

Please fill in the details below with your summary (please note the word limits) and email it to CFS46-Side-Event@fao.org by 4 November 2019. Your summary will be posted on the CFS 46 web page as a record of the event.

Side Event #:
SE114
Side Event Title:
Food Systems and Nutrition Guidelines: proposed pathways by the Private Sector and Civil Society
Key speakers/presenters:
<p><i>Panelists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Isabel Álvarez Vispo – Urgenci, Spain • Mr. Antonio Gonzalez – MAELA, Guatemala • Mr. Rocco Renaldi – International Food and Business Alliance, Italy • Ms. Maya Stewart – Director, Lenziemill Milling, Malawi <p><i>Moderator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Liliane Ortega – Chair of the CFS OEWG on Food Systems and Nutrition
Main themes/issues discussed (<i>Max 200 words</i>)
Perspectives, expectations and concrete proposals of the PSM and the CSM in relation to the CFS Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition
Summary of key points (<i>Max 200 words</i>)
<p>PSM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data: Enhance availability and use of data (e.g., on dietary habits) • Consumer preference: Make business case on health and sustainability • Climate change: regenerative agriculture; rediscover traditional agricultural practices • Reformulation of food to make it healthier • Combine what was best before with what is better today • Link small-holders to markets, specifically women and youth • Get youth interested in farming, educational programmes • Women empowerment: access to knowledge, finance, capacity building • Mindful marketing (e.g., replace French fries with sweet potatoes fries)

- Involvement of private sector in policy making through an established framework
- Nutrition education

CSM:

- Importance of ancestral knowledge; continuous innovation by people
- Biodiversity and planetary health basis of dietary diversity and human health
- Holistic vision for FS transformation
- Important to look at reasons for making choices. Key role of policies in determining accessibility. People may well know that certain foods are not good for them, but will still consume them because this is what is cheap and available.
- Women: Access to resources, means of life, and land; right to decide; unequal division of labor – overburdening of women
- Indivisibility of rights
- People and human rights must be at the center
- Data to make realities visible: 80% of food produced by small-scale producers; invisible markets

General discussion points:

- How to capture data from the ground / experiential knowledge and ensure it informs the policy process
- Need to identify and manage conflicts of interest
- How improve school foods and environments

Key take away messages (Max 200 words)

- Guidelines must follow a holistic approach
- Data is important; especially data by people that serves people
- Ancestral knowledge and constant innovation by communities need to be protected and fostered
- Important to address causes and impacts of climate change related to FS
- Small-scale food producers play a key role in ensuring healthy and sustainable diets and should be supported; the particular needs of Women need to be addressed
- Both education and public policies are important in determining people's dietary choices
- People should be at the center of the Guidelines; women's rights and empowerment are key