prioritize the realization of the right to food as their primary objective. The Right to Food Guidelines notably emphasize the vital role of small-scale producers across multiple sections. Similarly, the SSF Guidelines aim to enhance the contribution of small-scale fisheries to global nutrition and food security while supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. By aligning these two instruments, a powerful framework is established to advance the objectives of food rights and small-scale food production.

Products



Linkages between the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition

Fish and other aquatic foods are major contributors to the healthy diets of billions of people, within sustainable food systems and are often also the most affordable sources of animal protein. However, small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities still face constraints in effectively participating in decision-making processes that shape their lives, therefore remaining marginalized, and their contribution to food security and nutrition remains under-recognized. This brief aims to clarify how the synergistic implementation of the VGFSyN and the SSF Guidelines can help small-scale fisheries actors to overcome these challenges.



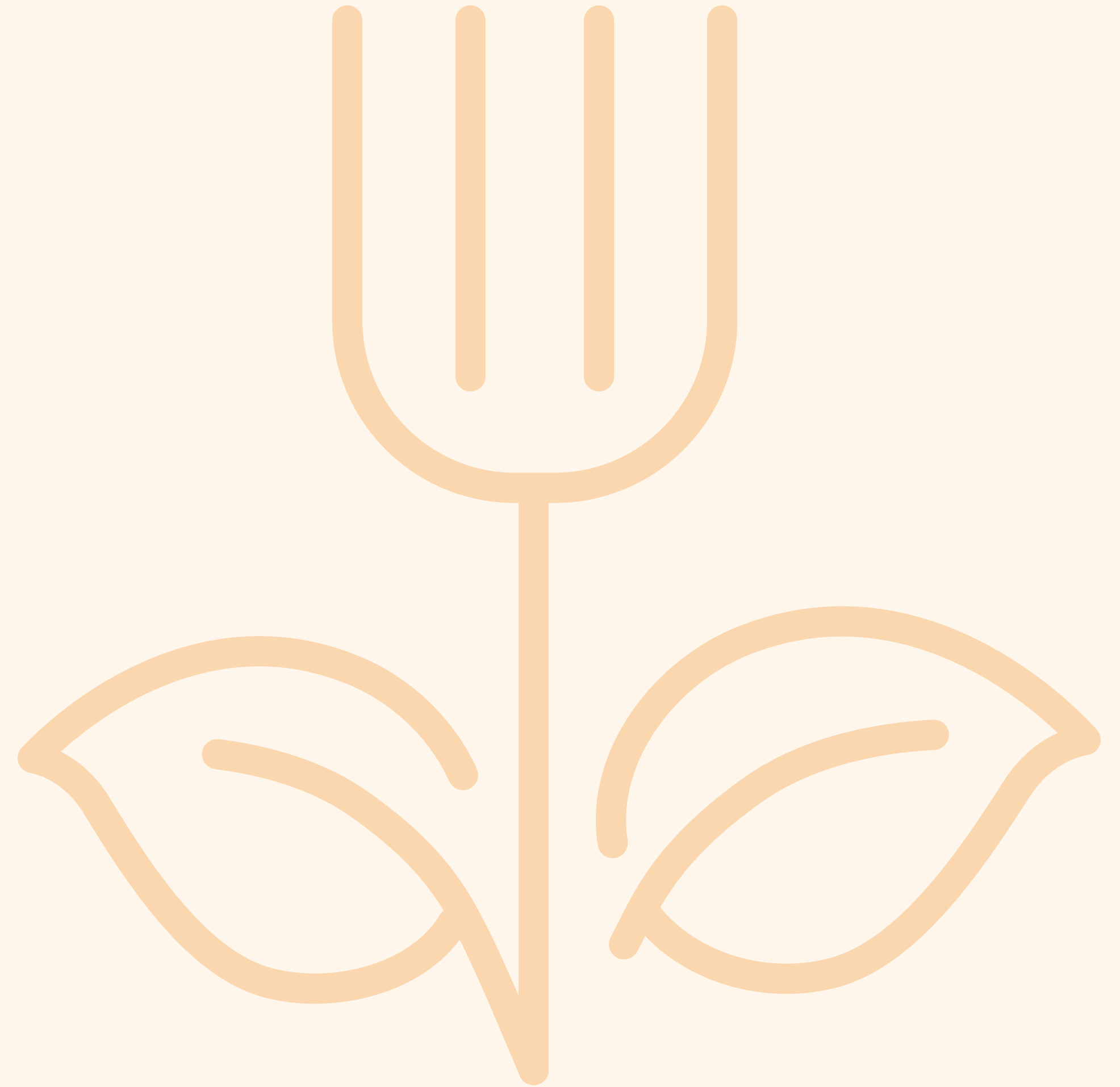
The relationship between the governance of small-scale fisheries and the realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals

