

Multiple threats of malnutrition are a major challenge to global development and a violation of human rights. [We](#)

1. Acknowledge that malnutrition poses one of the greatest threats to people's health and well-being. Malnutrition -- undernourishment, micronutrient deficiencies, unbalanced diets -- impose unacceptably high costs on individuals, families and societies. It restricts the attainment of human potential, [violates human rights](#), negatively impacts human physical and cognitive development, and increases susceptibility to non-communicable diseases.
2. Note, with profound concern, that recent decades have seen [too](#) modest and uneven progress in reducing malnutrition, as measured by the targets of the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, the 1996 World Food Summit and the Millennium Development Goals: [All bullets herunder are OK with me and are thus omitted.](#)
3. Recognize that the causes of malnutrition are complex and multidimensional, [but are well known and have been ignored for too long](#). Food availability, affordability and access remain key determinants. The evolution of food (including agricultural) systems -- with [technocratic](#) innovations in production, manufacturing, storage and distribution -- has led to [some](#) enhanced dietary diversity, greater consumption of vegetables and fruit, as well as meat and dairy, in developing countries, although benefits have been uneven [and largely insufficient as long as the social determination of malnutrition is not addressed](#). The consumption of [ultraprocessed](#) foods, sugars and fats, particularly [[saturated and](#)] trans-fats, as well as salt, have also increased globally, fuelling the global epidemic of NCDs. The food system is still unable to provide safe and nutritious food for all and is increasingly challenged to do so, in view of the constraints posed to food production by resource and ecological sustainability concerns, especially climate change, [as well as by the food breastmilk substitutes and beverage industries](#).
4. A vision for global action to end all forms of malnutrition
5. Reaffirm that the elimination of malnutrition in all its forms is an imperative for ethical, [human rights](#) political and economic reasons. Malnutrition is still responsible for about half of child deaths and obesity for over three million deaths every year. Together with inadequate physical activity, dietary risk factors, [especially linked to ultraprocessed foods](#), account for almost 10% of the global burden of disease and disability.
6. Recognize that nutritional needs change over the life cycle, and certain groups, including women and children, have specific needs, especially during particular phases of life, [primarily, but not only, during the first six months of life](#).
7. Renew the commitments [meaning what?](#) made at the first International Conference on Nutrition and at the World Food Summit, and pledge to increase efforts to support initiatives such as the UN Secretary- General's Zero Hunger Challenge. [We can come up with nothing better...? Disappointing.](#)
8. Renew the commitment to reduce the number of children under 5 who are stunted; reduce anaemia in women of reproductive age; reduce low birth weight; halt the increase in the prevalence of overweight in children under 5; increase the rate of exclusive

breastfeeding in the first six months; reduce and maintain the prevalence of wasting in children under 5; as well as reverse the rise in obesity and diabetes, as part of the effort to reduce the overall mortality associated with NCDs. [Are we going to continue to speak about generalities? I can then see what we will be discussing in ICN+30](#)

8. [Recall] [Take serious](#) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security; the Global Strategic Framework on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee of Food Security and the commitments of the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases. [and this will mean \(doing\) what?](#)

Reshaping the food system to improve people's nutrition

9. Recognize that good nutrition requires more sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems [with much less big food corporations' interference](#). Food systems – the resources, environment, people, institutions and processes with which food is produced, processed, stored, distributed, prepared and consumed – determine the quantity as well as quality of the food supply in terms of nutritional content, [quality, price](#), diversity and safety.
10. [Ponder that](#) Agriculture (including livestock), fisheries and potable water are at the basis of food systems.
11. Acknowledge that food systems, [including industry, must be regulated to](#) produce more nutritious food, not just more [and reformulated](#) food ([and junk food](#)), and guarantee [the adequate and affordable!](#) supply of fruit and vegetables, unsaturated fat and animal source foods while avoiding excess of sugars, [saturated and] trans-fats and salt.
12. Food systems [must](#) enhance nutrition by providing year-round access to macro and micronutrients, promoting food safety and balanced diets, and avoiding food processing that reduces or adversely affects nutrition. [Mostly a wish list?](#)
13. Reaffirm [meaning what?](#) that all systems for food production (soil, seeds, land, water, transport) and processing should be sustainably managed [meaning what?](#) to ensure food and nutrition security for all by adopting ecologically sensitive farming practices. [meaning what?](#) Climate change poses a major threat to sustainable food systems, and hence, to food and nutrition security. Nutrition [must](#) be considered in designing policies for inclusive sustainable development, including food systems for sustainable [smallholder](#) production and consumption. The Climate Smart Agriculture approach [explain...](#) promotes improved adaptation and mitigation practices as well as policies that support sustainable food and nutrition security. Efforts to reduce food waste in consumption and storage losses can significantly contribute to reduce food and nutrition insecurity.
14. Recognize that appropriate policy packages are needed to adequately tackle the multiple burdens of malnutrition in different situations. [I consider this to be too vague](#) Food and nutrition should be addressed across several sectors: agriculture, [food and beverages](#) industry, health, social welfare, education. Nutrition should be a goal of all development policies. [Very often repeated, but....](#) Public policies should deal simultaneously with both food supply and demand while policies on investments and subsidies should be aligned with nutrition goals. [how? mandatorily?](#) [Nothing about landgrabbing?](#)
15. Foreign assistance, should support national nutrition-enhancing initiatives and interventions. [too vague. And what if those initiatives are ill-directed?](#)
17. Further recognize [only?](#) that nutrition policy and programme implementation is poorly developed, coordinated and monitored at both national and international levels. Government responsibility for and leadership on nutrition is often partial and fragmented, or even non-existent. National nutrition strategies should involve and coordinate all

