

Annex I. Template or common format to submit to the Secretariat a proposal for a 10YFP Programme

The template below needs to be read together with the 10YFP adopted document. A/CONF.216/5 available at: www.unep.org/10yfp.

TITLE OF THE PROGRAMME: *SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS PROGRAMME (SFS PROGRAMME)*

Programme document – 20 January 2016

Purpose

This draft programme document is the result of a broad multi-stakeholder consultation process carried out by FAO and UNEP as part of the development of a 10YFP programme on sustainable food systems (SFS Programme). This consultation process built on the previous work of the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme and its Agri-Food Taskforce on Sustainable Consumption and Production (AFTF-SCP), which was established in 2011 with the aim to prepare for the uptake of an SFS Programme into the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP). The process included an online survey, an expert consultation and a broad public consultation.¹

The draft programme document outlines a proposed vision and goal, as well as objectives and work areas for the SFS Programme, with the purpose to provide the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC), once formed, with the basis to finalize the proposal to be submitted to the 10YFP Board.

Background

The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

The 10YFP was adopted by Heads of State and Government at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).² Responding to the call of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation³, they thereby strengthened their commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns.

The 10YFP is a global framework of action that aims at promoting national and regional efforts and enhancing international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP, in both developed and developing countries.⁴ The A/CONF.216/5 document⁵, referred to in the Rio+20 Outcome Document, provides the vision, goals and common values of the 10YFP as well as its functions, organizational structure, means of implementation, criteria for programme design and an initial non-exhaustive list of five programmes. This document also stipulates that the 10YFP programmes are voluntary and should be in accordance with the criteria below.

¹ More information on the development of the SFS Programme can be found under section 13 below. A full copy of all feedback in the online survey as well as the public consultation can be made available to the MAC members.

² “The Future we Want“ Outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June 2012. (Paragraph 226)

³ Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September 2002. (Paragraph 15)

⁴ See: <http://www.unep.org/10yfp>

⁵ Available at: http://www.unep.org/rio20/portals/24180/Docs/a-conf.216-5_english.pdf

Criteria for the 10YFP Programmes

- (a) Contribute to meeting the goals and principles of the 10-year framework of programmes, as well as to the three pillars of sustainable development;
- (b) Respond to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances;
- (c) Be based on life cycle approaches, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, and related methodologies, including science-based and traditional knowledge-based approaches, cradle to cradle and the 3R concept, as appropriate;
- (d) Be based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;
- (e) Be transparent;
- (f) Be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, the rules of the World Trade Organization;
- (g) Encourage the involvement of all relevant stakeholders;
- (h) Consider the use of a mix of efficient instruments such as education, training and data collection, as well as research activities in each programme, as appropriate;
- (i) Have established clear objectives and measures of success;
- (j) Promote synergies with work in similar areas, in order, inter alia, to promote co-benefits and opportunities to leverage resources towards mutual objectives and minimize duplication of ongoing efforts, including in other international forums;
- (k) Be described in a simple common format, covering the programme criteria mentioned above and identifying lead actors.

The current end date of the 10YFP is 31 January 2023. This also applies to the 10YFP programmes, including the SFS Programme. No further commitments will arise out of an engagement as a member of the Programme (Lead/Co-Leads, MAC members, partners) after that date.

Introduction

Today, the main challenge for the food and agriculture sector is to simultaneously provide enough food – both in quantity and quality – to meet everyone’s nutritional needs, while conserving the natural resources to produce food for present and future generations. Despite the fact that the world is producing enough food to feed its entire population, almost 795 million people – representing about 12.9 percent of the population in developing regions – go hungry⁶; 161 million under-five year olds are estimated to be stunted⁷; and about two billion are malnourished, lacking the essential micronutrients they need to lead healthy lives⁸. At the same time, the number of overweight/obese people has reached more than 1.4 billion adults globally – representing about 30 percent of the total adult population – and obesity-related health conditions are rising rapidly in both developing and developed countries⁹; and around 30 percent of the food produced worldwide – about 1.3 billion tons – is lost or wasted every year¹⁰. In addition, price volatility in food markets can cause major impacts on well-being. In 2008, for example, the surge of food prices drove 110 million people into poverty and added 44

⁶ FAO, IFAD and WFP. 2015. The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015. Meeting the 2015 international hunger targets: taking stock of uneven progress. Rome, FAO.

⁷ UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2013. Available at: http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/summary_jme_2013.pdf?ua=1

⁸ FAO. 2013. The State of Food and Agriculture. Food Systems for Better Nutrition. Rome, FAO.

⁹ WHO. 2015. Global Health Observatory (GHO) data. Available at: http://www.who.int/gho/ncd/risk_factors/obesity_text/en/

¹⁰ FAO. 2011. Global food losses and food waste – Extent, causes and prevention. Rome, FAO. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/mb060e/mb060e00.htm>

million more to the undernourished. In developing countries, high and volatile food prices form a major barrier to food security, particularly because people spend 50-80 percent of their income on food.¹¹

Food systems play a key economic and social role in all societies, particularly in developing countries, and are fundamental to ensuring sustainable development. Sustainable food systems are critical to improve food security and nutrition as well as for poverty alleviation. They play an important role in increasing resource efficiency, more sustainable use of resources, and building resilience in communities responding to a rapidly changing global environment.

Of the 1.4 billion extremely poor people in the world (living on less than USD1.25/day), 70 percent are estimated to live in rural areas and most of them depend partly (or completely) on agriculture. It is estimated that 500 million smallholder farms in the developing world are supporting almost 2 billion people who depend on them for their livelihoods, and these small farms produce about 80 percent of the food consumed in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.¹²

Capture fisheries and aquaculture provide 3 billion people with almost 20 percent of their average per capita intake of animal protein, and a further 1.3 billion people with about 15 percent of their per capita intake. It is estimated that more than 120 million people in the world depend directly on fisheries-related activities (fishing, processing, trading), a vast majority of them living in developing and emerging countries. Small-scale fisheries account for 90 percent of fisher folk.¹³

Women make essential contributions to agriculture in developing countries, but their roles differ significantly by region and are changing rapidly in some areas. Women comprise, on average, 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries, ranging from 20 percent in Latin America to 50 percent in Eastern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁴

Current pressures on the planet's natural resources will further increase with population and economic growth, unless consumption and production patterns become more efficient and less polluting and are brought to operate within planetary boundaries. Food systems rely on a natural resource base that is becoming increasingly more fragile and scarce, and that is extremely vulnerable to climate change as well as biodiversity loss – both of which are undermining food security and nutrition.¹⁵

Population and income growth as well as urbanization are driving increased and changing food and feed demand. FAO estimates that in 2050, to satisfy the demand of a growing and richer population, with an increased meat demand, food production will have to increase by at least 60 percent over the next decades.¹⁶ In many parts of the world, water resources are under increasing stress. Population growth, rising incomes, changing lifestyles and diets, and growing demands for different uses of water, are all increasing pressure on limited freshwater resources. Irrigated agriculture (including food and non-food crops) is by far the largest water user globally, and roughly accounted for 6.5 percent of global renewable freshwater resources flows in 2013, representing 70 percent of surface and groundwater water withdrawals globally.¹⁷ Food production and consumption is also a significant

¹¹ FAO, 2009. The State of Food Insecurity in the World, Rome.

