

## Amendments proposed by the EU and its Member States (EUMS) to the 'Final Draft' of the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSyN) tabled by the CFS on 16 March 2020

### General EUMS proposed amendments

- Replace "equitable" (used in Final Draft) by "equal" throughout the document in case the respective paragraph touches on gender issues
- Replace "governmental actors" by "governments" throughout the document
- Replace "private sector actor" by "private sector" throughout the document
- Request: add "sustainable and" to "healthy diets" throughout the document – except for sentences already including the wording "sustainable food system(s)" or context is particularly on health issues (e. g. para 6)
- Request: reference to pandemic (not in particular to COVID 19)

Title of the VGFSyN suggested by the EU and its Members States:

"Voluntary Guidelines on **Sustainable** Food Systems ~~for~~ **and** Nutrition"

### PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1. Malnutrition in all its forms – undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight, and obesity – is one of the major challenges that countries face and is a result of food insecurity (1) **and inadequate diets**, along with many other factors and causes. Malnutrition, in at least one of its forms, affects every country in the world and most countries are affected by multiple forms; **while the number of people who suffer from hunger has increased in the last years, obesity is on the rise in almost all countries (contributing to 4 million deaths globally), with an increase in prevalence between 2000 and 2016 even faster than that of overweight (footnote x)**. The impacts of malnutrition have profound consequences on people's health and wellbeing, physical and cognitive development, and livelihoods throughout their lifetime and across generations. Malnutrition is a major impediment to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and **nutrition as well as** the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Footnote (1): "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, economic and social access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". FAO, 1996. Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action.

**New - Footnote (x): FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2019. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019. Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns. Rome, FAO.**

2. Malnutrition in all its forms is associated with various forms of ill health and increased mortality. Undernutrition is a major cause of death among children under the age of five years, increases the susceptibility to infectious diseases and risk of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in adulthood. Wasting, also known as acute malnutrition, poses a significant risk of increased morbidity and mortality in children. Stunting, also known as chronic malnutrition, is associated with delays in both physical growth and cognitive development. **Both, stunting and wasting, continue to represent significant challenges to achieve the 2030 goals and targets.**

3. Micronutrient deficiencies related to the inadequate intake of food rich in iron, vitamin A, iodine, folate, vitamin D, and zinc, among others, affect a large proportion of the global population with serious consequences on health, well-being, and development. Children under the age of five years, adolescent girls, women of childbearing age, and pregnant and lactating women have specific nutritional requirements across their lifecycle and are susceptible to a higher risk of anaemia, in particular iron deficiency anaemia. Also referred to as “hidden hunger,” micronutrient deficiencies increase a person’s vulnerability to infection, birth defects, impaired development, and lower life expectancy.

4. Overweight and obesity **paired with a lack of physical activity** represent major risk factors globally for diet-related **non-communicable diseases** (NCDs) such as some forms of cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes **type II**. While undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are still the main forms of malnutrition among children under the age of five years globally, overweight and obesity are increasingly prevalent among young and school-aged children, adolescents and adults.

5. The heavy social and economic impacts of malnutrition in all its forms are transmitted across generations. Undernourished mothers are more likely to have low-birth-weight babies putting them at an increased risk of becoming undernourished as children into adulthood as well as overweight and obese as adults. Maternal obesity poses short- and long-term risks for maternal and child health including poor cognition and increased risk of neurodevelopment disorders early in life, as well as an increased susceptibility to obesity and **non-communicable diseases** (NCDs) in adult life. Malnutrition in children **may** results in reduced stature, diminished physical and mental health, poor school performance, reduced economic productivity and opportunities, and increased vulnerability to **non-communicable diseases** (NCDs) and other chronic diseases. These diseases **may** lead to early death and increased morbidity and disability and require higher spending on health care, placing significant burdens on national health care systems and economies.

***Editorial suggestion to re-structuring paras 5-7: a) Malnutrition and its form, b) their causes, 3) social and economic impacts (move para 6+7 ahead of 5).***

6. Malnutrition in all its forms has many interrelated and underlying causes that need to be addressed simultaneously. **They manifest differently and affect people in different ways depending on their gender, age, wealth, and other social markers.** Among ~~them~~ **these causes**, the lack of stable access to safe food and healthy diets, **lack of information concerning dietary recommendations**, inadequate infant and young child-caring and feeding practices, poor sanitation, **antimicrobial resistance**, hygiene and **lack of safe drinking water**, insufficient access to quality education and health services, low socioeconomic status, and marginalization. Basic causes of poor nutrition

~~encompass the societal structures and processes that~~ slow down the realization of human rights and perpetuate poverty, limiting or denying the access of vulnerable populations to essential resources **and services** for achieving optimal nutrition and health. **Lifestyle changes have developed rapidly, such as convenience foods with lower nutritional values.**

7. Poverty and inequality are important underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. Low employment rates, wages, incomes, and purchasing power have negative consequences on nutrition and health outcomes. Negative economic trends limit the capacity of national governments to deliver essential social services and health care to their citizens. In this context, inequality in income an asset distribution as well as in access to nutrition-relevant services contributes to marginalization and social exclusion, and further increases vulnerability to malnutrition.

8. Those most affected by malnutrition in all its forms typically include people with increased nutrient requirements and those who have less control over their dietary choices, including young and school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. In addition, Indigenous Peoples, peasants, urban and rural poor, agriculture workers, upland and remote communities, migrants, refugees and displaced people are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition because of their persistent or temporary poverty.

9. Complex and protracted crises (2) also have short, medium and long-term adverse consequences on the nutritional status of impacted populations, particularly pregnant and lactating women and children under five. Conflicts, fragility, and susceptibility to climate-**and health-(epidemics, pandemics)** related disasters pose a major threat to the ability of food systems to deliver **sustainable and healthy diets** and to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a whole. **At the same time, malnutrition and food insecurity might be important drivers of social unrests, conflicts and migration.**

Footnote (2): Protracted crisis situations are “characterized by recurrent natural disasters and/or conflict, longevity of food crises, breakdown of livelihoods and insufficient institutional capacity to react to crises”. 2010 State of Food Insecurity in the World Report. FAO. 2010.

10. Climate change, agriculture (3), and nutrition are interconnected. Climate change affects temperature and precipitation, as well as the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Increases in temperature, heat waves, and droughts impact agriculture, with the largest effects being decreased crop yields and livestock productivity, as well as declines in fisheries and agroforestry in areas already vulnerable to food insecurity. Climate change also impacts food quantity, quality, safety and ultimately food prices, with significant implications for ~~the availability of healthy diets~~ **food security. Climate change can also contribute to changing nutrient composition of major staple crops (decreasing protein and mineral concentrations and B vitamins).** At the same time, **current unsustainable** agriculture and food production **practices alongside with unsustainable diets and food waste** are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions (**whereby agriculture and forestry have also an important role as carbon storage**), **biodiversity loss, loss of natural pest control** and account for large portions of the planet’s land and fresh-water use (**footnote x**). **Enhancing the sustainability of food systems and their resilience is thus a precondition for sustainable and healthy diets. In this regard, consumption patterns play a role, as carbon- and other environmental impacts differ across food products and production methods.**

Footnote (3): Agriculture includes crops, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture. UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/242.Paragraph 20.

**New - Footnote (x): HLPE, 2012. Food security and climate change. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome 2012.**

11. Unhealthy diets have become a major risk factor of multiple forms of malnutrition and health outcomes globally. ~~Global dietary patterns have been changing, affecting people across all parts of the world. In many regions of the world, dietary changes are shifting towards the consumption of convenient food and beverages with high content in sugar and/or in saturated fat, salt~~ **Diets are moving away from local and well balanced healthy consumption patterns, with basic and non-staple food products such as wholegrains, legumes, nuts and seeds, fruits and vegetables towards more unhealthy ones, often including products containing high levels of saturated fat, sugar or salt (footnote x)** which are associated with an increased prevalence of overweight, obesity and **diet-related Non Communicable-Diseases (NCDs)**. Profound dietary changes are occurring for several reasons, including the movement of people to urban places, the influence of globalization and trade within the food system, the continued loss of access to **the healthy aspects of** traditional diets, and changing lifestyles. **Dietary changes have become a major risk factor of multiple forms of malnutrition, health and environmental outcomes globally.**

**NEW - footnote: FAO, 2017b. The State of Food and Agriculture 2017 - Leveraging Food Systems for Inclusive Rural Transformation. <https://doi.org/http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7658e.pdf>.**

12. Food systems (4) are complex webs of activities and actors involving the production, processing, handling, preparation, storage, distribution, **marketing**, consumption and ultimately **loss and** waste of food. They are constantly being shaped by different forces, drivers and decisions by many different individuals. **Some of the current global food systems, characterized by excessive consumption and waste patterns, are unsustainable: current global dietary trends are negatively impacting the world's natural resources (such as land and fresh water), biodiversity, and ecosystems in the context of population growth and pressure.** Every food system has the capacity to be equitable and to produce **sustainable and** healthy diets needed for optimal nutrition. But, they can also be shaped by power concentration and imbalances, which may not be inclusive and equitable. Some food systems are sustainable while others show their limits in terms of sustainability and inefficiency in natural resource utilization, and in the use of labour and energy, leading to environmental degradation, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity **and fertile soil** as well as to excessive food consumption and food waste patterns.

Footnote (4): "Food systems gather all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the output of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes". HLPE. 2014. Food Losses and Waste in the context of Sustainable Food Systems. A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

13. The functionality of food systems and their ability to deliver **sustainable and** healthy diets is influenced by a number of drivers which indicate that, in order to improve nutrition, context specific changes are needed not only in agriculture and food policies, but also across multiple sectors

and policy areas that address, for example, national development priorities, economic policies, and social norms (5). **Context specific changes may require tailoring approaches to address the different drivers of inequities for women and men across different intersecting social markers of age, wealth, religion etc.**

Footnote (5): HLPE. 2017. Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security.

