

1. Develop and publish 'Whole of Government' Food Systems Action Plans

The High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Nutrition and Food Systems (2017) highlights the importance of government action at a national level to create an enabling and supportive political environment in order to achieve sustainable food systems that deliver good nutrition. Hence, if we want to maximise the triple gains – people, planet and prosperity – for food systems, national government's need to recognise that this is a cross-cutting challenge that requires a multi-sectoral response.

Countries could commit to developing a 'Whole of Government' Food Systems Action Plan that fully integrate nutrition. This could be a helpful lens to structure an approach to the food system, spanning a range of different government departments and policy areas. This whole of government approach will ensure all departments support nutrition-sensitive interventions but also avoid policies that may undermine another's.

There are tools and guidance that already exist to support countries to develop Whole of Government Action Plans, such as the CFS Voluntary Guidelines for Food Systems and Nutrition, the Agri-Food Rapid Assessment Tool and the Global Panel Food Systems Policy Tool, although more needs to be done to comprehensively develop these further.

The Objective of a Whole of Government Food System Action Plan is to form a multi-sectoral response to promote healthy and sustainable diets and reduce diet-related diseases. This will include joined up sub-national action at different levels of government e.g. at provincial, district and municipality levels etc. The aim is for the Action Plan to cover the whole food system from production to consumption, including disposal and put the most marginalised and vulnerable social groups at the centre of policy making.

This should be an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process, including citizens, civil society, researchers / academics, NGOs and the private sector.

The below includes examples of what Governments could think about including in a National Action Plan:

1. Food Supply Chains

- a. Governments develop a National Strategy to Combat and Prevent Micronutrient Deficiencies
 - i. Including by identifying and closing fortification gaps for key staples by 2030;
 - ii. Supporting a national analysis to assess the potential of mandatory large-scale staple food fortification and biofortification, and
 - iii. Enacting and enforcing national fortification mandates based on the results [including ensuring that food labelled as fortified contains the required micronutrients].
- b. Review agricultural subsidies and assess implications and impact on the affordability of sustainable healthy diets;
- c. Review of direct or indirect policy support that incentivises production of specific crops/products negatively or positively;
- d. Commit to a zero-expansion policy of new agricultural land into natural ecosystems and species rich in forests;
- e. Adopt approaches to improve availability and affordability of fruit and vegetables, such as reducing post-harvest losses of fruit and vegetables;
- f. Reduce food loss and waste;

- i. Introduce financial incentives across the supply chain to minimise food waste.
- g. Increase financing for agriculture / food systems R&D to support sustainable healthy diets;
- h. Improve sustainable and climate-smart transportation in rural and urban areas e.g. renewable energy storage and transport solutions.

2. Food Environment

- a. Develop fiscal regulatory measures to promote sustainable healthy diets:
 - i. Taxation of specific ingredients e.g. sugar, salt, etc.;
 - ii. Restrict/ban use of certain products e.g. trans fats, etc.;
 - iii. Introduce payment/tax relief linked to sustainable healthy ~~foods~~ and tax unhealthy/unsustainable foods diets and tax ultra-processed, packaged foods rich in refined carbohydrates, fat, sugar and salts;
- b. Regulate and/or increased controls on marketing and advertising:
 - i. Ban marketing of ultra-processed, high-fat, high-salt and high-sugar foods to children between 0 -18 years old;
 - ii. Give preferential market space for adverts of sustainable and healthy foods;
 - iii. Translate International BMS code into national legislation.
- c. Incentivise R&D for businesses to provide healthier formulations that are at least as appealing as less healthy versions;
- d. Incentivise restaurants / food outlets / caterers etc. to provide sustainable healthy menu options;
- e. Regulate front of pack nutrition labelling;
- f. Establish a National Voluntary Healthy Food Label with nationally appropriate composition standards. Any product that meets these standards can use the label;
- g. Adopt food or nutrient based standards in public institutions to make sustainable and healthy diets more accessible by 2030 e.g. healthy provision of food in schools, hospitals etc.
- h. Improve labour policies:
 - i. Facilities for breastfeeding / pumping;
 - ii. Mandatory paid maternity leave for at least 6 months;
- i. Leverage social safety net programmes to increase access to sustainable healthy diets e.g. school feeding;
- j. Ensure health workers are sufficiently trained to prevent, detect, and treat malnutrition in all its forms;
- k. Establish City Action Plan in support of Nutrition for Growth
 - i. Decentralisation of Nutrition Policies;
 - ii. Establishing budgets for cities to work on nutrition;
 - iii. Programme of learning on city-to-city learning.

