ANNEX 6

Question 20: Additional comments on what impact the SFSP should aim to achieve over the next 10 Years

Respondents provided the following comments:

- “A shift in policy thinking that places equal emphasis on sustainable consumption as on sustainable production. Integration of sustainability advice with nutrition advice in national guidelines. A policy focus on meat reduction in high income countries and among high consuming populations. Food footprint reporting at the national level. Stronger engagement by the WHO in the healthy diets agenda”

- “At national and regional level capacity building such as number of training workshop and train of training programmes. At national and regional level number of pilot projects for implementation sustainable food system, success stories, incentives for aid implement the system. At national and regional level number of forestation of land with S.F.Systems, kinds of organic crops s at national and regional level, number of areas with farming of organic food (S.F.S)”

- A wide uptake of available standards and tools. Legal and policy frameworks to stimulate good practices and abolish the worst practices on farm. Most knowledge is available, but agriculture needs a transformation similar to many the transformation many other sectors have undergone.

- A key limitation to sustainable food is the price competition to non-sustainable food. The trustworthy information about what food is sustainable and what is not is critical to get people to pay more for sustainable food. Food production in greenhouses or vertical farms is technically possible on large scale and to provide calories to feed the world in 2050, but it comes at higher cost. Thus to drive the development of this food prices should reflect the sustainability too, or then non-sustainable food should be taxed to create an even playground (i.e. not OK to allow low prices when they are a result of over-fertilizing of fields, or at the cost of rainforests.

- Improve efficiency in food production systems.

- "A 5 percentage point reduction in the portion of agricultural produce wasted globally

- Social acceptance of 'protein-adequate' versus 'animal-product- maximising' diets - seen in social media, news media output and PR activity

- Increase in Nitrogen Use Efficiency from ~25% to 50% in developed countries (excreted/applied %)

- Entry of more (at least 50%) smallholder farmers into the category of 'commercial farming' - as defined by a country's own criteria.

- "Over 50 % of rural agriculture in undeveloped countries only lack education and the input resources for developing truly sustainable farming systems. Manpower is necessary to blanket regions, establish supply & sustainable growing systems and then maintain a small presence to help monitor and help with problems. In 10 years 30-60% of South America, Africa and Southeast Asia can be self-sufficient and sustainable."

- I envisage a great impact if an only if the project is well implemented hence by 2025, at least 205 IN FOOD Waste in Cameroon should be observed.
• Best practices developed under the SFS Programme will improve sustainable practices across food systems. This is continuously reported by best-practice information and case-studies. A growing movement can be measured by survey of user.

• IMPACT SHOULD BE POSITIVE AND OPTIMISTIC ONE FOR A HOLISTIC GREEN AND SAFE FUTURE

• "A 30% increase in livestock production. A 50% decrease in disease related livestock mortalities"

• Studies of sustainable livestock raising without the impacts on land degradation

• Some case studies and focus on the peri-urban area as a food production area. My research in Australia, Canada and the USA has found that this is an important area for perishable vegetables and that they cannot be easily relocated when the land use changes to rural residential or urban development.

• Reduce food wastage by at least 50% and stop feeding human-edible foods to ruminant animals.

• "A substantial reduction of meat consumed per capita in the more developed countries. A significant cut in deforestation rates in the most sensible areas of the Amazon forest globally."

• 25% of global water usage in crop and livestock production. The new irrigation systems available should be enhanced and applied worldwide to allow water savings.

• Develop linkages among farmers, researchers, development agencies, environmental bodies, policy apparatus in order to increase food production 10% annually, reduce drudgery in value chain by 25%, improve infrastructure by 50% in 10 years, regenerate natural resources by 25% in 10 years, reduce post-harvest losses by 59% and increase value addition by 25% in 10 years.

• "Reduction in malnutrition, Reduction in food waste, Increase in money spent on public research on sustainable food, Increase in number of traditional seeds found and saved, Increase in number of farmers and land converted to sustainable agricultural practices (e.g., organic)"

• "Establishing a stable committee including different expertise and several groups of stakeholders to propose research line, technical task forces, training and dissemination through various channels and monitoring the progresses. A stepwise "'generation of objective'" mechanism should be established, identifying nested actions (e.g., first level aims, second level aims - enabled by the first ones, etc.). The first step is a baseline set of indicators to be measured after a time interval."

• Not really sure because the programme and its objectives has not really been explained!

• Improve overall nutritional status by providing comprehensive inputs viz. improved food security and availability; food and water safety; water security and accessibility; hygiene; women’s literacy and overall awareness generation

• "As an example, based on my project, noted above; 85% of cities in the Philippines have in place an urban agriculture/permaculture design coordinator in the school division, active in promoting sustainable urban food production systems; 85% have active Community Eco-Aid brigades to promote sustainable waste collection; 15% of schools have active urban gardens; ??% urban organic (food) waste stream diverted for composting; ??% human waste stream diverted. National policy in place to supplement Integrated Solid Waste Management Act."