This information note seeks to highlight the human rights aspects of the SDGs and targets relating to food security and small-scale fisheries, particularly from the perspectives of the right to adequate food, and to demonstrate how this interrelationship plays out in the monitoring mechanisms established by relevant instruments. It endeavors to inform and inspire relevant initiatives of governments, CSOs, intergovernmental bodies and other relevant actors.



The Right to Food and the Responsible Governance of Tenure – A dialogue towards implementation

The study commences by providing a general introduction to the global context that shaped the development of the VGGT. It subsequently illustrates various approaches in which elements derived from a right-to-food framework can bring benefits and serve as a guide for the implementation of the VGGT. The study further highlights multiple provisions within the VGGT that, when implemented, will strengthen and facilitate the realization of the right to food. The study underscores the importance of this discourse in advancing future implementation efforts, offering valuable insights and drawing conclusions on the interconnectedness established.



Concluding remarks

This publication serves as a comprehensive reference, presenting FAO's extensive work on six themes that are central to the UNDROP. By featuring pertinent tools, policy guidance, documentation, and technical publications, this publication exemplifies FAO's commitment to supporting stakeholders in enhancing the implementation of the UNDROP.

Through the provision of technical expertise and normative guidance globally, FAO continues to safeguard and promote the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas. Ultimately, these efforts contribute to the achievement of a world free from hunger and poverty, while fostering more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems.



Annex. Summary table of the UNDROP articles

Article	Content	Key topics
1	General Provisions	Definition and scope
2		Obligation of States
3	Discrimination	Discrimination and right to determine and develop priorities and strategies
4	Women	Discrimination and women's empowerment
5	Natural Resources	Rights to natural resources and development
6	Liberty and Civil and Political Rights	Right to life, liberty, and security of person
7		Right to freedom of movement
8		Right to freedom of thought, opinion, expression, and information
9		Right to freedom of association
10	Justice	Right to participation
11		Right to information
12		Access to justice
13	Labor Rights	Right to work
14		Right to a safe and healthy work environment
15	Right to Adequate Food	Right to adequate food, nutrition, food security, and food sovereignty

Article	Content	Key topics
16	Livelihood	Right to decent income and livelihood, transition to sustainable modes of agricultural production
17	Right to Land	Right to land
18	Right to Environment	Right to a clean, safe and healthy environment to use and manage
19	Right to Seeds	Right to seeds
20	Right to Biodiversity	Right to biodiversity
21	Right to Water and Sanitation	Right to safe and clean water and water-related ecosystems
22	Right to Social Security	Right to social security and social protection
23	Right to Health	Right to physical and mental health
24	Right to Housing	Right to housing
25	Right to Education	Right to education and training
26	Cultural Rights	Cultural rights, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural knowledge
27	General Provisions	Responsibilities of the UN and other international organizations
28		General obligation to promote the UNDROP

Notes

1: FAO. *Seeking end to loss and waste of food along production chain*. In: FAO. Rome. Cited 3 July 2023. www.fao.org/in-action/seeking-end-to-loss-and-waste-of-food-alongproduction-chain/en/

2: Elizabeth Garner and Ana Paula de la O Campos. 2014. *Identifying the "family farm": an informal discussion of the concepts and definitions*. ESA Working Paper No. 14-10. Rome, FAO. www.fao.org/3/i4306e/i4306e.pdf

3: United Nations. *Global Issues: Youth*. In: *United Nations*. New York. Cited 5 July 2023. www.un.org/en/global-issues/youth

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