OECD comments on the V0 draft of the report on **Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition**: [V0 HLPE for econsultation.pdf (fao.org)](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/resources/2022-11/V0%20HLPE%20for%20econsultation.pdf)

**An overall comment:**

OECD would like to see reference to this food systems report included.

OECD (2021), *Making Better Policies for Food Systems*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ddfba4de-en>.

Key findings from the report are summarised in these policy briefs:

* [food-systems-and-the-triple-challenge.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/food-systems/documents/food-systems-and-the-triple-challenge.pdf)
* [making-coherent-policies-for-food-systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/food-systems/documents/making-coherent-policies-for-food-systems.pdf)
* [achieving-better-policies-for-food-systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/food-systems/documents/achieving-better-policies-for-food-systems.pdf)

Below are specific observations and OECD references which to be cited and drawn on in the analysis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section and page number** | **OECD reference** |
| Forms of knowledge and evidence p18 | Data gaps around food insecurity  The following OECD papers refer to the fact that even developed countries do not know how many of their population are food insecure:  Giner, C. and O. Placzek (2022), "Food insecurity and food assistance programmes across OECD countries: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 183, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/42b4a7fa-en>.  Deconinck, K., et al. (2021), "Overcoming evidence gaps on food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 163, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/44ba7574-en>.  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>.  Baragwanath, T. (2021), "Digital opportunities for demand-side policies to improve consumer health and the sustainability of food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 148, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bec87135-en>. |
| Diet quality p.34 | Even in developed countries people are not eating the recommended 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Place-based FSN inequality p.40 | Discussion about the rural urban food insecurity is included in this reference  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Nutritional status and wealth/ income inequality p.38 | These references discuss the nutritional quality of food consumed by low socio-economic groups in OECD countries  Giner, C. and O. Placzek (2022), "Food insecurity and food assistance programmes across OECD countries: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 183, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/42b4a7fa-en>.  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Gender and FSN inequality p.41 | Low socio-economic single parent families headed by women are the most food insecure in the OECD  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Ethnic disparities p.43 | Country examples concerning with regards to the food insecurity of Indigenous Peoples are included in these references  Giner, C. and O. Placzek (2022), "Food insecurity and food assistance programmes across OECD countries: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 183, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/42b4a7fa-en>.  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Indigenous People p.48 | Examples from NZ and Australia are included in the above references |
| Gender inequalities in accessing value chains and markets p.57 | Giner, C., M. Hobeika and C. Fischetti (2022), "Gender and food systems: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 184, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/355ba4ee-en>. |
| Trade liberalization and potential role in food security p.59 | With regards to trade liberalisation and food security it is critical to discuss the fact that many countries (mostly developed) protect their agricultural producers with high tariffs. Free trade in agricultural products does not exist.  [Support to agriculture has risen in response to global crises, while reforms to combat climate change and market distortions remain essential - OECD](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/support-to-agriculture-has-risen-in-response-to-global-crises-while-reforms-to-combat-climate-change-and-market-distortions-remain-essential.htm)  OECD (2022), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2022: Reforming Agricultural Policies for Climate Change Mitigation*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/7f4542bf-en>.  [Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2022](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/topics/agricultural-policy-monitoring-and-evaluation/) shows that the 54 countries monitored – including all OECD and EU economies, plus 11 key emerging economies – provided on average USD 817 billion of support to agriculture annually over the 2019-21 period, a 13% increase over the USD 720 billion reported for 2018-20. Support has remained substantial among OECD countries, and has increased significantly in the 11 emerging economies.  While support is also provided to consumers, individual producers received USD 611 billion per year in positive support over the 2019-21 period, representing 17% of gross farm receipts in OECD countries, and 13% of receipts in the 11 emerging economies. More than half of this support to producers (USD 317 billion annually) was delivered through higher market prices paid by consumers, while the remainder (USD 293 billion annually) was paid by taxpayers through budgetary transfers.  