

- Jobs in the food system extend beyond agricultural production and account for a large share of the global economy's manufacturing and services sectors. As per capita incomes increase and eating patterns shift, the demand for jobs in these off-farm segments of the food system – including processing, distribution, transportation, storage, retailing, preparation and restaurants -- will increase.
- Agriculture and family farming in particular, must be more firmly linked to the broader rural and urban economy. This can be done by developing agro-industries and setting up infrastructure to connect rural areas, small cities and towns.
- Further, strong institutions supported by efficient fiscal systems, are needed to ensure economy-wide income-earning opportunities, effective social protection, and competitive and equitable domestic and international markets for inputs and outputs. All these aspects are critical to improve the efficiency and equity of economic systems and facilitate their structural transformation.

D. Improved Nutrition And Health

- Malnutrition and food-borne diseases impose large current and future human, economic, fiscal, and social costs on countries. Key among these is child stunting that has life-long consequences, reducing cognitive development and lifetime earnings of individuals, and undermining the future competitiveness of countries.
- Reducing these costs requires multisector approaches. Shaping food systems to deliver improved nutrition and health requires a combination of improved knowledge, sound policies, regulations, and investments across the production-to-consumption continuum.
- The goal is to stimulate behavioural change in food producers, post-harvest handlers, food processors, food distributors, and consumers. As the link between food systems and household nutrition and health passes primarily through women, greater consideration of this gender dimension is needed across all interventions.
- Consumer awareness and education regarding the nutritional content of food and diet-related diseases are also critical to reduce the “triple burden” of malnutrition that is, undernourishment, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity.
- Food prices should reflect the inherent nutritional value of food as well as the full range of costs associated with their production and consumption along the entire food value chain.
- This can help limit the growth of food demand and reduce food losses and waste, while contributing to the preservation of natural resources and the improvement of nutrition

E. Climate Smart Agriculture

- Droughts, floods and rising temperatures are already cutting crop yields, threatening food, fish and meat supply and pushing people deeper into poverty. Climate change and the effects of climate shocks are dampening the prospects for future productivity growth. Agriculture and land use changes already contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions.
- Meeting the rising demand for food and ending hunger and food insecurity requires a climate-smart food system that improves agricultural productivity, has greater resilience to climate change and lowers greenhouse gas emissions.