

## COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

### OEWG ON NUTRITION

#### INPUTS AND COMMENTS FROM THE DELEGATION OF CHILE TO THE DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

As mentioned during our intervention, while thanking and appreciating the work and efforts put by the Chairperson and the TTT, we would like to comment on the following:

1. As it was mandated in 44 CFS Plenary, we highlight the importance of having a holistic, broader Terms of Reference (TOR), addressing Food Systems and Nutrition in its entirety.
2. We consider and recognize the importance of food environments, comprising relevant elements such as advertisement on unhealthy foods, particularly those addressed to children; the lack of clear nutritional information (labelling), and also the high cost of unhealthy food v/s the low cost of ultra-processed products.
3. Regarding the objective of the TOR, we suggest a reference on the importance of developing public policies aimed at improving food systems.
4. In the Background and rationale, we would appreciate reference to the elements mentioned in item 2, as well as healthy food/meals at schools (school feeding programs) and workplaces (parr. 2 page 5). A clear reference to social factors as well as to the right to food are also highly suggested (parr.5, page 5).
5. We are in agreement with the Policy-relevant areas (under item V Proposed Scope). In particular:
  - We suggest including “consumers” in “Connectivity of smallholders to markets and consumers”.
  - In the same subject, we suggest adding “Governments should seek promoting short circuits considering regulations and subvention to transport, as well as incorporating smallholder farmers and producers as suppliers for school feeding programs.
  - Under “Social protection programs leading to improved nutritional outcomes” (page 9), we consider that school feeding programs (in public and private schools) should have cross-cutting regulations for all groups, as well as in workplaces and other programs that deliver food, not only to vulnerable groups, since population at large need improved food environments for healthy diets.
  - Under “Promotion, advertising and information” (page 9), we suggest strengthening social marketing strategies (in problem statement). In the policy-relevant areas, in detail:
    - “Regulations for advertising and marketing”, we highlight the need to strengthen the action of regulating adds on unhealthy food, specially -but not limited to- adds addressed to children and adolescents. This item might be split into: 1. Regulating adds on unhealthy food and establishing a surveillance system on advertisement; and 2. Advertising campaigns that promote healthy eating.
    - Transparency of information on labels: In this item, we would like to comment that it is proven that if codes/labels are not mandatory it does not work. Front-of-pack (FOP) labelling is not an example, it is the only proven way of impact, we should seek to be more decisively on the importance of moving forward in a clearer and easier way to understand labelling so that people have faster information when deciding what to buy. In addition, campaigns can be ignored to the extent that the FOP is a campaign in itself if it is truly clear, easy to understand and reliable. If labeling requires a large educational campaign it is probably because it does not fulfill its basic premise of easy comprehension.
    - National food based dietary guidelines: We suggest adding that these guidelines must be adapted to the cultural characteristics of each population, so that they can be integrated into the eating habits. In addition, we consider relevant to add the

need for massive campaigns that contribute to disseminate these guidelines and to "put them in fashion" in society (social marketing).

- Under "Food Quality, safety and transformation":
  - In problem statement, we suggest adding food surveillance programs, this allows the responsibility of society to be present but also the States responsibility.
  - Food safety and traceability and food quality improvements should be regulated. Eventually, state fortification programs are required in response to population surveys of micronutrient status, for example.