• A 25 % increase in local food in at least 10 countries by year 2025.
ANNEX 6: LIST OF ADDITIONAL RESPONSES ON QUESTION 20 ON THE ONLINE SURVEY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 10YFP PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS: 30 JUNE 2014 - 28 JULY 2014

• “Food strategies must take into account all the policies that bear upon the threefold challenge of shifting production to where it is most needed, of securing the livelihoods of the rural poor, and of conserving resources. The conservation and enhancement of agriculture's resource base will increase production and productivity. But specific measures are required to make inputs more effective. This is best done by strengthening the technological and human resource base for agriculture in developing countries. Agricultural production can only be sustained on a long-term basis if the land, water, and forests on which it is based are not degraded. More specific policies that protect the resource base are needed to maintain and even enhance agricultural productivity and the livelihoods of all rural dwellers. Improvements in water management are essential to raise agricultural productivity and to reduce land degradation and water pollution. Critical issues concern the design of irrigation projects and the efficiency of water use. Governments must encourage the use of more organic plant nutrients to complement chemicals. Pest control must also be based increasingly on the use of natural methods. These strategies require changes in public policies, which now encourage the increased use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. The legislative, policy, and research capacity for advancing non-chemical and less-chemical strategies must be established and sustained. Sound forest policies can be based only on an analysis of the capacity of the forests and the land under them to perform various functions. Such an analysis might lead to some forests being cleared for intensive cultivation, others for livestock; some forestland might be managed for increased timber production or agroforestry use and some left intact for watershed protection, recreation, or species conservation. The extension of agriculture into forest areas must be based on scientific classification of land capacities. To serve agriculture research has to be less centralized and more sensitive to farmers' conditions and priorities. Scientists will need to start talking to poor farmers and basing research priorities on growers' priorities. Researchers must learn from and develop the innovations of farmers and not just the reverse. More adaptive research should be done right on the farm, using research stations for referral and with farmers eventually evaluating the results.”

• This needs to be done for the tourism sector on a more differentiated basis and against a BAU (Business as usual) scenario. In our case it would require surveying and in-depth interviews. This could be a possible work stream.

• "Post-harvest losses should be 0%, Immediate technology transfer, Coordination between Researchers/producers/market/government (nationally & internationally), Integrated Approach of All Available System/technology"

• "This should be according to the base start. Countries can be divided into [2] categories - those already implementing systems and those now implementing systems/systems in their infancy. The target for the second category of countries should be higher (As they are starting from a lower base). Targets could include food waste reduction; reduction in pesticide use; reduction in soil degradation and loss of arable lands. The indicators for these targets should be developed by the Working Group and elaborated based on consultations that could occur at the various regional and sub-regional levels. To ensure cost effectiveness, use could be made of FAO regional and subregional offices to assist with this outreach and consultations."

• “a major and measurable shift (e.g. 30-50% reductions depending on status) away from predominantly meat based diets in the high income regions and a slow in shift towards livestock based food system in less and least developed regions by 2020. By 2020 30 countries adopted new dietary guidelines and policies which promote less and better meat, more plant protein, less food waste and more purchase of sustainably produced food.100% reduction in take of unsustainable sources of fish and fish meal. 10-20% increase in insect protein production for food and feed by 2020"
"First of all we need to put the baseline and where we are now and where we plan to be in the 10 next years, second we have to develop our vision, mission and objectives then to put work plan to achieve these objectives, to measure our success we have to put indicators to measure our progress step by step and to correct through our way to achieve our goals."

"- research in the field of sustainable and cooperative manufacturing-purchase mechanisms on the regional level (how many farmers gain income from which institution in the linked town and which effort to they make concerning soil fertility?)

- identify model projects that illustrate linkages of big urban consumers and regional farmers (how does the local farmer's town-related income develop?/ How many pupils/students are attracted to apprenticeships in agriculture and horticulture?)

- identify tools in the field of regional and local planning as a base of decision making for politicians and the administration (measuring the importance of sustainable agriculture and fertile soils in regional planning)

- 10% rise of the quota of overall urban income from the agriculture sector (in urban and peri-urban environment)"

"A 25% reduction in food waste (basis 2015) in for at least 50% of the world population by 2025. A 15% increase in chain efficiency (in terms of use of water, land, nitrogen and phosphate) for important food sources like pork, beef, poultry meat, rice, potatoes, wheat and barley."

"Higher levels of partnership between large supermarkets and food waste prevention charities (such as Fair Share). A much larger reduction in plastic food packaging (currently in the UK, most vegetables are packed in a plastic box, wrapped in a plastic bag). Waste of resources."

"A 50% reduction in food waste in at least all developed countries by 2030. And 50% in food losses in at least all developing countries by 2030. Promoting successful communities Case-studies and illustration of best practices against food waste in developed countries may helped to accelerate policy efforts at national and regional level to improve sustainable practices across food systems. This could be demonstrated by annual exhibition (conference and workshop) and periodically publication of best-practice information and case-studies, and the level of use of the publication by stakeholders/actors or NGOs to inform policy development could be measured (by survey of users)."

Use of the supply chain & the market to leverage the uptake of sustainable production practices through:

- Strengthening and developing links along the value chain between producers & consumers & improving access to & scaling-up the use of proven tools.

- Integrating health and agro-biodiversity programs should be promoted in the rural areas of mountain countries like Nepal.

- Double current farmer training efforts by 2025

- As I have told before the problem to solve is to produce resilient seeds and also train farmers to the new methods of climate smart agriculture systems

- Work on policies and governance in countries

- Global UN Conference against food wastage and international Treaty/Protocol including reduction targets at country level (similar to Montréal Protocol, Kyoto Protocol)
• "- the development of a comprehensive inventory of data collection regimes, and possibly one central inventory to subsume them and prevent ""reinventing the wheel!"" - too much time is spent at this early stage, which delays action from happening. A 20% reduction in GHG emissions from agriculture by 2025. Zero net deforestation from agriculture by 2025."

• Collect data, research on food loss such as factors cause the food loss, establish model of food loss, disseminate the data, training and measure the outcome.

