

# Comments on Draft One of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition

## Switzerland

### General Comments:

#### **Part 1:**

Switzerland welcomes the consequent use of “healthy and sustainable diets” which allows to take on a holistic and systemic food system approach and to strengthen the link between the consumption *and* production of food.

However, under section 1.2 Objectives and Purpose the reference to sustainability could still be strengthened.

#### **Part 2:**

Switzerland welcomes the inclusion of the definition of “sustainable and healthy diets”

#### **Part 3:**

Part 3 is well structured and very comprehensive. The listing of measures to be taken is satisfactorily concrete and specific.

**Strengthen sustainability aspect:** Most of sub-chapters of Part 3 are missing the “sustainable diets” and the “sustainably produced food”-part. While Part 1 and 2 and substantially improved in this regard and very well reflect the importance of a sustainable food production for healthy diets, this link is not adequately reflected in Part 3 and must be strengthened.

**Guidelines have a strong focus on states and “States” to be replaced with “Governmental actors” to include actors at subnational level:** Part 3 mentions only states as governmental actors in its recommendations, thereby ignoring the role of local authorities in governing food systems. We would like to suggest to replace “States” with the term “governmental actors” throughout Part 3 – also in coherence with the term used in the list of relevant stakeholders under Paragraph 27 – in order to assure that the VGFSyN not only addresses states but also government actors at sub-national and local level, such as mayors.

Moreover, the responsibility of implementing the VGs’ recommendation in the current version strongly lies with the states, but other actors such as the private sector and non-state actor also have a strong role to play and should therefore also be mentioned as actors.

**Incentives and drivers beyond regulation and legislation:** Switzerland welcomes the consideration of mechanisms to incentivize the private sector and non-state actors for transformations that go beyond state regulations and legislation. These mechanisms are also particularly relevant for countries with weak governments.

**Strengthen the guidelines in terms of the humanitarian context (§43 / 3.6):** In the humanitarian context, the guidelines could be further strengthened. The guidelines should acknowledge that implementation and application of these guidelines might be challenging in countries with weak governments (resourceless, disengaged, governments lacking legitimacy of the whole country’s territory or places of turmoil, where the government is busy with a security agenda).

The guidelines do not strongly address the scenario where a State lacks legitimacy over parts of its territory and/or the political-economic (and social) sphere of the country. It is not our intention to “discredit” the typical role of States in the document, but ultimately the VGFSyN should call to action the actors that can do something about the issue at hand (e.g. opinion leaders?). Besides states and humanitarian organizations, local non-state actors and private sector should also be involved. Moreover, elements such as SBCC, the first 1000 days for small children, protection for the population and a mention of humanitarian principles by name (e.g. dignity and integrity) would strengthen the document.

**Enabling food environment:** It is vital that the guiding principles make clear that the responsibility of healthy and sustainable food choices is not entirely at the individual level! The choice an individual can make (or not make) is to a large degree influenced and defined by the environment of the individual (food accessibility, affordability, availability etc.). The enabling environment, therefore, plays a key role and should be part of the guiding principles. We therefore propose an additional item i) on “enabling food environment” as part of the guiding principles.

**More investment into research:** In order to promote and increase the production of nutritious crops, investment into research for neglected crops, perishable products or production challenges of other nutritious crops (pest/disease control, storage, processing etc.) are essential, though not very prominent in the document.



#### Part 4:

The focus is on the implementation of the VGFSyN, while information on the monitoring of the use and application of the VGFSyN is scarce and limited to Paragraph 54.

#### Specific Comments:

##### Part 1:

In **Paragraph 7** strengthen the “leaving no one behind” perspective:

*7. Poverty and inequality are important underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. Economic slowdowns and downturns have significant impacts on employment rates, wages, incomes, and purchasing power with negative consequences on nutrition and health. These limit the capacity of national governments to ensure the provision of essential social services and the delivery of health care [to all]. In this context, inequality influences income and asset distribution, determines marginalization and social exclusion, and further increases the vulnerability of the most affected to malnutrition.*

In **Paragraph 10 (second sentence)** delete “climate variability”. Climate variability is a natural phenomenon and does not need particular attention in these guidelines. Climate change, however, is man-made and can therefore be influenced with policies, behavior, etc.