3. Consumer Demand

- a. Develop country-specific food-based dietary guidelines;
- b. Launch a public education initiative to improve demand for sustainable healthy diets;
- c. Integrate nutrition education into core school curriculums and teacher training programmes;
- d. Create a competition and prize for the most persuasive and engaging campaigns to shift consumer demand;
- e. Raise consumer awareness of food waste e.g. meal planning;
- f. Create linkages with other sectors and start a 'National Dialogue on Diets'.

2. Establish an Investor Coalition

Nutrition for Growth 2020 intends to approach major international institutional investors (e.g. pension funds, asset managers) to propose the creation of a set of Investor Expectations on Nutrition and Health. Where investors to establish such expectations, they could demonstrate their support for the N4G 2020 goals and heighten the incentive for listed companies to deliver the commitments they make at N4G 2020, and beyond, in line with the framework being developed to deliver SDGs 2 & 3; WHO targets, operationalise Codex standards etc.

Businesses are incentivised and guided by investors' priorities. The greater the clarity of the expectations of investors on the food systems and nutrition agenda, and the stronger the coalition, the more influential they can be in encouraging businesses in which they invest to meet these expectations. Investors are increasingly pressing the food and beverage sector to offer more nutritious and sustainably produced foods to reduce the economic, social, financial and individual risks associated with unhealthy diets.

Why is this important?

Investor coalitions/expectations on climate change. Investors with US\$32 trillion AUM are playing a huge role through Climate Action 100+ (CA 100+) in moving 161 of the world's largest GHG emitters towards commitments and business practices in line with the Paris agreement (no more than 2 degrees C warming over pre-industrial levels.)

A parallel initiative to CA100+ is the European Investor Expectations on Corporate Lobbying on Climate Change which aims to 'bring focus to the issue of corporate climate lobbying and drive improved corporate behaviour in a concerted manner before the next major UN climate negotiations in 2020.' It is led by two pension funds – Church of England Pensions Board and AP7 (Sweden) and one major asset manager, BNP. It has the support of other pension funds and asset managers. The investor group wrote to the Chair of each of the 55 target companies (major GHG emitters that were found by Influence Map to engage extensively in lobbying against policies and regulations designed to achieve the Paris goals). The group outlined their Investor Expectations and ask the companies to take action in line with the expectations and report on that action.

The Investor Expectations on Diet and Nutrition, and the investor coalition that backs them, will operate in the same way and play a similar role in advancing action by the world's largest food and beverage companies to tackle the global nutrition crisis. The expectations will likely be structured similarly around four 'themes' that are well-understood and commonly used by investors when engaging on ESG issues: governance, strategy, transparency and lobbying. The investor expectations will be aligned with international standards and guidance.

Potential commitment:

Each investor that joins the coalition commits to engaging with food and beverage companies on delivering the investor expectations, e.g. adopting the necessary business strategies, policies, management systems and SMART targets.

Next steps / process:

ATNI will leverage its existing investor coalition of 60+ investors around the world to support this initiative and work with other organisations to build the investor coalition for N4G. Through consultation with responsible investment experts, ATNI will develop the Investor Expectations. If you are interested in joining the investor coalition, please contact rachel.crossley@accesstonutrition.org

3. Responsible Food Business Pledge

Businesses sign up to framework that sets the basic parameters (to be developed) for making commitments that are relevant to different players in the food system and others, who may not be food system actors but who can have an influence. Ideally, commitments will be mutually reinforcing and bolstered by enabling public sector commitments.

Why is this important?

Companies are key influencers of the food system. Those who are leaders in improving nutrition should be incentivised to do more by being signatories to a pledge. Those on the threshold of being leaders will be incentivised to do more. Those who are not interested in advancing nutrition will find it harder to sustain their position with customers, investors and employees.

Potential commitment:

Companies and/or their representative business associations make commitments that are ambitious but realistic and SMART, within the framework of the Tokyo N4G 2020 Responsible Business Pledge. Commitments should be closely linked to the core business of the company/sector making them. Commitments should have a meaningful, demonstrable impact on nutrition, but may be aimed at improving any aspect of food systems that has a bearing on nutrition.

