

## Written input following up CFS OEWG Nutrition meeting of April 30<sup>th</sup> 2018

### 1. General comments on the revised version

- GER thanks the CFS Nutrition OEWG Chair and the Technical Task Team for the revised version of the document.
- In our view the ToR has been improved in scope and regarding an integrated and cross-sectoral approach.
- GER particularly welcomes to include an Annex 1 that presents references to relevant international guidance. The German conference Policies against Hunger 2016 with the title "Sowing the seeds for nutrition: What food systems do we need?" has built a good basis to work around voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition. Moreover FAO, UNSCN, as well as others have already given valuable recommendations that should be considered and put together to a holistic view on food systems and nutrition.

### GER suggestions for **Annex 1 (international guidance)**:

- Report of the Policy against hunger conference 2016 "Sowing the seeds for nutrition: What food systems do we need?" in Berlin with participation of i.a. CFS, FAO, WHO, UNSCN, PSM, CSM
- FAO 2015 "Designing nutrition-sensitive agriculture investments. Checklist and guidance for programme formulation"
- FAO 2017 "Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems in practice. Options for intervention"
- FAO 2016 "Integrating Agriculture and Nutrition Education for Improved Young Child Nutrition. Part II: Programme Lessons"
- FAO 2016 "Influencing food environments for healthy diets"
- UNSCN News No 40 2013 "Changing Food Systems for Better Nutrition"
- UNSCN Report Side Event at 42. CFS „Investments for a Healthy Food System“
- Worldbank 2013 "Improving Nutrition Through Multisectoral Approaches"
- Worldbank 2013 "Improving Nutrition Through Multisectoral Approaches. Agriculture and Rural Development"
- IFPRI 2012 "Reshaping agriculture for nutrition and health"

### 2. Additional/other elements that need to be included in Section IV on the Proposed Scope of the Voluntary Guidelines

- GER suggest including cross-cutting issues within the three constituent elements of food systems – food supply chains, food environments and consumer behavior-, mainly:
  - Digitization;
  - Women empowerment and access to inputs, to information and tenure rights;
  - Impact of food-systems on public health through e.g. associated diseases (such as zoonosis or water-related diseases, diet related non-communicable diseases).
  - Sustainable diets according to FAO Definition (FAO 2010)
- Moreover we want to emphasize that diversified food is another important cross-cutting issue that is already reflected in the current draft.
- Regarding format: We also suggest streamlining numbering and paragraphs.

### GER suggestion for **Annex 3 (Non-Paper)**:

GER supports the suggestion of FAO to start the discussion from the desired outcome of an improved nutritional status of the people and therefore identifying not only elements of food systems, but systemic entry points.

GER has organized in 2016 its conference Policies against Hunger under the title: "Sowing the seeds for good nutrition: What role for food systems?" The conference identified four issues as crucial for improving nutrition through food systems, which can be considered as GER suggestion for possible entry points:

- Diversification
- Processing
- Nutrition Education
- Women Empowerment

You can find more detailed results attached and under <https://www.policies-against-hunger.de/en/>.

We encourage the TTT to look on systemic entry points as suggested by FAO and provided by the conference Policies against Hunger 2016. To integrate nutrition-sensitive approaches in agriculture and food systems we suggest also looking at the sustainable use of natural resources for food production. Thereby in line with the right to adequate food it is important to put a food-based rather than a nutrient-based dietary approach at the center of the guidelines. In GER we focus on creating an environment in which a well-balanced diet and sufficient physical activity are firmly established in all places where people regularly spend longer periods of time starting from the first thousand days, and including childhood, the working environment and elderly people's lifestyles. Key areas are healthy and sustainable diets, nutrition education, nutrition of infants and adolescents, particularly the improvement of nursery and school meals as well as the nutrition of elderly people. We thereby combine the different elements, e.g. nutrition education and training with communal catering.

Important for an added value of the guidelines is also to look at impacts of food systems on nutrition-related sectors and therefore tradeoffs (e.g. women who are working in agriculture, but are also the main duty bearers in caring about children and their adequate nourishing or irrigation projects that increased hydrophilic vector-borne disease, e.g. malaria; see also Worldbank 2013 "Improving Nutrition Through Multisectoral Approaches. Agriculture and Rural Development"). A useful way to structure and identify these could be the UNICEF Conceptual Framework of Malnutrition that looks beside food security at health and care.

FAO has developed pivotal work that can be built upon to design meaningful voluntary guidelines with such an integrated approach (see i.a. FAO 2016 Integrating agriculture and nutrition education as well as other suggestions for Annex 1).

GER stands ready to share experiences from our work at national as well as international level.

### **3. Suggestion concerning the other sections of the document**

- In section VI we suggest in the second line to change the sentence: "The primary aim of this tool is to provide concrete instruments ..."

### **4. Comments on the budget estimate and schedule**

- GER welcomes that the schedule has improved a lot and foresees now more time for regional consultation.
- GER suggest for **Annex 2 (detailed budget)** to look into past work streams such as on VGGT and on RAI as orientation for a robust budget calculation.