¹² HLPE, 2013. Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security. HLPE, Rome. Available at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_Reports/HLPE-Report-9_EN.pdf.

¹³ HLPE, 2014. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. HLPE, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3844e.pdf>

¹⁴ FAO, 2011 The State of Food and Agriculture. Women in Agriculture, Closing the gender gap for development. FAO, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e00.htm>

¹⁵ IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC, Geneva. Available at: https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full.pdf

¹⁶ Alexandratos, N. and J. Bruinsma. 2012. World agriculture towards 2030/2050: the 2012 revision. ESA Working paper No. 12-03. Rome, FAO.

¹⁷ HLPE, 2015. Water for food security and Nutrition. HLPE. Rome. Available at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_Reports/HLPE-Report-9_EN.pdf

source of greenhouse gases (GHGs), estimated to represent between a quarter and a third of global emissions.¹⁸

Therefore, food systems have to become more efficient in their use of resources and increase their resilience to environmental/climate-change related threats, at every stage, from primary production to transformation, distribution and consumption. The proposed SFS Programme aims to respond to the many challenges facing our food systems and assist in accelerating the shift towards more sustainable food systems, supporting regional and national policies and initiatives, as well as catalyzing action and collaboration at international level.

Responding to the many challenges outlined above requires a systems-based approach that can consider the range and complexity of interactions prevalent in the production and consumption of food. Linkages need to be actively made between food production and consumption, nutritional health and the underlying social-economic, biophysical, cultural and institutional elements that ultimately affect the quantity, quality and affordability of food, as well as health and wellbeing. Such a sustainable food systems approach embraces the interconnectedness of all the food-related activities and the environment within which these activities occur. Further, it acknowledges that the production and consumption of food is a dynamic process involving multiple inputs, outputs and diverse stakeholders. In addition, it recognizes the diversity of food systems and their impacts, including from environmental, economic, social, health-related, ethical and cultural perspectives. Given the central role of food in society, such a sustainable food systems approach can play an integral part in embedding sustainability thinking and practice into everyday life and actions. This presents a significant opportunity to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production practices more generally.

The SFS Programme will bring together existing initiatives and partnerships working in related areas, highlighting good practices and success stories, and build synergies as well as cooperation among stakeholders to leverage resources towards mutual objectives and minimize duplication of ongoing efforts. It will support development and/or dissemination of information, tools and methodologies for governments, private sector and civil society action, consumer choice and investments to facilitate action towards more sustainable food systems.

Definition of Sustainable Food Systems

In July 2014, the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), which was established in 2010 as the science-policy interface of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), provided the following definitions:

*“A sustainable food system (SFS) is a food system that delivers food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised”.*¹⁹

A food system being defined as:

*“A food system gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes”.*²⁰

These definitions have been used in the development of the SFS Programme.

¹⁸ See, for example, S: Vermeulen et al., 2012. Climate Change and Food Systems. Available at: <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev-environ-020411-130608>

¹⁹ HLPE, 2014. Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems. HLPE, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3901e.pdf>

²⁰ HLPE, 2014, *ibid.*

1. Please list the overall objectives of the programme and how success will be measured (adjust table as relevant)

(See sub-paragraph 7.i of document A/CONF.216/5)

Based on the above definitions, the following are the vision and the overall goal of the SFS Programme:

Vision: All food systems are sustainable, delivering food security and nutrition for present and future generations.

This vision is not what the SFS Programme seeks to achieve within its implementation period²¹, but rather a future state towards which the Programme will channel its efforts.

Goal: To accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food systems.

Achieving this goal will require the active involvement of stakeholders across society and along the entire food supply chain, from service providers to primary producers including farmers, pastoralists, fisher folk, fish farmers and small-holders, as well as agro-food industries, business, transformers, retailers and consumers, and also governments. The Programme will also need to take into account the specific needs of indigenous people, vulnerable populations, women and children.

The goal will be achieved at national, regional and global level, by pursuing the following objectives:

Objective 1

Raise awareness of the need to shift to more sustainable food systems and to apply a holistic, systems approach to addressing food security and nutrition.

Objective 2

Build capacity and enabling conditions for the identification, prioritization, development and uptake of sustainable practices across food systems and facilitate access to financial and technical assistance.

Objective 3

Take stock of, categorize and disseminate – and if needed develop – accessible and actionable science-based and/or empirically-demonstrated **information tools and methodologies** to support governments, the private sector, farmers, consumers and other relevant stakeholders to contribute to more sustainable food systems.

Objective 4

Bring together initiatives and develop partnerships to build synergies and cooperation to leverage resources towards the mutual goal of promoting, enhancing and facilitating the shift towards more sustainable food systems.

In the area of sustainable food systems, progress achieved and impacts involve multiple factors and can be measured at many levels. The Programme's outcomes will be evaluated through success metrics measuring progress on enhanced data collection as well as policy, regulatory and

²¹ The current end date of the 10YFP is 31 January 2023. This also applies to the 10YFP programmes, including the SFS Programme.

voluntary instruments, and the number of active partnerships and projects developed as a result of the SFS Programme, with particular regards to developing countries. The MAC members and Lead/Co-Leads of the SFS Programme will develop criteria and assign indicators and monitoring methodologies to measure progress and success of the Programme’s objectives and its activities. Baselines and targets are still to be determined to that end. These indicators should be in harmony with relevant indicators being developed for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The table below provides a set of possible indicators for illustrative purposes:

Objective	Examples of indicators
1	- Number of SFS publications and media-related articles published
2	- Number of SFS projects, initiatives and practices promoted at international, regional and national level - Number of countries adopting and applying SFS policies
3	- Number of SFS information tools and methodologies promoted and/or developed
4	- Number of SFS collaborations and stakeholders brought together

2. Please describe how the programme will contribute to meeting the goals / common values of the 10YFP as well as to the three dimensions of sustainable development?

(See paragraphs 1 and 2 including all related sub-paragraphs describing the agreed goals and common values of the 10YFP, and sub-paragraph 7.a of document A/CONF.216/5)

The SFS Programme will contribute to meeting the goals / common values of the 10YFP as well as to the three dimensions of sustainable development by supporting international, regional and national initiatives that accelerate the shift towards SCP in food systems, improving food security and nutrition, promoting efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources, and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste.

In a world in which human population is projected to be 9.5 billion by 2050, and where about 1.2 billion people currently live in extreme poverty and deprivation and almost 795 million people are hungry, the Programme will have a crucial role to play in promoting sustainable development. Food systems, while exerting a considerable impact on the environment, also provide income and livelihoods to an important part of the global population, especially the poorest. The Programme will support sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth, poverty eradication and shared prosperity, while responding to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances, and being consistent with international obligations. Within the 10YFP, through a transparent and inclusive process, the SFS Programme will boost a broader participation of all relevant stakeholders, with particular regards to developing countries.