Next steps / process:

- Commitments should be developed by companies and business associations autonomously, but in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders. The Tokyo N4G Summit Advisory Board will decide – through a procedure to be determined – which commitments are acceptable and to be presented at the Summit.
- Key events: WEF Davos, SDG2 Summit, Olympics and associations' own events/gatherings
- Likely to be agreed at the WBCSD Global Council Meeting in Tokyo, October 2020
- Announced at N4G Summit

4. Work Force Nutrition Pledge

Employers (predominantly from food and non-food businesses) sign up to a Workforce Nutrition Pledge supported by a Workforce Nutrition Alliance.

Why is this important?

Large companies employ thousands of people in their HQs and throughout the value chains they support. Improving their employees and partners' food environment and nutrition is a good business investment in terms of productivity, wellbeing and turnover.

Value chains provide the infrastructure to reach the most vulnerable workers, who stand to benefit most from improved nutrition outcomes and create sustainable nutrition-secure supply chains.

Potential commitment:

At least 25 companies sign up to a workforce nutrition pledge that has SMART commitments throughout their workforce and engaging in dialogue throughout the value chain for this purpose in a number of relevant categories. Examples of potential commitments:

- Access to affordable nutritious food consistent with healthy diets (as proposed by national dietary guidance when available);
- Nutrition education;
- Breastfeeding support facilities and/or wellness checks including counselling

Framework (criteria, approach, metrics) will be open to governments and civil society organisations to sign up to.

Next steps / process:

- Announcement of the WFN Alliance at the CGF Retail Summit in Berlin, October 23rd Berlin
- Preparation of detailed plan with CGF what we mean by SMART commitments and how it relates to the other areas of business commitment before Davos, January 2020
- Engaging with front running companies to prepare them for commitments before April 2020 at the Nutrition Investors Forum (and SBN Pitch competition)
- Front running companies will be highlighted at the EAT Forum in June 2020
- Minimum 25 companies are signing up before the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Tokyo, December 2020

5. Scale up the ability of the SUN Business Network (SBN) and/or other similar networks to advance nutrition

By 2024 the SBN will recruit over 3,000 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to the SBN across Africa and Asia with the aim to increase the availability and affordability of safe, nutritious foods to consumers, especially low-income consumers.

Why is this important?

With 3,000 SMEs the SBN will produce the data and recommendations required by investors and policymakers to increase investment flows and improved public policy incentives to catalyse SMEs to improve nutrition. The SUN Business Network (SBN) aims to increase the availability and affordability of safe, nutritious foods to consumers, especially low-income consumers. The SBN convenes businesses, assesses technical, financial needs of SMEs and links them with investors or global support providers, including B2B links with multinational companies. National SBNs also advocate for an enabling environment to incentivise SMEs action and investment in nutrition.

- SMEs are engines of economic growth in emerging markets: 90% of businesses in emerging markets are SMEs, they generate 33% of GDP and create 50% of new jobs (ANDE 2019);
- SMEs are key drivers of local food systems, 64% of the food produced and consumed in Africa is handled by SMEs (AGRA 2019);
- SMEs are well positioned to serve low income consumers and support global value chains seeking last mile distribution (ANDE 2019).

However, SMEs require more support to deliver safe, nutritious foods consistent with healthy diets (as proposed by national dietary guidance when available) including access to finance and technical assistance (SBN 2019 surveys). In addition, women led/owned SMEs face greater challenges than men in accessing finance.

Potential commitment:

- National SBNs will aim for national membership targets of 100 SMEs – beyond 100 the quality of engagement is significantly reduced. Depending on funding 30 National SBNs to be established by 2024 (15 currently established with 20 planned by end of 2020).
- 1,000 SMEs sign the relevant National SBN membership form and agree to undertake nutrition training with the National SBN (using the SBN nutrition curriculum).
- 3,000 SMEs participate in National SBN surveys to identify their technical assistance (TA) and finance needs – and agree to be linked with providers of TA or finance support.

Next steps / process:

- This commitment is dependent on the SBN securing funds from 2021-2024;
- Test idea with National SBNs at the SUN GG Nov 4-8th 2019;
- Refine commitment by 31st December 2019.

6. Establish an Alliance on Sustainable Healthy Diet Food Demand Creators

Everyone needs energy and nutrients from food in order to survive. A variety of factors influence the food choices we make, such as culture, food preferences, availability, affordability and convenience, among others. But the types of food we choose to eat have a huge impact on both our health and the environment.