*10. Climate change, agriculture, and nutrition are interconnected. Climate change ~~and variability~~ affects temperature and precipitation, as well as the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Increases in temperature, heat waves, and droughts impact agriculture, with the largest effects being decreased crop yields and livestock productivity, as well as declines in fisheries and agroforestry in areas already vulnerable to food insecurity. Climate change affects food quantity, quality, safety and ultimately food prices, with significant implications for availability of healthy diets.*

In **Paragraph 13**, the term “reshaping sustainable food systems” is misleading (→ see also comment on Para 33 below). Sustainable food systems do not need to be reshaped. The sentence can either be reformulated, e.g.: “reshaping food systems towards more sustainability and promoting sustainable food systems [...]” or reshaping can be deleted.

*13. Fostering policy, institutional and behavioural changes among food system actors is key to reshaping [food systems] ~~or and~~ promoting sustainable food systems that improve nutrition and enable sustainable and healthy diets that meet the evolving dietary needs of growing populations. In order to be effective and sustainable, food system-related policies need to focus on their economic, social, environmental,*

In **Paragraph 16**, we welcome the reference in sentence 2 saying that “Food systems and nutrition have received increased attention from the global community [...]” and suggest to include the following reference and footnote to strengthen the references to food systems resolutions:

- FAO COAG 2018 recommendations (Link: <http://www.fao.org/3/my349en/my349en.pdf>) that explicitly refer to cooperation with the CFS,

In **Paragraph 19** which formulates the main objective of the VGFSyN should strengthen the reference to sustainability.

*The objective of the VGFSyN is to contribute to reshaping or promoting food systems to ensure that the food that contributes to sustainable and healthy diets is available, affordable, acceptable, safe, and of adequate quantity and quality while [respecting planetary boundaries and] conforming “with beliefs, culture and traditions, dietary habits, and preferences of individuals, in accordance with national and international laws and obligations”<sup>15</sup>.*

**Paragraph 21:** While all other paragraphs under section 1.2. have a direct link to the objective or purpose of the VGFSyN, Paragraph 21 describes the complexity of food systems. It should therefore be moved to the introduction section, possibly before or right after Para 13.

The **second sentence of Paragraph 21** issues recommendations to different actors. The sentence should call for greater collaboration on the challenge of unsustainable food systems given its primary role in climate change, food security, nutrition, and biodiversity crises as indicated by the IPCC, SOFI and IPBES reports. Actors should be invited to move beyond business as usual proceedings, and instead seek to escalate action across intergovernmental processes by, for instance, jointly developing innovative instruments such as a new deal or legal framework for people and nature.

**Paragraph 22:** The context in fragile settings use to be very different from developed settings in terms of relevant actors and entry points for action. We would therefore welcome if the handbook would explicitly state the need for a proper FS and N assessment with the objective of identifying concrete entry points and actors for the application of such guidelines according to the concrete setting. Recently, a health systems assessment tool for fragile settings (mandated by UHC 2030) has been elaborated and published. That tool and similar ones for the FS should be applied in the first place to identify key actors to mobilize around these guidelines.

*The VGFSyN are intended to be global in scope and to provide guidance to policy-makers and relevant stakeholders when designing context-specific policies, 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 [different] drivers [and actors] impacting them. [An assessment of the specific food system and nutrition situation might be needed to identify concrete entry points and actors for the application of these guidelines according to the concrete setting.]*

**Paragraph 24:** simplify sentence

*The functionality of food systems and their ability to deliver sustainable and healthy diets is influenced by a number of drivers [.] which indicate that, In order to improve nutrition, context specific changes are needed not only in agriculture and food policy but also in development priorities, economic policies, and social norms. These drivers can be categorized as follows:*

**Paragraph 27:**

For food system transformation, governmental actors at sub-national and local level are also very pertinent.

In fragile settings, States may lack legitimacy over parts of its territory and/or the political-economic (and social) sphere of the country. The VGFSyN should therefore call to action the actors that can do something about the issue at hand (e.g. opinion leaders).

