ANNEX 4: LIST OF ADDITIONAL RESPONSES ON QUESTION 17 ON THE ONLINE SURVEY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 10YFP PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS: 30 JUNE 2014 - 28 JULY 2014

ANNEX 4

Question 17: Additional Comments on Critical Work Areas for the SFSP

Respondents provided the following additional comments on potential critical work areas for the 10YFP SFS programme to focus on:

- "Sustainability in food system to decouple growth from environmental degradation. Market, innovation and policy coherence in the food system can address the issue of sustainable food system"

- It was hard to choose just four since many (if not all) were relevant! But again my research and experience suggests that the policy environment is poorly developed right now and huge opportunities for better policies, practices and incentives are being lost. I'm also very concerned about the growing 'meatification' of global diets and the effects of this on the environment, food security and equity, including for animals (domesticated and wild). Both better, more sustainable diets and means of producing food are essential -- and I see the need for a significant amount of work to be done here. As noted above, I see the least work and greatest need around consumption and production of animal-based foods and the livestock and feed sectors.

- "In line with the right to food and other human rights instruments and other international agreements governments have a clear responsibility to ensure sustainable food consumption and production by providing appropriate incentives, including effective legal and policy frameworks that prevent unsustainable consumption and production. Leaving it up to private initiatives and market-based mechanisms to generate a change in consumption and production patterns is a denial of the responsibility of governments to comply with international agreements in the field of human rights and sustainable development (including the CBD, UNFCCC, etc.). It should also be realized that the sustainability of food production in the livestock sector is almost always quantity-related. Corporations, as profit-oriented actors, will never be able to support quantity-related measures, so governments will have to take the lead in this."

- There is a need for new market mechanisms, inside a policy framework of adequate incentives, to achieve sustainable food systems. This implies to overcome negative externalities while having a fair support from policy makers.

- The evidence has mounted up on the unsustainability of food systems. We now need more work on the good news: what do sustainable food systems look like? What are sustainable diets in different parts of the world? Are they the same?

- The extension of sustainable food systems based on reliable information promotes sustainable food patterns consumption. Sound methodologies for measuring the sustainability of food systems is required in order to assess the needs and the success of any intervention.

- The collaborative efforts on all information platforms ensures a wide range of awareness and action at different levels and a stronger stance towards progress from sustainable food systems

- "Information platform is the first step for other bases. We cannot advance without information. It is necessary a wide action on communication including supply chain (SCP) and population (especially emphasizing sustainable consumption, better diet as functional diets)."

- To understand food patterns and to improve them towards sustainable diets is key for sustainability of the food system. One would expect if consumers do the right choices, the supply side will follow.
"There is a definitely an urgent and immediate need for developing sustainable primary food production of agri-produce, sea food systems and animal based etc. by educating farmers and all stock holders in the chain-system right from the policy makers to the actual executors. One has to take the integrated approach as no single factor can bring the results as envisaged in the 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme. Though these could be prioritised keeping in view the regional requirements and conditions but all parameters/factors need to be considered and attended to on urgent basis. Above are some of the priority areas for attending urgently."

Priority is to catalyse changes at the system level

"Efforts should be focus at: 1. Policy level – it is a very important to improve the efficiency of present policies, to create new ones and specially to articulate all scales of intervention (regional/national/international) 2. Societal level - A collaborative framework where all stakeholders are involved is a key aspect to ensure (sustainable) progress is made towards accelerating the shift to more sustainable food systems"

THE ANSWER IS TO SELECT INNOVATION WORKS VIA RELATIVE TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION

Availing information to consumers, having policies that encourage adoption of sustainable food systems and incentives or financing to help them grow are the most important issues to address as they catalyse adoption of new ideas.

An enabling policy environment will be the driving force for sustainable food systems and creating the linkage between food security and sustainable food systems

Very few cities in Africa have systematic food security strategies and plans, so a concerted policy impetus is needed to rectify this situation

Our work to date has focused heavily on gathering and sharing information on sustainable food system innovation, and on supporting the development of collaborative relationships across regions and sectors. We have found that broad-based multi-stakeholder collaboration and information sharing and exchange is absolutely essential for catalyzing food system change from the grassroots up. Such collaboration can be constrained when taking place within an unsupportive policy environment. Thus, encouraging both national and international level policy coordination to support efforts for more sustainable food systems is essential.

