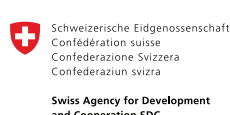


Diagnosing Policy Coherence for Food Systems Toolkit – Module 1 & 2

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Module 1: Structures & Mechanisms

For each section, discuss with key informants and/or review key documents to select the most appropriate response to the question. Full guidance is given in the User's Manual, which should be read before completing this module.

Box 1. Food Systems Sectors and Stakeholder Types

For the purposes of completing this document, please consider the following different **food systems sectors**: agriculture (including forestry, fisheries, and livestock); health (including nutrition and food safety); trade; environment; livelihoods or labour; education; social policy (including social protection, gender equity).

And these **stakeholder types**: businesses; workers; farmers; NGOs and foundations; Indigenous Peoples; science and academia; government; and consumer groups.

1. Framework Documents

1. Does the country have a **'Food System Pathway' document** submitted via the United Nations Food System Summit (UNFSS) process (including those submitted after the 2021 UNFSS itself) or **another national-level, high-level document** (e.g., strategy, policy, plan) that presents a vision and action priorities or plans for the food system as a whole, going beyond sectoral policies?

- a) Yes, a document submitted through the UNFSS process
- b) Yes, a document not submitted through the UNFSS process but developed through the country's own political processes
- c) Yes, both
- d) No → Skip to Section 2

In the remaining questions, across all sections, 'pathway/strategy' refers to either the UNFSS pathway document or the alternative national high-level food systems, strategy, or vision.

In the case of both a UNFSS pathway and a document developed and approved through the country's own political processes, defer to the national document, as opposed to the UNFSS pathway.

2. Does that pathway/strategy consider **multiple food system sectors** (see Box 1)?

- a) Yes, a comprehensive set of food system domains (over 3 of those named above), with clear linkages and connections (e.g., synergies and trade-offs) articulated among them
- b) Yes, a comprehensive set of food system domains (over 3 of those named in Box 1), but with those domains generally described separately ('siloed')

- c) Partially, covering 2-3 of those named, with clear linkages and connections (e.g., synergies and trade-offs) articulated among them
- d) Partially, covering 2-3 of those named, but with those domains generally described separately ('siloed')
- e) No, it only considers one domain

3. Does the pathway/strategy document include a specific **vision** for the future of the national food system (e.g., by 2030)?

- a) Yes, a specific vision with a specific date for achieving it is provided
- b) Partially, some vision is provided but it lacks details or has no achievement date
- c) No, there is no vision for the future

4. Does the pathway/strategy document lay out **key objectives or priorities** for change (i.e., specific issues within the food system that are the most important to address) and concrete **targets** associated with those changes?

- a) Yes, specific objectives/priorities are laid out, with most or all of these are connected to specific targets
- a) Partial: some objectives/priorities are named, but most are missing targets
- b) Partial: some objectives/priorities are named, but there are no targets at all
- c) No: no objectives/priorities are named

5. Does the pathway/strategy document lay out **measures or interventions** (i.e., specific actions that should be taken to address the issues named)?

- a) Yes, most or all issues are associated with specific measures or interventions
- b) Partially, some issues are associated with specific measures or interventions
- c) No specific measures or interventions are named.

6. Was the pathway/strategy document developed through the input of **stakeholders** from multiple different food systems and/or sectors? Input should include not just consultation but also incorporating their ideas and feedback to at least some extent.

- a) Yes, stakeholders of at least six different types and from at least six food system sectors (as named in Box 1) were involved
- b) Partial (1), stakeholders of at least three different types and from at least three food system sectors (as named in Box 1) were involved
- c) Partial (1), different stakeholders and/or sectors were involved, but not meeting these thresholds in (a) or (b)
- d) No, the document was developed by only one sector and only one stakeholder type
- e) Unclear / no documentation available

2. Political Commitment

1. Did the country express **high-level commitment** to the pathway/strategy (i.e., by a Minister, President/Prime Minister, or Vice President/Deputy Minister) through a statement before or during the UNFSS?

This can be verified by country under '(Pre-) Summit Statements' here:
<https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/member-state-dialogue/en>

- a) Yes (skip to question 3)
- b) No
- c) Not applicable (NA) – no pathway/strategy document

2. If not, has **high-level commitment** to the pathway/strategy, or to a food systems approach in general, been expressed in another forum since 2015?