*The VGFSyN are primarily targeted at ~~governments~~ [governmental actors at national, sub-national and local level] to help them design public policies. They are also meant to be used in policy discussions and implementation processes by relevant stakeholders such as:*

- a) Governmental actors, including relevant ministries and national, sub-national, and local institutions, and parliamentarians;*
- b) Intergovernmental and regional organizations, including specialized agencies of the UN;*
- c) Civil society organizations, including those representing indigenous people, vulnerable groups and communities;*
- d) Private sector;*
- e) Research organizations, academics and universities;*
- f) Development partners, including international financial institutions;*
- g) Private donors, foundations and funds;*
- h) Consumer protection associations;*

i) Farmer organizations.

[j) Opinion leaders]

**Paragraph 30:** We strongly support the definition of “sustainable and healthy diets” based on the FAO and WHO (2019) Sustainable healthy diets – guiding principles. This highlights the systemic perspective on food systems and nutrition and consider the conditions under which food is produced, processed, distributed and/or prepared. The term “sustainable and healthy diets” ensures conceptually connecting healthy diets to sustainable food production and sustainable food systems.

## **Part 2:**

**Paragraph 33.** Reformulation: “reshaping sustainable food systems” might be misleading (see also comment under Paragraph 13).

*The VGFSyN include a number of guiding principles<sup>20</sup> that should be followed to contribute to ~~reshaping or~~ promoting sustainable food systems, enabling sustainable and healthy diets, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable development.*

**Paragraph 34,** f) Nutrition knowledge and awareness:

The focus should not be limited to nutrition knowledge, but rather cover knowledge and awareness on nutritious and sustainable food (or sustainable and healthy diets) more broadly.

f) ~~Nutrition~~-Knowledge and awareness *[on sustainable and healthy diets]:*

Moreover, it is vital that the guiding principles make clear that the responsibility of healthy and sustainable food choices is not entirely at the individual level! The choice an individual can make (or not make) is to a large degree influenced and defined by the environment of the individual (food accessibility, affordability, availability etc.). The enabling environment, therefore, plays a key role and should be part of the guiding principles. We therefore propose an additional item i) on “enabling food environment” as part of the guiding principles.

*[i) **Enabling food environment.** Promote enabling food environments in which governments show political will and take the lead in the coordination, accountability and effective response necessary in order to support producers and retailers in making safe, nutritious and sustainably produced food available, affordable, accessible and aspirational/desirable for all and to facilitate healthy and sustainable food choices for consumers.]*

## **Part 3:**

**Guidelines have strong focus on states:** The responsibility of implementing the VGs’ recommendation in the current version strongly lies with the states, but other actors such as the private sector and non-state actor also have a strong role to play and should therefore also be mentioned as actors. Particularly, in settings where a State lacks legitimacy over parts of its territory and/or the political-economic (and social) sphere of the country, the VGFSyN should call to action the actors that can do something about the issue at hand.

We see the potential to add other actors for example to the following recommendations:

Paragraph 39:

3.2.1.b) Private sector, e) Private sector, f) Private sector

3.2.2.f) private sector and international organisations

3.2.3. c) non-state actors

3.2.5. b) private sector and non-state actors

3.2.6. a) private sector

3.2.8. a) private sector

3.5.2. b) international organizations and non-state actors

3.5.3. b) international organizations and non-state actors

## **Paragraph 37:**

- 2. Bullet point: supply chains do not only determine the availability of food, but also its affordability, acceptability, accessibility (see also Para 40). We therefore, suggest to introduce the comprehensive understanding of “access” by listing all dimensions in brackets (availability, affordability, acceptability, accessibility).

- 3. Bullet point: the equity aspect should be emphasized, as it is the case in the heading of 3.3. on page 16.
- 4. Bullet point: The focus should not be limited to nutrition knowledge, but rather cover knowledge and awareness on sustainable and healthy diets more broadly.

