ANNEX 5

Question 18: Potential Activities of the SFSP

Respondents provided the following potential activities for the SFSP:

- Organiser les filières depuis les villages producteurs, par la création des coopératives agricoles, animées en collaboration avec les ruraux pour le transfert du savoir en la matière.

- "1) appui aux producteurs éleveurs péri-urbains pour ravitailler la ville en lait frais grâce à l'amélioration du système d'alimentation des animaux. 2) créer et/ou renforcer les centres de collecte de lait cru avec exploitation d'énergie solaire pour ravitailler les laiteries en lait cru sain. 3) appui en infrastructures et équipements solaires aux groupements féminins intervenant dans les transformations du lait. 4) formation des producteurs sur le choix des semences/variétés/races et la qualité des produits suivie de mise en place de réseau de commercialisation au niveau local"

- Eduquer la population Citadine en prenant comme exemple le mode de consommation des Nomades, économie d'eau, d'énergie et d'aliments

- "-Développer la comptabilité d'empreinte écologique (lien entre consommation et surfaces bioproductrices).-Développer l'autosuffisance alimentaire à tout niveau: conditionner les exportation directes ou indirectes des pays qui ne sont pas autosuffisant. -L'essentiel est de favoriser l'alimentation humaine directe et défavoriser la production de grain pour animaux hors sol, en particulier limiter les transferts de grains et de biocarburants des zones tropicales vers l'Europe.-Interdire et limiter toute destruction de biotopes importants pour la biodiversité au profit de cultures d'exportation (cf. huile de palem, soja)"

- Diminuer les intrants, produire plus et de meilleure qualité, convaincre le consommateur de son rôle clé dans l'orientation du système agricole futur.

- "thème 1: développer et partager des cadres méthodologiques et des données sur la durabilité des filières, aux différentes étapes de production et transformation, afin d'identifier les points critiques. thème 3: la viabilité des systèmes alimentaires ne sera possible que par une évolution des consommations alimentaires, en quantité et en qualité, pour limiter l'impact sur les ressources, les pollutions et la santé. thème 5: l'évolution vers de nouveaux systèmes nécessite un effort démultiplié de la recherche pour évaluer, simuler, et développer des systèmes durables. thème 8: seuls de nouveaux indicateurs et modèles de créations de valeurs permettront la prise en compte dans les marchés des critères de développement durable."

- Constituer un observatoire des initiatives, acteurs, mesures, accords qui font évoluer les systèmes alimentaires vers plus de durabilité à toutes les échelles (international, pays, régions, métropoles, quartiers).

- Encourager les politiques permettant d'assimiler la consommation durable ainsi que les pratiques de production au niveau national

- plateforme d'échange

  - travail sur les labels ou outils d'information aux consommateurs
- sensibilisation
- réflexions sur le système alimentaire global

- Desarrollar y mejorar las plataformas de información sobre los productos agroalimentarios y los sistemas alimentarios sostenibles para ampliar y compartir los conocimientos entre los productores. Idem entre distribuidores y consumidores.

- "Elaborar un índice/código (estilo semáforo) para el etiquetado de los productos en el que se muestre sencillamente cual es la sostenibilidad de consumir dicho producto. Definir paquetes productivos sostenibles para los diferentes ecosistemas en los que se indiquen técnicas, inputs y rendimientos esperados. La utilización de estos paquetes daría derecho a la certificación/etiquetado como producto sostenible. Para apoyar el punto precedente es necesario reforzar los sistemas de investigación y extensión agrícola, de modo a que la aplicación de estos paquetes productivos se haga a gran escala."

- "- Inventario de buenas prácticas
  - Reunión Internacional multidisciplinar de tipo científico
  - Inventario de malas prácticas
  - Curso de capacitación on-line
  - Reunión Internacional de Organizaciones involucradas y fijar objetivos para el 2020 a nivel organizativo."


- Yo propondría actividades de formación a agricultores y ganaderos para darles herramientas de toma de decisiones. Para mejorar la eficiencia de todo el sistema alimentario, hay que enseñar al que lo gestiona a optimizarlo.

- "Actividades. 1.-Establecer un fondo rotatorio de financiacion para el desarrollo de proyectos productivos que sean amigables con el medio ambiente. A medida que el agricultor va recuperrando su inversión, reembolsa el capital que recibí como apoyo a la entidad crediticia. 2.- Establecer un sistema de comercio justo en donde ganen todos: Agricultores, comercializador y Consumidor. 3.-.Promocionar Granjas pilotos para comprobarle a los agricultores que una agricultura sostenible si es posible conseguirla con nuestros propios recursos.4.-.Establecer un equipo de promotores del programa 10YFP para que se tenga un mejor conocimiento y aceptacion."

- MEJORAR Y PROMOVER EL USO Y EFICIENCIA DEL AGUA , EVOLUCIONAR HACIA SITEMAS MAS EFICIENTES ENERGETICAMENTE ,MEJORAR EN LAS PERDIDA DE ALIMENTOS EN PRODUCCIÓN,TRANSPORTE , ALMACENAMIENTO,DISTRIBUCIÓN, CONSUMO , Y EN LA PREGUNTA 17 SE TRANSCRIBE TAL CUAL EN CADA PREGUNTA .
• "Documentar los efectos del cambio climático en los sistemas productivos locales. Investigaciones y desarrollo de tecnologías para reducir y recupera suelos degradados y perdidos. Implementación de plataformas de información sobre los sistemas productivos locales y los bienes y servicios que ofrecen al hombre. Concienciación de los hacedores de políticas y los tomadores de decisión en los países a fin de que se priorice el proyecto."