Large (concentrated) food retailers and food manufacturers undeniably play a crucial role in shaping the decisions we make, such as through advertising, accessibility and competitive pricing, etc. If we want food systems to work better for people's health, planet and prosperity, then businesses need to be incentivised to make sustainable and healthy ~~diets~~~~foods~~ more accessible and affordable to the public. More importantly consumer demand needs to shift away from ultra-processed, high-fat, high-salt and high-sugar foods in large quantities and sustainability needs to become a buying factor too.

CFS Voluntary Guidelines of Food Systems and Nutrition are a useful reference point for evidence-based guidance on effective policies, investments and institutional arrangements to address malnutrition in all its forms. Example of what actions could take place in this area:

Establish an Alliance on Sustainable Healthy Diet Food Demand Creators

Led by CSOs, Academics / Researchers and Donors

A global network to consolidate efforts to promote healthy and sustainable ~~fdiet~~~~food~~ choices. This could include a range of stakeholders that work on consumer demand within the food system, including media, marketing agencies, BCC units, behavioural economists, governments, academics / researchers, chefs, educators among others. The aim would also be to foster a more joined up approach, bring together existing work / initiatives in this area, and ensure complementarity and accelerate action on shifting consumer demand. Countries can draw on evidence and support from the Alliance.

The Alliance **could** include:

- **Greater investment in research & evidence** – this could be stand-alone informative, gap filling evidence and/or link to piloting solutions. Such as:
 - Clarify and define sustainable and healthy ~~diet~~~~food~~ choices (e.g. dietary patterns, dietary intake etc.) and sustainable and healthy ~~diet~~~~food~~ choice behaviours (e.g. cooking methods, food purchasing etc.) to be promoted and how these vary by age, health, location, and income etc.
 - Better understanding of what shapes the choices consumers make in different contexts.
 - What are the key influences on ~~diet~~~~food~~ choices of individuals? Households? Communities?
 - Is health or environment taken into consideration when choosing food? If so, how and by whom? If not, what messages increase the importance of these considerations to consumers?
 - How can food environments be shifted / shaped to improve diets?
 - What do food environments look like in fragile and conflict affected states?
 - How do food environments and ~~diet~~
 - ~~food~~ choice change after an environmental or social shock (e.g., earthquake, conflict, financial crisis etc.)?
 - Explore and unpack the interplay between private and public sectors.
- **Pilot & test evidence-based solutions** – These pilots can be connected to push/pull interventions to ensure that the consumer demand that is being shifted matches supply side efforts.

- Bring in the private sector to support, test and find solutions that work in different contexts.
- **Learning platform** – to share best practice and “what works” in different contexts.
 - Public-private learning.
 - Leverage, promote, strengthen existing learning platforms.
- **Advocacy and Accountability**
 - CSOs inform consumer decision-making
 - CSOs hold governments and the private sector to account.

7. Nutritious Food Financing Facility

Invest \$100-\$150m to leverage a \$1 billion of private investment in Nutritious Foods Finance Facilities to increase access to safe nutritious food for all, especially the most vulnerable.

Why is this important?

Small and medium enterprises (“SMEs”) are the core of these food systems, delivering most of the food consumed in Low-and-Middle Income Countries (LMICs). Yet engagement with and support for these critical food system players is very limited.

SMEs that produce, distribute, store, transform, market and retail nutritious foods face significant financial constraints in terms of credit and investment. Blended finance (a combination of public and private) is needed to unlock private sources and support these essential food system players.

Potential commitment:

- The allocation of \$100-150m to a Nutritious Food Finance Facility for SMEs by public funders by 2021 and a commitment from private investors of \$1 billion by 2025;
- The donations from public funders should include catalytic capital to de-risk the space, leverage other sources of funding and support market development. Grants for technical assistance to accompany the investment vehicles will also be essential.

Next steps / process:

- Launching a first of its kind investment vehicle focused on making direct investments into SMEs producing nutritious foods consistent with healthy diets (as proposed by national dietary guidance when available). This vehicle will serve as a demonstration effect for others to follow -> by end of 2020
- Developing impact metrics for investments in nutrition -> by end of 2020
- Convening actors from the investment industry (including HNWs and impact investors) to join the conversation with public sector stakeholders and form partnerships to facilitate blended finance arrangements
- Disseminate a nutrition-lens investment ‘toolkit’ with impact investor networks including (the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN), The Convergence -Global Network of Blended Finance, The Systemiq Blended Finance, amongst others.