This part is structured around the following six main sections:

- on governance of food systems which underpins and cuts across the other five sections;
- on food supply chains which determine the ~~availability~~ [access (availability, affordability, acceptability, accessibility) ] of safe and nutritious food;
- on actions to be taken to ensure [equitable access to] ~~accessibility~~ of sustainable and healthy diets [for all];
- on the notion that people are central to ~~nutrition~~ knowledge and education [on healthy and sustainable diets];
- on women's empowerment in food systems - as they are often the most vulnerable - but with great potential for reshaping food systems for the future;
- on humanitarian contexts.

### **Paragraph 38,**

#### **Sub-chapter 3.1.1.:**

- a) States [Governmental actors] should facilitate an inclusive dialogue ensuring the participation of a ~~range of~~ [relevant] stakeholders working with or in food systems,
- b) Considering the pivotal role of the private sector in the production, distribution and sale of food, States should facilitate an inclusive dialogue with the private sector to build strategies that improve food environments [towards more sustainability].

**Sub-chapter 3.1.2.:** Also here, the main focus is on nutrition. Rather, this should be broadened to sustainable and healthy diets.

**b)** not only should nutrition be integrated in environmental and other relevant policies, but also vice versa (i.e. integrate environmental aspects in nutrition policies).

*b) States should integrate food system approaches that promote nutrition in national development, health, economic, and disaster risk reduction plans. This should be complemented with increased budgetary allocations to food system activities that relate to improving diets and nutrition, and transparent indicators to track and assess the full cost of addressing malnutrition in all its forms [from a food systems perspective].*

**c)** *“States should foster policy coherence across sectors to reduce all forms of malnutrition [from a food systems perspective] These sectors include agriculture, environment, energy, water, sanitation, hygiene, health, education, fiscal policies, trade, investment, and economic and social development.”*

### **Paragraph 39:**

Add «sustainable and healthy» diet to be coherent with the wording before:

*39. Food chains operate at assorted scales and levels, from the shortest supply chains, to long, highly complex and globalized chains. The decisions made by the actors at any stage have implications on the availability, affordability, accessibility, acceptability, and safety of nutritious food for a [sustainable and] healthy diet. Climate change and other environmental constraints are also making food supply more challenging.*

### **Sup-chapter 3.2.1**

**a):** From an agronomic perspective this sub-paragraph is not entirely true and is misleading. Nutrient-rich soils are not per se producing more output. Nutrient-rich soils are not per se producing food that is considered as a healthy diet. Fertile soils are the basis of all agricultural production and soil fertility should therefore be maintained.

*a) States, farmers and other food producers should ensure that soil fertility is addressed as central to agriculture production systems, ~~because nutrient-rich soils are critical to the production of food necessary for healthy diets.~~ **[and should encourage the use integrated soil fertility management practices to maintain and increase crop productivity in a sustainable way]**. States should encourage the use of ecosystem services which maintain soil biodiversity and nutrient balance, and promote carbon storage.*

**b):** Water pollution is not only coming from the agriculture but also from the food sector.

*b) States should ensure the management, control and sustainable use of water resources for agriculture and food production through regulation and community participatory approaches. These approaches should foster the reduction of water wastage in irrigation, ensure the systematic use of appropriate water-saving technologies, minimize water pollution stemming from agriculture **[and food sector]**, and promote the multiple uses of water (including wastewater) without compromising the ability of farmers and food producers to grow sufficient, nutritious food.*

### **Sup-chapter 3.2.2:**

**a):** Subsidy programs are influencing significantly what is produced and with which methods. Therefore, in order to have the agricultural production becoming more sensitive, they need to be adapted accordingly as well .

*a)-States **[Governmental actors]** promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture and diversified food production through the integration of nutrition objectives into national food and agriculture policies, **[including subsidy programs]**.*

**b):** There is no need to limit such incentives only to smallholders nor to developing countries. In addition the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected.

