**UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD**

**Call for inputs : food systems and human rights**

**Food systems and human rights**

**1.What are the most salient challenges facing the food systems in your country , explain why**

- Growing extreme poverty causes malnutrition and undernutrition

- Growing demographics Niger has the highest birth rate in the world and population policies fail to discourage people from having children.

- Changes in diet: in big cities people increasingly depend on imports of manufactured food products: the lack of quality control of the products consumed puts people at risk of disease. Shortages lead to malnutrition disorders

- Environmental degradation: threatens agricultural production on several levels: drop in yields, new diseases, increase in climatic accidents, etc.

- Natural disasters: recurrent droughts, floods, cause destruction of habitats and food production and distribution systems

- conflicts between farmers and breeders: inter-community conflicts cause dysfunctions in food systems.

- the terrorism of jihadism: the terrorist attacks in the Sahel cause displacement and migration, the abandonment of farmland and pasture and the rise in food insecurity. These displacements put the food systems of the host areas at risk, potentially triggering new crises in cascade.

**2.What are the examples of ways in which the challenges facing the global food system are having adverse impacts on human rights broadly and the right to food specically ?**

- extreme poverty means absence of the right to food and exposure to the risk of violation of the right to human dignity

- natural disasters destroy property rights, the right to security, the right to privacy

- terrorism takes away the right to liberty, breeds slavery

**3. Are there specific challenges that your country has faced in attempting to employ a rights-based approach to transforming food systems leaving anyone behind ?**

- desertification is the biggest challenge for food for all

- the illiteracy of agricultural producers is an obstacle to the implementation of a rights-based approach to transform food systems. Misoneism, the inability to adapt to climate change impedes transformational processes.

**4.To what extend has the UN fodd system summit considered those challenges in its deliberations ? Please explain**

In tackling the achievement of the SDGs, the United Nations takes into account all challenges.

**5. What are the specific obligations os States and responsabilities of businesses in terms of preventing and adressing adverse impacts caused by the unsustainable production or consumption of food ?**

The obligations of states consist in orienting policies towards sustainable consumption and production methods, protection of natural resources, securing agricultural and pastoral spaces, eradicating extreme poverty, and making efforts to carry out national programs of sustainable development.

The responsibilities of companies consist of taking into account on a legal basis the environmental, social, economic and ethical issues of sustainable development in their activities.

**6. Despite the challenges of the pandemic, what are specific examples of rights-based initiatives and food practices (including policy, standards and programmes) that have successfully improved people's access to adequate food in a sustainable and systemic way**

- social safety nets: the sums of money distributed by the public authorities allow vulnerable people access to sustainable food

- subsidies to small agricultural producers have made it possible to guarantee the availability of food

- free food distributions have enabled the needy to live in food security

**Participation and access to information during the food systems summit**

**7. To what extend was the information on the summit accessible, clear and practical for you and your community and partners ?**

The United Nations General Secretariat has sent the information to all governments. The information is disseminated on the United Nations website and on the networks

**8. In what ways have you participated in the summit (events, dialogues, submission of inputs etc) ? Please describe the nature and content of your participation, if applicable.**

I have not participated in the summit

**9. To what extend would you consider your participation in the FSS as active and meaningful ? Please explain**

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**Outcomes of the food systems summit**

**1. What are your expectations from the summit's outcomes following its conclusion in october 2021 ? How would these outcomes contribute to the full realization of the right to food for all ?**

I expect a global commitment to resilient food systems forcing governments in developing countries to adopt effective policies and strategies and put in place controls on food imports and local food chains.

The resilience of food systems improves the availability and accessibility of food for all; the control systems make it possible to protect the populations against the risks of diseases caused by food.

**2. What would be the most optimal implementation process of the summit's outcomes ? Which international and regional frameworks or forums could serve as a useful platform ? Please explain**

The most optimal forum implementation process is to design a global food systems resilience policy that states will translate into a national food systems resilience strategy. It will also be a question of coupling agriculture to food like the FAO for countries that have not yet done so, so each country will establish a Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Regional economic communities will serve as a useful platform for regional policy making.

**3. How do you envisage your role in the implementation of the summit's outcomes ?**

Through participation in regional and national processes for designing food systems policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects.

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