

CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON FOOD SYSTEMS FOR NUTRITION
MATRIX WITH INPUTS PROVIDED BY CFS STAKEHOLDERS ON THE DRAFT FOR NEGOTIATIONS

PARAGRAPH	TEXT PROPOSAL	PROPOSER
TITLE	Proposed amendments to the title of the VGFSyN (Norway, EU, CSM)	Norway, EU, CSM
1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE		
Para 1	<p>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 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. 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 key indicator of gaps in the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	USA
Para 2	<p>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, and a source of increased 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.</p>	USA
Para 3	<p>Micronutrient deficiencies related to the inadequate intake of food rich in iron, vitamin A, iodine, folate, vitamin D, and zinc, among and other essential nutrients, affect a large proportion of the global population with serious consequences on health, well-being, and development. Nutritional needs vary across the lifecycle. 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 particularly vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies, including among others, susceptible to a higher risk of anaemia, in particular iron deficiency anaemia, which is one of the most prevalent micronutrient deficiencies in the world. Also referred to as "hidden hunger," micronutrient deficiencies increase a person's vulnerability to infection,</p>	USA, WFP, WHO, FAO

	birth defects, impaired development, and lower life expectancy.	
Para 4	Overweight and obesity represent major risk factors globally for diet-related NCDs such as some forms of cancer, cardiovascular disease, <u>chronic respiratory diseases</u> and diabetes. 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.	Switzerland
Para 5	The heavy health, 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 <u>putting them who are</u> at an increased risk of becoming undernourished as children <u>- and</u> into adulthood <u>- as well as</u> overweight <u>and or</u> obese as adults. Maternal obesity poses short- and long-term risks for maternal and child health <u>and wellbeing</u> including poor cognition and increased risk of neurodevelopment disorders early in life, <u>as well as and</u> an increased susceptibility <u>to overweight in school-age children and to</u> obesity and NCDs in adult life. Malnutrition in children results in reduced stature, diminished physical and mental health, <u>and</u> poor school performance <u>in childhood</u> , reduced economic productivity <u>and opportunities</u> , and increased vulnerability to NCDs and other chronic diseases <u>in adulthood</u> . These diseases lead to early death and increased morbidity and disability, <u>and which</u> require higher spending on health care, <u>and placing</u> significant burdens on national health care systems and economies.	FAO, USA, WFP
Para 6	Malnutrition in all its forms has many interrelated and underlying causes that need to be addressed simultaneously. Among them, the lack of stable access to safe, <u>sufficient and nutritious</u> food and healthy diets, inadequate infant and young child-caring and feeding practices, poor sanitation, <u>and</u> hygiene and <u>insufficient access to</u> safe drinking water, insufficient access to quality education and health services, low socioeconomic status, <u>gender inequality</u> , and marginalization. Basic causes of poor nutrition <u>encompass include</u> 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 for achieving optimal nutrition and health. <u>* request to remove reference to realization of human rights (USA)</u>	FAO, USA, UNN
Para 7	Poverty and inequality are important underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. Low <u>and underemployment rates, low wages and</u> incomes, and <u>decreased</u> 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 and asset distribution as well as in access to nutrition-relevant services contributes to marginalization and social exclusion, and further increases	USA

	vulnerability to malnutrition.	
Para 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. ⁵ This includes including young and school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. In addition, Indigenous Peoples, subsistence farmers, 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 and marginalization.	FAO, Switzerland, Norway
Para 9	Complex and protracted crises also have short, medium and long-term adverse consequences on the nutritional status of impacted populations, particularly pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children under five. Conflicts, fragility, and susceptibility to natural climate change-related disasters pose a major threat to the ability of food systems to deliver healthy diets and to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a whole. <i>* request to expand this paragraph by adding text on COVID-19/pandemics (Japan, PSM, EU)</i>	WFP, Switzerland, USA, IPES-FOOD, Japan, PSM, Thailand
Para 10	Climate change, agriculture, food 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 and floods, land degradation impact agriculture, with the largest effects being decreased crop yields and livestock productivity, as well as declines in aquaculture, fisheries and agroforestry production in areas already vulnerable to food insecurity. Climate change also impacts affects all the dimensions of food security, as well as food quantity, quality, safety and ultimately food prices, with significant implications for the availability of healthy diets. At the same time, agriculture and food production are major contributors contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and account for large portions of the planet's land, soil, and fresh-water use. <i>Suggestion to amend last sentence to acknowledge that not all types of agrifood production contribute to GHG emissions (Argentina)</i>	Switzerland, USA, Canada, FAO, Brazil, Argentina
Para 11	Unhealthy diets have become a major risk factor of multiple forms of malnutrition and poor health outcomes globally. Global Dietary patterns have been changing globally, affecting people across all parts of the world. In many regions of the world, dietary changes are shifting towards the consumption of [convenient] and highly processed food and beverages with high content in sugar and/or in saturated fat, salt as well as low consumption of vegetables, fruits and whole grains. Diets based on these foods which are associated with an increased prevalence of overweight, obesity and NCDs. Profound dietary changes, both positive and negative, are occurring for several reasons, including the movement of people to urban	USA, CSM, FAO, Switzerland, Canada, PSM, Argentina, Australia, NZ, WTO, WFP

	<p>places, <u>the increase purchasing power and preferences of newly middle-class consumers</u>, the influence of globalization and trade within the food system, <u>changing food environments</u>, <u>the continued loss of access to movement away from</u> traditional diets, and changing lifestyles. <u>An individual's food choices have impacts that resonate far beyond themselves: diets reflect larger systemic issues that impact population, health, sustainability, and justice.</u> At the same time individuals have limited control over their food choices as it is to large degree influenced by the societal and food system environment</p> <p>* positive role of trade to be acknowledged here and throughout the document (Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, PSM, WTO) – possible compromise solution (addition of “both positive and negative” after “Profund dietary changes” and keep it as a separate paragraph) suggested by USA</p> <p><u>*Suggestion to provide definition of traditional diets (WFP)</u></p>	
Para 12	<p>Food systems <u>shape people's dietary patterns and nutritional status</u>. Food systems are complex webs of activities, resources and actors involving the production, processing, handling, preparation, storage, distribution, <u>access, purchase, consumption</u> and <u>ultimately even</u> waste of food. They are constantly being shaped by different forces, drivers and decisions by many different <u>individuals</u><u>stakeholders</u>. It is essential to transform <u>Every</u> food system <u>has to have</u> the capacity to be equitable and to produce healthy diets needed for optimal nutrition. Systems that do not meet the needs of their population due to <u>But, they can also be shaped by</u> power concentration, <u>and</u> imbalances <u>and other factors should be transformed appropriately to serve those needs and made, which may not be</u> inclusive, <u>and</u> equitable and resilient. Some food systems are sustainable while others <u>should be improved to be sustainable</u> <u>show their limits in terms of sustainability and inefficiency</u> in <u>their use of</u> natural resources <u>utilization</u>, <u>and in the use of</u> labour and energy, <u>leading to</u> avoid environmental, natural resource and soil degradation, disease emergence, water, soil and air pollution, and loss of ecosystems and biodiversity as well as <u>to excessive food consumption</u><u>unhealthy diets</u> and food <u>loss and</u> waste <u>patterns</u>.</p> <p>*alternative proposal regarding the second part of the paragraph, from “But they can also be shaped by...” until the end (USA)</p>	Norway, FTA, Switzerland, FAO, WFP, PSM, Argentina, CSM, CGIAR, WFO, Canada, USA
Para 13	The functionality of food systems and their ability to deliver 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	FAO