• EXPECTED IMPACT: Effective and better integrated food policies at international, national (including European for EU member states) and local levels are in place.

• There is a need to analyse and regulate the food system with a comprehensive approach. Currently, issues relating to the food system are largely regulated by agricultural policy, while other measures that strongly influence the food system are regulated separately, with contradicting results.

• It is still necessary for food-related policies to formalize and structure their sphere of action, expressing a more holistic vision and completing the transition from a solely agricultural policy to an agricultural and food policy based on sustainability.

• In order to more effectively and efficiently address cross-cutting problems such as energy, environmental and natural resource protection, climate change, employment, public health, the development of local economies, the development of infrastructure, cooperation for development and so on; it will be necessary to better integrate different policies. It would be unrealistic to expect to successfully address all the issues linked to those listed here, since, by their very nature, cross-cutting problems are outside the ambit of agricultural and food policies. For cross-cutting problems it is necessary to use cross-cutting tools.

• The current error is the idea that elements of the same process can be isolated and dealt with separately, without giving sufficient attention to the connections and overlap between similar issues, and the actors involved.

• Slow Food believes that a food policy should be founded on the values of biodiversity protection, sustainability, natural resource conservation and inclusive development.

• "Based on my assessment, the farmers need more processing machine that will help than reduce to food waste in countries. Policy makers must also look at the issues that some under develop countries don't have good system."

• "A 10% reduction in global food waste by 2020 in developed countries and 2025 in developing countries. Something as small as a 10-15% reduction in the food that is wasted can go a long way to getting the global public to start to think about the food we consume and the portion size, how much we eat, what we should not eat, etc. This would be healthy all around and allow for more of the right kinds of foods to go to places where nutritious options are needed."

• "1) Case-studies on sustainable food systems, where food production and consumption are harmoniously linked and the environment is preserved. This could be demonstrated by biennial publication of best-practice information and case-studies, and the level of use of the publication by stakeholders to inform policy development could be measured (by survey of users). 2) Measuring the growth and diffusion in time (before and after the 10 years programme) and space (at regional level) of sustainable food projects as: 
  - urban gardens (like the Slow Food project ""1000 gardens in Africa"")
  - school gardens"
- sustainable meals in public institutions (schools, prisons, hospitals, etc.).

3) Case-studies on sustainable behaviours throughout the food systems (interviews on producers, consumers, etc.). [See n°1].

- "reduction in food waste by 10%, change in consumption patterns towards sustainable levels, greater publication education and awareness about sustainable food systems. Food policies and agricultural policies integrating issues concerning sustainable food systems"

- "A worldwide 50% reduction in "Food Waste" from the Whole Chain, both final Food Products as well as other losses. An increase in Food Security and nutrition for undernourished People globally - difficult to set specific targets? Reduced impacts from Food Production on biodiversity/ecosystems services and freshwater depletion - difficult to set specific targets. Reduction of fossil energy and GHG emissions from agriculture as well as the Whole Food chain"

- "A 25 % reduction in Developed, high income and highly industrialized countries, 15 % in developing countries, middle income, and industrializing countries, 10 % in least developed countries, low income, and poorly industrialized countries."

- "Double the yearly rate of energy and water productivity increase of food systems between 2015- 2030...

On the production side, Energy intensity of food production & distribution systems [kWh per KJ], % of food losses, agricultural yield per volume of freshwater withdrawals, % of degraded land regenerated and brought back into agricultural production, levels of nutrient loading in water bodies [phosphorous & nitrogen].

On the consumption side % of food waste, average calorie consumption [or nutrition level] per region/or country.

Enhance productivity (X%) of food systems by improving ecosystem management and maximising resource efficiency through sustainable agriculture and sustainable food consumption: % of degraded land regenerated/ expansion into high value ecosystems (HVE), Levels of nutrient loading, heavy metals in water bodies to non-harmful levels for flora and fauna, Energy intensity of food production and distribution systems (kWh per KJ).

Reduced environmental and human exposure to hazardous chemicals and reduce waste from food production by x% and y% respectively, by 2030: Consumption of pesticides and concentration in agricultural land and neighbouring ecosystems, Percentage of agricultural workers exposed to chemicals, Percentage of area under organic farming, Percentage of cultivated land where FAO Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice for Pesticides are used, Consumption of safe drinking water / unpolluted diet, Volumes of food waste and hazardous waste produced throughout the food chain, including farming, Volumes of obsolete pesticides treated in an environmentally sound manner / total obsolete pesticides, Volumes of surface and ground water contaminated by farming activity
Access to less toxic pesticides and fertilizers by farmers in all countries to contribute to achieving food security by 2030: Number of countries that phased-out highly hazardous pesticides, Quantity of produce with levels of hazardous substances not exceeding established acceptable limits, Percentage of area under sustainable farming practices or Reduced exposure to and toxicity from chemicals in food and agriculture by x% by 2030: Number of countries and private entities following the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management for the production, regulation and management of pesticides, Number of countries where integrated pest management (IPM) and integrated vector management (IVM) are practised and are included in national agricultural and health strategies, Number of chemical accidents and poisonings in the agricultural industry, Volumes of food waste and hazardous waste produced throughout the food chain, including farming, Quantity of obsolete pesticides disposed of in an environmentally sound manner / total obsolete pesticides, Volumes of surface and ground water contaminated by agricultural activity.

Livestock herd mobility in rangelands is maintained to promote productivity, to safeguard resource access and to protect seasonal resources...Legislation to regulate and uphold mobility/transhumance is developed and implemented in all rangeland countries, Net zero degradation of productive rangeland vegetation, Legal recognition of communal resource rights and systems of governance. Rangeland degradation is halted and rangelands are maintained under sustainable management...