14. Transforming **unsustainable** food systems (6) and promoting sustainable food systems that meet the dietary needs of populations require institutional and behavioral changes **which are context specific** among all food system actors. **and based on the results of assessments of all direct and indirect environmental and social impacts of the various food systems.** Food system-related policies need to focus on their economic, social, environmental, cultural, nutritional, and health consequences, paying special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable to **all forms of** malnutrition and addressing barriers they face in accessing food for **sustainable and** healthy diets.

Footnote 6: “Sustainable food systems are food systems that ensure food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition of future generations are not compromised”. HLPE 2014a. **(Put this definition in the Key Concepts section)**

**Suggestion to merge Para 15 + 16 (please check para 16)**

~~15. Changes in governance are needed within and across food systems, and its constituent elements, namely food supply chains, food environments, consumer behavior to generate positive outcomes along the three dimensions of sustainability — social, economic, and environmental.~~

16. **Changes in governance are needed within and across food systems, and its constituent elements, namely food supply chains (7), food environments (8), consumer behavior (9), to generate positive outcomes along the three dimensions of sustainability – social, economic, and environmental. To this end policy makers should endeavor to ensure that food prices shall reflect the true social, economic and environmental costs of present food systems. New policies** ~~coordination processes~~ **are required to address policy fragmentation enhance policy coherence, through being designed and coordinated** across sectors such as health, **agriculture and food systems**, education, environment, water, sanitation, gender, social protection, trade, employment, and finance – all of which impact nutrition outcomes.

Footnote (7): Food supply chains “consist of the activities and actors that take food from production to consumption and to the disposal of its waste, including production, storage, distribution, processing, packaging, retailing and marketing.” HLPE 2017b.

Footnote (8): Food environments “refer to the physical, economic, political and socio-cultural context in which consumers engage with the

food systems to make their decisions about acquiring, preparing and consuming food.” HLPE 2017b.

Footnote (9): Consumer behavior “reflects all the choices and decisions made by consumers on what food to acquire, store, prepare, cook and eat, and on the allocation of food within the household.” HLPE 2017b.

17. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has undertaken a policy process to produce Voluntary Guidelines on **Sustainable** Food Systems ~~and for~~ Nutrition (VGFSyN). The preparation of the VGFSyN is informed by the findings and scientific evidence provided in the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition’s (HLPE) (10) Report on Nutrition and Food Systems, additional literature as well as an **inclusive** consultation process that took place between May and November 2019 which involved the participation of CFS stakeholders in meetings in Italy, Ethiopia, Thailand, Hungary, Egypt, Panama, and the United States of America, as well as through an electronic consultation.

Footnote (10): The HLPE is the science-policy interface of CFS and provides a structured evidence base to inform CFS policy discussions drawing on existing research and knowledge, experiences, and policies at different scales and in different contexts.

18. This policy process is taking place at the same time as a variety of organizations from different sectors are addressing malnutrition. Food systems and nutrition have received increased attention from the global community, including the United Nations (UN) and its Member States, and are recognized as essential co-determinants for achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2014, at the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), members of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) committed to ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. In 2016, the General Assembly of the UN (UNGA) proclaimed the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) (12) and called upon FAO and WHO to lead its implementation, in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), using **coordination mechanisms such as the Standing Committee on Nutrition and** multistakeholder platforms such as the CFS. In 2017, the UNGA proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028). Specific attention to nutrition has been given by a number of UNGA Resolutions, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN Environment Assembly, the World Health Assembly (WHA) and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

**Suggestion to add reference to the upcoming UN Food System summit and the contribution CFS could bring, including through VGFSyN.**

Footnote (12): UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/259 - The Work Programme of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition.

19. The VGFSyN are expected to contribute to and complement these international initiatives with a view to promoting policy coherence. They provide evidence-based guidance to help countries **and other relevant stakeholders** operationalize ICN2’s Framework for Action recommendations in support of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and of the right to health, and of the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, with particular attention to targets 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 **and 2.5**. In

addition, the VGFSyN should play an essential role in assisting countries to achieve **most** other related SDGs (~~SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12~~).

## 1.2 Key Concepts

***Editorial note: The section 1.2 is much valued. The terms “Food Systems” and “Sustainable Food Systems” should be kept as key concepts in chapter 1.2 rather than their current position as footnotes 4 and 6.***

20. Healthy diets are those diets that are of adequate quantity and quality to achieve optimal growth and development of all individuals and support functioning and physical, mental and social wellbeing at all life stages. They help to protect against malnutrition in all its forms, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and obesity ~~as well as~~ **and lower the risk of diet-related Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), such as diabetes type II, heart disease, stroke and cancer.** The exact make-up of healthy diets varies depending on individual characteristics (e.g. age, gender, lifestyle and degree of physical activity), cultural context, local availability of foods and dietary customs. They are diversified, balanced, **improving the intake of nutritious foods, rich in nutrients beneficial for growth, health and development such as vitamins and minerals,** and safe and should limit the intake of saturated and trans fats, added sugars, and sodium. **According to WHO fat intakes should be no more than 30 percent of total energy intake, added sugar should be less than 10 percent of total calories, and salt consumption should be below 5 grams per day.** Healthy dietary practices start early in life – breastfeeding fosters healthy growth and improves cognitive development and may have long-term health benefits (24).

Footnote (24): Adapted from WHO healthy diet: [www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet](http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet).

21. Sustainable and healthy diets are healthy diets that **promote all dimensions of individuals' health and wellbeing. They are accessible, affordable, safe, equitable, culturally acceptable and** combine all the dimensions of sustainability to avoid unintended consequences and **to avoid undermining the sustainable and healthy diets of future generations.** They contribute to the ~~preservation~~ **conservation and sustainable use** of biodiversity, **including genetic resources for food and agriculture,** and have a low environmental pressure and impact (25).

Footnote (25): Adapted from FAO and WHO. 2019. Sustainable healthy diets – Guiding principles. Rome.

**Add to footnote (25): IPBES 2019. The global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Summary for Policymakers.**

22. Nutritious foods are **among other factors (e. g. the level of processing, the balance and relation of different nutrients) in the first place** ~~these safe~~ foods that tend to be high in essential nutrients such as vitamins and minerals (micronutrients), as well as proteins, unrefined carbohydrates such as fiber, and/or unsaturated fats and are low in sodium, added sugars, saturated fats and trans fats.

**Suggestion to make reference to HLPE report.**

23. The right to adequate food is realized when every ~~man, woman and child~~ **boy, girl, woman and man**, alone or in community with others, have the physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement. The right to adequate food implies the availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances and acceptable within given culture.(26)

Footnote (26): The definition of the right to adequate food is given by the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) which, through the general comment 12, is interpreting Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

## PART 2 – OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### 2.1 OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE

24. The objective of the VGFSyN is to contribute to transforming **unsustainable** food systems (27) and promoting sustainable food systems to ensure that the food that contributes to sustainable and healthy diets is available, affordable, accessible, **sustainably produced and safe**, and of ~~adequate quantity and quality~~ while conforming “with beliefs, culture and traditions, dietary habits, and preferences of individuals, in accordance with national and international laws and obligations” (28). **The VGFSyN are intended to be a reference point that provides evidence-based guidance on effective policies, investment and institutional arrangements that will address malnutrition in all its forms and healthy and sustainable diets from a food systems perspective.**

Footnote (27): UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/242. Paragraph 40. Footnote 28: FAO/WHO. 2014. ICN2, Rome Declaration on Nutrition. Paragraph 5.b.

Footnote (28): FAO/WHO. 2014. ICN2, Rome Declaration on Nutrition. Paragraph 5.b.

25. The VGFSyN follow a comprehensive, systemic, and science- and evidence-based approach to addressing policy fragmentation with a special emphasis on the food, agriculture, and health sectors, while also addressing social, environmental and economic sustainability issues, **paying due attention to all direct and indirect environmental, economic and social impacts**. The VGFSyN provide guidance on effective policies, **responsible** investments and institutional arrangements. The VGFSyN are expected to address the diversity and complexity of food systems with the intention of promoting policy coherence, considering benefits and trade-offs, and fostering and guiding **an inclusive** dialogue among different institutions, ~~and sectors~~ **and all other relevant stakeholders in the food system**.

26. The VGFSyN are intended to be global in scope and to provide guidance to policy-makers and relevant stakeholders when designing context-specific policies, laws, regulatory frameworks, strategies, plans and programmes. They take into consideration different national realities, capacities, and levels of development, as well as different types of food systems and the many drivers impacting them.

27. These VGFSyN take evidence from a range of rigorous studies, **best good** practices, and world experience - ~~at municipal~~, at sub-national, and at national **and regional** levels - and apply the evidence through a broad lens (29). Much of the evidence in the VGFSyN comes from the HLPE 2017 report, various UN technical documents, and peer-reviewed scientific literature.

Footnote (29): Because situations can vary widely, the generalizability of evidence to other situations is absolutely crucial, but not always available, for food system actions that address diets and nutrition. Additional research designs are needed to contribute to the evidence-base of policymaking. The VGFSyN bring together evidence from different methodologies: some of which is experiential that holds promise for real-world relevance, some comes from the evaluation of programmes and policies that provide guidance on implementation in specific settings and contexts.

## 2.2 NATURE OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AND THEIR INTENDED USERS

28. The VGFSyN are non-binding and should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under relevant national and international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and other agreed international human rights instruments, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable international and regional instruments. CFS guidance should build upon and integrate existing instruments and frameworks for action adopted in the context of the UN system, guidance, and recommendations endorsed by Member States.

29. The VGFSyN are intended to avoid duplication of the work and mandate of other international bodies, and build upon and complement related guidance contained in other CFS products with specific attention paid to:

- Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security (2004),
- CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security – VGGT (2012),
- CFS Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – RAI (2014),
- CFS Policy Recommendations on Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems (2014)
- CFS Framework for Action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises – FFA (2015),
- CFS Policy Recommendations on Water for food security and nutrition (2015)
- CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting smallholders to markets (2016), an
- CFS Policy Recommendations on Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? (2016).