	policies, <u>natural resource management</u> and social norms.	
Para 14	<p>Transforming food systems and promoting sustainable food systems that meet the dietary needs of populations require <u>policy, institutional and behavioural changes</u> among all food system actors. Food system-related policies need to <u>focus</u> <u>consider on</u> their economic, social, environmental, cultural, nutritional, and health consequences, paying special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable to malnutrition and addressing barriers they face in <u>producing and</u> accessing <u>safe, diverse and nutritious</u> food <u>for that contributes to</u> healthy diets.</p> <p>* suggestion to replace “Transforming food systems and promoting sustainable food systems” with “Ensuring and promoting sustainable food systems” (Argentina)</p> <p>*suggestion to make reference to “Transformation to more sustainable food systems” (USA)</p> <p>*suggested deletion of last sentence of the paragraph (USA)</p>	Switzerland, Canada, FAO, Argentina, USA, EU, CSM
Para 15	Changes in governance are needed within and across food systems, and its constituent elements, namely food supply chains, food environments, consumer behaviour to generate positive outcomes along the three dimensions of <u>sustainability</u> <u>sustainable development</u> – social, economic, and environmental.	USA, Argentina
Para 16	Coordination processes are required to address policy fragmentation <u>and its subsequent negative impact on sustainable food systems and nutrition</u> across sectors such as health, agriculture, education, environment, water, sanitation, gender, social protection, trade, employment, and finance – all of which <u>impact can influence</u> nutrition <u>and food system</u> outcomes.	Switzerland, USA
Para 17	The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) <u>has undertaken a policy process to produce agreed to develop the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems for Nutrition (VGFSyN)</u> . The preparation of the VGFSyN is informed by the findings and scientific evidence provided in the <u>High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition's (HLPE) Report on Nutrition and Food Systems</u> , additional literature as well as a consultation process that took place between May and November 2019 which involved the participation of CFS stakeholders in <u>global</u> meetings in Italy, <u>and in regional consultations in</u> Ethiopia, Thailand, Hungary, Egypt, Panama, and the United States of America, as well as through an electronic consultation.	USA, GAIN, Switzerland, Canada
Para 18	<u>This policy process is taking place at the same time as a variety of organizations from different sectors are addressing malnutrition.</u> Food systems and nutrition <u>have are</u> receiving 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	Switzerland, Japan, Canada, USA, PSM

	<p>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) 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 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), the Codex Strategic Plan 2020-2025, and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.</p> <p>* request to add reference to Nutrition for Growth and Food System Summits (Japan, Canada) * request to delete reference to UN Decade of Family Farming (USA) * request to add footnote referring to UN political declaration on NCDs (PSM)</p>	
Para 19	<p>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 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. In addition, the VGFSyN should play an essential role in assisting countries to achieve other related SDGs (SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15).</p>	Norway, Indonesia
1.2 KEY CONCEPTS		
	<p>* suggestion to delete this section and to put all definitions into footnotes (USA)</p>	
Para 20	<p>Healthy diets are those diets that are of adequate quantity and quality to achieve optimal growth and development of all individuals - including women's empowerment - 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 against diet-related NCDs, such as diabetes, 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, and safe and should limit the intake of saturated and trans fats, added-free sugars, and sodium. Healthy dietary practices start early in life – breastfeeding fosters healthy growth, and improves cognitive development and may have long-term health benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proposed addition from WFP • Proposed addition at the end of the paragraph on clean drinking water (FAO) • request to update footnote (WHO) 	UNN, Canada, WFP, WHO, FAO, Australia, Thailand
Para 21	<p>Sustainable healthy diets are healthy diets that combine all the dimensions of sustainability to avoid unintended consequences and that would undermine healthy diets of future generations. They contribute to the preservation of biodiversity and have a low environmental pressure and impact.</p>	FTA Russia, Brazil,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Proposed deletion of this definition throughout the document (Russian Federation, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Chile, USA, Thailand)</u> <u>Proposed expansion of, and support to the definition (Switzerland, EU, CSM)</u> 	Argentina, Canada, Chile, USA, Switzerland, EU, CSM, Thailand
Para 22	<p>Nutritious foods are those foods that tend to beare <i>high</i> in essential nutrients such as vitamins and minerals (micronutrients), as well as proteins, unrefined <u>fibre-rich</u> carbohydrates such as fibre, and/or unsaturated fats and are low in sodium, added-free sugars, saturated fats and trans fats.</p> <p>* <u>proposed additions (WFP, Brazil, Canada)</u></p> <p>* <u>request to include reference (Switzerland)</u></p> <p>*<u>proposed deletion of this definition (CSM)</u></p>	Argentina, WHO, Australia, Chile, WFP, Brazil, Canada, Switzerland, CSM
Para 23	<p>The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, 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.</p> <p>*<u>suggestion to re-incorporate definitions of food systems and sustainable food systems (Switzerland, Canada, EU, CSM)</u></p>	
2.1 – OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE		
	<p>*<u>suggestion to move section 2.1 to Part 1 (Norway)</u></p>	
Para 24	<p>The objective of the VGFSyN is to contribute to transforming food systems and promoting sustainable food systems to ensure-guarantee that the food that contributes to sustainable healthy diets is available, affordable, accessible, safe, and of adequate quantity and quality while <u>respecting planetary bounderries and</u> conforming “with beliefs, culture and traditions, dietary habits, and preferences of individuals, in accordance with national and international laws and obligations.</p>	Argentina, Switzerland, WWF
Para 25	<p>The VGFSyN follow a comprehensive, systemic, cross-sectoral, 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. The VGFSyN provide guidance on effective policies, investments and institutional arrangements. The VGFSyN are expected to address the diversity and complexity of food systems with the intention of to <u>promoteing</u> policy coherence, <u>that</u> <u>considering</u> benefits and trade-offs, and <u>to fostering</u> and <u>guideing</u> dialogues among different institutions and sectors.</p>	USA

Para 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.	
Para 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 levels - and apply the evidence through a broad lens. Much of the evidence in the VGFSyN comes from the HLPE 2017 report, various UN technical documents, and peer-reviewed scientific literature.	USA, Argentina
2.2 – NATURE OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AND THEIR INTENDED USERS		
Para 28	<p>The VGFSyN are non-binding and should be interpreted and applied-implemented 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, WTO instruments, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable international and regional instruments. <u>The VGFSyN sholud be interpreted in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.</u> 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.</p> <p><u>*request to delete reference to Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Indonesia)</u> <u>* request to add reference to UN Declaration on Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, UNDROP (IPES-FOOD)</u> <u>*request to add reference to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CSM)</u></p>	USA, Indonesia, IPES-FOOD, CSM
*request to delete reference to Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Indonesia) * request to add reference to UN Declaration on Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, UNDROP (IPES-FOOD) *request to add reference to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CSM)		
Para 29	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security</u> (2004), • <u>CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security – VGGT</u> (2012), • <u>CFS Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – RAI</u> (2014), • <u>CFS Policy Recommendations on Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems (2014)</u>, 	Norway, FTA, CSM, WFF

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFS Policy Recommendations on Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition (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), and • CFS Policy Recommendations on Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? (2016), • CFS Policy Recommendations on Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition (2017). • * request to add reference to policy recommendations on agroecological and other innovative approaches (CSM, WWF) 	
Para 30	<p>The VGFSyN are primarily targeted at governmental actors to help them develop holistic, <u>evidence-based</u> and inclusive public policies. They are <u>the primary duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfill rights of individual rights holders</u>. The <u>VGFSyN are</u> also to be used in policy discussions and implementation processes by relevant stakeholders such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>local</u> communities, and smallholders, fisherfolks, pastoralists, landless and workers; d) Farmer <u>and fisheries</u> organizations, <u>cooperatives</u> and their networks; e) Private sector <u>actors</u><u>organizations</u>, including agribusiness, food and beverage manufacturers, food retailers including supermarkets, food service providers, industry trade associations, food wholesalers, food distributors, <u>importers and exporter</u><u>traders</u>, and the advertising and marketing <u>industry</u><u>sector</u>; f) Research organizations, academic institutions, and universities; g) Development partners, including international financial institutions; h) Private donors, foundations, and funds; i) Consumer associations. 	Chile, Norway, Switzerland, Indonesia, FAO