• "Releevar cuales son las iniciativas exitosas en cada región (puede abarcar mas de un país. Generar un fondo de crédito que permitan el desarrollo y consolidación como fuente laboral de esas iniciativas exitosas. Fortalecer el comercio justo a nivel global. Favorecer las iniciativas que se orienten a solucionar la tenencia de la tierra, no se es sustentable si los productores son desplazados"

• "Identificar practicas exitosas y modelos de mercado en el ámbito local, nacional e internacional, identificando factores d éxito y fracaso ( Estado del arte). Formular políticas nacionales e impulsar acuerdos internacionales de apoyo al desarrollo rural, en especial dirigidas a la Agricultura Familiar. Establecer estímulos a la investigación e innovación tecnológica para el desarrollo rural y toda la cadena alimentaria. Impulsar estrategias de formación y educación en el ámbito medio, tecnológico y superior acorde con un enfoque de sistemas agro alimentarios sostenibles."

• "ESTABLECIMIENTO DE CRITERIOS DE SUSTENTABILIDAD EN LAS PRÁCTICAS AGRO-ALIMENTICIAS. DESARROLLO DE SELLOS O ETIQUETAS PARA EL RECONOCIMIENTO DE PRODUCCIÓN AGRO-SUSTENTABLE. DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE ESTRATEGIAS NACIONALES PARA LA PRODUCCIÓN AGRO-SUSTENTABLE. DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE INSTRUMENTOS PARA INCENTIVAR CAMBIOS HACIA PRÁCTICAS AGRO-SUSTENTABLES"

• - Sistematizar el análisis de patrones de consumo que derrochan alimentos y/o los recursos naturales que los producen, para darlos a conocer sin tapujos, pero a la vez mostrando formas claras y sencillas de modificar las conductas en que se sustentan estos atropellos a la ética y moral de habitantes de un solo planeta.
  - Identificar y sistematizar sistemas sustentables que son dignos de imitar en similitud de condiciones socio - agro - ambientales y divulgarlos como parte de la transferencia a localidades dañadas o en riesgo y a la población mundial y en particular a los niños que serán quienes heredarán los problemas que no estamos solucionando.
  - Promover a nivel mundial la incorporación de políticas de desarrollo rural sustentables con articulación comercial justa con las áreas urbanas y el reconocimiento poblacional de los servicios ambientales que poseen los territorios."

• Desarrollar una cadena que permita el máximo aprovechamiento de los alimentos provenientes del campo a nivel regional en los países, con el fin de evitar pobreza alimentaria y coadyuvar al desarrollo de comunidades mediante la igualdad de oportunidades.

• Develop a toolkit in determining food waste and loss along the value chain at the national level to help inform producers and consumers on the cost implications. Develop a toolkit to determine post-harvest loss.
• Fund research aimed at understanding consumer and producer behaviour and the levers for change. i.e. how to get producers and consumer to shift towards more sustainable provisioning and consumption practices

• Fund research that looks at rebounds and leakages (i.e. how changes in production/consumption in one country might have knock on effects on the sustainability of production and consumption in another region or country)

• Support activities that focus on the development of sustainable diet trajectories in low and middle income countries.

• Support independent research on performance of agro ecological/agroforestry and other systems which are based on ecological principles. Support implementation of those system which are shown to have a better performance considering less need for out of farm inputs, better soil conservation, greater biodiversity, more resilience, better long-term economic returns for farmers, etc.

• - Access the information and capacity buildings and raise awareness at national and internationals levels, (trainings, train of trainers, data base, linkages, toolkits,--etc.),
  - Develop the nationals policies to encourage these systems,
  - Open and develop the nationals and international markets and develop the infrastructures of it ,
  - Develop the incentives (soft loans-free markets, donors) for encourage the implement these systems
  - Prevent developing tools in isolation but comment, support, enhance developments that are emerging and need some ‘activation energy' to scale

• Promote research that would develop a toolkit for developing methodologies for measuring sustainability of food systems.

• Research methods, and potential interventions to create incentives, for enhancing sustainability and efficiency.

• Fighting desert encroachment, Use of resistant varieties, helping farmers to develop their skills

• Promote the practice of Conservation Agriculture as formulated by the FAO. Consider systems that require a minimum of artificial inputs. Encourage the planning of cities and the redesign of buildings that would allow productive urban agriculture.

• Put as many advisers/educators outside the GMO industry into rural regions of under-developed countries and give them the necessary funding to accomplish their goals.

• Put pressure on local & national governments to force their taking a ""hands-off"" position when it comes to bribery from the GMO chemical industry. It is possible to make those governments enact lawful policies that fine GMO corporations for bribery, unfair trade practices."

• Support access of input to producer at subsidy prices through identification of key stakeholder to implement the subsidy program.
• Support water harvesting and conservation in key areas that are key to production

• Provision of market information and linkages to producer group.