8. Support international bodies (i.e. CFS) and governments to integrate the Guiding principles for sustainable, healthy diets into relevant texts, policies and programmes

Target Audience: UN agencies

Background

Considering the detrimental environmental impact of current food systems, and the concerns raised about their sustainability, there is an urgent need to promote diets that are healthy and have low environmental impacts. These diets also need to be socio-culturally acceptable and economically accessible for all. Acknowledging the existence of diverging views on the concepts of sustainable diets and healthy diets, countries have requested guidance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on what constitutes sustainable healthy diets. The two organisations jointly held an international expert consultation on Sustainable and Healthy Diets in July 2019 to address these issues. The Consultation agreed on guiding principles for what constitutes *sustainable healthy diets*¹.

The consultation summarized that *sustainable healthy diets* are dietary patterns that promote all dimensions of individuals' health and wellbeing; have low environmental pressure and impact; are accessible, affordable, safe and equitable; and are culturally acceptable. The aims of sustainable healthy diets are to achieve optimal growth and development of all individuals and support functioning and physical, mental, and social wellbeing at all life stages for present and future generations; contribute to preventing all forms of malnutrition (i.e. undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and obesity); reduce the risk of diet-related non-communicable diseases; and support the preservation of biodiversity and planetary health. Sustainable healthy diets must combine all the dimensions of sustainability to avoid unintended consequences.

The *guiding principles for sustainable healthy diets* take a holistic approach to diets; they consider international nutrition recommendations; the environmental cost of food production and consumption; and the adaptability to local social, cultural and economic contexts.

The *guiding principles for sustainable healthy diets* support the efforts of countries as they work to transform food systems to deliver on sustainable healthy diets, contributing to the achievement of the SDGs at country level, especially Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action). Without an implementation of the guiding principles for sustainable healthy diets it is difficult to link actions to ideal nutrition outcomes in a country.

Actions for the implementation of Sustainable Healthy Diets

In order to make sustainable healthy diets available, accessible, affordable, safe and desirable, food system changes are needed and could be guided by the following actions:

- Create an enabling environment through government mechanisms, incentives and disincentives; legal frameworks; and regulatory instruments to promote the production, processing, distribution, labelling and marketing, and consumption of a variety of foods that contribute to sustainable healthy diets.

¹ FAO & WHO. 2019. Sustainable healthy diets – guiding principles. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca6640en/CA6640EN.pdf>.

- Ensure policy coherence by aligning policies across all sectors (agriculture, health, education, environment, water, trade, etc.) from local to national to international level and discussing with all actors of society.
- Establish a representative baseline of current diets, when needed conducting individual dietary assessment by age, gender, income, ethnic group, and geography. Use these data to identify which shifts in diet could potentially have the greatest positive impact on both health and environment and whether they are within reach of the majority of consumers as well as desired by them.
- Identify, in any given context, which foods are available and accessible in terms of quantity and quality and where and why mismatches in food supply and demand exist.
- Analyze existing food systems to identify potential changes needed and feasible to encourage the production, processing, packaging, storage, distribution, marketing and retailing, and consumption of a diversity of foods needed for sustainable healthy diets.
- Quantify and balance the potential trade-offs to make sustainable healthy diets available, accessible, affordable, safe and appealing for all.
- Ensure that affordable and desirable foods for a sustainable healthy diet are available and accessible for the most vulnerable. Address inequities and inequalities and consider the perspective of people who experience poverty and deprivation.
- Develop national food-based dietary guidelines that define context-specific sustainable healthy diets by taking into account the social, cultural, economic, ecological and environmental circumstances.
- Promote capacity development strategies for behaviour change, including consumer empowerment, and effective food and nutrition education.

CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is currently leading the policy process that will result in Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition, which is taking place at the same time as a variety of organizations from different sectors are addressing malnutrition. The Voluntary Guidelines are expected to contribute to and complement these international initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, with a view to promoting policy coherence. The objective of the Voluntary Guidelines is to contribute to reshaping or promoting food systems to ensure that the food that contributes to healthy diets is available, affordable, acceptable, safe and of adequate quantity and quality while conforming with beliefs, cultures and traditions, dietary habits and preferences of individuals in accordance with national and international laws and obligations².