Soil Organic Carbon levels in rangelands are maintained at 100% of their 2015 levels. National macro-economic policies reflect the ecosystem-scale costs as well as benefits of different land use options...Environmental impacts assessments that factor in ecosystem goods and services (including water budgets at the appropriate scale) are applied to national macroeconomic policy development. Achieve an X% increase in use of climate resilient agricultural practices...National agriculture and food security policies reflect climate smart practices in X number of countries. Shifts of croplands occur in response to predicted shifts of suitable crop land due to climate change in X number of ecosystems or countries. Ecosystem-based Adaptation for food security is practiced in X number of countries. Achieve an x% increase in climate change adaptation technique use in all sectors of food system (production, transportation, processing, etc.). Ecosystem-based Adaptation for food security is practiced in X number of sectors. Improve land and resource rights and tenure and work to put in place market-based incentives for sustainable food systems"

- The metrics side needs to be developed. Food waste targets are an obvious focus area. Others could be amount of food produced under credible sustainability certifications, targets set by public procurement such as percentage of organic food in schools, or by businesses such as percentage of produce that is sustainably sourced according to a standard. There should be lost more metrics to explore.

- "By 2025: A 30% reduction in food waste (basis 2015) globally. A 30% increase in agricultural employment globally. A 30% reduction in chemical use in agriculture. A 0% loss of natural area due to agricultural expansion. "Increased monitoring and reporting of food-related sustainability indicators by organizations. Lowered footprints per unit of food production for carbon, water, nitrogen, phosphorus, and land by 25%. Adoption of healthier food consumption patterns, increase of 25% in consumption of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish direct from producers and reduction of food purchases from food processors by 25%. Following WHO nutrition guidelines to achieve a reduction of excess consumption of salt, fat sugar and in turn a 25% reduction in obesity, and overweight individuals - and in turn a reduction in number of health-related diseases by 25%, including diabetes and heart disease"

- Emphasis should be on sustainability principles and not specific practices - there are systemic trade-offs e.g. between sustainability and growth or sustainability and employment that need to be addressed rather than just adoption of a particular practice."
I think that a goal using detailed percentages is not very useful as the data base is too weak to evaluate the achieved benefits in a proper way. Too much influencing factors which cannot be considered could have an important impact on the measured results. Therefore, I prefer to introduce other indicators as mentioned in the second example. There could be a counting of new local structures developed after the implementation of the programme, number of networking events, survey of knowledge or membership of different stakeholders within those networks, etc.

- proposal: no global goal for food waste, but provide incentives or set national goals reducing food waste - > sum of reduction might probably higher than a fixed global goal"

- In 2006 the world health organization produced food systems-Guideline on food and care treatment and support for community in resources constrained settings. these guidelines focus on five key area. Right to food, human rights policy.

- Reduce water scarcity in critical watersheds by 40% till 2020

- Integrate X small-scale farmers from developing countries in global supply-chains by 2020

- Help X small-scale farmers implement sustainability standards like GlobalGAP till 2020

- Reduce post-harvest-losses in developing countries by 50% till 2020"

- "improved food & nutrition security in developing/emerging countries (improved diet/lifestyle), <0.5 billion people with under nutrition 2025, < 2.0 billion people with unbalanced diet, 30% reduction of food losses & waste (2025), decoupling and reduction of fossil energy use, related to energy intake via food (3% progress annually)"

- "- The programme should help making all food production systems more productive, environmentally-friendly, sustainable, resilient and efficient by, among others, reducing direct use of energy from fossil fuels, water use, soil erosion, etc. The SFS programme will have helped to have access by all people to safe, affordable, diverse and nutritious food all year round. This can be monitored by different indicators such as the prevalence of undernourishment and the prevalence of households with inadequate food consumption in each country especially developing ones. The programme will help to end malnutrition in all its forms. Progress can be monitored by evaluating prevalence of stunting, wasting, overweight/obesity, etc. The SFS programme should aim at reducing food losses and waste during all stages of food chain by 50% by 2025 at global level."

- Our goal is to send out that a reduction is possible of 20 %

- "Levels of Resource utilization process; optimum, medium and low. Resource diversified pattern; existing and transitional. Participation and involvement-% of active participation by women in families, production centric and incremental change in volume and use pattern, consumption pattern, food intake, expense in health, education and sanitation, Food basket and volume in village, offloading for consumption and market role of institution in creating and facilitating processes for changed behaviour among women entrepreneurs , No of village level entrepreneurs and their role in disseminating information, Value change in family economy by monetary gain and Distress mitigation incidences and processes, trading benefits"
• "The impact of our project shall be measures through indicators e.g. 75% of the targeted population being food secure in 6 food insecure Counties in Kenya. Production increased through increased farms hectarage yields due to adoption of better farming practices 6 functional cooperatives formed to address farmer’s needs. Savings and credits Societies formed for financial managements of farmers’ incomes. Annual Documentation and dissemination of success stories and case studies from beneficiaries for the project. This shall also capture working strategies, best practices and emerging ideas and technology. (We already have some encouraging stories which are being shared through the media on current projects). There will be Biannual newsletter on project success stories and best practices. Emergence of strong networks to advocate for sustainable agricultural practices and support polices at the Counties and National levels. Evidence of reduced poverty levels in counties targeted."

• "A strong shift in public funding (local, national, international) from agribusiness to restorative food production. From today’s level (close to zero?) to at least 40%. A shift in curriculum at national agricultural institutes to place emphasis on restorative production. It would take some research to find out current levels.