*b) States **[Governmental actors]**, private sector food actors and development partners should support and incentivize **[farmers]** ~~smallholders, particularly within developing countries,~~ to adopt sustainable production practices and to produce diverse crops that will contribute to the availability, affordability and accessibility of nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food, while enhancing farmers' income and livelihood.*

**e):** The sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected.

***e)** States should integrate urban and peri-urban agriculture and urban land use into national and local agricultural development strategies, food and nutrition programmes, and urban planning, as a viable input into **[sustainable and]** healthy diets for growing urban populations and social cohesion of communities.*

**f):** Research Investments should not only come from the public sector- much agricultural research is done by private actors as well.

*f) States **[Governmental and private sector actors]** should invest in research and innovation for commercial development of nutritious crops, such as fruit, vegetables, healthy oils, nuts and seeds, legumes, biofortified crops, and diverse animal-sourced food, which are developed through ~~conventional on farm~~ breeding and are sustainable for smallholders.*

### **Sup-chapter 3.2.3**

**a)/d)** : The sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected.

a) States and private sector food actors should foster the development and uptake of adapted and affordable storage facilities, or invest in adequate storage, including cold storage, to allow for smallholders and food actors to have greater flexibility when they can sell their products, and to allow consumers to buy such products at adequate prices. States should also invest in transportation and road infrastructure to ensure the production of smallholder farmers are able to reach markets. These supply chain investments should be complemented with improved and accessible information technology, training and capacity building to increase farmers' opportunities to deliver diverse, perishable, safe and nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food to market and for consumers to access those markets.

**d)**: *States should establish guidance for the use and scale-up of processing technologies that can improve the nutritional content of food (fortification/biofortification), minimize nutrient post-harvest losses, and promote longer-term storage of food, particularly during periods of drought and poor production. Such technologies could include flash and solar drying, converting food to pastes and spreads, and fortification through conventional on-farm breeding of staples and oils. States should set guidelines and monitor the level of processing as highly-processed food have associations with unhealthy diets, overweight and obesity **[as well as setting guidelines and monitor the level of unsustainably produced food]***

**e)**: Reformulation can also be incentivized, not just regulated. The proposal of warning labels and taxes on nutritious food might be challenging to pass during the negotiations as well as the reference to dietary guidelines. Taxes on ingredients instead (like sugar) might also serve the purpose

**e)** *States should institute regulatory instruments **[and incentive systems]** to promote reformulation, complemented with warning labels and taxes on less nutritious food products that do not adhere to national food-based dietary guidelines.*

### **Sub-chapter 3.2.4 making markets work for nutrition**

**c)**: the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected

c) *States and private sector actors should support smallholders to meet safety and quality standards of nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food that enable them to fulfill demand for the local consumption whilst reaching broader markets and getting higher profits for their products.*

### **Sub-chapter 3.2.6:**

We suggest to move sub-chapter 3.2.6 right after sub-chapter 3.2.1 on “ensuring sustainable use and management of natural resources”.

**b)** Governmental and private sector actors also have a role in agricultural advisory service provision; thus they should equally be listed here:

**b)** ***[Governmental actors,] Development partners, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) **[and private sector actors]** should provide technical assistance to farmers and other food producers to help them adapt to, and ensure food supply chains are resilient to, climatic shocks and humanitarian crises. Interventions could include access to finance, insurance, better forecasting data, and productive-asset creation initiatives (e.g. rehabilitating degraded land and infrastructure building).***



**d)** the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected

*d) States should support investment in diverse and nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** crops and **[sustainable]** animal production systems, enhanced storage and marketing, reduced food loss and resilience-focused adaptations. Donors and investors should diversify agricultural investment based on ecological suitability, such that a greater diversity of production systems are supported, varied and at scale to meet the needs of both large and small farmers.*

### **Sub-chapter 3.2.7 Empowering youth in food systems**

None of the three paragraph mentions the important role of an attractive rural setting for young people to maintain and make investing them in rural areas. Sub-Paragraphs a), b) and c) focus on the importance of services that need to be made available for young people. This is a very important and crucial aspect. However not enough. A young person can have all the necessary services offered / at hand and still decide that she/he does not want to invest in a rural business as there are no good school for her/his kids, as quality of health care services is not ensured, etc. To empower youth in food systems a holistic and sustainable rural development is needed. This aspect needs to be reflected under 3.2.1.