Following on from the UN Food Systems Summit the Coalition to Repurpose Public Support to Food and Agriculture was established [The Coalition to Repurpose Public Support to Food and Agriculture - Food Systems Summit Community](https://foodsystems.community/emerging_coalition/the-coalition-to-repurpose-public-support-to-food-and-agriculture/). OECD is part of this Coalition.  <https://issuu.com/oecd.publishing/docs/getting_the_policy_mix_right_for_gl>  [Food security and Nutrition - OECD](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/topics/food-security/)  [Trade and Food Systems Transformation.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/ministerial/documents/Trade%20and%20Food%20Systems%20Transformation.pdf) |
| Unequal support levels for domestic producers p.61 | See the references above and please include the OECD Producer Support Estimate (PSE) figures here  54 countries monitored – including all OECD and EU economies, plus 11 key emerging economies – provided on average USD 817 billion of support to agriculture annually over the 2019-21 period, a 13% increase over the USD 720 billion reported for 2018-20. |
| Power and policy space for developing FSN-relevant policies p.61 | The focus here should be broader than the TBT Agreement – SPS measures can be used as NTMs too.  With regards to the Nutritional FoP the following OECD references could be of interest:  Draft Simplified Nutritional Food Labelling Schemes - TAD/CA/APM/WP(2022)27 – Please contact us for a draft version of the document  OECD (2021), *Making Better Policies for Food Systems*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ddfba4de-en>.   * Chapter 6 on processed foods   Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>.  [CHL\_OECD\_policy\_actions\_healthier\_and\_efficient\_food\_markets.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/economy/surveys/CHL_OECD_policy_actions_healthier_and_efficient_food_markets.pdf) |
| Physical access to food p.64 | Discussion on food swamps and deserts is included in these references  Giner, C. and O. Placzek (2022), "Food insecurity and food assistance programmes across OECD countries: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 183, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/42b4a7fa-en>.  Deconinck, K., et al. (2021), "Overcoming evidence gaps on food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 163, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/44ba7574-en>.  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>.  Baragwanath, T. (2021), "Digital opportunities for demand-side policies to improve consumer health and the sustainability of food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 148, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bec87135-en>.  The United States has developed two spatial atlases to analyse food access; the Food Access Research Atlas depicting food access for low-income and other income brackets based on census information combined with measures of supermarket accessibility, and the Food Environment Atlas depicting the ability of different communities across the United States to access healthy food.  [USDA ERS - Food Access Research Atlas](https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/)  [USDA ERS - Food Environment Atlas](https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/) |
| Food promotion and commercial determinants of health p.66 | Discussions on marketing to children can be found in these reports:  OECD (2021), *Making Better Policies for Food Systems*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ddfba4de-en>.   * Chapter 6 on processed foods   Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>.  [CHL\_OECD\_policy\_actions\_healthier\_and\_efficient\_food\_markets.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/economy/surveys/CHL_OECD_policy_actions_healthier_and_efficient_food_markets.pdf)  Giner, C. and J. Brooks (2019), "Policies for encouraging healthier food choices", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 137, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/11a42b51-en>.  Baragwanath, T. (2021), "Digital opportunities for demand-side policies to improve consumer health and the sustainability of food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 148, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bec87135-en>. |
| Income and economics resources p.69 | The link between income and food security is discussed in this report  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Health systems and services p.70 | OECD has undertaken economic analysis on the economic impacts of obesity which might be of interest to include in this analysis  OECD (2019), *The Heavy Burden of Obesity: The Economics of Prevention*, OECD Health Policy Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/67450d67-en>.  [Heavy-burden-of-obesity-Policy-Brief-2019.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/Heavy-burden-of-obesity-Policy-Brief-2019.pdf) |
| Education p.72 | The link between levels of education and food choices are discussed in this report  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Changes in cultural preferences due to technology and globalisation p.76 | The point that more women are working outside of the home and therefore families are looking for convenience food for meals can also be highlighted here – we include this under the heading occupation in the reference below  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>. |