The SFS Programme will make a direct contribution to meeting several of the 10YFP goals, including:

- i. **Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns** (see sub-paragraph 1.a): The SFS Programme will scale up more sustainable food consumption and production practices and facilitate the integration of SCP into policies, programmes and strategies, and thereby contribute to foster the fundamental changes in the way food is produced and consumed. By supporting the development of a sustainable food systems approach and by promoting more SCP knowledge among consumers and producers about impacts associated with their food practices, the Programme will also contribute to the delivery of the element 3 “*All food systems are sustainable*” of the UN Secretary-General’s Zero Hunger Challenge, as well as to several components of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- ii. **Promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems** (see sub-paragraph 1.b): The SFS Programme will contribute to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems, by addressing and, where appropriate, decoupling social and economic growth from environmental degradation. The Programme will further support regional and national SCP initiatives that aim at improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of production processes and resources, as well as at reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste.
- iii. **Promoting investment and finance as well as the development of capacities** (see sub-paragraph 1.b): The SFS Programme will facilitate access to financial assistance from all sources, bringing together existing SCP initiatives and developing new partnerships to leverage resources towards mutual objectives. While building synergies and strengthening cooperation, the Programme will build capacities as well as enabling conditions, and facilitate the mobilization of technical assistance towards more sustainable food consumption and production practices, at all levels.
- iv. **Supporting sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth, poverty eradication and shared prosperity (sub-paragraph 1.c.i)**: The SFS Programme will foster a wider dissemination of sustainable food consumption and production practices and promote a sounder recognition of the value of food. It will thereby improve the inclusiveness and fairness in the distribution of value added, contributing to decent job creation, poverty eradication, shared prosperity and overall sustainable development. The SFS Programme will in particular take into account that the largest part of the poorest in the world are small farmers in developing countries.
- Moreover, the Programme will support development and/or dissemination of SCP tools and methodologies for governments, private sector and civil society action, consumer choice and investments, which by taking into account the importance of the sector in rural economies and in developing countries, will make significant contributions to poverty eradication as well as food and nutrition security.
- For additional information, please refer to section 6 below.
- v. **Addressing basic needs and bringing a better quality of life** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.ii): The SFS Programme will address the basic need of food for everyone by fostering food systems that will deliver food security and nutrition more sustainably, thereby promoting a better quality of life for present and future generations. The Programme will connect the nutritional well-being of people to the environmental sustainability of the planet. Given the central role of food in society, the SFS Programme will play an integral part in embedding sustainability thinking and practices into everyday life and actions.
- vi. **Enhancing the ability to meet the needs of future generations and conserving, protecting and restoring the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystems** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.iii): The SFS Programme will promote, enhance and facilitate the shift towards more sustainable food systems, to deliver food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised. In addition, the Programme will foster enabling conditions for sustainable food production and consumption patterns that will lessen environmental pressures, while conserving, protecting and restoring the natural resources and ecosystems that food systems

depend on. By doing so, the Programme will support the implementation of targets and goals agreed under relevant multilateral environment agreements as well as global sustainable development commitments, in particular the SDGs.

- vii. **Promoting gender equality and the active participation of groups including, inter alia, women, children and youth, indigenous people and those living in the most vulnerable situations** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.iv): The SFS Programme will take into due account that in developing countries 43 percent of the farmers are women. In line with that, the Programme will promote the active participation of women, as well as indigenous people and those living in the most vulnerable situations, towards equal and equitable access to inputs, services and productive resources.
- viii. **Protecting natural resources and promoting a more efficient use of natural resources, products and recovered materials** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.vi): The SFS Programme recognizes that current food consumption and production trends are unsustainable and present a serious threat to global food security and nutrition, as they rely on a degraded natural resource base. A fundamental aim of the programme will be to foster sustainable management of natural resources and more sustainable resource consumption through the promotion of more efficient resource-use and recovered materials at every stage, from primary production to transformation, distribution and consumption.
- ix. **Promoting life cycle approaches, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, as well as science-based and traditional knowledge-based approaches, cradle to cradle and the 3R concept (reduce, reuse and recycle) and other related methodologies, as appropriate** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.vii): Systems approaches, by their very nature, must include elements of lifecycle thinking and approaches. However, systems thinking also recognizes that relevance of certain methodologies and activities may vary according to circumstances, and that a suite of approaches and methodologies should be applied.

Thus the SFS Programme, by taking into account impacts of food consumption and production, will promote and adopt a life cycle 'approach' and 'thinking' in its activities where appropriate. This includes environmental, social and economic impacts in diverse types of food systems, from input production to final disposal. To that end, the Programme will use life cycle analysis (LCA) tools, as appropriate and when such tools are available and adapted to the context of food systems. Doing so, the Programme will also take into due account the limits of such methodologies and tools in assessing some categories of impacts, especially on biodiversity as well as social issues including in particular gender.

Furthermore, the SFS Programme will consider and address the practical difficulties to apply these methodologies to the food and agriculture sector, particularly in terms of data needs and capacity for their application at local level.

Please also refer to section 8 below.

- x. **Promoting the creation of new economic opportunities for all countries, with particular attention to developing countries** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.viii): Food systems are key elements of sustainable development within a thriving green economy. In this context, the SFS Programme will facilitate new economic opportunities. The inclusion of more SCP patterns into food systems is an essential element contributing to the

green economy, particularly in developing countries, as sustainable food systems create added value along food chains while preserving resources.

- xi. **Promoting a competitive, inclusive economy delivering full and productive employment and decent work for all and fostering efficient social protection systems** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.ix): The SFS Programme, by building capacity and enabling conditions to facilitate access to financial and technical assistance, will promote investment to improve also more competitiveness, employment, decent work and social protection systems for small farmers and small holders, particularly in developing countries. The Programme will promote education that can give people the opportunity and incentive to improve their skills, knowledge and productive capabilities, and encourage risk-taking initiatives.
- xii. **Serving as a tool to support the implementation of global sustainable development commitment of the Millennium Development Goals and the implementation of target and goals agreed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements** (see sub-paragraph 1.c.x): The SFS Programme, by connecting food security and sustainability, is expected to make a major contribution to the achievement of the SDGs, including on hunger and sustainable agriculture, human health and environmental sustainability.

For additional information on the Programme’s relation to relevant MEAs and the SDGs, please refer to section 11 below.

3. What are the main work/focus areas and related activities of the programme?

(Does it provide technical and/or financial support, capacity building, and/or provide new SCP methodologies and tools? See sub-paragraph 7.h of document A/CONF.216/5, which refers to a mix of efficient instruments such as education, training, data collection and research. Other work areas including dialogue activities, knowledge management, national implementation, may be considered)

The 10YFP programme structure foresees that activities towards the achievement of the objectives and goals are developed and implemented under a set of work areas. Below are the four proposed work areas of the SFS Programme.