The critical linkage is for producers and resource managers to know how to produce sustainably at farm and landscape scales, and for market and policy incentives to be in place to make sustainable production as profitable as unsustainable systems

The programme should be a mechanism to inform and encourage actors from the different sectors to work together.
"Greater policy coherence - both within and between existing policies. A shift from reductionist approaches relating to volume as opposed to quality. Also: 1. Diversified agricultural systems that contribute to local (and national) food and livelihood security by exhibiting resiliency and robustness to cope with disturbance and change (human and environmental) minimizing risk in the midst of variability (optimal yields as opposed to maximal) 2. Opportunity for monetary income at the same time as meeting family nutrition requirement 3. Systems that make productive use of the knowledge and skills of farmers, so improving their self-reliance and substituting human capital for costly external inputs; 4. Reduced (farm) vulnerability through improved networks for barter, trade and supply and reduced dependence on external synthetic inputs. More research and support for establishing methodologies which are capable of measuring systems complexity is required if a robust case it to be made for the benefits of multifunctional farming."

Almost all these approaches are top-down; this is understandable given that this FAO. However, given the extreme climate events expected, the fast changes in geopolitics, and the financial market gyrations, such top-down approaches will always lag in ability to address food sustainability issues. By the time you get your administration changes in place (2 to 5 years minimum), new financial-political-climate crises will have arisen. Therefore, try to minimize the investment in approaches that then will be dead weight for the organization.

South Africa has it's first Draft SCP national policy. This has been coordinated and communicated through the round table organized by the 10YFP programme.

Need alignment of rules, information, innovation and collaboration for sustainability transitions

There is no local food security when food producing land and decisions counter to biodiversity/indigenous non-patented seeds/crops and indigenous/local ownership is given over to foreign control, when development agencies conspire with corporations seeking profit via domination of food systems where local ability to resist is weakened by trust and dependence in development agencies.

Africa is blessed with fertile lands, with proper education/information we can secure and sustain our food.

Almost all attention with regards to sustainable food systems is directed to production and, to a lesser extent, processing. However, of at least equal importance is consumption. The added value of the 10YFP in achieving accelerating the shift to more sustainable food systems will be predominantly in getting a better balance by putting much more effort on the consumer side.

We believe there is significant misinformation as to what constitutes a sustainable diet and that there is a need for a comprehensive review of the health, nutrition, environmental and societal issues, and their interconnections, before progress can be made.

The objective is to focus on the sustainability of food systems by the ways of effective consumption, production and development which is to be controlled by implementing policies in all levels. After all, research through latest technologies is the best way to increase or improve the sustainability and there by developing the policies and systems.

Policy changes will institutionalize many of the practices that need to be promoted. These policy changes should go through the Committee on World Food Security.

Without national policies and international support the 10YFP will not be effective. Communication at all levels is key to achieving more sustainable food systems.
The critical work areas in which 10YFP should focus should be a cross-section approach in which communication, information sharing, best practices pooling, and new knowledge should be included.

There is an overwhelming need for a shift from agribusiness to restorative production practices. None of the above seem totally relevant to this need.

The selected are the very critical/priority issues to be addressed in the Kenya and particularly in the rural areas where we work. Focusing more on the farmers/producers with relevant information, extension services, address critical issues on the agricultural chains, promoting collaboration with relevant actors including the County and National Governments and research institutions.

Adaptation to a new system is accepted when there is more of such practices and sharing of such new ideas and demonstration and when knowledge and system enhancement is enforced, the development needs are fast addressed and sustained.

I believe in an integral process of governments, producers (farmers, manufactories and retailers), institutes of education in relationship with consumers

More bottom-up (increase awareness, etc.) than top down (principles that are often just nice words)

I think that we have to be careful to implement further regulations or "sustainability labels" as for most of small producers located in agriculture the effort to achieve such a label is too large. In Austria, there are a lot of farmers producing more or less in an organic way but they are not labelled as it costs too much and therefore, they have no access to the organic market. A sustainable food production system has to be based on trust between the local actors and the food should stay in a local area. Sustainable produced food cannot be transported elsewhere, in this case it leaves the sustainability frame.

