

Written inputs from FAO regarding the draft TORs for CFS policy work on Nutrition

After participating in the CFS Nutrition OEWG meetings, and considering that Member States prefer the Guidelines to be on Food Systems and Nutrition. We would suggest to organize the draft TORs of the CFS OEWG according to the four sub-systems of the Food System as outlined in the FAO publication "Nutrition-Sensitive agriculture and food systems in practice" (2017): production, processing, marketing & trade, consumer demand, rather than, as they currently are, according to the 4 pillars of the Food Environment. That way we can re-classify the policy-relevant areas under each corresponding FS sub-system. For example, the policy-relevant area on page 7 of the current TORs could be re-classified in the following way:

- Food deserts and swamps, public procurement, connecting smallholders to markets: would go under marketing & trade
- Landscape diversity: would go under production
- Food losses and waste: would go under processing and marketing

We also would like to provide other comments listed below:

- to replace the term "food supply chain" with "food value chain" in the 2nd para on the page 6; 1st para page 10. The term value chain is more appropriate, as the TORs concern with adding, preserving nutrition (=value addition). Supply chain is mostly concerned with the optimization of the flow of products and services through the chain, i.e. logistics and is at firm level. Nutrition-sensitive value chain approach or value chain approach should be adopted for identifying and prioritizing policy options and solutions in the food systems.
- Page 9 –c) Promotion, advertising and information. Policy-relevant areas. In addition, information on production and expiry dates should receive policy attention as these dates inform consumers' decisions and influence food purchase and also lead to food waste.
- Page 10. Suggested text: Food safety and traceability: The ability to trace and follow food through all stages of the value chain (Inputs, food production, storage and processing, distribution and transport, trading and marketing, promotion and preparation and consumption) , ~~(production and distribution)~~ helps provide safer foods and better connect producers to consumers. Strengthened institutions and policies are also key vehicles to improve appropriate packing, packages, cold chain transport and stabilization of the energy supply. Improving food storage is another effective way to increase the amount, safety and quality of the available food.