Work areas	Sub-Work areas
1. Raising awareness on the need to adopt SCP patterns in food systems	1.1. Promote reliable and sustainable communication of food product information throughout the supply chain
	1.2. Raise awareness through better coupling the food and agriculture sector with science, media and education
	1.3. Raise awareness on the need to adopt sustainable diets
2. Building enabling environments for sustainable food systems	2.1. Encourage, facilitate and support inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue to help inform interconnected policy-making towards sustainable food systems at local, national, regional and international levels
	2.2. Facilitate the use and enhance opportunities for market-based and voluntary approaches throughout the supply chain towards sustainable food systems
	2.3. Setting principles to guide the assessment of the sustainability and leverage points to direct choices and behaviour
	2.4. Enhance the development of skills and capacities to promote SCP in food systems among all relevant stakeholder groups
	2.5. Promote investment and financing in sustainable food systems

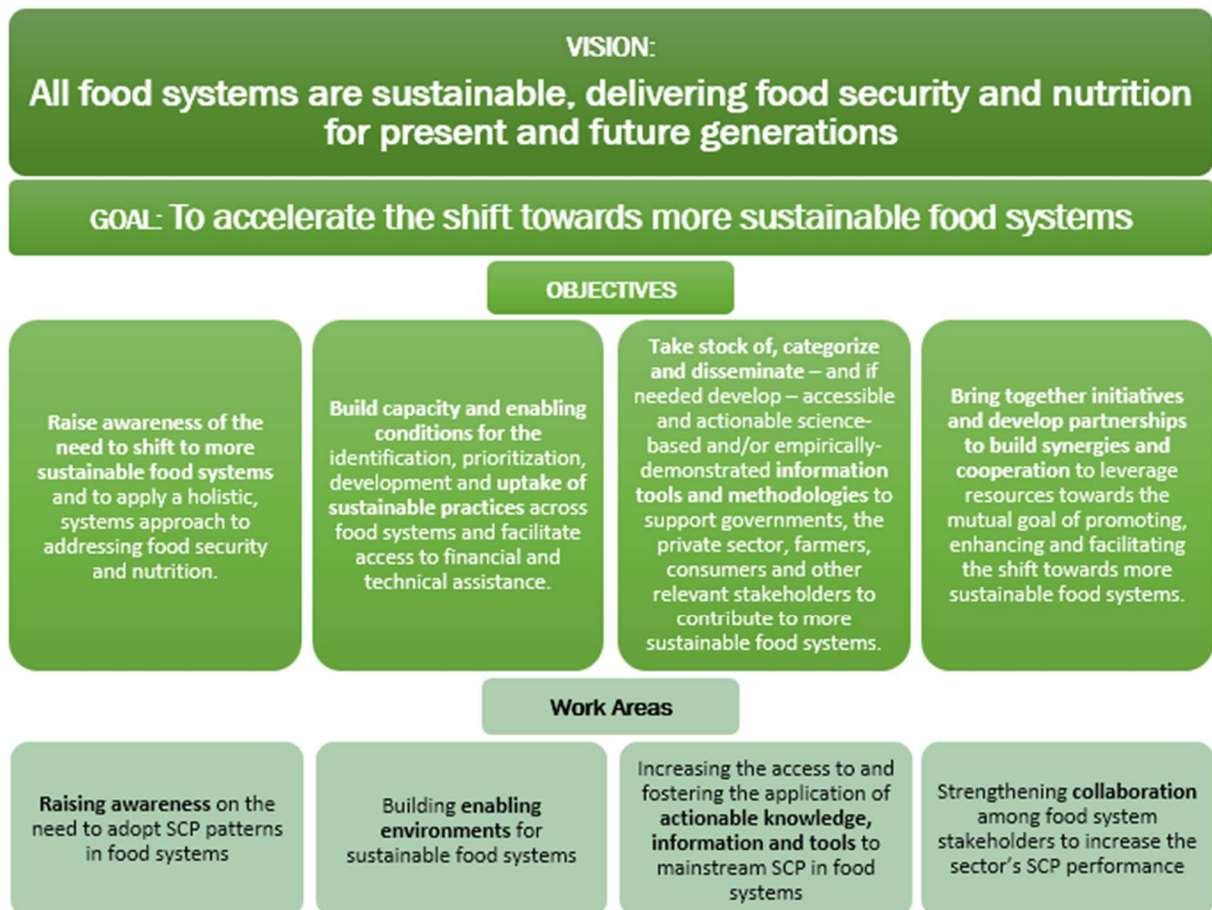
3. Increasing the access to and fostering the application of actionable knowledge, information and tools to mainstream SCP in food systems	3.1. Strengthen and/or develop information platforms on agri-food products and sustainable food systems for extension and knowledge sharing amongst producers
	3.2. Make available knowledge on the drivers for sustainable food consumption and production
	3.3. Promote the application and development of methodologies, information and tools for more sustainable food systems, including the reduction of food losses and waste
4. Strengthening collaboration among food system stakeholders to increase the sector's SCP performance	4.1. Encourage and facilitate the participation of civil society organizations in the effective involvement and implementation of the programme at all levels
	4.2. Create synergies between this and other 10YFP Programmes and other development programmes as covered in the SDGs
	4.3. Provide opportunities for networking and building alliances among stakeholders promoting SCP in food systems
	4.4. Bring together food system actors to build sustainable value chains

The four work areas and their sub-work areas are designed to collectively help to promote the shift towards more sustainable food systems. It is envisioned that specific activities under each sub-work area would be established as part of a work plan to be undertaken after the MAC has been formed and/or the overall SFS Programme has been confirmed. Appendix 1 contains a list of potential activities obtained through the public consultation.²² Appendix 2 provides an example of possible activities under work area 1 (Raising awareness on the need to adopt SCP patterns in food systems) and its sub-work areas. This may be useful to the MAC as a template in the further development of each work area.

The Programme will ensure the necessary linkages between the different work areas, allowing to make optimal use of potential synergies and capture opportunities for collaboration and innovation between work areas, as well as enabling the application of a systems-based approach at the programme scale.

The table below illustrates how the work areas relate to the objectives of the SFS Programme:

²² In addition, a summary of proposed activities from the online survey is available at: <http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Programmes/ProgrammeConsultationandCurrentStatus/SustainableFoodSystems/tabid/1036781/Default.aspx>



4. Please explain how the programme responds to regional and national (sub-national and local) needs, priorities and circumstances in developed and/or developing countries.

(See sub-paragraphs 2.a referring to the necessity for the 10YFP to be flexible, 2.g referring to specific circumstances of countries and productive systems and criterion 7.b of document A/CONF.216/5)

The SFS Programme will respond to regional and national needs, priorities and circumstances, by taking into account the multi-dimensional nature of food systems, as well as their diversity in developed and developing countries. In order to be adapted to these multiple specificities, the Programme will take into account the variety of priorities and levels of development, as well as the direct and indirect drivers and impacts of food systems. As food systems differ greatly both across and within regional and national circumstances, most of which have different priorities, there are unique challenges to a programme on sustainable food systems. At the same time, food systems are becoming increasingly interconnected, through global, regional and local markets and supply chains. They involve billions of actors at different levels along the food value chain. Food systems are increasingly interconnected through global and regional markets. The holistic approach of the Programme will encompass activities that will impact food systems positively at every stage, from production, processing, distributing, marketing to consumption of food - whether in highly modern systems or in local markets in developing countries.

