Answers:

* Does Chapter 1 adequately reflect the current situation of malnutrition and its related causes and impacts, particularly in line with the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda?

Yes

* What are the underlying problems that currently hinder food systems to deliver healthy diets?

Low production of diversified food, weak linkages between (researchers who innovate standard qualities, extentionists and producers), Traditional means of production, lack of awareness of producers and consumers, poor information sharing and communications…etc,

 What should be the guiding principles to promote sustainable food systems that improve nutrition and enable healthy diets?

Integrated policies of food and nutrition, good storage, technologies and preparation, work on the whole food value chain.

What are your comments about the principles outlined in Chapter 2? Are they the most appropriate for your national/regional contexts?

Add: Marketing, and stability. For the women involvement: they mostly work as agricultural labors and do not own the land, other inputs and decisions, best management of resources, and good storage facilities, besides the huge quantities of surplus food not consumed can be managed by distribution of surplus food to the poor through some organizations and food banks, communications. All this can achieved by strengthening the linkages between the arms of the triangle (researchers, extentionists and producers), conflict affected areas with low food access have to be considered. Precaution measures can be taken towards soaring food prices especially for low income groups, also provision of production means to vulnerable farmers can support, Processing of nutritious food from local products for children will enhance the access of food.

 In consideration of the policy areas identified in Chapter 3 and the enabling factors suggested in paragraph 41 of the Zero Draft, what policy entry points should be covered in Chapter 3, taking into account the need to foster policy coherence and address policy fragmentation?

Integrated food and nutrition policies to find out underlying causes of malnutrition caused by food deficiencies, strengthening M&E systems to follow up and evaluate the implementation to find gaps and resolve the constraints,

 Can you provide specific examples of new policies, interventions, initiatives, alliances and institutional arrangements which should be considered, as well as challenges, constraints, and trade-offs relevant to the three constituent elements of food systems presented in Chapter 3? In your view, what would the “ideal” food system look like, and what targets/metrics can help guide policy-making?

e.g. The new policies in Sudan has been conducted based on the four food security pillars . It is a comprehensive policy because it was formed by a committee including all relevant sectors. The institutional set up of food security and nutrition is chaired by the high level governor which makes it possible to link with decision makers. The main constraints are the lack of approved laws and legislations which managed the implementation of programmes and projects.

The ideal food system is that work in consideration of the value chain and strengthens the triangle.

 How would these Voluntary Guidelines be most useful for different stakeholders, especially at national and regional levels, once endorsed by CFS?