Implementation of internationally agreed and formulation policies is key, and it can be supported through secured financial background as well as established consumer demand, which can be achieved via proper communication.

1) Knowledge among producers, mainly smallholder, is important to Close yield gap. 2) Policy on national level important to implement sustainability programs.3) Market mechanisms are lacking. 4) metrics for sustainable food are lacking today.

There are information and communication gaps, the current policy framework needs to supportive shift to sustainable food systems, the market infrastructure also requires adjustment including adopting innovative market mechanisms

Focus on small-holder farmers in capacity building support, R&D, access to credit, irrigation, and enabling policies and incentives in all areas selected below..

10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme is in a position to build upon, and leverage at global level, regional initiatives, e.g. in the European Union, going on in the proposed areas of work.

01. Advertising, sales, and education: improving these aspects will assist producers in raising awareness about their farm operation and products. It will also enable consumers to better locate products that they are interested in and to understand production practices of producers (such as organic practices and local production). This has the potential to influence consumers' purchasing decisions.
02. Product and production method: suggestions by producers include increasing efficiencies in production methods, adapting to meet consumer demands, and adopting practices that are sustainable. These choices have the potential of increasing sales for producers as customers’ needs are better addressed. They may also result in greater satisfaction for consumers as they are able to purchase products that meet their demands.

03. Construction and labour: Improved farm infrastructure allows producers to run farm operations more effectively and better display products to customers on-site, thus keeping down costs and improving product marketing. Such practices will also benefit consumers through lower prices. Other concerns include recruiting, keeping, and adequately paying labour power. Adequate labour is necessary to meet production requirements for consumer demands while maintaining product quality standards.

- I think one of most striking issues concerned is the communication and the platform development.
- "- people living and born in towns can learn how to process food in their households again, often, they don't know about manufacturing processes/storage and preparation
- politicians don't focus on nutrition and production now as a base of income for people in urbanized areas - sustainable food production is related to health, but not enough to income alternatives
- innovative models can be found on the local level to replace market mechanisms where it is necessary to achieve sustainable production patterns(Konrad Hagedorn from the Humboldt University of Berlin wrote about this)
- food security can derive from responsibility for the manufacturing process and the local land-use patterns which is directly linked with soil fertility and resilient agro-ecosystems"
- Developing policy can affect all community on national and international level, improve communication offer a platform for dialogue among stakeholders, developing guidance, indicators gives us a measurable tools for our success.
- The 10YF needs to set a base line and standard and put pressure on regional and nations to develop nationally specific policies and mechanisms should also present good practice and showcase successful policy initiatives
- Coordinated effort will be critical.
- 1- Developing and enhancing information platforms on agri-food products and sustainable food systems for extension and knowledge sharing amongst producers
- 2- Encouraging new research and technology development to help increase the sustainable consumption and production of food
- 3- Communicating linkages between sustainable food systems and food security
- 4- Encouraging communication and collaborative efforts across stakeholders groups and agri-food information platforms (NGOs, private sector, research etc.) to enhance efforts towards achieving more sustainable food systems
• Progress in policy development at the international level can be made relatively quickly and with access to excellent resources; the results can then be adopted for implementation by nation states, especially if the connection is made between sustainable food systems and food security. At the same time, communication and collaboration across stakeholder groups should be encouraged to provide both the input and by-in for policy development at national and international levels, but also for subsequent implementation at local levels.

• Unless safe and hygienic food is ensured, the nutritional status of people cannot improve.

• Basically, the intention is to fill the missing links of research-adaptation, policy, trade, environment, conservation of natural resources. Unless players from these widely separated sectors operate in harmony for this common cause, results will be difficult to achieve.

• Practicing credible sustainable procurement and Building consumer confidence is the basic first step, disseminating information comes after but with the same importance.

• Developing platforms on agri food products will enhance faster and effective flow of extension information to increase food production. Encouraging sustainable diets will ensure replenishing food stocks and availability. Coordinated international policy can ensure equity in food production, trade and distribution.