Furthermore, the selection of the members of the MAC by their own constituencies will ensure that they have a good understanding of regional and national (sub-national and local) needs, priorities and circumstances in developed and/or developing countries, and enable them to identify and implement activities that are most relevant in order to address those

circumstances. In addition, MAC members could, as appropriate, liaise with other Programme partners to further consult and associate them.

In addition, to ensure the active involvement of all partners from different regional and national contexts in the SFS Programme, a special focus will be placed on empowerment and ownership, which will be addressed from its inception and launch, as well as during all phases of the Programme's implementation.

5. How does this programme build cooperation and synergies with other existing programmes of the 10YFP? (the initial list of 10YFP programmes include: i) consumer information; ii) sustainable lifestyles and education; iii) sustainable public procurement (SPP); iv) sustainable buildings and construction; and v) sustainable tourism, including ecotourism).

The Programme will ensure consistency, create synergies and link as appropriate with other programmes of the 10YFP, to help facilitate the shift to sustainable consumption and production. Direct links for action are foreseen with the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme (SLE), the Consumer Information Programme (CIP), the Sustainable Tourism Programme (STP) and the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme (SPP). There are opportunities to develop activities in coordination with these other Programmes.

The SFS Programme Lead/Co-Leads will liaise directly with the Lead/Co-Leads of the other programmes to determine areas and forms of cooperation. Such cooperation could take the form of:

- consultation and advice (for instance to better integrate the specificities of food in the tools designed by the programmes on consumer information and/or sustainable public procurement);
- joint implementation (for instance making use of the programmes on consumer information and/or sustainable public procurement, to achieve the objectives of the SFS Programme); and/or
- joint activities (development and/or implementation of joint activities, for instance with the STP to promote local diets in restaurants and hotels; with the SLE Programme to promote sustainable diets).

6. How will this programme contribute to sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth, poverty eradication, employment opportunities and shared prosperity? (e.g. contributes to meeting basic needs, to new economic opportunities and a better quality of life) (See subparagraphs 7.a and 1.c of document A/CONF.216/5.)

Food systems play a key economic and social role in all societies, particularly in developing countries, and are fundamental to ensuring sustainable development. Sustainable food systems are critical to improve food security and nutrition as well as for poverty alleviation. They play an important role in increasing resource efficiency, more sustainable use of resources, and building resilience in communities responding to a rapidly changing global environment.

Of the 1.4 billion extremely poor people in the world (living on less than USD1.25/day), 70 percent are estimated to live in rural areas and most of them depend partly (or completely) on agriculture. It is estimated that 500 million smallholder farms in the developing world are supporting almost 2 billion people who depend on them for their livelihoods, and these small farms produce about 80 percent of the food consumed in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.²³

²³ HLPE, 2013. Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security. HLPE, Rome. Available at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_Reports/HLPE-Report-9_EN.pdf.

Capture fisheries and aquaculture provide 3 billion people with almost 20 percent of their average per capita intake of animal protein, and a further 1.3 billion people with about 15 percent of their per capita intake. It is estimated that more than 120 million people in the world depend directly on fisheries-related activities (fishing, processing, trading), a vast majority of them living in developing and emerging countries. Small-scale fisheries account for 90 percent of fisher folk.²⁴

Women make essential contributions to agriculture in developing countries, but their roles differ significantly by region and are changing rapidly in some areas. Women comprise, on average, 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries, ranging from 20 percent in Latin America to 50 percent in Eastern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.²⁵

The SFS Programme, by supporting the recognition of the value of food and improving inclusiveness and fairness in the distribution of value added, will contribute to decent job creation and overall sustainable development by promoting SCP. Furthermore, the Programme will help to support development and/or dissemination of tools and methodologies for governments, private sector and civil society action, consumer choice and investments, which make significant contributions to poverty eradication as well as food and nutrition security.

7. Please describe how the programme activities are based (or will be based) on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base?

(See sub-paragraph 7.d of document A/CONF.216/5. For instance, cooperation and dialogue activities, knowledge sources, references and data used to develop and implement the programme can be described here.)

The SFS Programme will be developed on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base, notably by taking into account that improving knowledge collection and sharing is essential to progress towards more sustainable food systems. It will promote effective information platforms and reliable scientific communication, in order to advance the existing knowledge-sharing tools and mechanisms for improving resource efficiency, as well as for conserving, protecting and restoring natural resources and ecosystems. While doing so, the Programme will aim to promote the reduction of the pollution intensity all along food chains, from production to consumption, and at the same time improve sustainability as well as food security and nutrition.

This scientific and policy knowledge base, comprehensive and actionable in nature, will be addressed and adapted to the needs and perspectives of the different actors – from input and service providers to primary producers, transformers, retailers and consumers. All actors in food systems need more reliable scientific knowledge on the impacts of their own decisions/practices. They also need to be able to compare those impacts both to a benchmark and to what others do, as well as to the impacts of other practices, be it for the same output or for a comparable one. As knowledge of the needs to be transmitted between different types of food systems actors, readability and efficiency of the information to be transmitted is key. The Programme will facilitate the provision of knowledge and information that meets the respective needs of different types of food system actors. Taking into account the multi-dimensional nature of food systems, the Programme will rely on multi- and trans-disciplinary research.

²⁴ HLPE, 2014. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. HLPE, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3844e.pdf>

²⁵ FAO, 2011 The State of Food and Agriculture. Women in Agriculture, Closing the gender gap for development. FAO, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e00.htm>

8. Please describe how the programme uses or relies on a life cycle and/or other relevant approaches (traditional knowledge based, cradle to cradle, 3R, etc.)

(See sub-paragraphs 1.c.vii and 7.c of document A/CONF.216/5. These approaches can be reflected in the objectives and activities of the programme as well as in the instruments, capacity building activities, and methodologies the programme will be mobilizing.)

Life cycle thinking has proven to be an effective tool for facilitating the shift towards more sustainable food systems. It has done so through increasing awareness of the impacts of food production and consumption and by supporting decision-making to help create new products and services, as well as by driving innovation in existing products and services to reduce environmental impacts and increase resource efficiency. Life-cycle thinking will be embedded in many activities under the SFS Programme. Links with existing programmes that are utilizing life-cycle methodologies, data and information and which aim to facilitate its use across the food system will also be sought. For more information please refer to section 2 above.

9. Who are the lead and co-lead actors of the programme?

(See sub-paragraph 7.k of document A/CONF.216/5. Lead and co-lead actors could be any stakeholder able to support and coordinate the development and implementation of the programme, including fund raising.)

Name of organization and name of responsible person	Type¹	Scale²	Role and responsibilities	Focal point³
South Africa (Department for Trade and Industry); Ms Thembelihle Ndukwana	Government agency	National	Co-Lead	Mr Tebogo Moila, TMoila@thedti.gov.za
Switzerland (Federal Office for Agriculture); Mr Adrian Aebi, Mr Alwin Kopse	Government agency	National	Co-Lead	Mr Patrick Mink, Patrick.mink@blw.admin.ch ; Mrs Dominique Wolf, Dominique.wolf@blw.admin.ch
Hivos; Ms Carol Gribnau	Civil society organization	Global	Co-Lead	Mr Frank Mechielsen, fmechielsen@hivos.org

¹ Government, international or regional organization, civil society, academia, business sector, other stakeholder.