• Validation and promotion of safe, hygienic urine-nutrient-recovery systems that are reasonably cost-effective at city scale.

• Validation and promotion of safe, hygienic composting systems for food waste at household, community and city scale."

• Food waste reduction by 30%

• Increase local food supply

• Reduce ecological footprint by 30%

• Reduce ammonium waste by agriculture by 30%

• Increase resource efficiency plant production by 30%

• Reduce prize volatility by 30%"

• "-20% food waste and food loses reduction in developed countries and 10% in developing countries.

- Global campaign against food wastes and food loses, by the means of publication of national campaigns. At least 50 % of the global population should live under the guidelines of national campaigns against food waste.

- Publications of a set of national indicators about the food system that will take into account the environmental impacts of food production.

1. The starting point of sustainable food system is the agricultural land where the food will be produced. 2. Soil organic matter is the key factor to maintain soil fertility and crop productivity. 3. To maintain or increase of SOM for a particular agricultural land, increasing organic matter inputs via agricultural management is utmost necessary. 4. Recycling of organic waste through anaerobic digestion/composting is utmost necessary to apply to the soil. 5. Steps should be taken to recycle the 50% organic wastes in developing countries like Bangladesh."
A 20% reduction in food loss globally, and a consistent uptake of the food waste hierarchy, with incentives, subsidies, etc. supporting action towards the top of the hierarchy. Surveys to measure the impact and success of campaigns/policies in countries. A 30% reduction in at least 60 countries by 2025. A compendium of best practices based on the success of initiatives at the country level. Illustration and impact of school targeted campaigns.

Increased inclusion of sustainability in decision making of all actors of the supply chain (consumers, business, citizens, employees, investors, government, buyers)

Preventing migration of rural people to cities should be stopped first and foremost.

A 20% increase in public investment globally in research, teaching, and extension of agroecology

A 20% increase in public investment in research, teaching and extension about sustainable diets

A proposal agreed through the CFS for a regulatory framework that will direct the private sector to promote sustainable food systems, with "sustainability" defined to include multifunctional agriculture that encompasses all dimensions of the SAFA concept of FAO

"Based on actual data regarding food waste, there should be a goal set for individual countries, depending on their level of progress in this matter, for reducing food waste in the next 10 years. For example, Great Britain (high level) should have a lower aim compared to Greece (low level)."

Case-studies and illustration of best practices developed under the SFS Programme will have helped to catalyze policy efforts at national level to improve sustainable practices across food systems. This could be demonstrated by biennial publication of best-practice information and case-studies, and the level of use of the publication by stakeholders to inform policy development could be measured (by survey of users)

An X% increase in resource efficiency (basis 2015) in at least XX countries by 2025.

An X% increase in the productivity, incomes and resilience of small food producers (basis 2015) in at least XX countries by 2025.

When we talk about food systems, we should have to add environment and the climate into it. The objective should be to achieve or ensure the protection of our environment there by controlling the climate. These efforts will definitely reflect positively on the food crops cultivation and avoiding the wastage/filling of cultivation fields. This will help to achieve an equal proportion of food production and consumption. On the other hand, urbanization is a main cause of destruction of our biodiversity. Cities are growing or widening day by day results to deforestation and pollutions of different kinds. But we can't think about controlling of urbanization, so we should think about a sustainable development which is the most important point. Sustainable development of a city or region can make each & every aspect sustainable including our topic.

Global 50% reduction in nitrogen fertilizer use accompanied by appropriate increase in leguminous crops to compensate.

Increase recycling of phosphorous and potash and other important nutrients back to land from compose and safe swage based products

Progressive increase (reversing the trend) in soil carbon and fertility. All policy is informed by a True Cost Accounting approach
• "A 15% reduction in food waste (basis 2015) in at least 100 countries by 2025. Reduction of green-house gas emission by agriculture and land use by 25% by 2025 in at least 100 countries. Increase of water efficiency of 50% in agriculture in at least 50 countries with significant water stress/large irrigation areas by 2025."

• Ensure the proportion of cereals and oil crops used for animal feed is reduced by 50% globally.

• Bring zero food waste from field to fork by 2030. Idea is that only by setting an ambitious goal we can imagine to accelerate the shift to sustainable food systems.

• Increase the presence of pollinator insects in crops through reduction of pesticides and stimulation of agroforestry systems.

• Impact: monitoring crop productivity in areas in transition to pesticide-free management

• Increase 50% the number of farms with sustainable agricultural systems (adoption of low impact techniques).

• Establishing within each country an identified network committed to local food security as a resource for indigenous farmers and individuals interested in ways to contribute - personally, professionally, as non-profit or for-profit involvement (the ability to access resources on growing, the environment needs/potential solutions, potential funding/partnerships, etc.);

• An X% increase in local ownership of land for agricultural production;

• Each government produces an annual report detailing what has been done to improve/correct identified local environmental problems that hamper local food production, partnerships with indigenous citizens that contribute to sustainable food systems"

• Ban pesticides and multinational-grown-food as of today! Give back indigenous’ lands back.

• If all of this (and much more) is done, the waste problem should resolve itself because there would be much less food to waste. People must be made aware that food is limited and not over-abundant.”

• Improved accuracy, comparability and reporting of global food production, consumption and waste data, policies and behaviours

• Greater clarity regarding tensions between global trade and sustainable development policies in the food sector

• Greater understanding of the possibilities for nation states to transform the availability, accessibility and affordability of sustainable food for their citizens

• "Have at least SCP policies developed in 10 governments. Publish a guideline on how to host SCP Round tables."