30. The VGFSyN are primarily targeted at **governments**~~governmental actors~~ to help them develop holistic and inclusive public policies. They are also to be used in policy discussions and implementation processes by relevant stakeholders such as:

a) ~~Governmental actors~~, including relevant ministries and national, sub-national, and local institutions, and parliamentarians;

- b) Intergovernmental and regional organizations, including specialized UN agencies;
- c) Civil society and non-governmental organizations, including those representing Indigenous Peoples, vulnerable groups and communities, and smallholders, fisherfolks, pastoralists, landless **and food systems'** workers (**footnote x**);
- d) farmer and **fisher organisations** and their networks;
- e) Private sector-~~actors~~, including agribusiness, food and beverage manufacturers, food retailers including supermarkets, food service providers, industry trade associations, food wholesalers, food distributors, importers and exporters, and the advertising and marketing industry (30);
- f) Research organizations, academic institutions, and universities;
- g) Development partners, including international financial institutions;
- h) Private donors, foundations, and funds;
- i) Consumer associations.

**New - Footnote (x): Smallholders, fisherfolks, pastoralists are included in "Civil Society" when they retain the complex status as food producers, workers and consumers.**

Footnote (30): The private sector is made up of many different types of companies with a wide range of sizes, scales, human and financial resources, as well as varying reach into local, domestic and international markets.

## 2.3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR TRANSFORMING **UNSUSTAINABLE** FOOD SYSTEMS OR PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

31. The VGFSyN include five guiding principles (31) that emerged from the consultation process as foundational when considering the different actions that should be followed to contribute to transforming **unsustainable** food systems and promoting sustainable food systems that enable healthy diets.

Footnote (31): These guiding principles are consistent with already agreed international documents and tools, such as the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action of ICN2.

32. These principles draw on the need to ensure participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and equality, and the rule of law in order to contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

- a) Systemic, multisectoral, science- and evidence-based approach. Promote a systemic, multisectoral, and science and evidence-based approach that considers food systems in their totality **and varied cultural dimensions**, integrates indigenous and traditional forms of knowledge, seeks to simultaneously maximize outcomes across all sustainability dimensions, and looks at the multidimensional causes of malnutrition in all its forms.
- b) Coherent and context-specific policies. Contribute to the formulation and implementation of coherent and context-specific policies and related **responsible** investment through coordinated actions among different actors and across all relevant sectors at international,

regional, national, subnational, and local levels.

- c) Accountability, transparency and participation. Support efforts in strengthening governance and accountability mechanisms that contribute to fostering citizen participation in national debates on food security and nutrition and on food systems, and transparent and inclusive decision making processes, based on transparent rules of engagement including safeguards against potential conflicts of interest.
- d) Healthy people, healthy planet. Promote policies and actions that enhance the livelihoods, health, and well-being of the population, as well as sustainable food production and consumption to protect natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, and ensure mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
- e) Gender equality and women's empowerment. Promote gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, and respect, protect and fulfill their rights, creating the conditions for women's involvement in decision-making and strong engagement in shaping food systems that improve nutrition. ~~recognizing their key role in care, education, agriculture, health promotion and food preparation and consumption, while promoting gender equitable practices.~~ **This may entail targeted strategies to support women in their existing key roles as care, education, agriculture, health promotion and food preparation and consumption. However, it also requires change in business as usual to actively engage men and boys to promote nutrition as a joint household responsibility.**

### PART 3 - THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON **SUSTAINABLE** FOOD SYSTEMS FOR AND NUTRITION

33. With the aim of ensuring the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, the VGFSyN provide a framework to promote policy coherence and to bring various stakeholders who are involved in food systems to work together to ensure **sustainable and** healthy diets for everyone.

34. To achieve the **World Health Assembly** (WHA) and 2030 Agenda targets and national commitments to end malnutrition in all its forms **and to safeguard natural resources**, a food systems approach is needed that recognizes that the various parts that make up food systems are interconnected; that any action or decision to address one aspect of a food system will likely impact other aspects, and that food systems respond and are impacted by other systems, situations, and contexts. Thinking systematically and interdisciplinary towards food systems transformation can ensure that challenges are tackled from multiple perspectives. Thus, the VGFSyN provide guidance on a mix of regulatory, fiscal, and other policy actions spanning the diversity of **food production**, food supply chains, food environment and consumer behavior, as well as the drivers and people that shape those actions.

***Editorial suggestion: Transfer this paragraph to be included in 2.3. "Guiding Principles for Transforming Food Systems or Promoting***

***Sustainable Food Systems” (paras 31 & 32).***

35. These guidelines are structured around seven focus areas: i) transparent, democratic and accountable governance of food systems; ii) sustainable food ~~supplies~~ **supply chains** for ~~improved~~ **sustainable and healthy** diets and nutrition in the context of climate change, **biodiversity loss and environmental degradation**; iii) ~~equitable~~ **equal** access to healthy diets delivered by sustainable food systems; iv) food safety across sustainable food systems; v) social relations, knowledge and culture of diets; vi) gender equality and women’s empowerment across food systems; and vii) resilient food systems in humanitarian contexts.

***Editorial suggestion: Transfer this paragraph after paragraph 36.***

36. The **2017 High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)** (33) report was structured around three main constituent elements of food systems (32) and proposed a wide number of policy areas and drivers of change (See Figure 1). During the consultation process, CFS stakeholders identified a number of cross-cutting factors that are relevant for improving diets and nutrition and hence the origin of these seven focus areas. ~~The first area, the governance of food systems, establishes the foundation of the remaining policy recommendations of the VGFSyN. Governance, as a major driver in shaping food systems, is interweaved across the six other areas. Three areas cover the main components of food systems while an additional area is based on the recognition of the increased importance of collective action in addressing food safety.~~ Special attention is focused on women because of the vital role they play in food systems. The humanitarian context serves as a standalone area because it will continue to be a significant global issue in the context of climate change, protracted crises, conflict and migration.

***Editorial suggestion: Transfer this para before current para 35 and remove some parts, because it is large and confusing.***

Footnote (32): Food supply chains, food environments and consumer behaviors.

Footnote (33): HLPE 2017b.

37. The guidance is principally addressed to ~~governmental actors~~ **sal actors** who should consider it in relation to national and sub-national priorities, needs and conditions, and assess the relevance of the policy ~~entry points and actions as they pertain to their own~~ **in each** food system contexts **paying due attention to all direct and indirect costs of environmental, economic and social impacts**. ~~It is important for countries to undertake a diagnostic lens to their food systems in a systematic and holistic way. This would entail understanding the types of food systems that exist, the make-up and complexity of their food systems, and the major trigger points for change, disruption, exclusion/inclusion and growth.~~ **Relevant diagnostic aspects to consider include the potential effects on growth, disruption and inclusion of the food systems, regarding its nature and complexity**. ~~Governmental actors~~ **sal actors** are encouraged to systemically analyze the potential transition costs, benefits, trade-offs, and impacts of their actions, considering their effects across sectors and actors within their own context of environmental, economic and socio-cultural conditions and objectives **as well as the effect of knowledge and education on consumer behavior**.

<p>3.1 TRANSPARENT, DEMOCRATIC AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SYSTEMS</p> <p>38. This section lays out the criticality of governance mechanisms, leadership and accountability across the range of actors, from global to local levels, within food systems <b>and for their transformation</b>. Governments are responsible for developing sound <b>and coherent context-specific</b> public <b>consumer and food industry</b> policies, <del>and regulatory and legislative frameworks that govern food systems, promote awareness, and set priorities for impactful action. Governments also need to,</del> manage conflicts of interests, power imbalances, and other safeguards to put public interests before other interests <b>and be confident in applying impactful strategies in fostering change</b>.</p>
<p>3.1.1 Promoting policy coherence by integrating nutrition into <b>local, regional and</b> national development</p>
<p>3.1.1 a) <del>Governmental actors</del> should foster policy coherence across sectors to reduce all forms of malnutrition <b>and food-related environmental pressures</b> from a food systems perspective. <del>Governmental actors</del> should prioritize sustainable food systems in order to effectively align relevant sectors around a common set of goals.</p>
<p>3.1.1 b) <del>Governmental actors</del> should integrate sustainable food system actions that promote <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets and nutrition into national and local development, health, economic, agricultural, climate/environment, and disaster risk reduction <del>plans</del> <b>policies</b>. This integration should be complemented with increased and improved budgetary allocations to food systems activities, <b>based on full cost accounting</b>, with clear objectives of improving <b>environment</b>, diets and nutrition with indicators to track and assess the <del>full cost accounting</del> <b>impacts of measures taken with a view</b> of addressing malnutrition in all its forms <b>and food-related environmental pressures</b>.</p>
<p>3.1.1 c) <del>Governmental actors</del> should ensure that international and bilateral trade and investment agreements are consistent with <del>nutrition, food and agriculture national policies,</del> <b>the objective of transitioning towards more resilient and sustainable food systems</b> and international food safety standards (e.g. Codex Alimentarius, World Organization for Animal Health <del>standards</del> <b>and International Plant Protection Convention – IPPC</b>).</p>
<p>3.1.1 d) <del>Governmental actors</del> and intergovernmental organizations should identify opportunities within food systems to achieve national and global food security and nutrition goals, targets, and indicators set out by the WHA and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>
<p>3.1.2 Strengthening multisectoral coordination and actions</p> <p>3.1.2 a) <del>Governmental actors</del>, intergovernmental organizations and development partners should work to improve diets and nutrition across sectors, ministries, and agencies at all levels through strengthened legal frameworks and institutional capacities that address the multiple causes and consequences of malnutrition in all its forms <b>and food-related environmental pressures</b>. This coordination should establish and/or strengthen multisectoral, multistakeholder mechanisms that oversee the design and implementation of evidence- and science-based policies, strategies, and interventions that contribute to diet and nutrition outcomes from national to local levels, adopted in accordance with <del>multilaterally</del></p>

**relevant mutually** agreed rules.

3.1.2 b) ~~Governmental actors~~ should facilitate an inclusive and transparent dialogue ensuring the participation of a range of stakeholders working with or in food systems, including civil society organizations, the private sector, intergovernmental and regional organizations, Indigenous ~~P~~peoples, youth, consumer and farmer **and fisher** associations, donors, and development partners. This dialogue should include all dimensions of food systems, **taking into special account the balance of power throughout the food chains**, as well as the protection of natural resources and the environment, social cohesion and inclusion.