• Support value addition which will reduce much wastage in cases of value chains that deals with perishable production. eg tomatoes

• Develop comprehensive and simple fact sheets and practical guides on specific value chains (e.g. maize, cassava, bean, poultry, pig, goat, cattle etc.) depending on the specificity of every production basin and country at large.
  - Identify committed civil society organisations (irrespective of the size but based on the competence of the people managing the organisations) in each of the areas targeted by the project to assist in implementation and M&E on the field.
  - Make provision of infrastructure (storage, production of inputs, transformation...etc.)
  - Develop practical training packages for project beneficiaries.

• A global Internet-Platform to exchange best practice projects and build a global network to support sustainable food systems around the world

• Acknowledge the impact of rural residential development on food production via land use change and land use conflict in peri-urban areas. I have been doing research into this issue and have found that rural residential development has a major impact on land use change. We are seeing loss of productive agricultural land via change to rural residential development by people purchasing farms on the peri-urban areas. This has the impact of increasing the value of the land for food production as well as introducing people who will complain about the noise, odour, night-time activities of farming. This can lead to the farmer being forced to amend farming practices or move out because the pollution laws favour the complainant, not the food producer

• Establish global inventory of the complete genetic diversity present in ALL types of genetic resources and ensure that they are fully and continuously conserved both in situ and ex situ.

• Subscribe Milan Protocol and implement its principles through practical actions.

• Propose a system of incentives for producer and consumers (loans for example), Focus on recycling waste food into more food for humans, animals or biological fertilizers

• 1. Develop package of good practices adaptable at field level suitable for local conditions.

  2. Infrastructure development to connect agriculture with other activities.

  3. Methods for value addition and value-chain development.

  4. Dialogue between the various sectors mentioned in Q17 for actionable outcome.

  5. Guidelines to assess economics, environment, and equity merits of recommended practices.

• 1. Research the productivity of different forms of sustainable ag

  2. Research the impact of different forms of sustainable Ag on ecosystem services
3. Connect poor and small sustainable farmers to markets and consumers

4. Continue to disseminate knowledge about and information on best practices around sustainable Ag at the national and regional levels

5. Conduct trainings for farmers on sustainable farm management

- Produce reports for consumers that clearly and simply argue the benefits of eating sustainably-produced food

- Developing a conceptual framework and its sub-systems, identifying parameters (research tasks to estimate equations and parameters in relation to "objective functions") to develop a tool allowing for measuring indicators and evaluating the impact of interventions in order to enable balanced policy decisions.

- Develop metrics for sustainable diets, Fund small pilot projects that can ""test"" models of how sustainable diets could be envisioned in local contexts, Advocate for more momentum and accountability at the national level

1. Developing intersectoral programmes which cover food security, food safety, water security and availability, water safety, sanitation and hygiene etc.

2. Give special attention to food systems which cater to the nutritional needs of the underprivileged and vulnerable groups e.g. street foods, school feeding programmes etc."

- 1. Environmental Impact Assessment methodology that integrates food security considerations (for use in regional and municipal planning to aid in preservation of periurban and arable lands)

2. Development of technologies and policies that promote "closing the nutrient loop" to recapture organic nutrients from the waste stream (food and market waste; and human and animal waste) for safe use in food production.

3. Development and promotion of policies that enable access to "vacant" land for food production without ""jeopardizing"" landowner's rights.

4. Development and promotion of policies that promote sustainable urban design in relation to urban and peri-urban food production (e.g., designated land use, rainwater capture and re-use, greywater capture and re-use, segregated organic waste stream, green roofs, green walls, etc.)."

- 1. Support local groups to establish community garden in available vacant lots. 2. Coordinate local schools lunch programs to use local farmers to reduce carbon footprint by transportation and stimulate Local economy. 3. Establish food stamp program in community garden style. No more soda and sugary packaged items for welfare receivers! 4. Establish sustainable farming and eating education programs at school. 5. Encourage and support for back yard and front yard farming (some cities still have to change laws).
• 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;  
• Coordinate across the different 10YFP programmes. Given the high importance food plays for the tourism sector, coordinate especially with the 10YFP tourism activities to help accelerate towards more local sourcing, accelerate consumer behaviour shift (less waste, fair trade...) of travellers and triggering this as a lasting shift for their "normal" life and work environments.  
• Develop programs on climate change adaptation and reduction irrigation waters.  
• Launch of regional activities which would include identification of gap analysis (gaps between sustainable production goals and actual practice); education and enhancing awareness of Sustainable development production, consumption and systems and benefits therefrom.  
  - Have regional champions that could help drive 'buy in' of the programme.  
  - Start process for development of standards/harmonisation of approaches re sustainable production and labelling.  
  - Launch of e platform to ensure awareness is built throughout all stakeholders. E Platform can be a means of exchanging best practices and experiences in production and marketing.”  
• As we are working closely on diets and especially meat we would propose the following  
  - Publish and promote official guidelines on healthy eating and environmental behaviour to include the benefits of eating less and better meat. To provide businesses, health professionals, educators and the public with integrated advice on healthy, sustainable diets – with clear guidance for different nutritional requirements and budgets.  
  - Encouragement of Cross-departmental working is vital as the objectives cannot be met by one department alone.  
  - showcase clear procurement standards and good practice example for caterers to ensure that meals paid for by taxpayers in schools, hospitals, prisons, care homes and all government departments reflect environmental (e.g. carbon reduction commitments) and health factors, to include less and better, including higher welfare meat.  
  - Engage effectively with regional policy processes where possible to develop integrated strategies to promote increased consumption of plant-based foods and less and better meat consumption  
  - Promote agricultural policy ((subsidies, R&D) reform to deliver Sustainable Food and Farming which ensures a transition to more sustainable levels of supply and demand
- Promote ways to support and encourage farming that produces meat in ways that benefit the environment, health and animal welfare and provides a fair return for farmers. This includes helping people reconnect with where their food comes from and reform of agricultural policies to support humane and sustainable farming.