### **Chapter 3.3**

**Paragraph 40:** the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected. Not coherent with the title of chapter 3.3. that reads “equitable access to SUSTAINABLE and HEALTHY diets”.

*40. Policies and programmes aimed at improving food environments to ensure **[sustainable and]** healthy diets are available, accessible, affordable, culturally acceptable, and safe, should be prioritized by States in the interest of their citizens. For many people, physical access to nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food can be problematic as it may not be available in local markets or the markets. Nutritious **[and sustainable produced]** food can also be unaffordable, particularly food that is perishable or comes from a longer distance.*

### **Sub-chapter 3.3.1**

**a)/b)/e)** the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected. In e), in addition, house-hold internal power imbalances as well as vulnerable individuals should be taken into account.

***a)** States should ensure people’s physical barriers are minimized to purchase or order diverse types of nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food in a given food environment. This can be done by instituting policies that encourage **[sustainable and]** healthy outlets to populate “food deserts<sup>24</sup>” with markets that sell nutritious, affordable food, and stop the spread of “food swamps<sup>25</sup>” by creating robust zoning laws that restrict food retail outlets which sell an overabundance of less nutritious **[and unsustainably produced]** food.*

***b)** States should encourage zoning laws and tax incentives for farmers’ markets and mobile food retailers that sell nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food in low-income areas, and reduce the density of fast-food vendors that sell less nutritious food.*

***e)** States should facilitate access to nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food for poor households **[and individuals]** through vouchers, cash or food supplement programmes. These programmes could substitute basic staple food (such as rice or wheat flour) with more nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food in the food basket provided to poor households **[and individuals]**.*

### **Sub-chapter 3.3.2**

**a)/c))** the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected

*a) States should promote the provision of nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food through local farmers markets, community cooperatives and other community building efforts that engage citizens around local food culture.*

*c) States should strengthen public procurement systems by ensuring nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food is more accessible and convenient in institutions such as schools, hospitals, foodbanks, and prisons. States should consider promoting home grown school meals, where food served in schools is procured from local and/or family farmers, which can have multiple food system benefits by establishing stable markets for producers while serving more recommended, **[sustainable and]** healthy diets to children.*

### **Sub-chapter 3.3.3:**

*b) Investment into research also renders production costs lower if solutions are found to harvest loss risks due to pests/disease, breeding of new varieties is promoted (improved resistance to pests/disease/droughts etc., higher yields, better nutritious value etc.). b) also does not reflect the sustainable diet component.*

*b) States can be instrumental in reducing the prices of nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food by helping farmers reduce their production costs. This can be accomplished through grants, subsidies and non-financial support services **[as well as into research]** to reduce inefficiencies and promote value of nutritious food in the supply chain.*

*c) the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected*

*c) States and local governments, in collaboration with consumers' associations, can institute regulations and incentives to help existing food retailers increase the number and variety of nutritious **[and sustainable produced]** food products they sell. This can be done by creating local food policy councils to give residents a voice in how best to improve access to **[sustainable and]** healthy diets in their communities.*

*d) the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected. More investment in agricultural research is needed.*

*d) States should institute tax incentives and other fiscal policies to promote more nutritious **[and sustainable produced]** food in the food industry. This can be done by creating disincentives including excise or sales taxes on less nutritious **[and sustainable produced]** food, ~~such as sugar sweetened beverages and less nutritious highly processed food~~, or removing industry tax benefits for the development and marketing of less nutritious **[and sustainable produced]** food. Tax revenues can also be used for health and **sustainability** promotion strategies including retail, manufacturing, or **[agricultural research]**, agricultural incentives to reduce the price of nutritious **[and sustainable produced]** food.*

### **Sub-chapter 3.3.4 “monitoring new technologies and trends for healthy diets”**

The sub-chapter does not adequately reflect the sustainable diets part

3.3.4 Monitoring new technologies and trends for **[sustainable and]** healthy diets

*a) States and researchers should understand the influential roles of the internet, social media and online shopping on the access to **[sustainable and]** healthy diets, addressing the digital divide among different demographics through the use of portable tools to minimize disparities in access to food.*

*b) States and private sector food actors should ensure that with the emerging trend of increased consumption of food consumed away from home, restaurants are*

incentivized to promote nutritious **[and sustainably produced ]** food options, display information about food on menus (i.e. calories, and other nutritional content), and adhere to food safety regulations.