- a) Yes, to a specific pathway/strategy document (encompassing a food systems approach)
- b) Yes, to a food systems approach in general (but not a specific pathway/strategy document)
- c) No or not found

3. Are there any provisions or mechanisms to promote sustained commitment to a food systems approach **beyond electoral cycles or government terms**? (e.g., by the outgoing / incoming administration signing off on the pathway/strategy, by including the pathway/strategy in the party platform or election manifesto, by having key food systems staff who are not political appointees and thus remain in their roles regardless of election cycles)

- a) Yes, the incoming administration signing off on the pathway/strategy
- b) Yes, the pathway/strategy was included in the party platform or election manifesto
- c) Yes, other (specify)
- d) No
- e) NA – no recent election / change in government

3. Capacity and Implementation

1. Has the pathway/strategy been **formally adopted or ratified politically**, according to the government's process? (e.g., by ministerial committees, parliament, or the Head of State)

- a) Yes
- b) No, but the process is in course or initiated
- c) No, and no process to do so is in course or initiated
- d) NA – No pathway document

2. Has an **action plan** that sets out required policy changes and investments to operationalise the pathway/strategy been developed?

- a) Yes
- b) No, but the process is in course or initiated
- c) No, and no process to do so is in course or initiated
- d) NA – No pathway document

3. Have the priorities laid out in the pathway/strategy and/or action plan (if developed) been **incorporated into national policies**, strategies, and plans or are they based on/referencing preexisting national policies, strategies, and plans?¹

- a) Yes, in more than 3 sectors
- b) Yes, in 1 – 3 sectors
- c) No, but the process is in course or initiated
- d) No, and no process to do so is in course or initiated
- e) NA – No pathway document

4. Is there a costed **investment plan or budget** to support the implementation of the pathway?

- a) Yes
- b) No, but the process is in course or initiated
- c) No, and no process to do so is in course or initiated
- d) Partially (i.e., budget or investment to cover parts but not all)
- e) NA – No pathway document

5. Is/Are there a plan(s) or structure(s) (either internal to or external to the government) to support **capacity building** of government staff across sectors on key topics related to 'food systems' and integrated food systems approaches? (e.g., training course, online modules, written training materials, integration into induction processes, seminars)

- a) Yes, in more than 3 sectors
- b) Yes, in 1 – 3 sectors
- c) No, but the process is in course or initiated
- d) No, and no process to do so is in course or initiated

4. Governmental Coordination Structures

1. Is there a **lead government institution or individual** responsible for food systems transformation?

- a) Yes, outside a sectoral ministry, such as by being more directly under the oversight of the executive (e.g., prime minister or president)
- b) Yes, under the oversight of a sectoral minister (e.g., Ministry of Agriculture, Planning, or Food)
- c) No

2. Is there an ongoing **national-level platform or forum** (e.g., interdepartmental taskforce, committee, council, meeting, conference) to promote dialogue and coordination within government across sectors/ministries/agencies on food systems topics, **broadly encompassing food systems** (e.g., National Food Council, Food System committee)? Exclude one-off, non-recurring events.

- a) Yes
- b) No

1. 'Incorporated' could include an explicit reference to the pathway/strategy document itself in the policies/strategies/ plans, or noting the priorities from the pathway/strategy document in the national policies/strategies/ plans without referencing the pathway/strategy document.

3. Is there an ongoing **national-level platform or forum** (e.g., interdepartmental taskforce, committee, council, meeting, conference) to promote dialogue and coordination within government across sectors/ministries/agencies **on a specific food system topic or goal** (e.g., Multisectoral Nutrition Council, Food Security Taskforce, Climate Forum (including food systems aspects of climate))? Exclude one-off, non-recurring events.

- a) Yes
- b) No

4. Are there designated **champions or advocates** for a coherent food systems approach embedded within different government departments/agencies?²

- a) Yes, multiple across many departments/agencies
- b) Yes, but only in one or two departments/agencies
- b) No

5. Are there any provisions or mechanisms in place to engage **different levels** of government, such as city, state, and subnational regions, in food systems policy?

- a) In place, functioning and comprehensive
- b) In place, Partial: this has been only partly implemented (not fully functioning) and/or is not comprehensive across levels/areas
- c) No

5. Inclusivity, Stakeholder Engagement and Voice

1. Did the country organise **Food System Summit Dialogues** in the run-up to the 2021 UNFSS? If so, did these Dialogues include stakeholders from multiple groups among: businesses and workers; farmers; NGOs and foundations; Indigenous Peoples; science and academia; government; and consumer groups?