- Training workshops, educational sessions, advocacy, developing legislation’s and laws, using new technology for production. Gender issues is of high important issue, so they have to be in top management regarding this issue.

- Promote food policies in each city and region advisory boards included
  - Address each urban institution as responsible actor in the food system that can reorganize the patterns of food provision
  - Develop regional compensation mechanisms which relate to local agriculture and soil which is more comprehensible to people than the emission trading system addressing distant greenhouse gases which more cause problems in developing countries than in developed countries (relocalized the comprehension of food-manufacturing related problems)

- Coordinate and increase transparency with regard to the (inter)national research activities dedicated to sustainable food production.

- Present for a wide public clear examples of integrated approaches of sustainable food chains

- Food waste at the retail level. Currently tonnes and tonnes of food is being thrown away - straight to landfill, because the policies held by these supermarkets demand any ‘out of date’ products to be discarded. The vast majority of this food is still completely edible, and certainly ‘safe’ within anyone’s means to eat for at least another 3-5 days. There are food waste charities such as Fair Share, who divert this waste from going to landfill, redirecting it to food banks, shelters and soup kitchens. There needs to be more communication between the larger supermarket chains and these charities, since the supermarkets naturally are the largest distributors of food waste in the country.

- Develop approaches to enhance local market and typical product consumption

- Encourage international coordination policy to develop food system and horizontal policy at national level.

- Communication linkages between water, energy and food consumption

- Promoting sustainable farming systems (e.g. Agroecology and organic farming)

- Developing and enhancing information platforms on agri-food products and sustainable food systems for extension and knowledge sharing amongst producers

- Encouraging new research and technology development to help increase the sustainable consumption and production of food

- Communicating linkages between sustainable food systems and food security
1. Develop effective strategies to reduce food losses & waste, at the appropriate levels.
2. Take effective steps to reduce food losses & waste.
3. Improve coordination of policies and strategies in order to reduce food losses & waste.
4. Improve data collection and knowledge sharing on food losses & waste.
5. Better technical knowledge on the environmental impacts of food.
6. Stimulating sustainable food production.
7. Promoting sustainable food consumption.
8. Reducing food waste and losses.
9. Improving food policy coherence.

More research and study on LCA of different food items

Production and Supply chain mechanism which could reduce the loss of food to some extent."

Develop expanded training programs for farmers and provide expanded farm extension and knowledge sharing platforms, trainings of trainers, conferences, workshops, capacity buildings of all actors, not only words but actions, funds for all actors on the ground, linkage to other actors and partnership with all actors work on increasing farmers attachment to land and encourage traditional food which are the base for this approach

Promotion of EU Envifood Protocol and Environmental Footprint Pilot with encouragement to join specific pilot projects

Promotion of available sources of information on sustainability performance

Promotion of best practices (toolkit) to achieve Zero Food Wastage

Promotion of WRI-led Protocol on food loss and waste, under development"

Do policy research. Appoint responsibility organization. Do research on food waste and food lost. Communicate to all stakeholders. Training.

Creation of a funding program supporting partnerships (NGOs, research institutes, etc.) working at international level to develop initiatives (field activities, policy and networking activities, communication) aiming to promote sustainable food practices among producers and consumers.

Develop policy outline and action program for the ICN2 process.

By identify the rightful consumers. It's also by adding value to the product, example rod cassava by changing it to flower, garri and many other items will help reduce food waste.

Develop appropriate technology to replace traditional farming tools in rural areas. Support local irrigation systems to increase productivity of small-holder farmers. More Information, Education and Communications to increase the knowledge of small-holder farmers through radio and printed materials in local languages.

Develop school activities and programs based on sustainable and healthy diets, including school gardening. Communicate and inform about the links between urban growth, food production and consumption, sustainability.