## **Chapter 3.4**

**Paragraph 41:** the main focus is on nutrition. Rather, this should be broadened to knowledge and education on sustainable and healthy diets.

41. People, both individuals (rights-holders) and members of institutions (duty-bearers), are at the centre of food systems, acting as drivers and experiencing outcomes. Access to knowledge, education and the quality of information available to people on nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food, **[sustainable and]** healthy diets should become a priority. This prioritization could be done by utilizing available and effective tools, key actors across food systems, and the places in which people access food in their daily lives. It is also important to consider the range and diversity of food cultures, social norms and traditions that influence **[sustainable and]** healthy diets.

In **Sub-chapter 3.4.1** “Putting people at the centre of nutrition knowledge, education and information” the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected:

b) States should use the best scientific evidence to promote education and knowledge of **[sustainable and]** healthy diets, physical activity, food waste and safety, adequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding, taking into consideration cultural and social norms and adapting to different audiences and contexts.

e) Private sector actors should increase the acceptability of nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food by producing and marketing packaged food of this kind in a way that is convenient for people to prepare, cook and eat.

In **Sub-chapter 3.4.2** “Utilizing policies and tools to increase knowledge, education and information” the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected:

e) Private sector food actors should consider the design of food markets, restaurants and other places where food is sold or served to shape nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food choices and decision making. Incentives, sales and discounts should be put into place that encourage the placement and promotion of nutritious **[and sustainable produced]** food products in retail spaces.

g) States should consider the inclusion of nutrition **[and sustainability]** information within agriculture extension technical packages as a way to support producers in increasing the production of high nutrient density crops and crop diversification. States should consider the inclusion of sustainable agricultural production information within nutrition extension.

k) States should draw on the knowledge, experience and insights of individuals who are not usually regarded as members of the nutrition community - e.g. community leaders, chefs, supermarket buyers, influencers on social media, youth leaders, young entrepreneurs, mayors and local communities - in the development of multi-component, community-based media campaigns promoting nutrition education and the benefits of **[sustainable and]** healthy diets.

In **Sub-chapter 3.4.3** “Promoting “hubs” for nutrition knowledge, education and information” the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected:

b) States should support school and worksites to serve nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food to school-aged children and workers and promote culinary skills among school age

children, adolescents and in adults, to promote communal meal times, socializing around food, the consumption of more **[sustainable and]** healthier diets and the need to reduce food waste.

c) States should link the provision of healthy **[and sustainably produced]** school meals with clear nutritional objectives and be adapted to the needs of different age-groups, with special attention to the needs of adolescent girls. Policymakers should review education curricula to incorporate nutrition education principles, while adopting practical teaching tools such as school gardens and culinary lessons, and providing technical support to help schools implement changes.

## **Chapter 3.5**

In **Paragraph 42** the sustainable diets part is not adequately reflected

42. Gender relationships and norms are among the most significant drivers of **[sustainable and]** healthy diets. In many countries, women make decisions about the household's diet and, as primary caregivers, they have an influence on the family's nutritional status. Therefore, women's and girl's empowerment through education, information and access to resources and services is key to improving nutrition. Improving women's wellbeing, ensuring access to financial, technical and biophysical resources, improving agency, voice and status, and challenging the power relationships that limit choices, are promising policy entry points to empower women and ultimately, improve food security and nutrition.

### **Sub-chapter 3.5.2**

In **b)** the sustainability aspect is not adequately reflected

b) States should enhance women's roles in agriculture by giving women decision-making power over what is produced, why, and how. Women should be offered extension and advisory services for **[sustainably produced]** crops and animal products that they produce or process, capacity-building to engage with traders, financial services (credit and savings mechanisms), and innovative entrepreneurial opportunities across food systems.

c) States should promote labour and time saving technologies for women such as food preservation and processing equipment, cold storage, heat and thermal processing, grinding/blending devices, energy saving stoves, and modern farm equipment for ploughing, cultivating and harvesting nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** food.