	* request to include a standalone category for Indigenous Peoples representatives (FAO)	
2.3 – GUIDING PRINCIPLES		
	<u>*suggested alternative title (USA)</u>	
Para 31	The VGFSyN include five guiding principles that emerged from the consultation process as foundational when considering the different actions that should be followed to contribute to transforming food systems- as appropriate - and promoting sustainable food systems that enable healthy diets.	Argentina, Indonesia
Para 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. <u>* proposed deletion of the paragraph (Indonesia)</u>	Indonesia
32-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, <u>appropriately</u> integrates indigenous and traditional forms of knowledge, seeks to <u>simultaneously</u> maximize outcomes across all <u>sustainability dimensions of sustainable development</u> , and looks at the multidimensional causes of malnutrition in all its forms.	USA, Argentina
32-b	Coherent and context-specific policies. Contribute to the formulation and implementation of coherent and context-specific policies and related investment through coordinated actions among different actors and across all relevant sectors at international, regional, national, subnational, and local levels.	
32-c	Accountability, transparency and participation. Support efforts in strengthening governance, <u>including and</u> 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, <u>that are</u> based on transparent rules of engagement including <u>safeguards against for the identification and management of</u> potential conflicts of interest.	Switzerland, USA
32-d	Healthy and prosperous 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 <u>of safe and quality food products to ensure healthy diets and</u> to protect natural resources, ecosystems <u>services and biodiversity, reduce pollution and ensure support</u> mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. <u>*request to add reference to resilience (UNN, CSM)</u>	USA, Russia, Switzerland, Norway , UNN, CSM
32-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 <u>equal</u> involvement in decision-making and strong engagement in shaping food systems that improve nutrition, recognizing <u>their women's key roles</u> in care, education, agriculture, health promotion and food <u>production, preparation, processing</u> and consumption, while promoting gender-	WFP, FAO, USA

	equitable practices.	
Para 33	With the aim of <u>fostering the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and</u> 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 healthy diets for everyone.	Switzerland
Para 34	To achieve the <u>2030 Agenda, WHA and 2030 Agenda</u> targets and national commitments to end malnutrition in all its forms, a food system 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 <u>to</u> and are impacted by other systems, situations, and contexts. [Thinking systematically and interdisciplinarily] <u>[Applying systems thinking]</u> toward <u>ensuring sustainable</u> food system <u>transformation</u> -can <u>ensure guarantee</u> 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 supply chains, food environment and consumer behavior, as well as the drivers and <u>people-actors</u> that shape those actions.	Switzerland, USA, Australia, Canada, FAO, Argentina
Para 35	These guidelines are structured around seven focus areas: i) transparent, democratic and accountable governance of food systems; ii) sustainable food <u>supplies-supply chains</u> for improved diets and nutrition in the context of climate change; iii) equitable 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. <u>These seven focus areas were identified by CFS stakeholders during the consultation process.</u>	Canada, USA
Para 36	<u>The HLPE report was structured around three main constituent elements of food systems and proposed a wide number of policy areas and drivers of change (See Figure 1). During the consultation process,</u> 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 <u>focus</u> 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 <u>interweaved-interwoven</u> across the six other areas. Three <u>focus</u> areas (<u>ii, iii, and v</u>) cover the main components of food systems while an additional <u>focus</u> area (<u>iv</u>) 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 (<u>focus area vi</u>). The humanitarian context serves as a standalone <u>focus</u> area (<u>viii</u>) because it will continue to be a significant global issue in the context of climate change, protracted crises, conflict and migration.	USA, PSM
Para 37	The guidance is principally addressed to governmental actors who should consider it in relation to national and sub-	FAO, USA,

	<p>national priorities, needs and conditions, and assess the relevance of the policy entry points and actions as they pertain to their own food system contexts. It is important for countries to <u>undertake apply</u> 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. Governmental 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. <u>Governments are also encouraged to monitor the impact of policy changes to ensure that the implemented policy has the intended result.</u></p> <p><u>*proposed deletion of the paragraph (Switzerland). Important to consider this paragraph was requested by several stakeholders during the last round of comments</u></p>	Switzerland
3.1 – TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SYSTEMS		
Para 38	This section lays out the <u>criticality importance</u> of governance mechanisms, leadership and accountability across the range of actors, from global to local levels, within food systems. Governments are responsible for developing sound public policies, and regulatory and legislative frameworks that govern food systems, promote awareness, and set priorities for impactful action. Governments also <u>need should develop transparent mechanisms for evaluating the distribution of transition costs, costs and benefits of policy action across sectors and actors, in order</u> to manage conflicts of interests, power imbalances, and other safeguards to put public interests before other interests.	Indonesia, USA
311	<u>* Proposed changes in the title (Switzerland)</u>	
311-a	Governmental actors should foster policy coherence across sectors to reduce all forms of malnutrition from a food system perspective. Governmental actors should <u>prioritize include</u> sustainable food systems <u>as a priority</u> in order to effectively align relevant sectors around a common set of goals. <u>*request to explicitly mention relevant sectors (Switzerland). These are already mentioned in paragraph 16</u>	USA, Switzerland
311-b	Governmental actors should integrate sustainable food system actions that promote <u>sustainable food systems for healthy diets and improved nutrition</u> into national and local development, health, economic, agricultural, climate/environment, and disaster <u>and pandemic diseases</u> risk reduction plans. <u>This integration should be complemented with</u> <u>Governments should consider increased and improved budgetary allocations to actions and policies across</u> food systems <u>activities with that have</u> clear objectives of improving diets and nutrition with indicators to track and assess the full cost accounting of addressing malnutrition in all its forms.	FAO, USA, Japan
311-c	Governmental actors should ensure that international and bilateral trade and investment agreements are	Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil,

	<p>consistent with nutrition, food, <u>environment</u> and agriculture national policies, and <u>international multilaterally agreed</u> food safety standards (e.g. Codex Alimentarius and World Organization for Animal Health standards <u>and the International Plant Protection Convention</u>) <u>and favour the transition toward more sustainable food systems</u>.</p> <p>* proposed deletion of reference to “nutrition, food and agriculture” before “national policies” (Brazil, Australia) * suggestion to move reference to Codex and World Organization for Animal Health standards to a footnote (Switzerland)</p>	Australia
311-d	<p>Governmental actors and intergovernmental organizations should identify opportunities within food systems to achieve national and global food security and nutrition goals, and measure progress against targets, and indicators set out by the WHA, <u>UNEA Ministerial Declaration (4, 2019)</u> and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>*proposed deletion of reference to nutrition, food and agricultural national policies (Brazil)</p>	USA, Switzerland, Brazil
312	<i>*proposed amendments to the title (FAO)</i>	
312-a	<p>Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations and development partners should work to improve food systems, nutrition and diets and nutrition across sectors, ministries, and agencies at all levels through strengthened <u>legal policy</u> frameworks and institutional capacities that address the multiple causes and consequences of malnutrition in all its forms. This coordination should establish and/or strengthen multisectoral, multistakeholder mechanisms, <u>including the establishment of national coordinators and nutrition coordination platforms that can be leveraged to foster coherent policies across different sectors</u>, that oversee the design and implementation of evidence- and science-based policies, strategies, and interventions that contribute to diet and nutrition outcomes <u>and sustainable food systems</u> from national to local levels, <u>adopted in accordance with multilaterally agreed rules</u>.</p>	Switzerland, USA, UNN, Indonesia
312-b	<p>Governmental actors <u>and intergovernmental organizations</u> should facilitate an inclusive and transparent dialogue <u>ensuring and ensure</u> 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 Peoples <u>and local communities</u>, youth, <u>researchers</u>, consumer, <u>and farmer associations, fisheries, and other producer organizations</u>, donors, and development partners. This dialogue should include all dimensions of food systems, as well as the protection of natural resources and the environment, social cohesion and inclusion.</p>	Switzerland, USA, Indonesia, Norway, FAO
312-c	<p>Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations should encourage increased</p>	Argentina

	commitment to action with responsible investment from the public sector, private sector actors, and donors to support ensure sustainable food systems that promote healthy diets, while considering trade-offs with other policy priorities.	
313		
313-a	<p>Where appropriate, governmental actors should establish or strengthen evidence-based policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks to govern-guide, oversee and monitor private and public sector activities related to food systems and nutrition. They should institute robust, inclusive, 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, equity, power imbalances, and capacity to settle disputes that may undermine public health. Governmental actors should ensure that dialogue with the private sector [all stakeholders] is transparent and follows clear roles and responsibilities for engagement to safeguard the public interest, in line with multilaterally agreed rules.</p>	Australia, USA, Canada, Switzerland, CGIAR, PSM, Argentina
313-b	<p>Governmental actors, in partnership with research organizations, and intergovernmental organizations and private sector, should improve the availability and quality of multisectoral information systems and national surveillance monitoring systems that capture, harmonize and disaggregate data and indicators across all aspects of food systems and outcomes related to food security, diets (particularly dietary intake and dietary quality and access to safe and clean drinking water), food production, food composition, and nutrition (including the measurement of micronutrient deficiencies status and anthropometry) for improved policy development and accountability, and better targeting of public programmes.</p>	GAIN, CSM, FAO, USA, WFO
313-c	<p>Governmental actors, with the support of intergovernmental organizations, should promote investment in human, system, and institutional capacity to analyze food system information in a comprehensive manner to support the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of programmatic actions.</p>	
3.2 – SUSTAINABLE FOOD SUPPLIES		
* proposed amendments to the title (Switzerland, Canada, Argentina, USA, Thailand, CSM)		
Para 39	<p>Food supply patterns play an important role in human health and environmental sustainability. Food supplies-supply chains - from production, storage, processing and packaging, and markets-distribution - 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</p>	GAIN, USA, Switzerland, Canada