• Healthier ocean life by 2016.

• Challenge dominant discourse which prioritises high-input modalities in North & South.

• Investment in crop and post-harvest support for producers.
Address trade & pricing issues which disadvantage local producers - and encourage urbanisation due to lack of rural opportunities.

Research and case studies which document positive examples.

Metrics which help policy makers to understand and calculate trade-offs between env & social costs vs production & economy.

Concrete changes in paradigm (towards sustainable food systems) in which current externalities are internalized are implemented in at least 20 countries and enshrined in national legislation.

500 large agricultural landscape initiatives supported to develop sustainable production/consumption systems, with cross-landscape knowledge-sharing platforms actively working to accelerate innovation and capacity.

Case studies and illustrations of the links between biodiversity and food systems, especially in the context of cities, will provide cities with examples and inform best practices for implementation. The gathering of this sort of information will also serve to inform the design of effective projects at the city level.

"Models and best practices for sustainable food system policy work at multiple scales will be shared. Uptake could be measured by a report on policy adoption and change. Case studies of innovative local knowledge and practices with respect to sustainable production technologies, and market access for small-scale producers, will be shared in a format that fosters the potential for scaling up and out the adoption of effective methods. Impact could be measured through ongoing consultation with local stakeholders in regions where programme support is offered. Increased linkages between rural and urban areas will contribute to shifting dietary patterns. This could be measured through analyses of market availability of fresh fruits and vegetables as well as other healthy food options, and through dietary surveys."

"A systematic monitoring facility established to collect panel data on determinants and levels of food insecurity in African cities. A 50% reduction in the prevalence of severe food insecurity in at least 10 African cities by 2025"

Stocktaking if the current areas of losses and how the losses can be reduced as a starting point. A strong communication strategy, policy reform and continuous measure of how countries are performing towards reduction of losses at production, consumption and waste disposal stages.

"1. At least 15% increase in number of widows that retain the full rights to own and use land previously registered in the names of their husbands in Africa and other developing countries. 2. Institutionalizing incentives to encourage adoption of sustainable food systems."

To have implemented at least 10 case studies per continent or sub-continent (e.g. Africa, Europe, North America, South America...) creating a network of case studies in different economic, political and social contexts that all together could contribute to find efficient, feasible and low cost solutions and best practices to reduce food waste and food insecurity in the world and to increase food production in a more sustainable way alleviating the pressures on the environment.

Publication of Best Practices developed and at local, national, regional, international levels.

Incentives and use of them by agriculture and food processing and retail industries for building sustainable food systems. Prizes, for example.

Reduction in food waste in line with what is agreed by the EU (30% currently proposed).
• For higher-income consumers, reduction in proportion of protein from animal sources and reduction in waste are both likely the most important goals. The measurement of a baseline for either of these indicators will have a large margin of error, however, and this error margin will likely exceed any reasonable target for reduction (in this case).

• For lower-income consumers, HDI-related indicators will likely overshadow in importance any gains that might be made related to the biophysical impacts of food consumption (in many of these cases an increase in animal protein could, for example, be beneficial in the long run for the environment).

• The work that emerged from A. Sen’s 1977 work “On weights and measures” in Econometrica provides a good starting point to consider the utility of specific indicators. Yale’s Environment Performance Index (EPI) is one of many index-ranking systems that has proposed systems along the lines of this question. Their food and agriculture indices are currently under revision, and their renewed publication later this year could be of interest to the 10YFP goals.

• “A target of 15% reduction in food waste by 2025 is ideal and can be achieved at least I am hopeful the we in our country are confident as the ways are things are moving in the right direction at the National and entrepreneur levels. It is time consuming search and jotting down but definitely work in this direction is on in our case.”

• 20% increase of local self-reliance of food
• Halt tropical deforestation
• Reduce meat in diets
• Shift some of the meat consumption from beef to chicken or pork
• Cut food waste by 25% in industrialized and BRIC countries by 2025
• Improve efficiency of fertilizer use
• Invest more in wheat and rice seed and management technologies. These two crops provide the most calories eaten by people (corn has more calories but large portion use as feed)"

• To implement a global programme with strong emphasis on education and communication on sustainable consumption. Production depending on quality and quantity of demands.

• To include SCP into the strategic UN discussions. It is necessary countries understanding that this question is so important as international conflicts and policies. In great part of international conflicts are environment, hungry-nutrition and economic causes."

• Best practices should be available for all sectors of society, from governmental organizations to the school level. Reporting on results from these practices and their implementation through workshops, for example, should be a requirement through the implementing organization. Step by step, specific goals should be set depending on the larger, localized sustainable food system issue in each region.

• Focus on local food markets, local producers, local traditional recipes and inform the consumer.

• Public encouragement of the advantages of sustainable consumption.

• Reduction in CO2e and H2O footprints of affluent societies.
• Clear guidance on diets good for biodiversity

• A global policy framework (yet voluntary) developed at the global level in 10 years, Comprehensive of a Toolkit of goals- actions.

• A global list of best practices (different) to achieve the same goals (flexible approach, different measures and tools to achieve the same results).

• By 2020, the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity have received detailed, country-specific policy advice that enables them to comply with Aichi target 3. This policy advice is based an elaborate analysis of the impact of unsustainable livestock production and consumption on biodiversity and sustainable development in general.

• An X% reduction in food losses (basis 2025) in at least X countries by 2025.

• An X% increase in Livestock Productivity (basis 2015), particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by 2025.