² please specify if global, regional, national or sub-national, local communities cities;

³ Name, title and contact details

10. Please list the main actors (MAC members and coordinators of work areas, and any relevant partner) in the development and implementation of the programme

(See sub-paragraphs 2.h referring to the need to reduce fragmentation and support synergies in activities related to SCP, while avoiding duplication, 7.g and 7.j of document A/CONF.216/5, referring to the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as well as to the promotion of synergies with work in similar areas to promote co-benefits and opportunities to leverage resources towards mutual objectives and minimize duplication of ongoing efforts, including in other international forums.)

Name	Type ¹	Scale ²	Role and responsibilities	Focal point ³
Argentina (Secretaria de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable - SAyDS)	Government agency	National	MAC member	Mr Miguel Garaycoechea, mggaraycoechea@ambiente.gob.ar ; Mr Louis Tournier, ltournier@ambiente.gob.ar ; Ms Alicia Moreno, amoreno@ambiente.gob.ar ; Ms Ayelén Maria Gherzi, ygh@mrecic.gov.ar
Brazil (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária, e Abastecimento)	Government agency	National	MAC member	Mr Arno Jerke Junior, depros.gab@agricultura.gov.br ; Mr Francisco Fujita de Castro Mello, francisco.mello@agricultura.gov.br
Costa Rica (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería)	Government agency	National	MAC member	Ms Ana Cristina Quiros Soto, aquiross@mag.go.cr ; Mr Andrés Alfaro C., despachoministro@mag.go.cr ; Mr Roberto Azofeifa, razof@mag.go.cr
France (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)	Government agency	National	MAC member	Mr Philippe Rogier, philippe.rogier@developpement-durable.gouv.fr ; Ms Florence Scarsi, florence.scarsi@developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Honduras (Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible)	Government agency	National	MAC member	Mr Ruth Xiomara Cubas, xcubas@yahoo.com
Netherlands (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment)	Government agency	National	MAC member	Mr Bernard Cino, bernard.cino@minienm.nl ; Ms Imke Haenen, imke.haenen@minienm.nl

United States (U.S. Department of Agriculture)	Government agency	National	MAC member	Ms Elise Golan, egolan@oce.usda.gov ; Mr Greg Crosby, gcrosby@nifa.usda.gov
Biovision Foundation	Civil society organization	Global	MAC member	Mr Michael Bergöö, m.bergoo@biovision.ch ; Ms Stefanie Keller, s.keller@biovision.ch
Organics International (IFOAM)	Civil society organization	Global	MAC member	Mr David Gould, d.gould@ifoam.bio ; Mr Gábor Figeczky, g.figeczky@ifoam.bio
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	Civil society organization	Global	MAC member	Ms Livia Bizikofa, lbizikova@iisd.ca ; Mr Peter Denton, phdenton@shaw.ca
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Civil society organization	Global	MAC member	Mr Jochen Krimphoff, jkrimphoff@wwf.fr ; Mr Richard Holland, RHolland@wwf.nl
ENEA	Scientific and technical organization	National (Italy)	MAC member	Mr Massimo Iannetta, massimo.iannetta@enea.it ; Mr Andrea Sonnino, andrea.sonnino@enea.it
German Development Institute	Scientific and technical organization	National (Germany)	MAC member	Ms Aimée Hampel-Milagrosa, Aimee.hampel@die-gdi.de ; Mr Michael Brüntrup, michael.bruentrup@die-gdi.de
Hebrew University	Scientific and technical organization	National (Israel)	MAC member	Mr Elliott Berry, elliottb@ekmd.huji.ac.il
UNESCO Chair on Food, Culture and Development at Universitat Oberta de Catalunya	Scientific and technical organization	National (Spain)	MAC member	Mr Xavier Medina, fxmedina@gmail.com
Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques (CIHEAM)	UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations	Regional (Mediterranean)	MAC member	Mr Cosimo Lacirignola, iamdir@iamb.it and sg@ciheam.org ; Mr Roberto Capone, capone@iamb.it

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations	Global	MAC member	Mr Alexandre Meybeck, alexandre.meybeck@fao.org ; Mr Sandro Dernini, Sandro.dernini@fao.org
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations	Global	MAC member	Mr James Lomax, james.lomax@unep.org ; Ms Alison Watson, alison.watson.affiliate@unep.org
UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations	Global	MAC member	Ms Stineke Oenema, st.oenema@gmail.com ; Mr Francesco Branca, brancaf@who.int
Barilla G. & R. F.lli S.p.A	Private Sector	National (Italy)	MAC member	Mr Luca Fernando Ruini, luca.ruini@barilla.com
Food Drink Europe	Private Sector	Regional (Europe)	MAC member	Mr Tove Larsson, t.larsson@fooddrinkeurope.eu ; Ms Patricia Lopez, p.lopez@fooddrinkeurope.eu
Nestlé	Private Sector	Global	MAC member	Ms Anne Roulin, anne.roulin@nestle.com ; Mr Urs Schenker, urswalter.schenker@rdls.nestle.com
Smaackmakers	Private Sector	National (Netherlands)	MAC member	Ms Natascha Kooiman, natascha@smaackmakers.nl ; Mr Artjan van Dijk, aartjan@smaackmakers.nl

1 Government, international or regional organization, civil society, academia, business sector, other stakeholder.

2 please specify if global, regional, national or sub-national see above, 3 Name, title and contact details

11. Is this programme contributing to a multilateral environmental agreement and/or the MDGs or upcoming SDGs? If yes, which one(s)? (See sub-paragraphs 1.b.x and 7.f of document A/CONF.216/5)

By improving the sustainability of food systems, the SFS Programme aims to support the implementation of global sustainable development commitments - notably the achievement of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ("Post-2015 Agenda") - and will support the implementation of targets and goals agreed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

Regarding MEAs, the Programme will in particular contribute to the realization of the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). For other MEAs, especially those that are narrower and more technical in scope, the contribution of the Programme will very much depend on the final selection of activities by the MAC.

Regarding the Post-2015 Agenda, the SFS Programme will especially contribute to the implementation of SDG2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and SDG12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), as well as a series of SDG targets in other thematic areas including, *inter alia*, poverty (SDG1), health (SDG3), water (SDG6), climate change (SDG13), land degradation and biodiversity (SDG15).

12. Please list existing and pledged funding sources for the programme. How will the programme mobilize additional resources to scale up and replicate implementation? (following up question 3)

The necessary resources for the implementation of the SFS Programme will be mobilized by the organizations participating in the Programme, in particular the Lead/Co-Leads and the MAC members. Fundraising activities will be carried out through the Coordination Desk of the SFS Programme and further funding sources will be explored through the active participation of all SFS partners. The Programme will complement other funding programmes in ways which will be supportive and duplication will be avoided. Additional resources may be provided for the realization of the objectives of specific MEAs by institutions such as the GEF. In addition, the 10YFP Trust Fund will provide funding for projects that aim at promoting the SFS Programme in developing countries, in response to specific calls for proposals.