| Political economy p.76 | The political economy from farm lobby and food, beverage and retailers lobby groups is discussed in detail in  OECD (2021), *Making Better Policies for Food Systems*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ddfba4de-en>.   * Chapter 3 – under facts, interests and values (summarised here [achieving-better-policies-for-food-systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/food-systems/documents/achieving-better-policies-for-food-systems.pdf) ) * Chapter 6 – discusses the food and beverage lobby groups |
| Fragility and Conflict p.84 | See the following references re agricultural production and trade and the outlook for these and the importance of peace  [OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook - OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook (agri-outlook.org)](https://www.agri-outlook.org/)  [Heads of OECD and FAO emphasise the importance of peace and transforming agrifood systems for guaranteeing access to food for the world’s poorest - OECD](https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/heads-of-oecd-and-fao-emphasise-the-importance-of-peace-and-transforming-agrifood-systems-for-guaranteeing-access-to-food-for-the-world-s-poorest.htm)  OECD/FAO (2022), *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2022-2031*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/f1b0b29c-en>.  With regards to conflict you could refer to this policy brief  [The Impacts and Policy Implications of Russias Aggression against Ukraine on Agricultural Markets.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/ministerial/documents/The%20Impacts%20and%20Policy%20Implications%20of%20Russias%20Aggression%20against%20Ukraine%20on%20Agricultural%20Markets.pdf)  Conflict is a major cause of food insecurity – this should be highlighted – upfront in the report |
| Innovation and technology p.89 | Discussion of the green revolution is included in the report below – which describes how food production has more than kept up with population growth but that access to food has not.  OECD (2021), *Making Better Policies for Food Systems*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ddfba4de-en>.  [Food Systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/ministerial/documents/Food%20Systems.pdf)    But food systems have overcome enormous challenges before, and can do so again. Since 1960, world population more than doubled from 3 billion to 7.5 billion today. Over the same period, global agricultural production tripled ‒ increasing the global availability of food per person despite unprecedented population growth. Moreover, this was achieved with a relatively limited increase in agricultural land use of around 10-15%. Innovation, efficiency gains, and technological progress made it possible to increase agricultural production while reducing the environmental footprint per unit of food produced, even if total impacts remain large.  With regards to innovation governments are not spending enough of these policies which are key to food systems transformations and producing more using less.  [Boosting Innovation for Sustainable Productive and Resilient Agriculture and Food Systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/ministerial/documents/Boosting%20Innovation%20for%20Sustainable%20Productive%20and%20Resilient%20Agriculture%20and%20Food%20Systems.pdf)  Governments should consider repurposing budgetary support towards investment in human capital, R&D and innovation with a focus on long-term productivity and sustainability. Available evidence indicates that governments are persistently under-investing on this front. For example, while the 54 countries covered by OECD analysis provided USD 817 billion per year in support to the agricultural sector from 2019-21, only 13% of this support goes to investments in agricultural innovation, infrastructure, and other public goods, down from 16% two decades earlier. Support for agricultural innovation in particular is only 0.7% of the value of agricultural production in these countries, despite its importance for meeting the triple challenge. |
| Population policy as a driver of inequity and equity p.89 | See the references above re population growth and food production |
| Public health and disease p.90 | Countries responses to COVID-19 to alleviate food insecurity are detailed in these reports:  Placzek, O. (2021), "Socio-economic and demographic aspects of food security and nutrition", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 150, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/49d7059f-en>.  Baragwanath, T. (2021), "Digital opportunities for demand-side policies to improve consumer health and the sustainability of food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 148, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bec87135-en>.  OECD (2020), *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2020*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/928181a8-en>. |