	suggests ways to create resilient food <u>supplies-supply chains</u> in the midst of climate change and natural resource degradation.	
321	* proposed amendments to the title (Switzerland, Canada)	
321-a	Governmental actors (including national extension systems), development partners, <u>research organizations</u> , NGOs, and private sector actors should <u>assist support and collaborate with</u> farmers and other food producers to adapt to <u>,and ensure enhance the resilience of food supply chains</u> are resilient to , climatic shocks <u>by. Through actions that</u> managing risk and building preparedness, <u>and</u> resilience <u>can be enhanced. Assistance</u> These can include <u>facilitation of the access to finance, insurance, extension services</u> , forecasting data and methods, and immediate help through service apps (e.g. to identify plant diseases and parasites) <u>and research on an promotion of production systems and commodities, including local varieties of crops and animasl</u> , that are <u>resilient to climate change. Assistance</u> They could also include <u>access to services for</u> 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 adopting drought resistant <u>and salt-tolerant</u> varieties, as well as productive-asset creation initiatives (e.g. rehabilitating degraded land and infrastructure development, <u>irrigation</u>).	Norway, FTA, CGIAR, Switzerland, USA, FAO, Brazil
321-b	Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and private sector actors should support and assist farmers and other food producers to reduce the environmental impact of food systems. This could be done by fostering the adoption of appropriate technology and on-farm management practices to improve crop yields and <u>reduce mitigate the negative impact of [ensure appropriate] [ensure sustainable use of pesticides]</u> <u>[improve efficiency of fertilizer and]</u> pesticide usage, <u>and prevent inappropriate use and overuse of fertilizers</u> . Governmental actors should promote optimization of agricultural outputs per unit of water, energy, <u>soil</u> and land, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, and natural resource degradation <u>of related to</u> agriculture activities, <u>in accordance with their Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement, and other relevant national planning instruments</u> .	Brazil, FAO, Canada, Chile, USA, Australia, IPES-FOOD
	* request to add reference to agroecology (IPES-FOOD)	
321-c	Governmental actors should institute surveillance systems (including early warning systems), quality indices (e.g. integrated diversification and agro-biodiversity targets, <u>health and water quality</u>) and other food system and dietary metrics to monitor changing conditions and the effectiveness of policy responses.	USA, Brazil

	<u>*proposal to move this paragraph under 322 (Brazil)</u>	
321-d	<p>Research organizations, academic institutions, and universities should promote the generation and use of rigorous science and evidence that demonstrate robust <u>climate change</u> mitigation and resilience strategies <u>to climate change</u> for sustainable food systems and sustainable healthy diets. Research should focus on potential interventions and policy entry points to ensure agricultural <u>and food</u> production, processing and packaging, retail and markets, and consumer demand contribute to support food producers in their efforts to adapt<u>at</u> to climate change, mitigate their impact, and reduce natural resource degradation. <u>In particular, special attention should be paid to efforts to reduce and eliminate use of plastics within food systems.</u></p>	USA, FAO
322		
322-a	<p>Governmental actors, <u>intergovernmental organizations, and farmers and their organizations</u> <u>agricultural producers, private sector</u>, should address soil health as central to agricultural production systems. Governmental actors should encourage the use of integrated soil fertility <u>and nutrient</u> management practices <u>including innovative technologies</u> to maintain and increase crop productivity in a sustainable <u>waymanner</u>, and <u>provide appropriate incentives for promote</u> the use of sustainable land management, <u>ecosystem</u> services and agricultural practices to maintain soil biodiversity, <u>water management</u> and nutrient balance and promote carbon storage <u>and sequestration</u>.</p> <p><u>*suggestions to add reference to FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (2016)</u></p>	WFP, FAO, FTA, Brazil, Argentina, USA, Switzerland, Norway, WFO
322-b	<p>Governmental actors, <u>intergovernmental organizations, and private sector</u>, should improve the management, and control and sustainable use of water resources for agriculture and food production, <u>especially considering freshwater fisheries and aquaculture</u>, through improved regulation, community participatory approaches, <u>market-based approaches</u>, and water stewardship approaches that involve civil society organizations, private sector actors, and other stakeholders. <u>A systems approach to water resource management should include expanding watershed protection and restoration to improve water quantity and quality.</u></p> <p><u>* suggested addition at the end of the paragraph (Switzerland)</u></p>	WFP, CGIAR, Switzerland, USA, FAO
322-c	<p>Governmental actors, <u>intergovernmental organizations, and private sector</u>, should foster the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiverse, productive systems that include diverse crops and livestock, neglected and underutilized species, forestry and plantations, fisheries and sustainable aquaculture as</p>	WFP, Japan, USA

	<p>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 agroecological and other innovative approaches, <u>including digitalization</u>, in a manner that is economically viable for all legitimate tenure rights holders to uphold those rights and maintain livelihoods.</p> <p>* request to delete reference to agroecological and other innovative approaches (USA)</p>	
322-d	<p>Governmental actors should protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples, small-scale producers, peasants, and other communities with customary tenure systems 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 should be valued, their access to traditional food should be protected, and their diets, nutrition, and wellbeing should be prioritized.</p> <p>*request to add footnote with reference to UN Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples (FAO)</p>	Switzerland, FAO
323		
323-a	<p>Governmental actors should integrate nutrition objectives and indicators into their national food, agriculture, and other relevant policies.</p>	CGIAR, Switzerland, Indonesia
323-b	<p>Governmental actors, private sector actors, development partners and donors should diversify agricultural investment and incentivize <u>all types and sizes of</u> producers to adopt sustainable production practices and to produce diverse range of, nutritious crops and plant and animal-based food that contribute to healthy diets, while ensuring a decent income, livelihoods and resilience for farmers, particularly smallholders and/or family farms, and farm workers <u>as well as protection, conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. This should include supporting and encouraging sustainable livestock, agroforestry, animal and fishery systems (including artisanal fisheries and aquaculture).</u></p>	WFP, FAO, Indonesia, Switzerland, WWF
323-c	<p>Governmental actors should integrate urban and peri-urban agriculture and urban land use into national and local <u>agricultural-food systems and nutrition</u> development strategies, <u>food and nutritionand</u> programmes, <u>and as well as</u> urban and territorial planning, as a viable input into healthy diets for growing urban populations and social cohesion of communities.</p>	Switzerland
323-d	<p>Governmental and private sector actors, <u>and intergovernmental organizations</u>, should ensure enabling environments to assist and ensure farmers and other food producers have <u>equitable access to modern</u></p>	WFP, CGIAR, FAO, Switzerland, FAO,

	innovative and sustainable technologies, technical assistance, 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/information that could improve the sustainable production, safety, and nutritional quality of crops plant and animal-based food for markets, while protecting biodiversity, soil health and other ecosystem services.	PSM, IPES-FOOD
323-e	To reduce excessive food price volatility, governmental actors and intergovernmental organizations should promote market information systems that equitably provide timely, transparent information about food-related market transactions, with more emphasis on nutritious commodities and orphan crops, including enhanced tracking of current and future food supply stock and price data.	WFP, CGIAR, IPES-FOOD
323-f	Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations , private sector actors, donors and other relevant stakeholders should invest in systemic, multidisciplinary research, development, and innovation and scale-up for producing the production of nutritious crops, such as fruit, vegetables, nuts and seeds, legumes, biofortified crops (developed through conventional on-farm breeding), and diverse animal-source food and breeding (e.g. dairy products, fish, eggs, and meat, edible insects), which are developed keeping smallholder and/or family farmers' livelihoods in mind. * suggested deletion of reference to biofortification (Switzerland) * additional paragraph suggested by UNICEF: Establish and leverage institutionalized public private sector initiatives to fortify staple foods and condiments with essential vitamins and minerals to address hidden hunger and fill important micronutrient gaps in women and children. This must be coupled systematically with the promotion of micronutrient rich diverse foods including biofortified foods.	WFP, FAO; UNICEF, Switzerland, Thailand
324	* proposed amendment to the title (Switzerland)	
324-a	Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations , private sector actors, and donors should invest in infrastructure (e.g. storage facilities, roads and bridges, cold chain , physical markets, electricity , market information systems) and logistical support to prevent postharvest loss and ensure smallholder farmers and fishers , and small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) are able to deliver diverse, perishable, safe food to markets in sustainable ways, and to support and maintain livelihoods of smallholders	WFP, FAO, Philippines, Canada
324-b	Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations , private sector actors, and farmers-food producers and	WFP, FAO, Switzerland, USA,