- relevant ministries and departments in complementary interventions, supported by the necessary financial, human and other resources. [Nothing about participation here?](#)
18. Reaffirm that high-level political commitment and pro-active efforts as well as improved governance for more effective concerted actions by various key [stakeholders] [duty bearers](#) across sectors are essential for food systems to enhance nutrition and food safety on a sustainable basis. [Still nothing about participation yet?](#) Governments [only?](#) should take responsibility for leadership on nutrition. Institutional capacity should be built, [where, how?](#) and effective coordination across sectors implemented. [I think not enough.](#) Governments' investment plans should target food systems with the aim of improving the availability, accessibility and acceptability of healthy food. [too vague.](#)
  19. Recognize that eradicating malnutrition in all its forms depends on the active engagement of citizens [the introduction of participation should be higher up and repeated as many times as necessary](#) working with committed, responsible and proactive governments, civil society and the private sector through interaction among [stakeholders] [claim holders and duty bearers](#), often involving new modes. [meaning what? such as? ETOs?](#) Scientists, educators, the media, community groups, food producers and processors, retailers, farmers, [small fisherfolk](#), consumer organizations, [political parties, trade unions](#) and faith organizations need to contribute to the common agenda to reshape the food system. The United Nations system must work more effectively together to enhance international cooperation and solidarity to improve nutrition and support national efforts to accelerate progress against malnutrition. [A nice wish? how?](#)
  20. Acknowledge that better food and nutrition surveillance [only? If so, by whom?](#) will contribute to more effective interventions, policy-making and accountability. [will it really?](#) Better data can improve nutrition policy interventions and outcomes. [can it by itself?](#) [disaggregation?](#) Better metrics and indicators would improve policy making. [Disagree](#) Accountability mechanisms and arrangements with clear objectives and targets can ensure more effective interventions. The accountability framework should include information on the achievements of [targets] [benchmarks towards the progressive realization of the RTF+N](#), as well as progress in the implementation of programmes and policies.

Committing to action [state signatories only? What about CS?](#)

21. Recognize ([recognizing is not an action...](#)) that a framework for collective commitment, action and results is needed to reshape the global food system to improve people's nutrition, particularly that of women and children, and agree to the following commitments:
  - I. aligning our [whose?](#) food systems (systems for food production, [industrial processing](#), storage and distribution) to people's health [needs] [requirements](#);
  - II. making our? food systems equitable, enabling all to access nutritious foods; [by doing what? \(Actions!\)](#)
  - III. making our? food systems provide safe and nutritious food in a sustainable and resilient way; [by doing what? \(Actions!\)](#)
  - IV. ensuring that nutritious food is accessible, affordable and acceptable through the coherent implementation of public policies [and needed mandatory regulations](#) throughout food value chains;
  - V. establishing governments' leadership for shaping food systems; [should this leadership not be shared with organized CS?](#)
  - VI. encouraging contributions from all actors [who exactly?](#) in society;
  - VII. implementing a framework through which our? progress with achieving the targets [which? I see no targets here](#) and implementing these commitments can be monitored, and through which we will be held accountable [to organized CS.](#)
22. Commit to launch a Decade of Action on Nutrition [for the progressive realization of the RTF+N](#) guided by a Framework for Action and to report biennially on [the implementation of agreed annual benchmarks](#) to FAO, WHO, ECOSOC [and the HR Council.](#)

23. Commit to integrate the objectives and directions of the Ten Year Framework for Action into the post-2015 global development efforts. [efforts??](#) [plans?](#) [actions?](#)