3.1.2 c) ~~Governmental actors~~, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations should encourage increased commitment to action with responsible investment (34) from the public sector, private sector ~~actors~~, and donors to support sustainable food systems that promote healthy diets, while considering **synergies and** trade-offs with other policy priorities.

Footnote (34): In line with the CFS Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, RAI (2014).

### 3.1.3 Creating accountability mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation

3.1.3 a) ~~Governmental actors~~ should establish or strengthen regulatory and legislative frameworks to govern private and public sector activities related to food systems. They should institute robust, transparent accountability mechanisms that promote good governance, public deliberation, independent bodies that monitor compliance and performance, individual complaint procedures, remedial actions to improve accountability, systematic management of conflicts of interest and vested interests, power imbalances, and capacity to settle disputes that may undermine public health. ~~Governmental actors~~ should ensure that dialogue with **all stakeholders** ~~the private sector~~ is transparent and follows clear roles and responsibilities for engagement to safeguard the public interest.

3.1.3 b) ~~Governmental actors~~, in partnership with research organizations and intergovernmental organizations, should improve the availability and quality of multisectoral information systems and national surveillance systems that capture, harmonize and disaggregate data and **use as much as possible existing** indicators, **including SDGs**, across all aspects of food systems and outcomes related to food security, diets (particularly dietary intake and dietary quality, **gender and other relevant social factors**), food composition, and nutrition (including the measurement of micronutrients and anthropometry) for improved policy development and accountability, and better targeting of public programmes. **Governments should invest in research to better understand the interconnections between the food, nutritional, economic, social, behavioral and environmental dimensions and thus enable the assessment of the cross-sectional impacts of the policies implemented. It is also necessary to understand the complexity of the interactions between supply and demand at different scales, from farms to households.**

***Editorial suggestion: Transfer the last sentences added to para graphs 3.1.3.b) and 3.1.3.c) to a new paragraph under chapter 3.5. Without challenging the relevance of research and knowledge sharing, it should be noted that section 3.1.3. is dedicated to "Creating***

<p><b>accountability mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation".</b></p>
<p>3.1.3 c) Governmentsal actors, with the support of intergovernmental organizations, should promote investment in human, system, <b>development</b> and institutional capacity to analyze food systems information in a comprehensive manner to support the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of programmatic actions. <b>Research and knowledge sharing on food systems should also be strengthened, taking into account the need of developing interdisciplinary approach embracing technical, economical and sociological issues.</b></p> <p><i>Editorial suggestion: Transfer the last sentences added to para graphs 3.1.3.b) and 3.1.3.c) to a new paragraph under chapter 3.5. Without challenging the relevance of research and knowledge sharing, it should be noted that section 3.1.3. is dedicated to "Creating accountability mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation".</i></p>
<p><b>3.2 SUSTAINABLE FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS FOR IMPROVED SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY DIETS AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE</b></p>
<p>39. Food supply patterns play an important role in health and environmental sustainability. Food supplies <b>supply chains</b> - from production, storage, processing and packaging, and markets - operate at assorted scales, structures, and levels, from simple to highly complex and globalized supply chains involving many food system actors. This section complements the goals outlined in the UN Decade of Family Farming and highlights the importance of improving nutrition as food moves through the system, indicates which food system actors should be given special attention, and suggests ways to create resilient food supplies <b>and sustainable consumption</b> in the midst of climate change and natural resource degradation-, <b>recalling the need to simultaneously take into account the health of individuals, animals, plants and ecosystems in a "One Health" approach.</b></p>
<p>3.2.1 Prioritizing <b>Mainstreaming</b> climate adaptation and mitigation across food supplies</p>
<p>3.2.1 a) Governmentsal actors (including national <b>extension systems services</b>), development partners, NGOs <b>civil society and non-governmental organisations</b>, and private sector actors should assist farmers and other food producers to adapt to, and ensure <b>achieve decent livelihoods and should ensure</b> food supply chains that are resilient to climate shocks <b>climate change impacts</b> by managing risk and building preparedness and resilience <b>and by mitigating food supply chains impact on the environment.</b> Assistance can include <b>increasing</b> access to finance, insurance, <b>weather</b> forecasting data and methods, <b>early warning systems and capacity development and knowledge transfer.</b> and immediate help through service apps (e.g. to identify plant diseases and parasites). Assistance could also include protecting crops, livestock, and fisheries and overall production systems from the anticipated impacts of climate change in the form of pests, diseases, weather-related shocks, and <b>It should include support to implement evidence-based response options to climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as to ensure food security, including increased food productivity, agroecology and other innovative approaches, agroforestry, and agricultural diversification, and improving cropland, livestock, and water management. This could entail disseminating good practices of resilient farming systems by locally adopted ing drought resistant varieties, integrated pest</b></p>

**management, service applications** as well as **reducing post-harvest losses and developing** productive-asset creation initiatives (e.g. rehabilitating degraded land and infrastructure development).

**Editorial suggestion: place this paragraph after the current 3.2.1. b).**

3.2.1 b) Governmentsal actors, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and private sector actors should **promote sustainable agriculture, agroecology and other innovative approaches at different scales (local, territorial, national, regional and global) in order to make a transition pathway towards sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition (footnote x). They also should** support and assist farmers and other food producers to reduce the environmental impact of food **production systems enhancing also biodiversity gains in agriculture**. This could be done by fostering the adoption of appropriate **sustainable** technology and on-farm management practices to ~~improve~~ **ensure enough** crop **production** yields and reduce pesticide and **chemical fertilizer** useage. Governmentsal actors should promote optimization of agricultural outputs per unit of water, energy, and land, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (**including in the livestock sector**), biodiversity loss, and natural resource degradation (**including deforestation**) of agriculture activities.

**New - Footnote x: HLPE. 2019. Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.**

3.2.1 c) Governmentsal actors should institute **surveillance monitoring** systems (including early warning systems), quality indices (e.g. integrated diversification and agro-biodiversity targets) and other food system and dietary metrics to monitor changing conditions and the effectiveness of policy responses.

3.2.1 d) **Governments**, Rresearch organizations, academic institutions, and universities should promote the generation and use of ~~rigorous~~ **robust** science and evidence that demonstrate ~~robust~~ mitigation and resilience strategies to climate change for sustainable food systems and sustainable **and** healthy diets. Research should focus on potential interventions and policy entry points to ensure agricultural production, processing and packaging, retail and markets, and consumer demand contribute to ~~support food producers in their efforts to adapt~~ to climate change **mitigation and adaptation**, ~~mitigate their impact and~~, reduce **environmental footprint and respect** natural resources ~~degradation~~.

3.2.2 Ensuring sustainable use and management of natural resources in food production

3.2.2 a) Governmentsal actors, ~~and~~ farmers and their organizations **and private sector** should address soil health as central to agricultural production systems. **Because healthy soils are critical to the production of food necessary for sustainable and healthy diets**, governmentsal actors should encourage the use of integrated soil fertility management practices to maintain and increase crop ~~productivity~~ **production** in a sustainable way, and provide appropriate incentives for the use of sustainable land management services and agricultural practices to maintain soil biodiversity and nutrient balance and promote carbon storage, **primarily through humus-upbuild, with due attention to the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management.**

3.2.2 b) Governmental actors should improve the **sustainable** management and control of water resources for agriculture and food production through - **where appropriate** - improved regulation, **integrated water resources management at watershed scale**, community participatory approaches, and water stewardship approaches that involve civil society organizations, private sector actors, and other stakeholders **and that take into account the variety of water needs across different sectors.**

3.2.2 c) Governmental actors should foster the protection, conservation, and sustainable use **management** of biodiverse, productive systems that include diverse crops and livestock, neglected and underutilized species, forestry (**footnote x**) and plantations, fisheries and sustainable aquaculture as well as biodiverse landscapes including forests, water and coastal seas. This should be complemented through the adoption and application of sustainable food production and natural resource management practices including **organic agriculture as well as** agroecological and other innovative approaches, **especially** in a manner that is economically viable **and respectful of the environment** for all legitimate tenure rights holders to uphold those rights and maintain livelihoods.

**New - Footnote (x): CFS/2017/44/Report "Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition".**

3.2.2 d) Governmental actors should **respect and protect tenure rights, including customary rights systems**, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, small-scale producers, **family farmers**, peasants, and other **local communities with customary tenure systems in line with the VGGT (footnote x)**, that exercise self-governance of land, fisheries and forests, to land, territories, and resources they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Their livelihoods should be maintained, their traditional, collective knowledge and practices **of these rights holders** should be valued, their access to traditional food should be protected, and their diets, nutrition, and wellbeing should be **prioritized taken into consideration, consistent with national and international law. Family farmers run diversified agricultural systems and preserve traditional food products, contributing to both a balanced diet and the protection of the world's agro-biodiversity (footnote xx).**

**New – Footnote x: VGGT, CFS, 2012.**

**New - Footnote xx: FAO and IFAD. 2019. United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028. Global Action Plan. Rome.**

3.2.3 Promoting nutrition within agriculture and ~~food production~~ **food supply chains**

3.2.3 a) Governmental actors should integrate **and budget for** nutrition objectives into their national agriculture, **education, health, and water** policies, **in accordance with national and international legislation and regulations.**

3.2.3 b) Governmental actors, **and private sector actors, development partners and donors** should **diversify encourage responsible** agricultural investment and incentivize all types and sizes of producers to adopt sustainable production practices and to produce diverse, nutritious crops and food that contribute to **sustainable and** healthy diets, while ensuring a decent income, livelihoods and resilience for

**fishers**, farmers, particularly smallholders and/or family farms, and farm workers. This should include supporting and encouraging **sustainable crop production practices**, ~~sustainable~~ livestock, agroforestry, animal and fishery systems (including artisanal fisheries and aquaculture). **Agroecological and other innovative approaches can be valuable tools in this regard. In regions with family and subsistence agriculture, agriculture needs to be performed taking into account the Right to Food approach, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the UN Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) as well as relevant internationally agreed instruments (e. g. The Paris Agreement and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)).**

3.2.3 c) ~~Governmental actors~~ should integrate urban and peri-urban agriculture and urban land use into national and local agricultural development strategies, food and nutrition programmes, and urban and territorial planning, as a viable input into **sustainable and** healthy diets for growing urban populations and social cohesion of communities.