	their associations should facilitate minimizing food and nutrient loss on farms, during post-harvest storage, and throughout processing, transportation, and retail (particularly <u>for</u> perishable foods such as fruits, vegetables, dairy, eggs, fish and meat). Facilitation includes training and capacity <u>building and research investments on to</u> improved management practices and fostering the adoption of appropriate technologies, <u>as well as the planning of production according to demand and promotion of local markets to shorten circuits.</u>	Canada
324-c	Governmental actors should establish guidance on the use <u>and scale-up [support research, development and scaling-up] of processing and packaging technologies by farmers and food-related businesses</u> that can <u>retain or</u> 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. <u>* proposed addition at the end of the paragraph (Switzerland)</u>	Switzerland, USA, PSM, Australia
324-d	Governmental actors should promote <u>guidelines, regulatory instruments and incentives</u> to promote reformulation, complemented with appropriate measures such as front-of-pack labels (FOPL) and taxes to minimize the promotion of foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value, (such as foods high in sodium, sugar, and trans and/or saturated fats), in accordance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules, <u>to facilitate healthy food choices.</u> <u>* alternative text suggested by Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and USA (deletion of references to FOPL and taxes)</u>	Canada, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, USA, PSM, WFO
324-e	Private sector actors should <u>strive to</u> meet public health goals aligned with national food-based dietary guidelines by further producing and promoting nutritious foods and food products that contribute to <u>a</u> healthy diets, such as increasing and preserving nutrient content <u>through staple crops/food fortification</u> and making efforts to reformulate foods, <u>when necessary</u> , by reducing the excessive content of sodium, sugar, and saturated fats, and eliminating trans fats in foods. <u>* suggestion to move this paragraph to 332 (WFP)</u> <u>* request to refer to "dietary guidelines" rather than "food-based dietary guidelines" (Canada, USA)</u> <u>* proposed deletion of references to sodium, sugar, etc (Malaysia, Philippines)</u> <u>* alternative text suggested by Switzerland</u>	Indonesia, Argentina, Malaysia, Philippines, WFP, WHO, Switzerland, Canada, USA
325		

325-a	<p>Governmental actors should ensure that the right to decent work is respected, protected and fulfilled for farmers 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<ins>labour</ins>) which could negatively impact their health status.</p> <p><i>* proposal to replace last sentence “no unnecessary burden” with “no hazardous conditions, inappropriate division of tasks, including involvement of children in harmful tasks (e.g. child labour)”. (FAO)</i></p>	Switzerland, USA, FAO
325-b	Governmental actors, <ins>intergovernmental organizations</ins> , and private sector actors should provide social protection when necessary to food producers and workers to ensure they are food secure, have living wages and sufficient livelihoods, and can access healthy diets and adequate health services.	WFP
325-c	Private sector actors should strive to improve the nutritional status of workers , increase their access to nutritious foods associated with healthy diets in or through the workplace, and encourage the establishment of facilities for breastfeeding.	Switzerland, USA
326		
326-a	Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations, and private sector actors should engage and empower youth <ins>to be actively involved in food systems</ins> by removing obstacles and enhancing their access to land, natural resources, inputs, tools, information, extension and advisory services, financial services, education, training, markets, and <ins>promote their</ins> inclusion in decision-making processes in accordance with national legislation and regulations.	Indonesia, Switzerland, USA
326-b	Governmental actors, <ins>intergovernmental organizations</ins> , private sector actors, non-governmental organizations, and communities should invest in appropriate vocational training, formal education, and mentorship programmes for youth to increase their capacity and access to decent work and entrepreneurship opportunities to stimulate <ins>the transition pathways</ins> toward sustainable food systems for the next generation.	WFP, Indonesia, Brazil
326-c	Governmental actors, <ins>intergovernmental organizations</ins> , and private sector actors should promote development and access to sustainable-social innovation, resource hubs, and new technologies for youth along food supply chains that enhance <ins>the sustainability of food systems</ins> , nutrition and <ins>support</ins> social enterprises (particularly in countries experiencing high rates of youth internal and external migration).	WFP, USA, IPES-FOOD, Switzerland

	<p>especially to attract and enable youth to be drivers of improvement toward sustainable food systems.</p>	
3.3 – EQUITABLE ACCESS TO HEALTHY DIETS		
Para 40	<p>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 <u>ensure that provide</u> people <u>have with</u> equitable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious foods that meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, <u>and</u> considering the various physical, social, economic, cultural, and political factors that influence that access. For many people, access to healthy diets can be <u>problematic a challenge</u> 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, <u>including in</u> the places where people shop, choose, and eat food.</p>	USA, Canada
331		
331-a	<p>Governmental actors should improve the availability <u>of</u> and access <u>of to</u> nutritious food that contributes to healthy diets <u>including</u> through trade and investment agreements and policies, in accordance with <u>relevant international law</u>, WTO and multilaterally agreed rules, and use such agreements to ensure the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in other countries.</p> <p><i>*proposed deletion of this paragraph (Brazil, USA)</i></p>	Thailand, Canada, Switzerland, Brazil, USA
331-b	<p>Governmental actors should <u>take equity into consideration an-equity lens</u> when <u>investing in actions acting</u> to address food environments and ensure members of <u>historically</u> marginalized and vulnerable communities, <u>including women, youth,</u> residents of low-income communities, Indigenous Peoples, peasants, <u>pastoralists, small-scale fisherfolks, people facing physical constraints due to age, illness, or disability,</u> and <u>other</u> people <u>living</u> in rural areas have sufficient access <u>and ownership to/of</u> diverse food <u>that contribute to healthy diets, markets</u> in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), <u>UNDROP and other relevant international instruments.</u></p> <p><i>* proposed deletion of reference to UNDRIP (Indonesia, Canada, USA)</i></p>	USA, CGIAR, FAO, Switzerland, CSM, IPES-FOOD, Indonesia, Canada
331-c	<p>Governmental actors should <u>minimize physical barriers</u> so that people can grow, <u>transport, preserve,</u> purchase, order or <u>eat otherwise access</u> diverse types of foods, <u>including fresh foods,</u> that contribute to healthy</p>	USA, WFP, Switzerland, FAO, Canada, PSM

	<p>diets in a given food environment. This can be done by instituting <u>rural and</u> urban planning policies that encourage retail outlets that to sell affordable nutritious foods that contribute to healthy diets, and that restrict the growth of retail outlets which sell an overabundance of foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value, and promote homes, <u>community, and school</u> food production and gardens, where appropriate.</p> <p><i>*suggested deletion of last part of the paragraph from “and that restrict the growth...” (PSM)</i></p>	
331-d	<p>Governmental actors should encourage zoning laws, certifications and tax incentives for farmers markets, mobile food retailers, street food vendors and other alternative retailers that sell nutritious foods that contribute to healthy diets in low-income areas, and reduce the concentration of vendors that sell foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value in all areas, and especially in low-income areas.</p> <p><i>*concerns expressed regarding zoning laws and tax incentives (USA)</i> <i>*suggested deletion of this paragraph (PSM)</i></p>	Switzerland, FAO, USA, PSM
331-e	<p>Governmental actors, in collaboration with consumer associations, can regulate and incentivize local food retailers to increase the number, variety, and sale of 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 healthy diets in their communities.</p> <p><i>*suggestion to move last sentence on local food policy councils to section 3.1 (Canada)</i></p>	Canada
332	Clarify difference between 331 and 332	GAIN
332-a	<p>Governmental actors should consider fiscal policies to promote-improve the affordability of healthy diets. This includes subsidies <u>[consumer incentives]</u>, granted in accordance to multilaterally agreed rules, to promote nutritious <u>and sustainably produced</u> food <u>options</u> 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. <u>This also includes, among others, taxing foods high in energy density with minimal nutritional value.</u></p> <p><i>* alternative text (Brazil)</i></p>	Canada, USA, Argentina, Australia, Switzerland, WHO, Canada, PSM, CSM, Brazil
332-b	Governmental actors, <u>with the support of intergovernmental organizations and private sector</u> , should	WFP, FAO,

