**2021 Food Systems Summit**

**PSM Position Paper**

**Draft: 0.1**

**Food System Summit Principles**

**Private Sector’s Role in the Food System**

i. **Addressing rural multidimensional poverty as a critical part of food systems transformation** – Encourage governments and all stakeholders to tackle the varying layers of disadvantages faced by rural and urban poor populations, including chronic poverty and hunger, lack of access to health care, schools and telecommunications connectivity and reliance on informal markets in the efforts towards resilient and sustainable agriculture and access to formal markets for smallholder farmers.

ii. **A diversified food system is a resilient food system** - Integration of a broader cross section of crops, livestock, horticulture, agro-forestry, and fisheries improves environmental economic, social, and nutritional outcomes.

iii. **Holistic dialogues promote greater collaboration** – Promote greater integration that includes all aspects of the agri-food value chain to be included nationally on an ongoing basis to help nurture collaborative solutions to food systems resilience and challenges and encourage governments to foster a whole of government approach.

iv. **The Private Sector** produces the vast majority of all the world’s food. The Private Sector is made up of a diverse group of actors including smallholder farms, community or co-operative groups of producers, family farms and local fisher folk, multinational companies and individuals. It also consists of numerous companies in the supply chain involved in logistics, innovative technology, and production to ensure that safe and nutritious food moves from where it is produced, to where it is most needed.

v. No one country is entirely self-sufficient in food production, a combination of local, regional, and international markets are essential. **Global trade** provides for diverse diets, as well as enabling food  security by ensuring that local and regional climactic or geo-political events, are not exacerbated by hunger. At a local level, trade connects smallholders to markets, and adds value to rural livelihoods through contributing to family budgets. This enables greater access to education and healthcare services, especially for women and girls, who make up a crucial part of rural agriculture.

vi. **Capacity Building** underpins success in all action tracks. South-South and triangular cooperation should foster enhanced collaboration and capacity to scale up.

**Action Track 1**

**Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all**

1. Promote policies, markets and **nutrition sensitive agriculture** to create incentives for farmers to plant crops needed for diverse, healthy diets to deliver good nutrition.

2. Encourage multi stakeholder and multi sectorial approach towards awareness raising on the importance of **macro and micro nutrients** and how food systems contribute to healthy and sustainable diets, in efforts towards a world free from malnutrition.

3. Significantly increase funding for the achievement of the 6 targets of the WHO Comprehensive Implementation Plan on **Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition**, with particular attention to target 2:

1. 40% global reduction in the number of stunted children under 5
2. 50% reduction of anemia in women of reproductive age
3. 30% reduction of low birth weight
4. No increase in childhood overweight
5. Increased rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months to at least 50%
6. Reduced childhood wasting to less than 5%.

**4.** Encourage publicly funded school feeding programmes to address malnutrition and poverty and improve educational outcomes, while creating demand for locally produced and processed nutrient rich foods of high quality.

**Action Track 2**

**Shift to sustainable consumption patterns**

1. Promote nutrition sensitive agriculture by encouraging a diversity of agricultural systems that create well rounded healthy diets and optimal **regenerative approaches**.

2. Encourage multi stakeholder approach in creation of efficient and sustainable consumption and production patterns along the entire food system, in efforts to address **food loss and waste**.

3. Encourage healthy eating and sustainable diets from an early age by including these topics in school curricula and **nutrition education.**

4. Across the value chain from farm to fork, **innovation** will allow the acceleration of sustainable food systems.

**Action Track 3**

**Boost nature-positive production**

1. Promote optimal **crop rotations** to include cereal, oil seed and pulse and encourage integrated farming techniques that cover all aspects of farming including grains cropping, horticulture, fisheries, agro forestry and livestock.

2. Focus on **soil health and carbon sequestration** to sustain health and increase efforts in carbon sequestration and restore degraded areas through efforts at better land use planning, more regional approaches to grassland management and conservation tillage.

3. Encourage the creation of policy for the utilization of **climate smart agriculture** techniques and necessary support for farmers with carbon market to increase sustainable agricultural productivity/food and create resilience.

4. Improve **water use** efficiency in agriculture and create **drought preparedness** systems including regional efforts to reduce drought vulnerability and risk; and use tools including plant breeding to boost the resilience of people and ecosystems to drought.

**Action Track 4**

**Advance equitable livelihoods**

1. Encourage investors, donors, and governments to focus on supporting **youth and women** smallholder farmers, including access to land and resources such as inputs, irrigation, energy, agricultural extension services, storage, processing and packaging plants and information.

2. Promote the adoption of the **UN CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT**) and **the Principles for Responsible Investment Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI).**

3. Ensure farmers of all scales are kept front and center of food systems discussions and decisions including in **digital agriculture**, with particular attention to the needs of rural and smallholder farmers as regards lack of connectivity and ag supportive infrastructure.

**Action Track 5**

**Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress**

1. Promote coherent and coordinated food system planning on an ongoing basis across the agri- food value chain to foster resilience and create a **rapid response mechanism** in crises.

 2. Prioritize efficient global trade of food and agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizer, water, fuel and labour are also related essential goods as **essential goods** through systems such as electronic filings and e-phytos and other techniques to ensure efficient global **trade** of food.

3. Utilize the **UN CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA)** to mitigate the threat of food insecurity and nutrition failures.