Develop user friendly information and communication tools/materials, engaging appropriate media campaign, public education and awareness raising.
- Support food policy reviews and analysis towards SFSP. Integrate SFS into policies, plans and programmes at local, national and regional levels.
- Support the creation of the necessary market infrastructure in partnership with governments, the private sector at national, regional and global levels
- Develop and carry out a coordinated program with focus on sustainable Food Chains from primary Production to consumption, and Tools and systems for Exchange of reliable data on Resource and Environmental efficiency and effectiveness. Develop better tools for biodiversity impacts of Food systems as well as freshwater protection.
- Develop clear indicators of sustainability within food systems and communicate the same to governments and consumers with the aim of influencing coordinated policy and behavior change. Report on above regularly drawing international attention to clear leaders. Effectively monitor sustainable techniques for increasing resource-use efficiency and reducing pollution and reporting this data regularly to producers, consumers and government. Effectively disseminate knowledge on resource-use efficiency and pollution reduction techniques through a centralized mechanism. Develop a national-level toolkit on incentivizing sustainable food systems (from producers to consumer to policymakers, etc) including financing
- 1) Implement programmes for raising productivity among smallholder farmers including market access aspects 2) Collect good examples of national food policies and disseminate in a toolkit 3) Intensive lobbyism in international trade organisations/international trade processes to include sustainability aspects. Review second generation trade agreements and collect/disseminate good examples where sustainability has been safeguarded. 4) Development of a sustainable food metrics toolkit. High priority.
- Provide capacity building activities for national authorities on how to implement the programme:
  - Develop proper monitoring and evaluation methods for implementation
  - Use NGOs to enhance the communication campaign on sustainable consumption
  - Develop tools for reducing the supply chain in practice"

Information platforms: rollout of metrics, indicators, rollout carbon, water, nitrogen, phosphorus footprinting, LCA along food chain, sustainability and investment reporting

Sustainable diets and SCP: focus on healthy, nutritious food from agricultural fish-based sources and respective phytonutrients, and major reduction of food processor activity that focuses on salt, fat, sugar

Policy enabling: clear, concise, focused direction

New research and technology

- Give information to farmers on how to increase their yields and management systems, improve the infrastructure and tools to store and transport their goods to distribution centres, Provide information on market opportunities and market requirements for crops, Provide insight on national and international rules and regulations on food security and basic hygiene"
Strengthen local structures along FSC, awareness building of consumers to local producers, foster alternative FSC systems such as CSA, implement trust into FSC, promote best practise towards food waste prevention along the FSC.

Holistic integral approach, taking the sustainable food system development as the long term objective. Full food chain scope, involvement of high level stakeholders from: government, industry, ngo's, universities, finance/investors, ambassadors/politicians. Linkage between health challenges (obesity, nutritional deficiencies) and sustainable food system development (social, environmental and economic/market). Strategy needs to be built on a transition process (including ownership and leadership) supported by activities at meso (sectoral, institutional, toolboxes/best practices) and bottom-up level (innovation, including social innovation, radical innovations).

- Use the Mediterranean region – with its renowned diet – as an area for conducting a pilot study on the sustainability of diets and food consumption patterns
  - Implement policies to create enabling environment for uptake of sustainable consumption practices at household as well as community level
  - Improving coordination among the actors in the food system through a better exchange of information and good practices by developing information platforms and networks
  - Fostering research activities on consumer behaviour in order to encourage the adoption of more sustainable diets and to reduce food waste
  - Carrying out multidisciplinary research activities to better understand linkages between food systems sustainability and food security
  - Creating multi-stakeholder (public, private, civil society, academia…) international networks and focus groups involving experts from different countries and sectors (agriculture, nutrition, health, environment, etc.) to design shared food sustainability-sensitive policies that are adapted to the various regional and national contexts"

Utilise FoRWaRd a European project. In this project the intention is to develop an E-learning programme, game, brokering platform and a movie with the aim to reach representants in the chain and on this way change the behaviour.

Exhibiting models for sustainable production practices through farmer field schools, bare foot technicians and agriculture entrepreneurs. Promoting the women led initiatives in production related fields and giving them leads, exposures, training to accentuate the participation process. Developing easy to read and decipher material for quick learning in areas of agricultural production and food habits for rural segment, population segment, male, female, adolescents and etc. Building institutions and empowering the members where they can develop Business plan and invest on resources and better utilization process (off-farm & on-farm -value addition activities). Developing materials and IEC for equipping and enhancing skill. Community ownership and management of capital, resources during distress situation for socio-economic benefits.

Option/decision trees or tools to be used by relevant stakeholders to develop and improve sustainability schemes in their respective sectors
Establishment of global ""incubators"" to exchange practical experience on use of information and other innovative technology to consolidate global applications focusing on the needs of small food producers and demand of consumer

Awareness raising activities in other sectors (for example in the context of implementation of post 2015 UN Agenda on sustainable development)

- The following:
  - a) Develop and implement capacity building programmes for farmers/producers as well as farmers’ organizations.
  - b) Develop cost effective technology for information dissemination to farmers to enhance production and marketing.
  - c) Support farmers/producers with farming inputs, financial support and related capacities to enhance production and post-harvest managements.
  - d) Support counties (New System of Governments in Kenya) to enact favourable Agriculture/food polices, support value addition and marketing of produce.
  - e) Support farmers to form cooperatives and saccos to effectively market and manage their produce and income.

- Support development and diffusion of innovative programs to empower consumers to behave more sustainably in relation to food (with respect to health, environment, waste). Bring into focus the growing body of research and practice on restorative food production systems (e.g. agro-forestry, permaculture, organic). Support refinement, validation and dissemination of city-scale systems to ensure recycling of nutrients e.g. from urine, food waste.