## **Part 4:**

Part 4 is about the IMPLEMENTATION and MONITORING of the use and application of the VGFSyN. The focus is on the implementation of the VGFSyN, while information on the monitoring of the use and application of the VGFSyN is scarce and limited to Paragraph 54. A **separate paragraph on monitoring of the VGFSyN should be added**. A wording on monitoring, similar to what was used in other CFS Voluntary Guidelines (e.g. RAI-Principles) could be used.

*States are encouraged, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders to establish monitoring, assessment, and reporting systems in order to: i Measure the impacts of food systems that contribute to sustainable and healthy diets being available, affordable, acceptable, safe and of adequate quantity and quality"; ii Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of laws, policies, and regulations and address any gaps related to the VGFSyN; iii Provide clear guidance to stakeholders on monitoring and reporting procedures.*

In **Paragraph 48**, the sustainability aspect is missing

48. 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

right holders and duty bearers' endeavors. The VGFSyN should contribute to the design of nutrition-sensitive investment that aims to increase the production, affordability, and access to diverse and nutritious **[and sustainably produced]** 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 systems dimensions in to nutrition and health investment plans]**

In **Paragraph 50**, the sustainability aspect is missing

50. The intention is to support countries in making “SMART” commitments<sup>27</sup> and achieving nutrition **[and sustainable agriculture and food systems]** objectives as well as the creation of informal coalitions of countries as a way to accelerate and align efforts around specific topics linked to one or more action areas of the Nutrition Decade. This can be done through advocating for the establishment of policies and legislation, allowing the exchange of practices and experiences, highlighting successes and lessons learnt, and providing mutual support to accelerate its implementation.

**Paragraph 51 (second sentence):** mention multi-stakeholder platforms in the sustainable food system area, not only SUN movement as a multi-stakeholder initiative from the nutrition sector.

51. Multistakeholder platforms, partnerships and frameworks and local, national and regional levels and across multiple sectors have to be established or strengthened as a key element contributing to reshaping and promoting sustainable food systems. Particular attention has to be paid to those partnerships and platforms that are already promoting multistakeholder efforts for improved nutrition **[and sustainable food systems]** at country level, such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, **[the One Planet (10YFP) Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme and others]**. Actions should be taken to improve partners' capacity to design, manage and participate in these partnerships, to ensure transparency and accountability and promote good governance as a way to ensure effective results.

**Reasoning:** Currently the paragraph speaks only of Nutrition and not of Food Systems. There are many multi-stakeholder platforms that are more broadly based (= food systems). **The One Planet (10YFP) Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme is a global multistakeholder initiative on sustainable food systems:** The SFS Programme promotes policy coherence in the field of sustainable food systems, and thus including nutrition. Through the 10YFP – which has a Rio+20 mandate and has been recognized as an implementing mechanism for SDG12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), the SFS Programme reports on a yearly basis to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The topic of healthy and sustainable diets is of high importance and relevance in the SFS Programme; it is one of its five cross-cutting focus themes, which guide the Programme towards the achievement of its goal. The SFS Programme promotes an approach that supports diets that are healthy and that fully consider the socio-economic and environmental outcomes of food consumption.

In **Paragraph 54** the role of CFS to promote the dissemination and use of the VGFSyN and including them in its ongoing monitoring should be explicitly mentioned, as it is the case in other CFS Voluntary Guidelines (e.g. RAI-Principles). The following wording could be used:

54. The dissemination and uptake of the VGFSyN should be facilitated through the identification of “champions” that could raise awareness across sectors, and the organization of advocacy campaigns at different levels. **[The Committee on World Food Security should promote the dissemination and use of the VGFSyN, and include them in its ongoing work on monitoring, relying as much as possible on existing mechanisms.]** CFS provides a forum where all relevant stakeholders can learn from the experiences of others in applying the VGFSyN and assess their continued relevance, effectiveness and impact on food security and nutrition.