3.2.3 d) ~~Governmental~~ and **private sector** actors should ensure enabling environments to assist and ensure ~~farmers and other~~ food producers **to** have access to **affordable**, modern and sustainable technologies **and practices**, technical assistance, **skill training, business models**, and nutrition information within ~~agriculture and other~~ extension technical packages, and provide skill training and capacity development to be able to use those technologies/assistance/**new business models**/information that could improve the **sustainability of** production, **protect biodiversity, ensure** safety, and nutritional quality of crops for markets.

3.2.3 e) To reduce excessive food price volatility, ~~governmental actors~~ should promote market information systems that provide timely, transparent information about food-related market transactions, **including enhanced tracking of current and future food supply stock and price data. Further monitoring and market studies** with ~~more emphasis on nutritious commodities with major impact on nutrition and orphan neglected and underutilized crops should also be developed.~~ ,including enhanced tracking of current and future food supply stock and price data.-

3.2.3 f) ~~Governmental actors~~, private sector actors, donors and other relevant stakeholders should invest in research, ~~development,~~ **knowledge transfer** and innovation for producing **a wide variety of** nutritious, **diversified** crops, such as **whole grains**, fruits, vegetables, nuts and ~~seeds, legumes.~~ **Where appropriate this can be complemented with** biofortified crops (developed through conventional on-farm breeding), **and the breeding of crops to increase their nutritional value or the sustainable production of** diverse animal-source food ~~and breeding~~ (e.g. dairy products, fish, eggs, and meat), which are developed keeping **in mind** smallholder and/or family farmers' livelihoods ~~in mind.~~

3.2.4 Improving food storage, processing, transformation and reformulation

3.2.4 a) ~~Governmental actors~~, private sector actors, and donors should invest in infrastructure (e.g. storage facilities, roads and bridges, physical markets, market information systems) to prevent postharvest loss **and waste** and ensure smallholder farmers and small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) are able to deliver diverse, perishable, safe food to markets in sustainable ways.

3.2.4 b) ~~Governmental actors~~, private sector ~~actors~~, **fishers** and farmers and their associations should ~~facilitate~~ **promote** minimizing food and nutrient loss on farms, during post-harvest storage, and throughout processing, transportation, and retail (particularly perishable foods such as fruits, vegetables, dairy, eggs, fish and meat). ~~Facilitation~~**This** includes training and capacity on improved management practices and fostering the adoption of appropriate technologies (36). **An extra effort has to be made to quantify and investigate how to lessen food loss and waste in the food storage, processing, transformation and reformulation stages.**

Footnote (36): Technologies include cold chambers storage units, solar walk-ins, refrigerators, dry storage, storage drums and drying facilities.

3.2.4 c) ~~Governmental actors~~ should establish guidance on the use of **sustainable** processing technologies and **practices (37)** that can improve the nutrient content of food, minimize post-harvest nutrient losses, and promote longer-term storage of food, particularly during periods of drought, flooding, and insufficient production.

Footnote (37): **In establishing guidance on the use of processing technologies, it is important to make a distinction between the different types of food processing as different resources and investment are needed.** Technologies include flash and solar drying, converting food to pastes and spreads, appropriate packaging to preserve nutrient content, and post-harvest fortification of food vehicles with micronutrients that are beneficial to health. Food fortification should be guided by national standards, with quality assurance and quality control systems to ensure quality fortification.

3.2.4 d) ~~Governmental actors~~ should ~~promote~~ **develop strategies** regulatory instruments and or incentives to promote reformulation, complemented with appropriate measures such as front-of-pack labels (FOPL) **providing relevant nutritional information in accordance with agreed Codex Alimentarius standards** and ~~taxes~~ **measures to promote the consumption of nutritious foods** and to minimize the ~~promotion~~**consumption** of foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value such as ~~foods~~**those** high in sodium, sugar, and trans and/or saturated fats, in accordance with ~~World Trade Organization (WTO)~~ **multilateral rules and WHO (footnote x) recommendations.**

**New - Footnote (x): WHO healthy diet: [www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet](http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet).**

3.2.4 e) Private sector ~~actors~~ **in the food processing sector** should strive to meet public health goals aligned with national food-based dietary guidelines by further producing and promoting nutritious food and ~~food products~~ that **is produced sustainably and** contributes to healthy diets, such as increasing and preserving nutrient content and making efforts to reformulate foods, when necessary, by reducing the ~~excessive~~ content of sodium, sugar, and saturated fats, and eliminating trans fats in foods.

3.2.5 Improving nutrition and health of farm and food system workers

<p>3.2.5 a) Governmental actors should ensure that the right to decent work is respected, protected and fulfilled for <b>all</b> farmers, <b>fishers</b> and other food producers and workers (including migrants and undocumented workers), that these populations are protected and safe, and that there is no unnecessary burden or undue labour (including child slavery) <del>which could negatively impact their health status</del> <b>and take appropriate measures aiming at ensuring that food prices guarantee a living income for farmers and fishers.</b></p>
<p>3.2.5 b) Governmental actors and private sector actors should provide social protection <del>when necessary</del> to food producers and workers to ensure they are food secure, have living wages and sufficient livelihoods, and can access <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets and adequate health services.</p>
<p>3.2.5 c) Private sector actors should strive to improve the nutritional status of workers, increase their access to <del>nutritious foods associated with</del> <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets in or through the workplace, and encourage the establishment of facilities for breastfeeding.</p>
<p>3.2.6 Empowering youth across food systems</p>
<p>3.2.6 a) Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations, and private sector actors should <b>acknowledge the group of youth in their diversity and</b> engage and empower youth by removing obstacles and enhancing their access to land, natural resources, inputs, tools, information, extension and advisory services, financial services, education, training, markets, and inclusion in decision-making processes in accordance with national legislation and regulations.</p>
<p>3.2.6 b) Governmental actors, private sector actors, non-governmental organizations, and communities should invest in appropriate vocational training, education, <b>life skills training</b>, and mentorship programmes for youth to increase their capacity and access to decent work and entrepreneurship opportunities to stimulate the transition toward sustainable food systems for the next generation.</p>
<p>3.2.6 c) Governmental actors and private sector actors should promote development and access to sustainable innovation <b>practices</b>, resource hubs, and new technologies for youth along food supply chains that <b>reduce environmental pressures</b>, enhance nutrition and support social enterprises (particularly in countries experiencing high rates of youth internal and external migration).</p>
<p>3.3 <del>EQUITABLE</del> <b>EQUAL ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY DIETS DELIVERED BY SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS</b></p>
<p>40. Food environments comprise foods available and accessible to people in their surroundings and the nutritional quality, safety, price, convenience, labelling and promotion of these foods. These environments should ensure that people have <del>equitable</del> <b>equal</b> access to sufficient, safe and <b>sustainably produced</b> nutritious foods that meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (38), considering the various physical, social, economic, cultural, and political factors that influence that access. For many people, access to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets can be problematic as they may not be available, accessible, or affordable for a variety of reasons. This section outlines the potential policy entry points to improve physical and economic access, and availability of healthy diets within sustainable food systems in the</p>

<p>places where people shop, choose, and eat food.</p> <p>Footnote (38): FAO. 2004. Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. Paragraph 15.</p>
<p>3.3.1 Improving access to food that contributes to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets</p>
<p>3.3.1 a) Governmental actors should <b>ensure that trade and investment agreements and policies, in accordance with WTO and multilaterally agreed rules</b>, improve the availability and access of nutritious food that contributes to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets through <del>trade and investment agreements and policies, in accordance with WTO and multilaterally agreed rules,</del> and use <b>make sure</b> such agreements <del>to ensure</del> <b>do not impair</b> the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in other countries.</p>
<p>3.3.1 b) Governmental actors should <del>take into consideration an equity lens when investing in actions to address food environments and ensure</del> members of <del>historically</del> marginalized and vulnerable communities <b>and people, residents of low-income communities, including</b> Indigenous Peoples, peasants, <b>women, youth</b>, people facing physical constraints due to age, illness, or disability, and people living in rural areas have sufficient access and ownership to/of diverse food markets in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) <b>and the UN Decade of Family farming.</b></p>
<p>3.3.1 c) Governmental actors should minimize physical barriers so that people can grow, purchase, order or eat diverse types of foods that contribute to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets in a given food environment. This can be done by instituting urban <b>and rural</b> planning policies that encourage retail outlets that sell <b>a variety of</b> affordable nutritious foods that contribute to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets, <del>and that restrict the growth of retail outlets which sell an overabundance of foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value,</del> and promote <b>local and seasonal</b> home food production and gardens, where appropriate.</p>
<p>3.3.1 d) Governmental actors should <b>examine measures to</b> encourage zoning laws, certification and tax incentives for farmers markets, <b>fishers markets</b>, mobile food retailers, street food vendors and other <del>alternative</del> retailers that sell <b>a variety of</b> nutritious foods that contribute to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets, <b>especially</b> in low-income areas, <del>and reduce the concentration of vendors that sell foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value.</del></p>
<p>3.3.1 e) Governmental actors, in <b>consultation</b> <del>collaboration</del> with consumer associations, can regulate and incentivize local food retailers <b>and markets</b> to increase the number, variety, and sale of <b>sustainably produced and</b> nutritious foods that contribute to healthy diets. This can be done by creating local food policy councils to give residents a voice in how best to improve availability, access and affordability of <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets, <b>in particular with local and seasonal food products</b> in their communities.</p>
<p>3.3.2 Improving the availability and affordability of food that contributes to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets</p>