- Encouraging policy enabling conditions for uptake of sustainable consumption and production practices at the national level.

- Identify best practice and use this as a means to provide conditions for countries to encourage sustainable consumption and production practices at the national level. For example what has worked on food waste in different countries - in the UK WRAP has addressed domestic food waste, but levels are still too high. What can we learn from other nations across the world?

- 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

- Developing and promoting principles, guidance, indicators and methodologies for measuring the sustainability of food systems:

  Develop a methodology that clearly demonstrates the importance of a food waste hierarchy, where feeding people is always the most resource efficient and sustainable option;

  Evidence the comparable CO2e impacts of that food being fed to animals, sent for composting or fed as livestock to AD and disseminate that methodology to national policy makers.
• People exchange and technology transfer. Ex: fellowships for academics, farmers, community leaders, etc. to travel abroad and learn from others' practices. Also, technology transfer programs to enhance each other’s understanding of particular approaches to sustainable food systems.

• Develop mechanisms for farm gate price stability;
  Sustain public agri-food R&D;
  Develop multi-actor exchange mechanisms between &D and stakeholders;
  Push interdisciplinary R&D;
  Sustain plant- and animal breeding efforts

• Develop a legal framework to promote the use different kinds of biowaste to feed animals;
  Recommend a fiscal layout to be implemented in countries that want to have a more sustainable food production system in which all the environmental impacts should be taken into account;
  Promote research and investigation on food production systems, but also in intelligent labelling and traceability in order to inform consumers in better way about the food conditions;
  Recommend an international scheme to label the consumption dates for food. In my point of view “best before” dates should be abolish and tend to go for conservation recommendation in labelling;
  Write down a global plan for the sustainability of the food system in which the food waste reduction will be a central issue.

• Recycling of organic fraction of Municipal solid Waste and agricultural wastes and return it back to the soil through anaerobic digestion/composting.

• Establish consistent methodology for the recording of feed loss, including clear distinctions between waste and surplus

• Develop a leaflet/guide to help people understand the high cost and impact of food waste in their communities/societies/countries;
  Develop a toolkit for school children that helps them understand the importance of preventing and reducing food waste. The toolkit should be distributed widely to schools and include educators in making this a part of their learning processes. To make a real and lasting impact we need to educate children, to teach them and expose them from an early age on the importance of sustainable food consumption.

• (Support initiatives that work on) Harmonising methods to measure sustainability of food, stimulate adoption of these methods within the supply chain and stimulate data assembling and data exchange to bring these methods into practice.

• Develop a pool of experts on Food Waste and Food loss in specific sectors and in key regions that would be able to delivered capacity building trainings focusing on cost-effective solutions and consumers awareness raising.
• Work much more closely with the CSM of the CFS.

• Bring together the most relevant stakeholders across the supply chain in regular meetings (e.g. work group) to exchange information, set concrete goals and check the achievement of the objectives regularly;

Develop education tool which can be used by extension services in developing countries to advise smallholder farmers how to improve the sustainability (ecologically, economically and socially) of their farming systems;

Funding of applied scientific research with clear ideas on how the results will be transferred into practice, e.g. case studies in specific regions / countries, where existing gaps to sustainable systems are identified, solutions are developed and implemented. These regions could then serve as models for other, similar cases.

• Develop and disseminate training materials on sustainable and resource-efficient farming practices, if possible translated in local languages and specific to local conditions;

Promote the use of new technologies (mobile phones, smartphone applications, etc.) for dissemination of information related to sustainable food systems to producers and consumers;

Develop a prototype traffic-light type scheme for food products, which takes into account sustainable production practices, resource-use, fair trade, etc., which can be used for the development of similar schemes at national level;

Promote a "coordination mechanism" among providers of training and education in the area of sustainable food systems, with the aim to develop an international curriculum on sustainable food systems;

Organize workshops for exchange of information and best practices among national, regional and local governments as well as other stakeholders in sustainable food systems.

• First of all it is not an easy way to implement a policy for the security of food. Anyhow as used in every areas of business, I suggest a food tracker should be developed to understand and monitor the amount or quantity of food used in a house of ‘x’ number of residents. Along with this a policy should be implemented to control the usage of food by a particular person, which will be added to the tracker which is programmed to highlight the higher consumption areas. Also production of food should be equalized in all areas and priority should be only given to highly populated areas. Production of food directly proportional to population."

• True Cost Accounting for food and farming systems (to inform public and policy), Sustainability indices/metrics"

• Training courses on development of policies for sustainable food systems for policy makers and administrators

• Research program on sustainable food systems

• Encourage and support sustainable public procurement programmes at all levels based on agro-ecological food production.
• Develop policies and tools to manage unsustainable demand for farm animal products and support producers in transition. National governments and intergovernmental organizations need to develop mechanisms to deal with the current acceleration in meat and dairy production, notably in grain feeding and intensive production methods that are not ecologically sustainable and add to unsustainable and unhealthy diets.

• Encourage phasing out subsidies and investment for unsustainable, inhumane systems. Financial support for industrial livestock production methods, such as unseen subsidies for externalized costs, should be ended. Economic mechanisms to support humane, sustainable livestock production (for example, grants and research funding) should be prioritized.