• An X% reduction in Zoonotic disease in at least X LCDs, example Trypanosomiasis, by 2025.

• An X% reduction in pesticide and X% Reduction water use in at least X countries by 2025.

• X(%/ USD)Government support/ incentivisation in the update of interventions supporting sustainable food systems in X LDCs by 2025."

• A global reduction in both food losses and waste of 40% by 2025 in order to meet the current SDG OWG proposal of halving food waste, and substantially reducing food losses by 2030.

• 50 developing countries and countries with an economy in transition, and 30 developed countries regularly conduct integrated and multi-stakeholder assessments on sustainable food systems at national level.

• The term ""sustainable food systems"" is clearly defined and included in intergovernmental decisions at global and regional level.

• A monitoring system is in place to measure the sustainability of food systems globally.

• Set a goal for a number of national/provincial/municipal governments that change or amend food- and agriculture–related laws making use of a publication or toolkit produced by the programme.

• A 25% reduction in GHGs from food production

• A 25% reduction in production and consumption of meat and other animal-based foods

• A 50% reduction in deforestation linked to animal agriculture and feed production

• Significant increases in awareness of sustainable diets and food systems around the world, and among urban and rural populations

• Case examples from at least 25 countries of progress toward creating/supporting humane, sustainable food systems
• By 2030 ensure sustainable food security is the norm and it ensure that all people, in particular vulnerable groups, have access to safe, adequate, nutritious and affordable food all year round that working within planetary boundaries.

• By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, over and under (hunger and obesity)

• By 2030 double agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

• By 2030 ensure sustainable food production system and implement resilient agricultural and aquacultural practices that boost productivity and production inter alia through improved soil and land management, marine management and input use efficiency, that help maintain healthy ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve soil quality

• By 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed.

Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries

• Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including by phasing out all forms of agricultural export subsidies and chemical fertilizer subsidies

• By 2030 define and promote sustainable diets and guidelines, working globally to promote healthy eating patterns that do not result in overconsumption of salt, sugar, fat and are culturally specific.

• Percentage of organic food production as part of GDP, Amount of green technology available in food processing and reducing food loss and waste, Number of Food waste recycling sites for agro-industry products and goods, Number of residents with access to reliable information about food safety and nutrition as well as availability of food and food scarcity

• Mejora de prácticas en la producción, distribución y consumo de alimentos

• Reducción de un 20% en el impacto medioambiental de la producción, distribución y consumo de alimentos para el 2025 (consumo de agua, consumo de energía, emisión de GEI, uso de tierra agrícola)

1- en un periodo de 10 años tendremos nuevas generaciones y menos áreas productivas de producción de alimentos. 2- sin embargo, hay que hacer una reestructuración de áreas urbanas, periurbanas y rurales, evitando la deforestación y creación de zonas de desarrollo urbano sin permitir el disturbio de las zonas ya destinadas a la producción de alimentos, 3- rotación de las áreas de producción, a través de políticas agrarias consonas a las contumbre de una región. 4- Educación del campesino, educar sin perjudicar al mismo, ni permitir la explotación del hombre por el hombre. 5- implementación de investigación involucrando al campesino y a la población consumidora. 6- Desarrollo de tecnología consona a los recursos del campesito, tecnología sustentable y que esta tecnología no sea mas que política de países en desarrollar para quitar dinero al pobre.

Aumentar la superficie y el espesor de la capa de suelo fertil (y reducir las perdidas de suelo, materia orgánica). Estudios de caso de sistemas alimentarios locales basados en metodos de producción más sostenibles. Reducir las tasas de malnutrición: en países en vías de desarrollo reducir el 80% la mortalidad por desnutrición, y en países desarrollados reducir de manera significativa las tasas obesidad y sobrepeso, sobre todo entre la población infantil. Capacitar a servicios de extensión y productores sobre buenas practicas de producción y comercialización de alimentos sostenibles.

Si se lleva a cabo teniendo en cuenta la diversidad de climas y calidades de los terrenos, se obtendrá un planeta con un desarrollo equilibrado de su sistema alimentario. La mejor forma de medir los resultados, con todo respeto aconsejaría tomar en cada país un sector demostrativo para poder contrastar con los otros sectores y así poder mostrar las bondades. Para esto no se irian sino dos años como maximo y se obtendrian resultados totalmente favorables.

NO CONOZCO LOS ALCANCES Y POSIBILIDADES DEL PROGRAMA. TAL VES MAYOR CONNCION CON LOS INSTITUTOS INVOLUCRADOS Y LOS AGENTES DE PRODUCCIÓN , TRANSPORTE, ALMACENAMIENTO, DISTRIBUCION, COMERCIALIZACIÓN, CONSUMO. Y FUNDAMENTALMENTE LA COMUNICACIÓN CON LOS ACTORES POLÍTICOS PARA EL DESARROLLO DE POLÍTICAS SUSTENTABLES

"Políticas nacionales que apoyan el desarrollo y protección de los sistemas productivos locales. Productos de los sistemas productivos locales con instrumentos que permiten su valoración y comercialización en nichos de mercado. Reconocimiento por la colectividad de los bienes y servicios proveídos por los sistemas productivos locales. Sistemas productivos locales que mitigan los efectos del cambio climático."

"Estudios demontren la capacidad del resultado de GFP en la mejora de la calidad ambiental, social y económico. Las asociaciones público-privadas para promover el acceso a la extensión agroecológica y mercados especializados (mercado orgánico, comercio justo, el mercado local), El financiamiento para el productor para hacer la transición a los sistemas sostenibles, Incentivos a las redes de consumo."