<p>3.3.2 a) Governmental actors should <del>may</del> consider <b>measures, including where appropriate</b>, fiscal policies to promote the affordability of <b>sustainable and healthy diets and the purchase of nutritious foods and beverages</b>. This includes <del>subsidies to promote nutritious food options to ensure they are affordable and competitive compared with food and beverages high in energy density with minimal nutritional value for which industry tax benefits for their development and marketing should be removed.</del></p>
<p>3.3.2 b) Governmental actors should strengthen public procurement systems by ensuring <b>sustainable and healthy diets</b> are available and convenient in public settings and institutions such as kindergartens and other childcare facilities, schools, hospitals, foodbanks, workplaces, government offices, <b>nursing homes</b> and prisons in line with national food-based dietary guidelines <b>with good representation of local food chains with special regard to producers and processors (where available)</b>.</p>
<p>3.3.2 c) Governmental actors should link the provision of <b>sustainable and healthy school meals</b> with clear <b>environmental and nutritional</b> objectives, aligned with national food-based dietary guidelines and adapted to the needs of different age-groups, with special attention to the needs of adolescent girls. Policymakers and UN agencies should consider promoting home grown <b>or local and seasonal</b> school meals, where food served in schools is procured from local, smallholder and/or family farmers.</p>
<p>3.3.2 d) Governmental actors and intergovernmental organizations should facilitate the affordability of <b>sustainable and healthy diets</b> for poor households through social protection programmes such as vouchers, cash, school feeding, <del>or food supplement programmes</del>. <b>Social protection programmes should address nutritional needs across lifecycles.</b></p>
<p>3.3.2. e) Governmental actors, consumers, and farmer <b>and fisher</b> organizations should promote the availability of <b>sustainably produced nutritious food</b> that contributes to healthy diets through local farmers <b>and fishers</b> markets, <b>short marketing channels</b>, <del>community cooperatives</del> <b>social organizations</b> and other community-building efforts that engage people around local healthy food cultures.</p>
<p>3.3.3 Monitoring new technologies and promoting trends for <b>sustainable and healthy diets</b></p>
<p>3.3.3 a) Governmental actors should understand and acknowledge the influential roles of the internet, social media, and online marketing of foods, and should work toward monitoring and encouraging media companies to promote <b>sustainably produced</b> nutritious foods that contribute to healthy diets on social media spheres.</p>
<p>3.3.3 b) Governmental actors should recognize the growing trend of food purchased online and consumed away from home (including street food) and should incentivize restaurants <del>and</del> online outlets to offer prepared dishes made from <b>sustainably produced and nutritious</b> foods that contribute to healthy diets, display information about food on menus (i.e. <b>eco-balances such as information about impacts on climate change</b>, calories, product composition, and other nutritional content), avoid food waste, and <del>adhere to</del> <b>fully respect</b> food safety regulations.</p>

### 3.4 FOOD SAFETY ACROSS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

41. Food safety touches upon all parts of the food system and is critical to prevent food-borne pathogens, hazards and illness, as well as transmission or contamination of naturally occurring toxins, pesticides, antibiotics and heavy metals. Food cannot be considered nutritious if it is not safe, and poor food safety hinders the adoption of **sustainable and** healthy diets. There is an increased urgency to improve the ability to track food safety to help monitor the food supply flow, better connect producers to consumers, and facilitate food recalling and withdrawal across coordinated networks. This section highlights the need for global and national cooperation on food safety and for every stakeholder to be responsible and accountable for the sourcing, handling, and quality control of food because of the potential spread of food-related illness.

#### 3.4.1 Adopting national and international cooperation on food safety

3.4.1 a) ~~Governmental actors~~ should promote food safety within their food systems policies or develop food safety policies that consider actions across the entire food systems - concerning production, processing, handling, preparation, storage, and distribution of food.

3.4.1 b) ~~Governmental actors~~ should develop, establish, strengthen and enforce, as appropriate, food control systems, including reviewing, adopting, modernizing and enforcing national food safety legislation and regulations to ensure that food producers and suppliers throughout the food supply chain operate safely. Considering the centrality of the Codex Alimentarius Commission on nutrition and food safety and quality, **as well as the OIE and IPPC work**, ~~governmental actors~~ should implement, as appropriate, internationally adopted Codex, **IPPC and OIE** standards at the national and sub-national levels.

3.4.1 c) ~~Governmental actors~~ and the FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) should participate in, share and contribute data and evidence to international networks that exchange food safety information, including the surveillance of foodborne hazards and disease outbreaks and management of emergencies to improve food safety across a range of issues such as pesticide residues, antimicrobial residues, **residues of veterinary medicinal products**, endocrine disrupters, chemical and unsafe food additives, pathogenic bacteria, viruses, parasites, **zoonoses**, and fraud/adulteration of food products.

#### 3.4.2 Ensuring food safety across food production systems

3.4.2 a) ~~Governmental actors~~ and private sector actors should consider a One Health Approach to food safety along the entire food and feed chain, recognizing the interconnection between food safety and human, plant, animal and environmental health.

3.4.2 b) ~~Governmental actors~~, in collaboration with intergovernmental organizations, should develop and implement national guidelines on the prudent use of antimicrobials in ~~food-producing animals~~ **livestock, aquaculture and in plants, including in feed production**, according to internationally adopted standards, relevant to World Trade Organization/Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO/SPS) agreements and Codex ad hoc ~~Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance~~ **adopted by competent international organizations**, to ~~reduce~~ **ban** the non-

<p>therapeutic use of antimicrobials and to phase out the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters. <b>Global increase of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a major threat to human and animal health. It endangers modern human and veterinary medicine and undermines the safety of food and the environment. A collaborative One Health approach including multiple sectors is necessary to reduce AMR. The major policy areas of reducing AMR from the food system include awareness raising as well as developing the capacity for monitoring AMR and antimicrobial use (AMU) in food and agriculture.</b></p>
<p>3.4.3 Protecting consumers from food safety risks in food supplies</p>
<p>3.4.3 a) Governmental actors, private sector actors, and development partners should promote and enhance traceability in food supply chains, early contamination detection, and leverage the opportunities that new technologies offer for traceability solutions</p>
<p>3.4.3 b) Investment by private sector actors and donors should be made to train food producers, handlers and preparers and adopt scientifically, risk-based practices that can provide safe food while retaining their nutrient content.</p>
<p>3.4.3 c) Governmental actors should <b>adopt a prospective approach to understand and evaluate emerging health risks and unintended consequences including endocrine disruptors, nanomaterials, neoformed contaminants, cocktail effects and the increased consumption of food with high levels of saturated fat, sugar or salt.</b> They should regularly adapt legislation and guidelines as required, assess risks and manage new food products created by emerging technologies (e.g. lab grown meats, and gene edited products, etc.) as appropriate <b>taking into account</b> depending on scientific risk assessments and Codex standards, where available, as with any new food product in international regulatory frameworks <b>as well as legitimate factors other than science (for instance, consumers preferences).</b></p>
<p>3.5 SOCIAL RELATIONS, KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE OF DIETS</p>
<p>42. It is important to consider, <b>establish</b> and protect the range and diversity of food cultures, social norms, relations, and traditions that contribute to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets without undermining progress in gender equality. This section outlines the policy entry points to improve access to knowledge, awareness, education, and the quality of information available to people on <b>sustainably produced and</b> nutritious food, <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets and nutrition as a way to empower people and key actors across food systems, and improve places in which people access food in their daily lives. Context-specific interventions and promotion of <b>the healthy aspects of</b> traditional diets and knowledge originating from diverse food systems are vital to ensuring equitable, positive and sustainable impacts on nutrition and the environment. <b>All policies and recommendations should be evaluated by nutrition scientists and all the decisions and policies have to have strong scientific rationales.</b></p>
<p>3.5.1 Utilizing policies and tools to provide education and information on healthy diets</p>
<p>3.5.1 a) Governmental actors <b>in cooperation with scientific institutions</b> should develop national food-based dietary guidelines for different</p>

<p>age groups <b>and special groups (vegetarians, pregnant and lactating women)</b> that define context-specific, diverse, <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets by taking into account social, cultural, scientific, economic, <b>traditional</b>, ecological, <b>spatial</b> and environmental drivers. <b>Along with food-based dietary guidelines, it is important to invest in public health nutrition tools that can be used for practical nutrition education and promotion of healthier diets.</b></p>
<p>3.5.1 b) Governments <del>sal-actors</del> should develop nutrition standards and <del>restrict</del> <b>examine</b> marketing (including digital marketing), promotion and sponsorships exposure, especially of children aged 18 or younger <b>minors</b>, to <b>less nutritious</b> foods high in energy density with minimal nutrition value and sugar-sweetened <b>and</b> beverages, in accordance with multilaterally agreed rules and national legislation, where applicable.</p>
<p>3.5.1 c) Governments <del>sal-actors</del> should regulate the marketing of commercial infant formula and other breast-milk substitutes and implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes and subsequent <b>relevant</b> WHA resolutions."</p>
<p>3.5.1 d) Governments <del>sal-actors</del> should regulate nutritional labelling <del>and consider</del> <b>including consideration of</b> front-of-pack labelling (FOPL) to promote <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets. The FOPL system should be aligned with national public health and nutrition policies and food regulations <b>based on sound scientific basis to allow informed choices in the context of the overall balance of a healthy diet, taking into consideration</b> as well as relevant WHO guidance and Codex guidelines. The FOPL system should comprise an underpinning nutrient profile model that considers the overall nutrition quality of the product or the nutrients of concern for NCDs (or both). Complementary policies could be considered for <b>less nutritious</b> foods of high energy density with minimal nutritional value <b>and</b> to not be sold or marketed in public places <b>regulate the selling or marketing</b> of near schools, including kindergartens and child care facilities.</p>
<p>3.5.1 e) Governments <del>sal-actors</del> should <b>promote or</b> provide incentives to private sector <del>actors</del> <b>to produce more nutritious food and</b> to design food markets, restaurants, and other places where food is sold or served by encouraging the placement and promotion of foods that contribute to <b>sustainable and</b> healthy diets in retail spaces.</p>
<p>3.5.1 f) Governments <del>sal-actors</del>, UN agencies, NGOs, <b>intergovernmental organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations</b>, and medical and health practitioners should consider coupling nutrition education and counselling to populations participating in maternal and child nutrition programmes.</p>
<p>3.5.1 g) Governments <del>sal-actors</del>, UN agencies, NGOs, <b>intergovernmental organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations</b>, medical and health practitioners should promote social and behavior change communication (SBCC) and social support interventions as a way to positively influence knowledge, attitudes and social norms, and coordinate messaging on nutrition across a variety of communication channels to reach multiple levels of society (e.g. mass media campaigns). <b>It is important to also invest in interpersonal communication (IPC), community dialogues, and nutrition education.</b></p>
<p>3.5.1 h) Governments <del>sal-actors</del>, intergovernmental organizations including UN agencies, preparers of food, and private sector <del>actors</del> should</p>

