**CFS POLICY PROCESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON FOOD SYSTEMS AND NUTRITION**

**TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSIONS**

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

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| 1. **In order to support countries to develop voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition for global and sustainable food security, it is critical that early in the background and rationale of the CFS voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition that the characteristics of a sustainable diet for human and planet health are clearly articulated (more plant foods, less meat, less highly processed and packaged food and drinks etc). Refer to the Lancet Commission report on the Global Syndemic of Obesity, Undernutrition and Climate Change** [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(18)32822-8/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2818%2932822-8/fulltext)
2. **It would be useful then to describe the five main categories as articulated in section 24 and their related drivers, which impact the functionality of food systems and their ability to deliver healthy and sustainable diets and thus global food security.**
3. **A description of the outcomes of disruptions to functioning food systems and the creation of non-sustainable food systems which is malnutrition in all its forms and those most affected are those most vulnerable as articulated in section 1, could then follow.**
4. **The case can then be made clearly to governments on why policies that coordinate actions across sectors and across countries are needed.**
5. **Our concern is that if the voluntary guidelines are framed around addressing malnutrition in all its forms, rather than building sustainable food systems that provide healthy, affordable, acceptable and safe diets for all while respecting cultures and traditions, that downstream and unfragmented policy action may result.**
6. **We also support the comments submitted by the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team, PSPD, on the CFS policy process on the development of the voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition.**
7. **As stated by the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team, there is a unique opportunity to highlight the different systems through which humanity has been feeding itself over the past thousands of years and draw from the expertise of the Indigenous peoples of our planet and the small holder farmers in securing global and sustainable food security. As the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team describe this requires framing food security in a biocentric framework rather than an anthropocentric one.**
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1. **What should be the guiding principles to promote sustainable food systems that improve nutrition and enable healthy diets? What are your comments about the principles outlined in Chapter 2? Are they the most appropriate for your national/regional contexts?**

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| 1. **In section 2.18 – more emphasis on policy to achieve sustainable food systems is needed.**
2. **A further principle is that policy not only ensures the different dimensions of food security but also promotes and fosters opportunity for civil society to participate in decision-making and policy development.**
3. **Food security is also connected with issues such as land and water sovereignty and tenure for Indigenous peoples and small holder producers. This needs to be consider in the guiding principles.**
4. **We support the targeted policy recommendations relevant to Indigenous food systems as stated in the paper submitted to this consultation process through the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team, point 18 (a-g).**
5. **As stated by the FAO Indigenous Peoples Team, “Indigenous food systems, present important conceptual contributions that have not been included in these draft voluntary guidelines on food systems and that must be considered in order for the guidelines to be complete”.**
6. **In Australia for example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples represent one of the world’s longest continuous cultures and have knowledge of food systems that they have been custodians of for over sixty thousand years and continue to pass this knowledge through their generations.**
7. **The role of Indigenous peoples, small holders, alternative retailing (such as farmers markets) in reshaping and promoting food sustainable food systems need to be considered in the guiding principles.**
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1. **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?**

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1. **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?**

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| 1. **The ideal food system could be informed by the Indigenous peoples of our planet**
2. **An ideal food system would be one that is in balance with natural resource health**
3. **In attaining a sustainable and healthy food system, policies will be needed that reduce the availability and marketing of processed foods of poor nutritional value**
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1. **How would these Voluntary Guidelines be most useful for different stakeholders, especially at national and regional levels, once endorsed by CFS?**

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| 1. **These guidelines will be most useful with practical policy examples offered with accompanying descriptions of potential risks and challenges**
2. **These guidelines will have the best chance of uptake if accompanied by global initiatives to support country specific policies**
3. **These guidelines will need to communicated to not only policy makers and other key stakeholders including food producers, distributors, consumers and custodians of our natural resources**
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