	<p>strengthen public procurement systems and orient them by ensuring healthy diets are available, accessible and convenient in public settings and institutions such as including kindergartens and other childcare facilities, schools, hospitals, foodbanks, workplaces, government offices and prisons in line with national food-based dietary guidelines.</p> <p>*requested addition of text on the need to restrict presence and sale of ultraprocessed or high-density foods in schools (CSM)</p>	Switzerland, CSM
332-c	Governmental actors should link the provision of healthy school meals with clear nutritional 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 intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs, should consider promoting home grown school meals, where food served in schools is procured from school gardens, local, smallholder and/or family farmers.	WFP, IPES-FOOD, Canada
332-d	Governmental actors and intergovernmental organizations should facilitate the affordability of healthy diets for poor households through social protection programmes such as vouchers for nutritious food, cash transfers, basic income-type schemes, school feeding, or fortification of staple foods such as rice, maize or wheat, point-of-use fortification, and/or micronutrient supplementation food supplement programmes.	Canada, WWF, WHO
332-e	Governmental actors, consumers, and farmer-producer organizations should promote the availability of nutritious and sustainably produced food that contributes to healthy diets through local farmers markets, home gardens, community cooperatives and other community-building efforts that engage people around local food cultures. * proposed additional paragraph on pricing policies (Switzerland) * proposed additional paragraph on access to markets of Indigenous Peoples (FAO)	Norway, FAO, Switzerland
333	* proposed amendment to the title (PSM)	
333-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 nutritious and sustainably produced foods that contribute to healthy diets on social media spheres.	Switzerland, IPES-FOOD
333-b	Governmental actors should recognize the growing trend of food purchased online and consumed away from home (including street food) and should promote policy and/or incentivize restaurants/online outlets to offer	FAO, Switzerland, Brazil

	prepared dishes made from nutritious <u>and sustainably produced</u> foods that contribute to healthy diets, display information about food on menus (i.e. calories, product composition, and other nutritional content <u>and other relevant information such as life-cycle assessments</u>), avoid food waste, and adhere to food safety regulations, <u>according to national laws and regulations regarding food advertising, especially those directed to children.</u>	
3.4 – FOOD SAFETY		
Para 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. <u>Animal and plant diseases are likewise threats to the safety and resilience of food systems and to human health and nutrition.</u> Food cannot be considered nutritious if it is not safe, and poor food safety hinders the adoption of healthy diets. There is an increased urgency to improve the ability to track food safety <u>to help monitor the food supply flow, better connect producers to consumers</u> , and facilitate food recall <u>sing and withdrawal</u> 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. <u>Trade policies and agreements affect the availability and affordability of food both in supplying and demanding countries, and thus constitute a major nutrition improvement pathway to be considered in policy-making.</u>	Philippines, USA, UNN
341	* proposed amendments to the title (Switzerland)	
341-a	Governmental actors should promote food safety within their food systems policies <u>or and</u> develop science-based food safety policies that consider actions across the entire food systems - concerning production, processing, handling, preparation, storage, and distribution of food.	Switzerland, USA
341-b	Governmental actors should develop, establish, strengthen and enforce, as appropriate, food safety control systems , including reviewing, adopting, <u>modernizing updating</u> and enforcing national food safety legislation and regulations to ensure that food producers and suppliers throughout the food supply chain operate safely. <u>Considering the centrality of the Codex Alimentarius Commission on nutrition and food safety and quality,</u> Governmental actors should implement, as appropriate, <u>and with the support of intergovernmental organizations,</u> internationally adopted Codex standards <u>at the national and sub-national levels.</u>	Switzerland, Indonesia, WFP
341-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 <u>water quality</u> , pesticide residues,	FAO

	antimicrobial residues, endocrine disrupters, chemical and unsafe food additives, pathogenic bacteria, viruses, toxins , parasites, and fraud/adulteration of food products.	
342		
342-a	Governmental actors and private sector actors should consider a One Health Approach to food safety along the entire food and feed <u>supply chain</u> , recognizing the interconnection between food safety and human, plant, animal and environmental health, <u>particularly to mitigate future transmission of zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19</u> .	USA, Canada
342-b	<p>Governmental actors, in collaboration with intergovernmental organizations, should develop and implement national guidelines on the prudent use of antimicrobials National Plans to combat AMR in food-producing animals activities according that take into account to internationally multilaterally adopted standards, relevant to World Trade Organization/Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO/SPS) agreements and Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance, to <u>reduce the non-therapeutic ensure prudent</u> use of antimicrobials and to phase out the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters.</p> <p><u>*suggestion to remove reference to “World Trade Organization/Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO/SPS) agreements and Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance” (Switzerland)</u></p> <p><u>*suggestion to remove reference to “World Trade Organization/Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO/SPS) agreements” (Australia, USA)</u></p> <p><u>*suggest to add reference to relevant standards developed by OIE (USA, PSM)</u></p> <p><u>*suggestion to replace last three lines (from “Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force”) with “Codex Alimentarius Commission” (Brazil)</u></p>	Brazil, Switzerland, Argentina, Japan, Australia, USA, PSM
343		
343-a	Governmental actors, private sector actors, <u>intergovernmental organizations</u> , 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.	WFP
343-b	Investment by <u>governmental actors</u> , private sector actors and donors should be made to train food producers, handlers and preparers-processors and adopt <u>to comply with national</u> scientifically, risk-based <u>practices</u>	Norway, Switzerland,

	<u>measures</u> that can provide safe food while retaining their nutrient content.	Argentina
343-c	Governmental actors should understand, and evaluate <ins>assess and manage risks and unintended consequences and manage of new food products</ins> created by emerging technologies (e.g. lab grown meats, and gene edited modern biotechnology products, etc.) as appropriate depending on scientific risk assessments and Codex standards, where available, as with any new food product in international regulatory frameworks.	Switzerland, USA
3.5 - SOCIAL RELATIONS, KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE OF DIETS		
Para 42	It is important to consider and protect the range and diversity of food cultures, social norms, relations, and traditions that contribute to 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 nutritious <ins>and sustainably produced</ins> food, 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 traditional <ins>healthy</ins> diets and knowledge originating from diverse food systems are vital to ensuring equitable, positive and sustainable impacts on nutrition and the environment.	Switzerland, USA, Indonesia
351		
351-a	Governmental actors should develop national food-based dietary guidelines for different age groups that define context-specific, diverse, healthy diets by taking into account social, cultural, scientific, economic, ecological and environmental drivers. <ins>Food-based dietary guidelines will need to be adapted for different age groups, including young children.</ins>	WFP
351-b	Governmental actors should develop evidence-based nutrition standards and as a basis to [restrict the promotion and] support the development of robust codes of conduct on the] marketing (including digital marketing, sponsorship, and advertising), <ins>of food of high energy density with minimal nutrition value (including sugar-sweetened beverages) promotion and sponsorships exposure, especially of to</ins> children <ins>and youth</ins> aged 18 or younger, <ins>to foods high in energy density with minimal nutrition value and sugar-sweetened beverages, in accordance with multilaterally agreed rules and national legislation, where applicable. Such measures could include prohibition to sell and advertise such food in public places or near schools, including child care facilities</ins> <i>* alternative paragraph was suggested (USA)</i>	PSM, FAO, Switzerland, USA
351-c	Governmental actors should regulate the marketing of commercial infant formula and other breast-milk substitutes and <ins>implement enforce</ins> the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes and	Switzerland, PSM, USA