<p>educate all food system actors to prioritize the reduction of food <b>loss and waste</b>. <b>This is required at several levels: off-farm, in the retail process and at the consumer level (households, work places, restaurants)</b>. Actions could include <b>action plans and monitoring with quantified targets over time</b>, awareness campaigns at national, regional and global levels, labelling schemes, <b>research, training, public and school education</b>, and updating Food-Based Dietary Guidelines to align recommendations with policies and programmes to tackle food <b>loss and waste</b>.</p>
<p>3.5.2 Encouraging local food knowledge and culture</p> <p>3.5.2 a) <del>Governmental actors, civil society organizations, and UN agencies</del> <b>intergovernmental actors, and private sector</b> should use <b>science- and evidence-based</b> as well as cognitive, cultural, and plural knowledge resources to promote education and knowledge of <b>sustainable and healthy diets, nutrition, physical activity, food loss and waste prevention, intrahousehold food distribution, food safety, optimal breastfeeding and where needed complementary feeding</b>, taking into consideration cultural and social norms and adapting to different audiences and contexts.</p>
<p>3.5.2 b) <del>Governmental actors, civil society organizations, community leaders, social workers, and health professionals</del> should encourage food culture and the importance of food in cultural heritage, culinary skills and nutrition literacy among communities. This can be done through community and consumer associations and educational institutions, targeting men and women.</p>
<p>3.5.2 c) <del>Governmental actors</del> should protect and promote the <b>indigenous</b> knowledge <del>that Indigenous Peoples have</del> with regard to local traditions and methods of producing, preparing, and preserving <b>local and traditional</b> food that imparts nutritional and environmental benefits.</p>
<p>3.5.3 Promoting “hubs” for nutrition knowledge, education and information</p> <p>3.5.3 a) Universities, schools, <b>and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centres</b> should institute a nutrition curriculum for all medical, nursing, and agriculture and food technology students during training.</p>
<p>3.5.3 b) <del>Governmental actors, civil society organizations and UN agencies</del> <b>intergovernmental organizations</b> should promote <b>nutrition knowledge and</b> culinary skills among school-age children, adolescents and adults (including promoting communal mealtimes, socializing around food, consuming <b>sustainable and healthy</b> diets, and reducing food waste) in schools, workplaces and community centres.</p>
<p>3.5.3 c) <del>Governmental actors</del> should adopt and implement comprehensive school food and nutrition policies, review education curricula to incorporate nutrition <b>and environmental</b> principles, involve communities in promoting and creating healthy food environments and <b>sustainable and healthy local and the healthy aspects of traditional</b> diets in schools, and support school health and nutrition services.</p>
<p>3.5.3 d) <del>Governmental actors</del>, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and civil society organizations should engage in nutrition dialogues with</p>

communities, **farmer field schools and agriculture extension services** by drawing on the knowledge, experience and insights of individuals who are not usually regarded as members of the nutrition community (e.g. community and religious leaders, chefs, supermarket buyers, influencers on social media, youth leaders, farmers and food producers, young entrepreneurs, mayors and local communities).

### 3.6 GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT ACROSS FOOD SYSTEMS

43. Gender relations and cultural norms are among the most significant drivers of **sustainable and** healthy diets and nutrition outcomes. In many countries, women produce food, make decisions about the household's diet and, as primary caregivers, ~~and~~ influence the family's nutritional status. Women are important agents of change for sustainable development, ~~not only as~~ **namely as** food system actors, but also ~~as~~ **actors** in their households, communities and overall society. At the same time, women have an unequal household labour burden that should be addressed. Therefore, women's and girl's empowerment through education, information and access to resources and services is key to improving nutrition. This section highlights the importance of improving women's wellbeing, ensuring access to financial, technical and biophysical resources, improving agency, voice and status, and challenging the power relationships and legal impediments that limit equality and choices.

#### 3.6.1 Empowering women

3.6.1 a) ~~Governmental actors~~ should pass laws that promote equal participation between women and men in political decision-making, supporting women with specific attention to rural **and indigenous** women, holding leadership roles in decision making bodies – parliaments, ministries and local authorities at district and community levels – so that they can be part of the process of devising solutions to the malnutrition challenges they face. **Such efforts, however, should not reinforce the instrumental view of women's role in nutrition as the only custodians of nutrition. Therefore governments and other agencies should embark on behavior change strategies at household and community level to engage with men and boys to support women and girls in nutrition as a joint responsibility.**

3.6.1 b) ~~Governmental actors~~ should promote an enabling environment to generate cultural changes towards gender equality with specific policies, programmes, institutions and advocacy campaigns to deal with the various forms of discrimination and violence women face. **Women farmers are particularly vulnerable to violence, due to their relatively weaker social position and lack of awareness regarding their rights (footnote x). Such strategies to increase women's decision making power will require also engaging men to minimize backlash. Offering equal levels of access to extension and advisory services may require changes in the modality (location, timing) and delivery of training so that women are able to benefit from extension.**

**NEW - Footnote (x): FAO and IFAD. 2019. United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028. Global Action Plan. Rome.**

3.6.1 c) ~~Governmental actors~~ and intergovernmental organizations should increase adolescent girls' and women's human capital by ensuring they have access to education, literacy programmes, health care, and other social services as a way to increase household nutritional status.

<p>3.6.2 Promoting and acknowledging women as food system entrepreneurs</p>
<p>3.6.2 a) Governmental actors should ensure women's equal tenure rights and promote their equal access to and control over productive land, natural resources, inputs, productive tools, and access to education, training, markets, and information in line with the CFS VGGT.</p>
<p>3.6.2 b) Governmental actors, private sector actors, and intergovernmental organizations should enhance women's roles in agriculture by giving women decision-making power over what they choose to produce, and how they choose to produce those crops/food. Women should be offered equal levels of access to extension and advisory services for crops and animal products that they produce or process, capacity-building to engage with traders, financial services (credit and savings mechanisms), and entrepreneurial opportunities across food systems.</p>
<p>3.6.2 c) Governmental actors, NGOs and private sector actors should promote and increase access to labour and time saving technologies that could help improve the livelihoods of women.</p>
<p>3.6.2 d) Governmental actors and private sector actors should facilitate women's equal access to entrepreneurship and employment opportunities across food systems and related activities to generate income and increase their participation in decisions on the use of household income and build and manage savings without reinforcing unequal gender roles. This would include household and business budget training, decision-making skill development, scaling of financial services and products both accessible and relevant to women's needs, and tools to help men and women strengthen their intra-household communication <b>to minimize backlash</b>.</p>
<p>3.6.3 Recognizing women's nutritional status and deprivation</p>
<p>3.6.3 a) Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and development partners should pay specific attention to the nutritional well-being of adolescent girls and women and provide health and nutritional care and services through various sectors. This can be done by ensuring that national development strategies are driven by gender analyses, and that those women and adolescent girls with compromised nutritional status and higher levels of deprivation, are the recipients of social protection policies and benefits.</p>
<p>3.6.3 b) Acknowledging the significant time and work burden of women in the preparation of nutritious meals <b>with sustainably produced ingredients</b>, and their roles in agriculture and food production, governmental actors should recognize and value the importance of unpaid care work at the household level through the effective implementation of protective laws, social protection programmes, and other benefits, and should enable gender-equitable distribution of care work. The equal participation of men in unpaid <b>domestic</b> work should be promoted, especially where women are also active in productive labour.</p>
<p>3.6.3 c) Governmental actors should create an enabling legal framework and supportive practices to protect and support breastfeeding,</p>

ensuring that decisions to breastfeed do not result in women losing their economic security or any of their rights. This should include implementing maternity protection legislation, including entitlement to publicly-funded paid maternity leave (or paternity leave), and removing workplace-related barriers to breastfeeding (lack of breaks, facilities, and services).

### 3.7 RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS IN HUMANITARIAN CONTEXTS

44. Linking food security and nutrition interventions during humanitarian crises (man-made and climate-related disasters) with longer-term strategies **is essential** to strengthen the resilience of food systems ~~is key~~. Short or protracted crises ~~are often brought on by conflict and climate change, displacing millions which increases their~~ **the** risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. **In addition, epidemics and pandemics can also pose serious threats to food security.** Considering the importance of resilient food systems, this section highlights the importance of strengthening the nexus between humanitarian and development programming and builds upon the 11 principles in the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA) (42).

Footnote (42): CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises.

#### 3.7.1 Protecting the most vulnerable to malnutrition in humanitarian contexts

3.7.1 a) ~~Governmental actors~~ and humanitarian organizations should pay particular attention, protection, and facilitate access to **sustainably produced, safe and nutritious** food and nutritional support to most vulnerable and marginalized groups, **and implement community based social and behavioral change activities to address malnutrition in humanitarian settings.**

3.7.1 b) ~~Governmental actors~~ and parties involved in conflicts should respect and protect the equal and unhindered access of all members of affected and at-risk populations to food security and nutrition assistance, in both acute and protracted crises, in accordance with internationally recognized humanitarian principles, as anchored in Geneva Convention of 1949 and other UNGA Resolutions after 1949.