13. Please describe how the programme proposal has been developed, including details of how the proposal has taken into account feedback from consultation with relevant stakeholders (in addition to lead actor(s) and partners listed in question 9 and 10), social dialogue. Please use the table to provide details of the organisations or people that have been consulted.

(See sub-paragraph 7.e, 7.g and 7.j of document A/CONF.216/5, which respectively refer to transparency and to the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and to the promotion of synergies.)

The FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme

In 2011, the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme was established with the support of the Government of Switzerland, to prepare for the uptake of an SFS Programme into the 10YFP.

The Agri-Food Taskforce on SCP (AFTF-SCP) - bringing together a broad coalition of stakeholders including national governments, the European Commission, UN Agencies and Programmes, civil society and private sector representatives – was established to promote the development and implementation of the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme. As an expert group of the agri-food sector, the AFTF-SCP has also played an important role in the development process of the SFS Programme.

More information on the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme and the work of the AFTF-SCP can be found at <http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/sustainable-food-consumption-and-production/en/>.

Development of the SFS Programme

The development process of the SFS Programme followed the 5-Step Model outlined in the 10YFP Guidance Document 10YFP/PRG/1.V1/March14²⁶.

In 2013, the AFTF-SCP agreed to work towards the development and inclusion of a Sustainable Food Systems Programme under the 10YFP.²⁷ In March 2014, FAO and UNEP submitted a preliminary proposal²⁸ to the 10YFP Board, for a SFS Programme based on the experience and work of the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme and of the AFTF-SCP. This preliminary proposal was supported by letters from the Governments of Costa Rica, South Africa, Switzerland and the USA. The 10YFP Board approved the preliminary proposal, with a request to place additional emphasis on achieving sustainable consumption in the Programme, as well as food losses and waste.²⁹

From June to July 2014, an online survey was carried out to feed into the development of the SFS Programme, with 212 participants from 70 countries.³⁰ In September 2014, building on the previous work under the FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme and taking into account the preliminary findings of the online survey, the AFTF-SCP met and agreed on a proposed vision and goal, as well as objectives and work areas for the SFS Programme. These were included in the draft concept note of the SFS Programme.

From March to April 2015, a public consultation was undertaken on the draft concept note. To ensure broad stakeholder participation, the consultation was carried out through the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)³¹, as well as through the channels and networks of the 10YFP. 217 responses were received, with very detailed feedback given. Stakeholders also provided information on relevant initiatives as part of an ongoing stocktaking initiative.

Based on the draft concept note that was open to public consultation, as well as feedback received through that consultation and technical guidance provided by UNEP and FAO, Switzerland and South Africa facilitated the work on the finalization of the draft programme document of the SFS Programme. The MAC members agreed on the programme document at the Kick-off event of the SFS Programme on 22 October 2015.

²⁶ See:

http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/downloads/Guidance_Doc_10YFP_Programme_development.pdf

²⁷ 2011-2015 activities conducted by FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme and AFTF-SCP, available at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/sustainable-food-consumption-and-production/en/>

²⁸ Available at:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ags/docs/SFCP/Activities/Preliminary_proposal_for_the_10YFP_on_Sustainable_Food_Systems_Programme.pdf

²⁹ See: http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Portals/50150/Conclusions%20and%20next%20steps_Rev300414.pdf

³⁰ The full results of the survey are available at:

<http://www.unep.org/10yfp/Programmes/ProgrammeConsultationandCurrentStatus/SustainableFoodSystems/tabid/1036781/Default.aspx>

³¹ See: <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/forum/discussions/sustainable-food-systems>

14. Information on Submitting organization(s) (ideally lead and (co-leads of the programme)

Name: Switzerland (Federal Office for Agriculture)

Contact person: Mr Alwin Kopse

Address: Mattenhofstrasse 5, 3003 Berne, Switzerland

Date: 20.1.2016

Signature



Name: South Africa (Department for Trade and Industry – the dti)

Contact person:

Thembele Ndukwana

Address:

77 Meintjies street, sunnyside
Pretoria

Date:

28/1/16

Signature



Name: Hivos

Contact person: Ms Carol Gribnau

Address: Raamweg 16, 2596 HL The Hague

Date: 26.01.2016

Signature



Appendix 1: List of potential activities obtained through the public consultation

Below is a list of potential activities that were proposed during the public consultation of the draft concept note of the SFS Programme. In addition, the list includes potential activities that were already contained in the draft concept note. These are marked with an asterisk. The potential activities are arranged according to the four work areas of the SFS Programme that are presented in the draft programme document.

Activities proposed during the public consultation that are either not related to the four work areas, or that were not formulated as an activity, have not been included in the list.

Work Area 1: Raising awareness on the need to adopt SCP patterns in food systems

- Promote the development and uptake of simplified and harmonized sustainability information schemes for agri-food products, to enable consumers to make better informed choices.
- Generating relevant information and package it for different stakeholder audiences.
- In-depth case studies of community-based innovations for sustainable production and consumption, including analysis of factors that enable success, and widespread sharing of results (e.g. through traditional platforms, video documentation, social media, etc.).
- Raising awareness to consumers and employees.
- Raising awareness and providing the knowledge about the economic/financial advantages of working in a new, more sustainable way.
- Promoting critical deconstruction of modern cultural institutions (e.g. the ‘celebrity chef’, restaurant guides, etc.) regarding food.
- Providing support for sustainability initiatives in schools and other public institutions that include reduced meat consumption and ways to minimize food waste.
- Population sensibilisation on sustainable food systems.
- Enlisting celebrities and opinion-makers in debates and discussions regarding sustainable food systems.
- Engaging communities in discussions about the cultural significance of different foods and food production systems.
- Promoting mechanisms/tools that assess and visualize negative impact on natural resources and unhealthy nutrition habits.
- Promoting sustainable diets, consequently definition of monitoring tools and monitoring.
- Increasing available information on sustainable diets and consumption patterns (including both health aspects as well as the environmental impacts that consumer food choices have, including impacts on resource use efficiency).
- Disseminating information on policy tools, and other public and private sector initiatives aimed at reducing the demand for environmentally and socially costly foods such as meat, particularly in developed countries; and aimed at increasing demand for more sustainable alternatives.
- Increasing information about and access to a broader range of plant-based proteins as a means of improving dietary quality, without compromising environmental sustainability.
- Raising awareness at governments and non-profit organizations around the most impactful ways of making food systems more sustainable protein transition.
- Delivering meaningful and reliable communication about agri-food products to create markets and incentives to foster sustainable consumption and production patterns.*

Work Area 2: Building enabling environments for sustainable food systems

- Promoting national round tables based on existing ones.
- Organizing workshops/roundtables among government entities, food chain actors and other relevant stakeholders, with the aim of exchanging information and good practices as well as enhancing the coherence of policies related to sustainable food systems.