	<p>subsequent <u>relevant</u> WHA resolutions.</p> <p><u>* proposal to delete reference to International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes and subsequent WHA resolutions + alternative language (USA)</u></p>	
351-d	<p>Governmental actors should regulate nutritional labelling and consider front-of-pack labelling (FOPL) to empower consumer to choose food consistent with promote healthy diets, taking into account sustainability dimensions. The FOPL system should be aligned with national public health and nutrition policies and food regulations, as well as relevant WHO guidance and Codex guidelines, <u>and other relevant multilaterally agreed rules</u>. <u>[The FOPL system should be easy to understand, objective, fact- and science-based.]</u> 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 <u>achieving an adequate nutritional status while avoiding NCDs (or both)</u>. <u>At the same time, complementary policies could be considered for foods of high energy density with minimal nutritional value to not be sold or marketed in public places or near schools, including kindergartens and child care facilities.</u></p> <p><u>*suggested deletion of last part of the paragraph, from “The FOPL system” until the end (USA, PSM)</u> <u>*request to re-introduce reference to warning labels (CSM)</u></p>	USA, WHO, WWF, Argentina, FAO, WFP, PSM, CSM
351-e	<p>Governmental actors should <u>provide incentives to encourage</u> private sector actors to design food outlets, including markets, restaurants, and other places where food is sold or served <u>by encouraging</u> that encourage the placement and promotion of foods that contribute to healthy diets <u>in retail spaces</u>.</p> <p><u>*suggestion to remove this paragraph as this is not a role of governments (Australia)</u></p>	Indonesia, WFP, FAO, USA, Australia
351-f	<p>Governmental actors, <u>UN agencies intergovernmental organizations</u>, NGOs, and medical and health practitioners should <u>consider coupling integrate</u> nutrition education and counselling practices in different settings (including but not limited to schools, hospitals, health and councelling centers) directed and open whose who might need them, including <u>to</u> populations participating in maternal and child nutrition programmes, <u>including school-aged children, adolescents, parents, and caregivers</u>.</p>	WFP, FAO
351-g	<p>Governmental actors, <u>UN agencies intergovernmental organizations</u>, NGOs, <u>private sector</u>, and 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</p>	WFP, FAO, Switzerland, PSM

	on nutrition across a variety of communication channels to reach multiple levels of society (e.g. mass media campaigns).	
351-h	Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations including UN agencies, preparers of food , and private sector actors should educate all food system actors to prioritize the reduction of food waste . Actions could include awareness campaigns at national, regional and global levels, labelling schemes, and updating Food-Based Dietary Guidelines to align recommendations with policies and programmes to tackle food waste. <i>* proposal to delete reference to FBDG from this paragraph (FAO, USA)</i>	FAO, USA
352		
352-a	Governmental actors, civil society organizations and privat sector actors , and UN agencies <ins>intergovernmental organizations</ins> should use evidence-based as well as cognitive, cultural, and plural knowledge resources to promote education and knowledge of healthy diets, physical activity, food waste prevention, intrahousehold food distribution, food safety, optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding, taking into consideration <ins>local</ins> cultural and social norms and adapting to different audiences and contexts. <i>* proposal to move this paragraph to 351 (FAO)</i>	USA, WFP, PSM, Switzerland, FAO
352-b	Governmental actors, <ins>intergovernmental organizations</ins> , civil society organizations and private sector actors , community leaders, social workers, and health professionals 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.	WFP, USA, PSM
352-c	Governmental actors should <ins>appropriately</ins> protect and promote the knowledge that Indigenous Peoples have with regard to local traditions and methods of producing, preparing, and preserving food that imparts <ins>has</ins> nutritional and environmental benefits.	USA, Canada
353	<i>* proposed amendment to the title (Switzerland)</i>	
353-a	Universities and schools should institute a nutrition curriculum for all medical, nursing, and agriculture and food technology students during training.	
353-b	Governmental actors, civil society organizations and UN agencies <ins>intergovernmental organizations, universities and schools</ins> , should promote culinary skills among school-age children, adolescents and adults (including promoting communal mealtimes, socializing around food, consuming healthy diets, and reducing food waste) in	WFP, Switzerland, PSM

	<p>schools, workplaces and community centres, <u>as well as equip youth with knowledge, and ability to learn about healthy eating habits, how to produce nutrient-dense foods, and how to prepare them.</u></p>	
353-c	<p>Governmental actors, <u>with the support of intergovernmental organizations</u>, should adopt and implement comprehensive school and pre-school food and nutrition policies, review education curricula to incorporate nutrition <u>and sustainability</u> principles, involve communities in promoting and creating healthy food environments and healthy diets in schools, <u>kindergartens and other childcare facilities</u>, and support school health and nutrition services.</p> <p><u>* proposal to move this paragraph to 351 (FAO)</u></p>	WFP, Switzerland, Russia, FAO
353-d	<p>Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and civil society organizations should engage in food and nutrition dialogues with communities by <u>drawing on</u> sharing 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).</p> <p><u>* proposal to move this paragraph to 351 (FAO)</u></p> <p><u>*proposed additional paragraph on Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems (FAO)</u></p>	Switzerland, USA, FAO
3.6 – GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT		
Para 43	<p>Gender relations and cultural norms are among the most significant drivers of healthy diets and nutrition outcomes. In many countries, women produce food, make decisions about the household’s diet and, as primary caregivers, <u>and</u> influence the <u>family’s nutritional status of household members</u>. Women are important agents <u>of change</u> for sustainable development, not only as food system actors, but also as actors in their households, communities and <u>overall society</u><u>countries</u>. At the same time, women <u>and girls are disproportionately assigned responsibilities for unpaid care and domestic work and often face higher levels of food insecurity and worse nutrition outcomes have an unequal household labour burden that should be addressed. Therefore, w</u>Women’s and girl’s empowerment through <u>redistribution of such unpaid work, education, and access to</u> information and <u>access to</u> resources and services <u>are needed is key</u> to improving nutrition. This section highlights the importance of improving women’s wellbeing, ensuring <u>direct</u> access to financial, technical and biophysical resources, improving agency <u>and participation in decision-making</u>, voice and status, and challenging the power relationships and legal impediments that limit equality and choices.</p>	Thailand, WFP, FTA, FAO, Canada

361		
361-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 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.	
361-b	Governmental actors should promote an enabling environment to generate socio-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.	WFP
361-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 <u>careservices</u> (including <u>sexual and reproductive health services</u>), and other social services <u>as a way</u> to increase <u>household</u> nutritional status.	WFP
362		
362-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.	
362-b	Governmental actors, private sector actors, and intergovernmental organizations should enhance women's roles in agriculture by <u>giving</u> <u>ensuring that</u> women <u>have</u> decision-making power over what they choose to produce, and how they choose to produce those crops/food. Women should be offered equal <u>levels of</u> 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.	
362-c	Governmental actors, NGOs and private sector actors should promote and increase access of women to labour and time saving technologies that could help improve the livelihoods <u>of women</u> .	Switzerland
362-d	Governmental actors and private sector actors should facilitate women's equal access to entrepreneurship and employment opportunities across food systems and related activities, <u>leveraging existing business platforms</u> to generate <u>adequate</u> income, <u>as well as</u> <u>and</u> increase <u>their</u> <u>women's</u> participation in decision- <u>smaking</u> on the use of household income and <u>opportunities to</u> build and manage savings <u>without reinforcing unequal gender roles</u> . <u>This</u> <u>Such opportunities</u> would include household and business <u>budget management</u> training,	WFP, FAO

	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 <u>and equitable division of unpaid labour</u> .	
363		
363-a	<p>Governmental actors, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and development partners should pay specific attention to understand and advance the nutritional well-being of adolescent girls and women, including through provision of multisectoral and provide health and nutritional care and services through various sectors. This can be done by ensuring that national development strategies are <u>informed by participatory driven by gender and age analyses, and that those women and adolescent girls with compromised nutritional status and higher levels of deprivation, are the recipients of access gender-responsive social protection policies and benefitsschemes.</u></p>	WFP
363-b	<p>Acknowledging the significant time and work burden of women in <u>taking care of all family members, including through the preparation of nutritious meals, and as well as their roles in agriculture and food production, governmental actors should recognize and value the importance of unpaid care and domestic work at the household level</u> through the effective implementation of protective laws, social protection programmes, and <u>other benefitsrelated sercvice provision, and should enableas well as to promote gender-equitable distribution of care work. The equal participation of men in unpaid work should be promoted, especially where women are also active in productive labour.</u></p>	WFP
363-c	<p>Governmental actors should create an enabling legal framework and supportive practices to protect and support breastfeeding, ensuring that decisions to breastfeed do not result in women <u>losing their being economically disadvantaged or denied security or any of their rights</u>. This should include implementing maternity protection legislation, including entitlement to publicly-funded paid maternity leave (<u>or and paternity leave</u>), and removing workplace-related barriers to breastfeeding (<u>such as lack of breaks, facilities, and services</u>).</p>	WFP
3.7 – RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS		
Para 44	<p>Linking food security and nutrition interventions during humanitarian crises (man-made and climate <u>change-related disasters, epidemic/pandemic</u>) with longer-term strategies 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 risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. Considering the importance of resilient food systems, this</p>	Switzerland, Indonesia, WFP, USA, HarvestPlus