| Chapter 5. Actions to reduce inequalities in food and other systems to improve FSN p.93 | Please reference:  OECD (2021), *Making Better Policies for Food Systems*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ddfba4de-en>.  This publications includes discussions on food systems:  Key findings from the book are summarised in these policy briefs:  [food-systems-and-the-triple-challenge.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/food-systems/documents/food-systems-and-the-triple-challenge.pdf)  [making-coherent-policies-for-food-systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/food-systems/documents/making-coherent-policies-for-food-systems.pdf)  [achieving-better-policies-for-food-systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/food-systems/documents/achieving-better-policies-for-food-systems.pdf)  OECD reports on overcoming food systems data gaps  Giner, C., M. Hobeika and C. Fischetti (2022), "Gender and food systems: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 184, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/355ba4ee-en>.  Giner, C. and O. Placzek (2022), "Food insecurity and food assistance programmes across OECD countries: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 183, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/42b4a7fa-en>.  Deconinck, K., et al. (2021), "Overcoming evidence gaps on food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 163, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/44ba7574-en>. |
| Boost public agricultural research and other rural public investments, with particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged groups p.101 | See the comments above about the need to repurpose agriculture support towards innovation |
| Invest in Information Systems across the food system, leveraging digital technologies p.106 | See the references re the use of digital tools, including for food systems transformation i.e. increasing productivity but also to facilitate trade and market access i.e. SPS electronic certification and to collect food systems information  [The Digital Transformation of Agriculture and Food Systems.pdf (oecd.org)](https://www.oecd.org/agriculture/ministerial/documents/The%20Digital%20Transformation%20of%20Agriculture%20and%20Food%20Systems.pdf)  Baragwanath, T. (2021), "Digital opportunities for demand-side policies to improve consumer health and the sustainability of food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 148, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bec87135-en>.  OECD (2021), "Digital opportunities for Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Systems and the trade facilitation effects of SPS Electronic Certification", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 152, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/cbb7d0f6-en>. |
| Food and nutrition sensitive policy, planning and programming p.110 | Here you could include discussion of using government procurement programmes to enhance the food security and nutrition of populations  [School Meals Coalition - A healthy meal every day for every child](https://schoolmealscoalition.org/)  OECD has been involved as a knowledge partner in this UNFSS coalition  [How to make better policies for school meals (webinar) - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQhy_MdVezg) |
| Transformative action: addressing agency and power through inclusive governance p.117 | Using deliberative processes to set food systems policy directions is an idea that could be explored here. The OECD discusses this idea in the following webinar:  [How deliberative processes can make better policies for food systems - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1vPuT2TI6s)  We also held webinars on the following aspects of food systems policy making.  Making better policies for food systems - [Making Better Policies for Food Systems - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=poaxeoVVwMs&list=PL1t9X-fyZNshlbddNTGzRyPWoHQM5uGuU&index=1)  [How regulatory impact assessments can make better policies for food systems - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BIamAr1kRe4&list=PL1t9X-fyZNshlbddNTGzRyPWoHQM5uGuU&index=3)  [How to design a National Food Strategy - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3QEAIPtnPQ&list=PL1t9X-fyZNshlbddNTGzRyPWoHQM5uGuU&index=4)  [How to make better policies for school meals (webinar) - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQhy_MdVezg) |
| Transformative action: data and knowledge revolution p.122 | Please reference the following reports – which discuss food systems data gaps and how to overcome these:  Deconinck, K. and L. Toyama (2022), "Environmental impacts along food supply chains: Methods, findings, and evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 185, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/48232173-en>.  Deconinck, K. and M. Hobeika (2022), "Improving environmental outcomes along food supply chains: A review of initiatives and their effectiveness", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 186, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/d549eb43-en>.  Giner, C., M. Hobeika and C. Fischetti (2022), "Gender and food systems: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 184, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/355ba4ee-en>.  Giner, C. and O. Placzek (2022), "Food insecurity and food assistance programmes across OECD countries: Overcoming evidence gaps", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 183, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/42b4a7fa-en>.  Deconinck, K., et al. (2021), "Overcoming evidence gaps on food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 163, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/44ba7574-en>.  Baragwanath, T. (2021), "Digital opportunities for demand-side policies to improve consumer health and the sustainability of food systems", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 148, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bec87135-en>.  Giner, C. and J. Brooks (2019), "Policies for encouraging healthier food choices", *OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers*, No. 137, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/11a42b51-en>. |