• Initiate research and development in humane and sustainable agriculture. Research is urgently needed to support farmers in developing livestock systems, breeds, feeding and management to ensure humane and sustainable animal production. Research is also required to determine effective policies for addressing meat consumption.

• Encourage integration of animals in disaster management. Animal welfare is integral to protecting livelihoods and food security from disasters. Animal protection should be implemented into national plans and policies at the government level, along with the integration of animals into the processes, assessments and projects of humanitarian and development agencies.

• Develop/design education programs and awareness campaigns about safe and sustainable food production/consumption

  Develop monitoring and evaluation tools to estimate and expose resource and environmental externalities of food production;

  Promote agriculture diversification for a resilient food production system;

  Invest in post-harvest handling;

• Improve information and communication infrastructure in rural areas (Internet, mobile telecommunication);

  Support the establishment and strengthening of rural extension networking to enhance technical assistance to encourage farmers to adopt more sustainable food systems;

  Create accreditation tools and trading platforms to increase credibility and safety, thus improving linkage between producers and consumers.

• The UNEP 10YFP should focus more on education/information dissemination to all involved in the food system

• Develop the value, programs/campaigns to assist small farmers, local cooperatives, even ‘home gardeners’ not producing for sale (ever or yet), to link food security, environmental protection/biodiversity, local culture/autonomy;

  Develop and promote the value of local ownership - not just access as labor/sharecropping - of land as basic standard of sustainability;
Encourage governments to focus conversations on food security and resource development with their citizens - rather than with international corporations and foreign governments with the agenda centered on the profit of those corporations and national priorities of those governments;

Develop campaigns/programs that encourage citizens to become directly involved in promoting their indigenous seeds, plants, protection and improvement of biodiversity and soil - support/fund school programs encouraging children to understand link between environmental protection and food security

- Tools to reduce food waste e.g; Efood mobile etc.
- Foster local production and consumption by reviving outdoor weekly markets. Ban big harvest machines which would allow the unemployed to work seasonally. Reduce the farming size but develop food quality.
- mapping complex global food value chains for major food groups
  - Providing clarity on intersection of agricultural, trade and consumer policies internationally
  - Providing support to test promising practices and innovations for sustainable food production and consumption
  - Conduct interdisciplinary research to better understand cultures of food consumption internationally
  - Evaluating existing tools/policies which attempt to transform food consumption practices
  - Evaluate feasibility and impact of novel food production, business and consumption models, from in vitro meat, through food sharing economies to alternative diets"
- Food waste, policy and sustainable food chains systems.
- Link-up with different relevant initiatives such as the newly established International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food);
  Act as a conduit to government policy makers for the outputs of the IPES-Food and other initiatives that propose solutions/options;
  Encourage shifts in the research agenda towards a food system integrated approach.
- Support multi-stakeholder platforms at landscape scale that enabling sustainable supply chain actors to coordinate with land and resource managers to address full landscape goals (including secure provision to cities without undermining local sustainability). Undertake pilot activities in collaboration with the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature initiative.
- Support research to understand the 2-way links between healthy ecosystems and food systems
- Develop a best practice guide for policy work at various levels - in particular the municipal level, where there are many excellent examples of policies that support sustainable food systems. Policies should be looked for that are sensitive to the specific needs of community-scale initiatives, and small- and medium-sized enterprises;
Develop a program focused on gathering and sharing information about local skills and knowledge to support sustainable rural livelihoods using scale-appropriate technologies and ecological production methods (e.g. sustainable agro-forestry and agro-ecology);

Develop a program that targets the reversal of land grabs, and aims to ensure access good quality land, access to alternative solutions (e.g. community or container garden spaces), and the means to regenerate degraded land for small- and medium-scale producers;

Develop a program to explicitly foster urban-rural linkages as a strategy for improving dietary health.

- Research on urban food systems (including formal and informal food economies);

Determinants of under and over-nutrition in urban contexts;

Development of city-specific food strategies targeted at improving the food security of the urban poor.

- Public awareness and capacity building on sustainable production and consumption initiatives to farmers, communities and consumers

- Develop a financing mechanism to support adoption of sustainable food systems;

Develop and implement a popular information dissemination method on consumer information through such methods as SMS;

Enact local policies that encourage investment in sustainable food systems

- Develop a communication policy highlighting the procedures in obtaining and disseminating current expert knowledge and information on agri-food products and sustainable food systems;

Develop a national outreach campaign to sensitize and gain support from policy makers, producers and consumers on the benefits of sustainable consumption and production practices;

Identify best practices for the effective management and enhancement of sustainable consumption and production of food;

Develop a national market mechanism for sustainable food consumption and production that can be used to identify trends, strengths, and challenges in the demand and supply of agri-food products;

Identify and develop a list of financial lending agencies and funding organizations where investors/producers can obtain assistance towards the application of best sustainable production practices.