	<p>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)</p> <p>*additional text was suggested (USA) * request to add text on impacts of pandemics</p>	
371		
371-a	Governmental actors, <u>intergovernmental</u> and humanitarian organizations should pay particular attention, protection, and facilitate access to nutritious food and nutritional support to most vulnerable and marginalized groups.	WFP
371-b	Governmental actors and parties involved in conflicts should respect and protect the equal and unhindered facilitate access of all members of affected and at-risk populations to food security and nutrition assistance, in both acute and protracted crises, <u>in accordance</u> <u>consistent</u> with internationally recognized humanitarian principles, as anchored in Geneva Convention of 1949 and other UNGA Resolutions after 1949.	USA
371-c	Governmental actors, with the support of <u>the UN system</u> <u>intergovernmental organizations</u> and international assistance and cooperation where appropriate, should ensure access to nutritious food and nutritional support for refugees and asylum seekers in their territory, in accordance with their obligations under relevant international legal instruments.	WFP
372		
372-a	Governmental actors, all parties involved in conflicts, climate-related disasters and food assistance, including <u>intergovernmental humanitarian</u> organizations, should ensure that food security and nutrition assessments and analyses <u>(such as the Integrated Phase Classification System)</u> are undertaken <u>throughout a crisis</u> to inform the food and nutrition response as well as any components of the local food system requiring rehabilitation.	WFP, FAO
372-b	Governmental actors should recognize nutrition as an essential need and humanitarian assistance should aim to meet 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 <u>socio-culturally</u> acceptable, and not harm local markets. Food <u>must</u> <u>should</u> conform to the food standards of the host country's government <u>adopted</u> in line, <u>whenever appropriate</u> , <u>with WTO rules and, in particular</u> , with the Codex Alimentarius standards about food safety, quality, and labelling.	Argentina, FAO, USA, Russia
372-c	Governmental actors and <u>humanitarian assistance</u> <u>intergovernmental</u> organizations should <u>support social protection</u>	WHO, WFP, FAO,

	<p>mechanisms by be encouraged to purchasing locally produced food, including fortified food (and support wasting treatment programmes by purchasing locally produced including Ready to Use Supplementary and Therapeutic foods in some contexts and supplementary food) and ensure adequate coverage also they are available through social protection mechanisms and acute malnutrition management programmes, with improved coverage during times of crisis. Fortification should be used only in limited times and places and should not disrupt local market and accessibility of nutritious food in the longer term.</p> <p>* proposed deletion of last sentence (WFP, WHO, USA) * proposed deletion of reference to fortification and to Ready to Use Supplementary and Therapeutic foods (FAO) * proposed deletion of reference to Ready to Use Supplementary and Therapeutic foods (USA) * alternative text suggested by Brazil</p>	USA, Brazil, CSM
372-d	Governmental actors should have an explicit policy on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies, <u>in line with the recommendations of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitute.</u> and g Governmental actors, UN agencies <u>intergovernmental organizations</u> and NGOs should ensure that such policies on IYCF practices are protected, promoted, implemented, coordinated, promoted , and improved <u>at all times, upon</u> during during humanitarian crises <u>and emergency responses.</u>	WFP
372-e	UN agencies and humanitarian assistance organizations should ensure that when implementing cash and voucher assistance, the minimum expenditure basket and transfer value is promoting nutritious <u>and safe</u> food that is locally available and sufficient to provide a healthy diet for all stages of the lifecycle.	USA
373		
373-a	Governmental actors in partnership with relevant organizations should <u>undertake food system analyses, develop and use early warning systems, climate services information services systems, and as well as food and agriculture information systems</u> that detect and monitor threats to food production, availability and access as well as food safety <u>hazards</u> and tampering. These early warning systems should be integrated into broader food analysis systems including the monitoring of the availability and affordability of nutritious foods that contribute to healthy diets at the local level.	WFP, Switzerland, USA
373-b	Governmental actors, <u>intergovernmental organizations,</u> development partners and donors should invest in disaster risk reduction measures that benefit those most at risk/need. In particular, productive assets should	WFP, USA, Switzerland

	<p>be protected from severe weather and climate impacts <u>and other disasters</u> in a way that strengthens the resilience of affected populations and their ability to cope with shocks due to conflicts, and climate -related disasters. <u>Measures include social safet nets, investment in protecting fragile livelihoods, emergency fiscal and food reserves, reduction of transaction costs, and identification of platforms for integrated interventions.</u> Governmental actors should aim to restore local food production and market accessibility as rapidly as possible.</p>	
373-c	<p>Intergovernmental organizations particularly the UN agencies intergovernmental organizations and development partners should <u>use-incorporate</u> 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>	WFP, USA
PART 4 – IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING		
4.1 – POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION		
Para 49	<p>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 <u>toward the promotion of sustainable food systems that deliver healthy diets and improve nutrition.</u></p>	Switzerland
Para 50	<p>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.</p> <p><u>*suggestion to move this paragraph to section 2.1 on objectives (Indonesia)</u></p>	Indonesia
Para 51	<p>Governmental actors 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 healthy 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) Movement.</p> <p><u>* proposed deletion of reference ot SUN Movement (Brazil)</u></p>	Brazil
Para 52	<p>Parliamentarians and their regional and sub-regional alliances have a key role in promoting the adoption of policies, establishing appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks, raising awareness and promoting dialogue among</p>	

	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		
Para 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 national and local levels. Technical agencies of the UN, bilateral cooperation agencies and other financing mechanisms development partners 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 aid in contextualizing and adapt to local contexts.	USA
Para 54	Donors, financing institutions 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' endeavours. The VGFSyN should contribute to the design of investments that aim to increase the production, affordability, and access to diverse and nutritious food, as well as to promote the integration of 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 nutrition and health investment plans.	
Para 55	Development partners, technical agencies of the UN intergovernmental organizations , including the Rome-based Agencies, and regional organizations are encouraged to support 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, support to develop monitoring frameworks , 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.	WFP, FAO
Para 56	National and international research organizations, intergovernmental organizations , academic institutions, and universities should provide 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 develop monitoring frameworks , examine the evidence, prioritize issues to be considered, evaluate impacts, and address potential trade-offs.	WFP, FAO

Para 57	The dissemination and uptake of the VGFSyN can be facilitated through the identification of “champions” and “change agents” , especially among civil society <u>organizations, who that</u> could raise awareness <u>and organize advocacy campaigns</u> across sectors and different governmental levels, <u>and the organization of advocacy campaigns at different levels.</u>	USA
4.3 – MONITORING USE AND APPLICATION		
Para 58	Governmental actors, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, should define national policy priorities and related indicators 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. <u>* request to make reference to guiding principles, especially 32c, “accountability, transparency and participation” to underline the need for inclusive, participatory and gender-sensible monitoring processes. Need to refer also to VGGT, 26.2 (CSM)</u>	CSM
Para 59	By implementing the VGFSyN, governmental actors are expected to contribute to the achievement of the six Global Nutrition Targets (2025) endorsed by the WHA in 2012 and its diet related NCD targets . The VGFSyN should support countries in defining priority actions and formulating “SMART” commitments in order to achieve nutrition objectives 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. This can be done through advocating for policies and legislation, allowing the exchange of practices and experiences, highlighting successes and lessons learned, and providing mutual support to accelerate implementation. <u>* request to clarify what SMART means (Thailand)</u>	Thailand
Para 60	CFS should include the VGFSyN in its ongoing work on monitoring, relying as much as possible on existing mechanisms. CFS should organize 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 food security and nutrition. <u>*proposed addition on reporting exercise on implementation of VGFSyN (FAO)</u> <u>*proposed additional paragraph on establishment and strengthening of multistakeholder platforms with monitoring responsibilities (UNN)</u>	FAO