• Hands-on training

• The idea is to help farmers in identifying issues of importance on diet and nutrition. Create a linkage with stakeholders in setting a platform for sustainable agriculture, bearing in mind the factors on climate, malnutrition etc. There is also the idea of producing locally produced food. "Go Local"

• Communication and information dissemination is critical in innovation and technological development hence farmers and various stakeholders need information. Policy makers in all countries have to play an important role in ensuring sustainable food systems and food security as prescribed by agreements such as the Cotonou (at least 10% of countries annual budgets be devoted for agriculture). However, many countries especially low-income countries would hardly comply to this agreement. Moreover, it does not only suffice to produce but the produce should be transformed, stored and market outlets made possible to producers (especially small producers; this, through the collaboration of various development actors (NGOs, Governments, international organisations etc.).

• "1. platforms will be tasked to disseminate information gained through linkages to 10yfp. 2.proper communication is key to growth of specific value chain. 3.access to market information encourages producer groups along value chains 4.collaborations between all stakeholders will enhance great success of value chains.

• Education on the rural/farmer level is necessary to create long-term success which is necessary to both economic and community success. Currently in under-developed countries, GMO manufacturers are paying growers to use GMOs and GMO chemicals in an effort to convert these clean land/air/water to chemical intensive farming. A program countering the push to toxify (with the profiteering it enables) needs to actually accomplish the goals in order to off-set chemical money incentives being offered.

• There is too little understanding of the real meaning of sustainability, and countries vary widely in their approaches.

• Production should be sustainability oriented and work should now be carried out at global level.
- Resource use efficiencies are hindered by lack of knowledge, incentives and coordination.

- In the Arab region we suffer from the lack of knowledge towards the S.F.S and the suitable markets and right policy between Arab countries.

- More focus on sustainable consumption is needed - there's a lot already going on on production.

- There is no data on food loss and waste in my country, we need to develop very reliable information through effective communication involving all relevant stakeholders.

- Il m'est impossible d'exprimer mes quatre choix. J'aurais choisi des domaines de travail permettant l'échange d'expérience au sein des chaines d'approvisionnement permettant une meilleure utilisation des ressources, des choix de consommateurs plus éclairés et un système global plus durable.

- Pour cas de notre pays (Madagascar) Après cinquante ans de l'indépendance, le système de production ne s'évolut pas. Il a encore la pratique de culture sur brulis. Il y a beaucoup de recherche à faire sur le système de production et de même sur le consommation mais il n'y a pas de vulgarisation suffisant.

- Développer et améliorer (item 1). Encourager (item 5). Améliorer la création (item 8). Développer et promouvoir (item 11).

- C'est lié au commentaire précédent. La durabilité des systèmes alimentaires est indissociable de la mobilisation des acteurs, notamment les consommateurs et les producteurs, et surtout dans les villes qui peuvent jouer un rôle moteur dans la transition.

- Une seule coche possible, choix de "développer et promouvoir les principes, ...." car il est nécessaire de définir l'alimentation durable et de se fixer des objectifs sur la base d'indicateurs chiffrés si l'on souhaite agir efficacement.

- Autres choix qu'il n'a pas été possible de cocher :
  - la proposition n°1 "développer et améliorer les plateformes ..." car les acteurs de terrain font remonter un vrai besoin de partage d'expérience
  - la proposition n°2 "développer et améliorer les communications ..." car le consommateur a aussi son rôle à jouer, cf. question 15"

- Encourager les nouvelles recherches ... afin d'accroître la consommation durable et la production alimentaire

- Encourager le développement de politiques internationales coordonnées concernant les systèmes alimentaires durables

- Développer et promouvoir les principes, les orientations, les indicateurs et les méthodologies indispensables pour mesurer la durabilité des systèmes alimentaires"

- "Le marché est l'ennemi de l'agriculture durable. Les deux options liées au marché sont un problème supplémentaire, pas une solution."