- Create better indicators to evaluate the efficiency of public policies;

Too many institutions (public or private), from regional to global scale, research institutes, research projects, ONG's, civil associations are presently working on this issues of food, food security, food waste. Knowledge is produced and good examples are being implemented but they are not being shared;
Develop a global platform to easy the circulation this knowledge and good practices;

Introduce these issues in the school programs; create international awards to stimulate young researchers to choose these issues for their master and PhD thesis;

Toolkits and communications suitable for extension workers;

Toolkits and communications to be used nationally and internationally in dietetics and nutrition networks;

Extensive networking and communications with the private sector in agriculture and food processing/sales. Creation of media for sharing with them (for example the IUFoST);

Continue with data creation and management for databases of biodiversity in food systems, including food composition, species identification and processing methods used locally;

Identify and publicize positive practices in the above."

- Organize workshops and consultations with women farmers. Support women's farmer's collectives. Support women to be involved in decision making over food security.

- Support national pilots of good practice for system-level change

- It would be useful to identify a useful set of socioeconomic and biophysical baseline factors that could be used to assess different priorities for different contexts. Some case studies of beneficial policy interventions could be generalized to other contexts, whereas others might be simply circumstantial.

- Collaborative efforts across stakeholders groups and agri-food information platforms (including Govt.; NGOs, private sector, research etc.) with main functions of the Govt. as most of the wastages happening at the national level. Changes in the Govt. regulatory frame work will enhance efforts towards achieving results of awareness of food waste and how to minimize/reduce it along with efforts of other stack holders’ don’t think that food waste as is now is at the level of Consumer.

- Sharing knowledge, policy to promote local self-reliance for food and food production as welfare program for aging population as well as handicapped people. Re-evaluate food production in terms of building resilience for climate change

- Identify current diets and how to transform them into sustainable diets with the least possible change. Encourage consumers to adopt sustainable diets. Facilitate the adoption of sustainable diets.

- Develop a global programme on sustainable practices co-operation among countries considering similarities of climate and soil as well as rural development challenges - with consistent and effective financial support.

- Providing a brief outline of a program which explains a sustainable food systems and concrete actions one can take to achieve the same. The outline should slightly differ depending on the audience e.g. its implementation in the research sector, civil society sector, private sector, etc.
I think the single most important thing for us to do right now is to clarify what a sustainable diet is. Why? Because we know more about sustainable food production and processing, but less about consumption. And unless we have clear guidance about the consumption end of the chain, we have no criteria against which to judge current performance.

Favour tools to make more transparent the price formation mechanisms along the food chain; Favour tips on re-use on the label of food products (voluntary labelling, but coordinated inside a public-private partnership of actors). Favour toolkits (Apps, logos,) to stress the overall nutritional values of food items, including complex food matrices

Analyse existing perverse incentives, including subsidies and policy frameworks, that promote unsustainable consumption and production patterns, especially in the livestock sector, and elaborating concrete policy advice to governments on how to redirect such incentives towards more sustainable food production systems, also in line with Aichi target 3 of the Convention on Biodiversity.

Develop a toolkit on prevention and reduction of food loss that can be used at national level to help identify realistic and timely actions to help reduce food loss throughout the value chain/food systems.

Defining actionable linkages with water & health to synergise impacts, when improving nutrition through Food Security measures.

Develop a set of best practices for reducing post-harvest and post production losses; Guidelines for countries on the correct measures to take and tools to use for greatest impact."

Possible activities:

- Provide technical, and if available financial, support to the upcoming CFS work in 2015 on "multi-stakeholder, country-initiated and integrated assessments on sustainable food systems, food security, and nutrition"

- Develop guidelines on the assessment on sustainable food systems at country-level, and facilitate pilot processes.

- Provide input to the development and implementation of the post-2015 agenda related to food security, nutrition, and food systems with the ambition to place food systems at the core.

Develop a toolkit for national and international policymakers.

Publish an analysis of the perverse incentives that support large-scale livestock and feed production and concrete ways to redirect these for the benefit of the environment, human health, food security, community rights/equity, and animal welfare

Develop a set of global guidelines for governments and international agencies/civil society for creating/supporting/recreating sustainable food systems and sustainable diets, with a focus on the ecological, health, and climate resilience benefits of increased cultivation and consumption of plant-based foods
Partner with civil society to gather research on the impacts of industrial agriculture and animal agriculture in particular, and support alternative models (either through government incubators, improved extension services or changes in taxes, regulatory regimes and subsidies).

Hold the global food industry accountable for its actions that negatively affect (contribute to) GHGs, deforestation, community displacement and land-grabbing, loss of market share for small and medium scale farmers, pollution, animal exploitation and the growth of NCDs. This could take the form of a toolkit, set of principles and/or guidance to governments, international agencies and NGOs. What I see in the field (I've just returned from Kenya) is that agribusiness operates mostly unseen and unhindered, to the great detriment of a majority of the world's people, ecosystems, and non-human animals;

Help governments and institutions instil good eating habits and access to healthy, sustainable foods through guidance on policy measure, public education, incentives, tax and regulatory policy, and other means;

Document the links between deforestation and the livestock and feed sectors and provide alternative models on an urgent basis.

- Work to promote more food systems that moves towards moving current policy makers, global and national, out of siloed approaches and actions and facilitates a joined up approach. This includes health, agriculture, development, finance, land rights and the corporate sectors.

- Develop guidance and training programme on food efficiency; Collect and show cases on impacts of food waste and loss on poverty issues and social development; Enhance data revolution on food supply, demand, supply chain and food market