"Incremento del comercio justo en un 25%, Reducción de la deforestan y leve incremento delas comunidades rurales"

"Un incremento del 3% de áreas forestales, hasta el 2020, Una reducción del 5% en desperdicios alimentarios en al menos 4 países para el 2020. Iniciar programas y campañas enfocadas a la disminución de la contaminación del aire y del agua. Iniciar programas y campañas enfocadas a la disminución de la sobre pesca en al menos 2 países"
CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LAS CADENAS PRODUCTIVAS PRINCIPALES QUE PERMITAN EVIDENCIAR LAS PRÁCTICAS NO DESEABLES. INCORPORACIÓN DE CONCEPTOS RELATIVOS A SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS SOSTENIBLES EN COMUNIDADES, SERVICIOS PÚBLICOS E INDUSTRIAS. IDENTIFICACIÓN Y MEDIACIÓN DE VARIABLES A CONSIDERAR EN MATERIA DE SFP. GENERACIÓN DE INDICADORES LOCALES RELATIVOS A SFP. RECONOCIMIENTO POLÍTICO NACIONAL, MEDIDO EN LA INCORPORACIÓN EN POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS, DE LA IMPORTANCIA DE TRABAJAR EN LA GENERACIÓN DE SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS SOSTENIBLES, PROPUESTA NACIONAL DE METAS RESPECTO A SFP.

- Mejorar la productividad en un 15%; Desarrollo de nuevas opciones productivas alimenticias basadas en la situación actual de cambio climático y escasez de agua; Mejorar las cadenas productivas, potenciando a los pequeños propietarios; Capacitar a los agricultores en nuevas alternativas y mejoras en la producción

- "Determinación de las pérdidas de producto en las agrocadenas prioritarias en el país en el 2020, Reducción de las pérdidas alimentarias en las agrocadenas prioritarias en el país en el 2020"

- Primero que nada, establecer un sistema de medición que dé cuenta de la pérdida de alimentos en la cadena productiva y en las mesas. Sin línea base y un sistema de monitoreo no hay estadística ni medición de impacto posible.
  - Un aumento en las raciones de alimentación saludable en la alimentación suministrada por el Estado a los escolares con acompañamiento de una reducción de obesidad en sus diversos grados en población infantil (las tasas las desconozco).
  - Aumento de sistemas agroalimentarios sustentables reconocidos a nivel mundial que se encuentran "inventariados" en un registro de recuperación de localidades vulnerables acogidas a planes de manejo dirigidos y monitoreados por los estados miembros de NU y que presentan una ficha de monitoreo anual o bianual de su condición de sustentabilidad (cobertura física, población, producción, alimentación, comercialización, por ejemplo). Se podría partir desde la generación de línea base de descripción y acreditación de experiencias, monitoreo y difusión de buenas prácticas.

- Reducciones en los niveles de pobreza alimentaria y de reducción de desperdicio de alimentos por regiones.

- L'augmentation de 10% de la production rurale et la diminution de 15% des terres dégradées

- La baisse de la transmission de pathogènes entre l'homme et l'animal. Lutte contre les zoonoses et amélioration du niveau de vie des producteurs.

- "l'alimentation en produits laitiers s'est améliorée de 10% et la malnutrition chez les enfants a baissé d'au moins 5% ; le revenu des producteurs s'est amélioré de 30% ;la perte de la biodiversité a été réduite d'au moins 15%"

- "Diminution rapide de l'empreinte écologique alimentaire dans tous les pays en excédent d'empreinte écologique. Taux d'autosuffisance alimentaire oblectif 100% dans tous les pays. Objectifs intermédiaires."

• Création et partage de bases de données sur les critères de durabilité des systèmes agricoles et alimentaires, méthodologies d’évaluation et de simulation partagée, politiques incitatives coordonnées pour faire évoluer les comportements des consommateurs dans des cadres sociaux et culturels différents

• Augmentation de 10 % de la consommation de protéines végétales dans les Etats où l'IDH est supérieur à 0.800. Source de vérification: étude statistique surcohortes. 100% des lieux de consommation alimentaire en milieu scolaire proposent des menus sans protéines animales au moins 1 fois par semaine, associés à des activités pédagogiques visant la consommation alimentaire durable. Source de vérification: programmes nationaux de nutrition

• Diminution de 20% des quantités de pesticides systémiques consommés pour la production agricole (alimentaire et non alimentaire). Source de vérification: étude statistique surcohortes. 50% des actifs de l'agriculture (100% dans les pays dont l'IDH est supérieur à 0.700) ont reçu un module de formation de base sur le fonctionnement de l'écosystème et des marchés dans lesquels ils sont amenés à travailler ,ainsi que sur les alternatives aux pesticides systémiques de synthèse.

• L’impact pourrait être mesuré à partir d’un inventaire-évaluation des outils, politiques et réseaux d’actions qui se mettent en place pour promouvoir des systèmes alimentaires durables, aux différentes échelles : nombre, impact géographique, moyens consacrés, degré d’innovation, effets de développement ...

• "Augmenter les capacités de stockage afin de fournir de la nourriture localement pendant toute l’année. Augmenter progressivement la mécanisation et l’utilisation des semences performantes. Échanger les résultats au niveau de la région (ex : Cedeao, Asie du sud, Amérique du sud)."

• "Une diminution des déchets alimentaires, une diminution de la malnutrition, une diminution de la prévalence des maladies chroniques, des choix plus éclairés des consommateurs, une meilleure efficacité énergétique de la production alimentaire, moins de pollution de l’eau et du sol"