- Accelerer le Retour aux Systèmes d'alimentation durable, car chez les peuples Nomades, il y beaucoup d'économie, peu de gaspillage
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- Les cellules ne prennent pas les 4 choix. Toutefois, de notre point de vue il est indispensable de: 1) investir dans les infrastructures pour booster la production; 2) former les producteurs aux nouvelles méthodes plus porteuses tout en capitalisant leur savoir faire; 3) développer des modèles de marché de ravitaillement qui tiennent compte d'une alimentation durable; 4) créer un cadre multi-acteurs de concertation et d'information à différentes échelles (institutions, pays, sous-régions, régions) en vue de corriger les insuffisances dans la chaîne de production (de la fourche à la fourchette, de la campagne à la ville) en fonction du type, du lieu de produits pour atteindre le consommateur de façon rationnelle.

- Le manque de synergie entre les parties prenantes retarde souvent les effets attendus. L'implication effective de chacun maillon de la chaîne est indispensable dès la conception du projet.

- La sustentabilidad alimentaria (incluidos los recursos naturales), tiene al menos dos puntos débiles: el habitante común con capacidad de consumo pero mala orientación en términos nutricionales y/o de conciencia alimentaria y el habitante que carece de los recursos para subsistir. A los primeros es necesario educarlos para comer bien sin derrochar (ni depredar) y a los otros es necesario proveerlos de condiciones para participar del desarrollo sostenible que les asegure el acceso a una alimentación saludable donde sea que habiten.

- Consido que el acceso a la información por parte de los productores y consumidores en materia de producción y consumo sostenible son la clave del éxito. El consumidor debe conocer lo que implican los procesos sostenibles en términos del producto. La hipótesis es que en la medida de que los consumidores se interese por productos sostenible, los productores estarán en la necesidad de incorporar en sus sistemas productivos las mejores prácticas para lograr la producción deseada.

- Porque se debe partir por instalar el tema en la conciencia colectiva mediante la difusión y educación en prácticas agro-sustentables, evidenciando los beneficios de incorporarlas y la factibilidad de implementarlas. Posteriormente se deben generar mecanismos para fomentar el desarrollo de dichas prácticas.

- "El consumidor juega un rol muy importante, sobre todo creo se debe orientar a educar sobre nuevas pautas de consumos desde revalorizar la dieta en favor de productos sustentables y criterios de comercilización como los de comercio justo. La investigación orientada a los pequeñas productores y nuevas alternativas que sean capaces de actuar como proveedores fiables sería de gran valor. El acceso a los mercados de las organizaciones de base local es fundamental, ya las agroempresas internacionales o de gran tamaño nacionales no necesitan ayuda para ese acceso. El intercambio amplio y sostenido de las organizaciones que tienen trayectoria en este campo es valioso, y se debe tomar en cuenta en el desarrollo de este proyecto."

- Los productos de los sistemas productivos locales necesitan ser promocionados y valorados, así como necesita ser valorada la contribución de sistemas productivos locales a la seguridad alimentaria; los agricultores necesitan conocer las experiencias de sus pares de otras latitudes y las políticas de los países necesitan reorientarse a fin de apoyar y promover la sostenibilidad de los sistemas productivos locales.

- Realizar trabajos de orientación y asistencia a productores que muestren interés en producir alimentos orgánicos sostenibles . Esta orientación será feita desde a producción de plántulas hasta la cosecha. Divulgar y difundir la agroecología en las regiones productoras con incentivos para un nuevo sistema de producción que les proporcionará mejores ganancias y al mismo tiempo preservando la fertilidad de sus suelos y manteniendo el equilibrio ecológico en sus agros sistemas.
Porque al fomentar la comunicación entre las partes interesadas se evita la duplicidad de esfuerzos. Si se promueven las infraestructuras se logra un mejor desarrollo en los mercados. Y si se fomenta una política internacional sobre alimentos sostenibles todos estaríamos hablando el mismo idioma en sistema alimentario.

Pienso que para poder mejorar el sistema, hace falta saber cómo hacerlo desde el nivel primario (el ganadero o agricultor, que debe comprender por qué se toman las medidas que se toman, pues es el primer afectado). No hay que perder de vista que las decisiones que se toman en los despachos y comités afectan las vidas de las personas, que en muchos casos están ajenas a esas decisiones que se toman sobre sus vidas.

Señores la política más viable es la educación a todos los niveles sobre la sustentabilidad alimentaria y producción de alimentos inícuos y de bajo costo para la población de bajos recursos económicos en el mundo.

La coordinación de acciones buscando sinergias me parece fundamental.