- Integrating more sustainability into food standards and labels (specially Business to Business Standards, standards created by the industry).
- Promoting mechanisms/tools that assess and visualize best practices related to efficient / sustainable natural resource use and best nutrition practices.
- Disseminating best practice examples of sustainable food production and consumption on global and national or regional level.
- Elaborating on lessons learned from the living laboratories for sustainable food systems (see related activity in work area 4 below) with focus on sustainable food consumption patterns, taking organic food consumption patterns as example.
- Increasing and disseminating available information and building capacity on practices all along the food chain that increase the efficient use of natural resources (including energy and other materials, which are often produced out of natural resources) as well as their conservation, recycling and restoration.
- Building adaptive capacity among smallholder farmers most vulnerable to effects of changing climate.
- Revising legislation and international agreements favoring sustainable food production.
- Encouraging the development and availability of crop varieties with improved nutrition and training and technical assistance to improve yield.
- Elaborating a payback system for ecosystem services used in the food sector.
- Improving extension services to farmers to ensure they have the information for sustainable food production.
- Developing of a common protocol for data collection to support design of sustainable food chains/systems.*
- Developing the business case for the shift towards SCP in the sector.*
- Promoting eco-labelling and eco-certification of food products and food systems.*
- Providing capacity building to governments and policy makers to facilitate: the sustainable management of natural biological processes to increase efficiencies for sustainable intensification; the uptake of new technologies for production, processing, and for the mitigation of negative externalities; assessment of policy options, including cost-effectiveness and welfare analysis; the building of capacity for regulation, enforcement, and EIA (environmental and social impact assessment) processes; and regional cooperation to promote sustainable resource management and expand markets for sustainable products.*
- Scaling up the use of proven tools including effective and reliable certification and standards.*
- Identifying and piloting the viability of innovative market mechanisms for environmental services in the agri-food supply chain, and scale-up (e.g. the role of Payments for Ecosystem Services).*
- Designing and providing of a set of broad principles that can guide the development and assessment of sustainability “claims”.*
- Identifying leverage points within supply chains to direct the choices and behavior of consumers towards more sustainable food systems.*

Work Area 3: Increasing the access to and fostering the application of actionable knowledge, information and tools to mainstream SCP in food systems

- Providing sub-regional clusters of knowledge sharing (f.ex. West Africa).
- Identifying, developing and testing tools and indicators for sustainable diets, taking organic diets on global and national or regional levels as learning models.
- Putting in place an information delivery system.
- Collecting case studies of the livelihood strategy supports that food producers receive from governments, NGOs, credit agencies, firms, farm coops/associations.
- Increasing available information/data on the amount of food waste (including by disseminating methodologies as well as building national capacity to measure food waste).
- Conducting specific case studies to map food wastage across the entire value chain to identify improvement areas (e.g. using the World Resource Institute protocol).

- Addressing food waste at the consumer level and food management to reduce losses along the supply chain, as well as activities related to sustainable production and consumption of animal products, including fish and shellfish.
- Minimizing food losses and food waste throughout the food chain (it is a major problem in developed as well as in developing countries).
- Developing food loss and waste avoidance techniques within an overarching framework of activity.
- Identifying major drivers for sustainable consumption and develop key tools and indicators promoting sustainable diets.
- Developing region-specific food-handling capacity to eliminate waste.
- Helping reduce pre-harvest losses by for example, providing high yielding seeds or plantlets to farmers.
- Valuating natural capital (use of ecosystem services) for all major commodities in the food sector. Identification of benchmarks.
- Developing and implementing monitoring tools to evaluate the impact of food systems on sustainability aspects, e.g. biodiversity.
- Developing indicators for environmental performance for medium sized enterprises.
- Building a territorial resilience monitoring toolkit.
- Improving demand-supply forecasting planning.
- Developing local-specific and appropriate mixtures of agri-technology and indigenous practice, based on indigenous and local knowledge.
- Re-focusing and re-orienting more effectively existing information platforms on sustainable agriculture and agri-food products to be shared more widely, with producers and consumers.*
- Providing and disseminating information to increase the efficacy of extension services in order to support the uptake of sustainable practices.*

Work Area 4: Strengthening collaboration among food system stakeholders to increase the sector's SCP performance

- Supporting governance initiatives taken by civil society organizations in the implementation of this programme.
- Promoting an inclusive approach to support governments, private sector, consumers, and other stakeholders to assess more sustainable food systems.
- Promoting initiatives aimed at food waste reduction and recovery through collaborative efforts among governments, commercial or institutional food operations, hunger relief organizations (e.g. food pantries) and other supporting organizations.
- Building multi-stakeholder networks within the living laboratories in order to increase the efficacy of implementing tools and indicators of sustainable food production and consumption.
- Data availability (from farms or supply chains) and dissemination (to farms and supply chains); promoting/enabling collaborative approaches to making use of this information.
- Promoting interdisciplinary teams and horizontal cooperation.
- Developing partnerships to compile open-source inventory of life-cycle data.*
- Promoting the building of Public Private Partnerships to, for example, expand access to finance for agri-food stakeholders developing sustainable products, demonstrate and replicate sustainable supply chains programs and to develop and deliver targeted information to education programs on SCP to both the producer and consumer.*
- Strengthening and developing links along the supply chain between producers and consumers for more sustainable products in particular between developing countries and interested regional and developing country markets (match-making, consider capacity building, financing, etc.).*

* This potential activity was contained in the draft concept note for public consultation.

Appendix 2: Example of possible activities under work area 1

Below is an example of possible activities under work area 1 and its sub-work areas, for illustrative purposes.

Work area 1: Raising awareness on the need to adopt SCP patterns in food systems	
<i>Sub-work area 1.1:</i> Promote reliable and sustainable communication of food product information throughout the supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver meaningful and reliable communication about food products to create markets and incentives to foster sustainable consumption and production patterns.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the development and uptake of simplified and harmonized sustainability information schemes for food products, to enable consumers to make better informed choices.
<i>Sub-work area 1.2:</i> Raise awareness through better coupling the food and agriculture sector with science, media and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for SFS initiatives in schools and other public institutions, including aimed at promoting sustainable diets and ways to minimize food waste.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness and provide scientific knowledge about the advantages of adopting more sustainable practices in the agri-food sector, including economic advantages for food chain actors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a SFS Programme communication strategy, including media relations, and enlist key ‘thought leaders’ to help promote sustainable food system approaches and thinking.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in-depth case studies of community-based innovations for sustainable production and consumption, including analysis of factors that enable success, and widespread sharing of results (e.g. through traditional platforms, video documentation, social media, etc.).
<i>Sub-work area 1.3:</i> Raise awareness on the need to adopt sustainable diets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase available information on sustainable diets and consumption patterns (including both health aspects as well as the environmental impacts that consumer food choices have, including impacts on resource use efficiency).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information on policy tools, and other public and private sector initiatives aimed at reducing the demand for environmentally and socially costly foods, particularly in developed countries; and aimed at increasing demand for more sustainable alternatives.