3.7.1 c) ~~Governmental actors~~, with the support of the UN system and international assistance and cooperation where appropriate, should ensure access to **safe and nutritious** food and nutritional support for refugees and asylum seekers in their territory, in accordance with their obligations under relevant international legal instruments. **States should have a proper plan how to insure the food security of the most vulnerable and marginal groups in crisis situations (such as epidemics, pandemics, natural disasters, etc).**

#### 3.7.2 Improving the quality of food and nutrition assistance

3.7.2 a) ~~Governmental actors~~, all parties involved in conflicts, climate-related disasters, **epidemics and pandemics** and food assistance, including humanitarian organizations, should ensure that food security and nutrition assessments and analyses (such as the Integrated Phase Classification System) are undertaken throughout a crisis to inform the food and nutrition response as well as any components of the local food

system requiring rehabilitation.
3.7.2 b) <del>Governmental actors</del> should recognize nutrition as an essential need and humanitarian assistance should aim to meet <b>and recurrently monitor</b> nutritional requirements of the affected population, particularly the most vulnerable to malnutrition. Any food items provided should be of appropriate nutritional quality and quantity, be safe and acceptable, and not harm local markets. Food must conform to the food standards of the host country's government in line with the Codex Alimentarius standards about food safety, quality, and labelling.
3.7.2 c) <del>Governmental actors</del> and humanitarian assistance organizations should be encouraged to purchase locally produced food, <b>if necessary</b> fortified food (including Ready to Use Supplementary and Therapeutic foods in some contexts) and ensure they are available through social protection mechanisms and acute malnutrition management programmes, with improved coverage during times of crisis. Fortification <b>efforts</b> should be <del>used only in limited times and places and should</del> <b>evidence-based and</b> not disrupt local market and accessibility of nutritious food in the longer term. <b>While fortification has a role to play in fragile contexts or in humanitarian crises, public policies/programs should not generically promote fortification, as it risks deviating attention and resources from long-term promotion of sustainable food systems. Public fortifications programmes must always be based on public health needs. Any reference to fortification should clarify the contexts in which fortified foods should be used.</b>
3.7.2 d) <del>Governmental actors</del> should have an explicit policy on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies, and <del>governmental actors, UN agencies and NGOs</del> <b>intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations</b> should ensure that such policies on IYCF practices are implemented, coordinated, promoted, and improved upon during humanitarian crises.
3.7.2 e) <del>Governmental actors, UN agencies</del> <b>intergovernmental organisations</b> and humanitarian assistance organizations should ensure that when implementing cash and voucher assistance, the minimum expenditure basket and transfer value is promoting <b>sustainably produced and</b> nutritious food that is locally available and sufficient to provide a healthy diet for all stages of the lifecycle.
3.7.3 Ensuring food systems are resilient in humanitarian contexts
3.7.3 a) <del>Governmental actors</del> in partnership with relevant organizations should develop and use early warning systems, climate information services, and food and agriculture information systems, <b>including food price monitoring systems</b> , that detect and monitor threats to food production, availability and access as well as food safety and tampering. These early warning systems should be integrated into broader food analysis systems including the monitoring of the availability and affordability of <b>sustainably produced</b> nutritious foods that contribute to healthy diets at the local level.
3.7.3 b) <del>Governmental actors, development partners and donors</del> <b>and intergovernmental organisations</b> should invest in disaster risk reduction measures that benefit those most at risk/need. In particular, productive assets should be protected from severe weather and climate impacts in a way that strengthens the resilience of affected populations and their ability to cope with shocks due to conflicts and climate -related

<p>disasters <b>as well as economic shocks</b>. Governments <del>and actors</del> should aim to restore local food production and market accessibility as rapidly as possible.</p>
<p>3.7.3 c) Intergovernmental organizations particularly the UN agencies and development partners should use local organizations in the implementation of humanitarian food assistance and livelihood programmes to support economic recovery and development, strengthen sustainable local food systems and foster the ability of smallholders and/or family farmers to access resources to bolster production and markets.</p>
<p>PART 4 - IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON FOOD SYSTEMS FOR NUTRITION</p> <p>4.1 POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VGFSyN</p> <p>49. All CFS stakeholders are encouraged to promote at all levels within their constituencies, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, the dissemination, use and application of the VGFSyN to support the development and implementation of coordinated and multisectoral national policies, laws, programmes and investment plans.</p> <p>50. The VGFSyN are intended to support the implementation of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025 with the objective of increasing the visibility, coordination and effectiveness of nutrition actions at all levels, as key aspects toward the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <b>This shall be done in the spirit of global citizenship and shared responsibility for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by policy makers, the private sector, civil society and academia - developing countries as well as developed countries, considering the global impact of national actions (e.g. on climate change, trade, sustainable consumption and production) (footnote x).</b></p> <p><b>New – Footnote (x): UN, Transforming our World, 2030 Agenda</b></p> <p>51. Governments <del>and actors</del> are invited to use the VGFSyN as a tool to undertake new initiatives toward the transformation of food systems to make them more sustainable and capable of delivering <b>sustainable and healthy</b> diets. These include identifying policy opportunities, fostering a transparent and open dialogue, promoting coordination mechanisms, and establishing or strengthening existing, multistakeholder platforms, partnerships, processes and frameworks, such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN – <b>footnote x1</b>) Movement <b>or Nutrition for Growth (N4G – footnote x2)</b>. <b>Multi-stakeholder dialogues in countries are needed to discuss pathways for transformation and to analyze where, whether and why evidence-based nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions are needed in order to apply the VGFSyN.</b></p> <p><b>Footnote x1: <a href="http://scalingupnutrition.org">scalingupnutrition.org</a></b>  <b>Footnote x2: <a href="http://nutritionforgrowth.org">nutritionforgrowth.org</a></b></p>

52. Parliamentarians and their **national, sub-national and** regional and sub-regional alliances **have play** a key role in promoting the adoption of policies, establishing appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks, raising awareness and promoting dialogue among relevant stakeholders, and allocating resources for the implementation of laws and programmes dealing with food systems and nutrition.

#### 4.2 BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

53. ~~Governmental actors, supported by donors and financing institutions,~~ need to mobilize adequate financial, technical and human resources to increase the human and institutional capacity of countries to implement the VGFSyN and to identify priorities toward their operationalization and monitoring at the **international**, national, **regional** and local levels. Technical agencies of the UN, bilateral cooperation and other financing mechanisms can assist in this regard. The organization of multistakeholder workshops and training, as well as the development of user-friendly and technical guides, ~~deployed via extension services and digital means,~~ are important to contextualize and adapt to local contexts.

54. Donors, financing institutions, **intergovernmental organizations** and other funding entities are encouraged to apply the VGFSyN when formulating their policies for loans, grants and programmes to support both rights holders' and duty bearers' endeavors. The VGFSyN should contribute to the design of **responsible** investments that aim to increase **in a sustainable manner** the production, affordability, and access to diverse, **sustainably produced** and nutritious food, as well as to promote the integration of **environmental**, nutrition and health dimensions into agriculture and food sector investment plans, as well as to promote the integration of sustainable agriculture and food system dimensions into **environmental**, nutrition and health investment plans.

55. ~~Development partners,~~ Technical agencies of the UN, including the Rome-based Agencies, and regional organizations are encouraged to support, **with their existing resources and mandates**, efforts by ~~Governmental actors~~ to implement the VGFSyN. Such support could include research and technical cooperation, financial assistance, the provision of evidence-based policy advice, institutional capacity development, knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences, and assistance in developing national and regional policies. Actions should be taken to improve partners' capacity to design, manage and participate in multistakeholder partnerships, to ensure transparency and accountability and promote good governance for effective results. Moreover, UN interagency coordination mechanisms for nutrition could be leveraged to support the uptake of the VGFSyN at country level.

56. National and international research organizations, academic institutions, and universities should provide **and translate** the knowledge, innovation, science, and evidence on all dimensions of food systems (including citizen/consumer demand and behaviour change) to enable ~~Governmental actors~~ and other food system stakeholders to examine the evidence, prioritize issues to be considered, evaluate impacts, and address potential **synergies** and trade-offs.

57. The dissemination and uptake of the VGFSyN can be facilitated through the identification of "champions" and "change agents", especially among **private enterprises and** civil society, who could raise awareness across sectors and different governmental levels, and the organization

of advocacy campaigns at different levels.
<p>4.3 MONITORING OF THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE VGFSyN</p> <p>58. Governments<del>sal actors</del>, in consultation with relevant stakeholders (<b>in particular civil society organizations and food producer</b>), should define national policy priorities and related indicators, <b>mobilize regional and local structures to report on these indicators</b> and establish or strengthen existing monitoring and reporting systems in order to assess the efficiency of laws, policies and regulations, and implement appropriate remedial actions in case of negative impacts or gaps.</p>
<p>59. By <del>implementing</del> <b>applying</b> the VGFSyN, governments<del>sal actors</del> are expected to contribute to the achievement of the six Global Nutrition Targets (2025) endorsed by the WHA in 2012 and its diet related <b>non-communicable disease (NCD)</b> targets. The VGFSyN should support countries in defining priority actions and formulating “SMART” commitments in order to achieve <b>environmental, health and</b> nutrition objectives <del>as well as to promote the creation of informal coalitions of countries to accelerate and align efforts around specific topics linked to one or more action areas of the Nutrition Decade and the 2030 Agenda</del> <b>for Sustainable Development</b>. This can be done through advocating for policies and legislation, allowing the exchange of <b>best</b> practices and experiences, highlighting successes and lessons learned, and providing mutual support to accelerate implementation.</p>
<p>60. CFS should include the VGFSyN in its ongoing work <b>and its existing funding resources</b> on monitoring, relying as much as possible on existing mechanisms. CFS should organize <b>from voluntary stakeholder contributions</b> a Global Thematic Event where all relevant stakeholders can learn from the experiences of others in applying them and assess their continued relevance, effectiveness and impact on <b>sustainable food systems</b>, food security and nutrition.</p>