

PSM Policy Recommendation for CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food System and Nutrition

Key Policy Recommendations:

1. **Join Up Policies:** Strengthen the **integration** of nutrition within national policies, programs and budgets through enhanced coordination across sectors, including agriculture, environment, energy, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, education, fiscal policies, economic and social development.
2. **Food Losses and Waste:** To reduce **food losses and waste**, Policies must focus on educating all food systems stakeholders to prioritize the reduction of food loss and waste, improve public and private infrastructure for well-functioning and efficient food systems by investing in storage facilities, food processing and packaging, energy availability, transportation, access to telecommunication and other infrastructure and closing the data gap by improving data collection and analysis for accurate assessment of the scale of losses at national and local levels.
3. **Address Climate Change:** Stimulate the development and adoption of innovative practices to support the transition of all forms of agriculture systems to become **climate-smart** which anticipates the impacts of, adapt and build resiliency to and mitigate climate change including focusing on creating economic benefits to encourage efficient and sustainable use of new technologies and key resources across food supply chain with a focus on developing countries and SMEs.
4. **Link Smallholders to Markets:** Support value chain development that links smallholder farmers, and the informal food production sector, directly to the formal **food processing and packaging** sector thus providing smallholder farmers' increased income, improving the accessibility of **local & traditional** food supply whilst improving and safeguarding food safety and nutritional value of foods
5. **Women's Empowerment:** Improve nutritional outcome by enhancing **women's** rights and empowerment in agriculture– including contributing to decision-making, facilitating women's access to opportunities to generate income, increasing their participation in decisions on the use of household income, reforming to support land ownership, access to finance and promote a more equitable division of time and labour needed to ensure better nutrition.

6. **Capacity Building:** Support building and mobilizing sufficient resources in all sectors to formulate coherent policies and design, implement and monitor investments aimed at healthy food systems across sectors including investments in human and institutional **capacity** at all levels, and particularly in developing countries.
7. **Investing in Nutrition:** Increase responsible and sustainable **investment** in nutrition, especially at country level such as investment in school nutrition programmes to create demand for nutritious foods and build healthy eating habits from a young age; generate additional resources through innovative financing tools; engage development partners to increase Official Development Assistance in nutrition and foster private investments as appropriate.
8. **Data Collection & Monitoring:** Policies should be drafted based on **data** and sound science on food systems and nutrition. This requires funding for data gathering, analysis, research, developing metrics and reporting data and in particular on the diets of the population, on a disaggregated data as well the quality of food environments. Support follow-up and review mechanism for monitoring data within countries and across regions.
9. **Food Safety:** Integrate **food safety** policymaking with agriculture and nutrition policymaking to achieve greater policy coherence to deliver safe and adequate quality food with a focus on strengthening research on foodborne diseases, harmonization of food safety policies at global level, supported by national/local monitoring and control systems, building human, institutional and systemic capacities and appropriate actions in the consumer, trade and market and food production domain.
10. **Facilitate Trade in Food:** Enable movement of food through **trade** to help further food & nutrition security and dietary diversity, address climate change and extreme weather, reduce poverty, advancing broad-based and sustainable economic growth, supporting jobs, raising living standards, expanding the variety of products available to consumers, and helping people everywhere get accessible safe, affordable, nutritious food
11. **Consumer Education and Marketing:** Support to empower individuals to make **informed choices** by providing an enabling environment, strengthening health literacy through education, and implementing population-wide and targeted mass and social media campaigns that educate the public about healthy and balanced sustainable diets, and reduce sedentary behaviour. Endorse a responsible approach to food and beverage marketing to children, through a variety of approaches, including self- and co-

regulatory measures, as well as regulatory frameworks, appropriate to the specific national context.

12. **Labelling:** Recommend a evidence-based front of pack **labelling** system that clearly provides information required to select products at the time of purchase or consumption, ensuring that: consumers are transparently informed of nutritional information and companies are motivated to improve product formulation.
13. **Evidence based Policies:** Ensure all **economic** incentives and disincentives to promote healthy diverse diets are science and evidence-based with continuous monitoring of indented outcomes.
14. **Innovation:** Encourage governments to create an enabling environment and invest in research and innovation that support product transformation to protect or add nutritional value along food chains such as reformulation, fortification, and biofortification.
15. **Inclusion:** Encourage policy measures and instruments that empower **farmers** including in developing countries to produce and deliver safe, affordable, and nutritious food. Special attention must be given to the needs and involvement of **youth**, our farmers of the future.
16. **Technology Development & Adoption:** Promote and foster the development of innovative technology to support the food system transformation in particular technologies that support sustainable food production, improve food safety, support capacity building, consumer education, improve productivity and infrastructure.
17. **Partnering for Outcomes:** Support multi-stakeholder **partnerships**, including public-private and private-private partnerships for improved nutrition while giving due regard to managing conflicts of interest, through due diligence to accelerate progress and reduce all forms of malnutrition. These types of partnership could be vital in sharing experiences, technologies and knowledge, and in mobilizing domestic and foreign public and private resources.