Examples of commitments

- FAO ensures that the guiding principles for sustainable, healthy diets are integrated into the 2020 UN Secretary General's report on Population, Food Security and Nutrition, and Sustainable Development.
- By June 2021, FAO has developed a tool to support countries to assess sustainable healthy diets in their own context (s), including guidance to develop a score to measure the adherence of the population to the guiding principles of sustainable healthy diets; implemented in at least 4 countries and 2 regions.

² Committee on World Food Security. 2019. CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. Zero Draft. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1819/Nutrition/CFS_Zero_Draft_Voluntary_Guidelines_Food_Systems_and_Nutrition.pdf.

9. Facilitate, support and advocate for the collection, sharing, and dissemination of data to inform food systems analysis & policy development for physical and affordable access to sustainable healthy diets

Target audience: UN Agencies

Background

A food systems approach to sustainable healthy diets³ focuses on using entry points within the food system to influence the consumption of sustainable healthy diets by with the broader notion of a “system,” which implies that the component parts work together and are in a dynamic relationship with one another. Changing one part of the food system can help shift the whole system towards better supporting sustainable healthy diets and improving nutrition, which ultimately means it is easier for the population to access and maintain a healthy dietary habits. However, changing one aspect of the food system can also result in unintended or unexpected consequences to other parts of the system, and these trade-offs need to be considered in food systems diagnosis and analysis for policy-making. Despite this dynamic relationship between food systems and diets, agriculture, food and dietary policies are rarely designed in concert. Likewise, nutrition policies typically do not incorporate the status and potential limitations of the food system. A food systems approach to sustainable healthy diets aims to make these interlinkages explicit in policy development and implementation.⁴

Food systems diagnosis and analysis for policy-making

To tackle the overarching question of what changes are needed to existing policies spanning the food system to enable sustainable healthy diets and how might these changes be achieved, one would need to perform a country situational analysis to assess the impacts of country’s food systems, how they operate in the country and how they contribute to the nutrition challenges in the country. In addition, one would need to map the key policies and policy instruments in place shaping the food system across both urban and rural settings as well as identify policy gaps. For example, the World Bank is producing "nutrition smart" country profiles" to begin country-level policy dialogues to identify and introduce the agriculture policy reforms and sector investments that are needed to promote increased production and consumption of safe, nutritious, diverse and affordable diets.⁵ Thereafter specific policy levers could be identified at various entry points throughout food systems to enable healthy diets, which would enable the assessment of their impacts on access to affordable healthy diets. A clearer understanding of the critical elements for affecting policy change through evidence-based studies and an assessment of the political feasibility of implementing policy options will also be necessary. Policy change will require analysis of the political economy and champions who drive the priority initiatives forward. In sum, without a set of data describing all facets of a food system and evidence of effective food systems-related interventions that enhance affordability and accessibility of sustainable healthy diets throughout the year, it is difficult for policy and business

³ *Sustainable healthy diets* are dietary patterns that promote all dimensions of individuals’ health and wellbeing; have low environmental pressure and impact; are accessible, affordable, safe and equitable; and are culturally acceptable. See: FAO & WHO. 2019. Sustainable healthy diets – guiding principles. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca6640en/CA6640EN.pdf>.

⁴ FAO. 2018. Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutrition results: food systems for healthy diets. <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2797EN/ca2797en.pdf>.

⁵ This approach is based of USAID SPRING, FAO, World Bank, and HarvestPlus work. More information here: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/health/it-s-time-nutrition-smart-agriculture>.

leaders in a country to identify strengths and weaknesses in food systems for nutrition and to formulate actions to advance nutrition.

Examples of commitments

- By June 2021, FAO has filled the FAO/WHO Global Individual Food Consumption data Tool (GIFT) with 25 additional datasets of individual quantitative food consumption data.
- By December 2021, FAO has merged the FAO knowledge platforms on food loss and waste to one single platform on the FAO website.
- By December 2021, FAO has a revamped Food-based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) repository with information on the process that countries follow to develop or revise FBDGs, evidence review documents and actions undertaken for their implementation in food system policies and programmes.
- By December 2021, FAO has facilitated the development of a common set of tools/methodologies for food system diagnosis.
- By December 2020, WFP engages with FAO and IFAD on Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, developed by WFP and embraced by the Rome-based agencies for food system situational assessment and multi-sectoral decision making.
- To fill the evidence gap that can inform policymaking to address current nutrition challenges, by *insert time, insert UN Agency X* has commissioned a study to evaluate the effectiveness of food systems-related interventions on improving nutrition.