- a) Yes, dialogue(s) were held and included participants from at least 5 of these 7 different groups.
- b) Yes, dialogue(s) were held and included participants from 2-4 of these different groups.
- c) Yes, dialogue(s) were held but they either did not include participants from different groups, or no information was available on participants.
- d) No, no dialogue was held

2. Are there mechanisms in place for **consulting non-governmental technical/scientific experts** on food system policies that cut across different sectors?

- a) Yes, clear process of technical consultation is in place, and it deliberately aims to include experts from different sectors in the process
- b) Yes, clear process of technical consultation is in place, but without explicit cross-sectoral focus
- c) No

2. A policy champion is someone who advocates for a specific policy solution or issue within a political system. A policy champion may be a politician, bureaucrat, researcher, civil society leader, or any other actor who has the skills, network, and influence to bring attention and support to a policy agenda—in this case, a food systems approach.

3. Are there mechanisms in place for **consulting non-governmental, non-scientific stakeholders** (e.g., citizens, civil society groups, private sector groups) on policy questions and feeding their inputs into food systems policymaking or decision making? (e.g., opportunity to provide written feedback, referenda, public hearings, town hall meetings, citizen panels)

- a) Yes, including diverse stakeholder groups (including all of general citizens, civil society and private sector) and broad representation within them
- b) Yes, but only with only narrow stakeholder participation
- c) No

6. Monitoring and Accountability

1. Does the pathway/strategy document or the action/implementation plan based on it (see Section 1) include **key performance indicators** (KPIs)?

- a) Yes, a comprehensive set covering nearly all main goals/priority outcomes/targets set in the document
- b) Partial: some KPIs are specified but these cover less than 75% of main goals/priority outcomes/targets set in the document
- c) No
- d) No pathway / strategy exists

2. Are there domestic **milestones or dates and mechanisms** for review and reporting on progress of the implementation of the food system pathway/strategy?

- a) Yes, both
- b) Yes, milestones (but no mechanisms)
- c) Yes, mechanisms (but no milestones)
- d) No

3. Are there clear **responsibilities** for who should conduct the monitoring and reporting on progress of the implementation of the food system pathway/strategy?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4. Are there clear **mechanisms** for making the monitoring/reporting participatory among non-governmental organisations, such as by including non-governmental stakeholders' views as an input into the monitoring or by sharing the results of the monitoring/reporting with them for feedback?

- a) Yes, both
- b) Yes, inclusion of stakeholders' views in monitoring/reporting process
- c) Yes, obtaining stakeholders' feedback on results of monitoring/reporting process
- d) No

5. Does the government provide any **methods or tools** to assess the potential impacts of policy, laws or regulations on different parts of the food system (i.e., their synergies and trade-offs), such as check-lists or regulatory impact assessments?

- a) Yes, mandatory and with explicit inclusion of cross-sectoral impacts (synergies and trade-offs)
- b) Yes, mandatory but without explicit inclusion of cross-sectoral impacts
- c) Yes, optional and with explicit inclusion of cross-sectoral impacts
- d) Yes, optional but without explicit inclusion of cross-sectoral impacts
- e) No

6. Is the relevant food pathway/strategy document subject to **regular review and revision** (e.g., through a review clause)?

- a) Yes, with review period clearly specified
- b) Yes, but without review period being clearly specified
- c) No

7. Are there structures, projects, or plans to **build capacity** or tools in the public service to collect and analyse evidence about the impacts of different policies (i.e., their synergies and trade-offs)?

- a) Yes, specific to food systems
- b) Yes, but not specific to food systems
- c) No

8. Have any quantitative results of monitoring progress on food system transformation in line with the pathway/strategy (i.e., updated levels of key indicators) been publicly reported by the government or by a third party designated by the government as having responsibility for reporting?

- a) Yes, quantitative monitoring results have been published reporting on all or nearly all KPIs (if specified) or a reasonably comprehensive set of relevant indicators (if no KPIs specified)
- b) Partial: some quantitative monitoring results have been shared, but these lack a complete set of indicators
- c) No, no monitoring results have been shared
- d) NA – No pathway / strategy exists

Module 2

For each section, review the main policy and key supporting instruments for that policy area (e.g., agriculture) to assess their coherence with the goal in question (e.g., increased supply of the main staple crops) by selecting the most appropriate response to the questions below. In addition to document review, key informant interviews may also be used to respond to the questions. Full guidance is given in the User's Manual, which should be read before completing this module.

Agricultural Policy and Instruments

Goal 1: Zero Hunger

Goal 1.1: Increased Supply of Main (Starchy) Staple Crops³

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include agricultural research and development (R&D) funding dedicated to breeding of the country's main starchy staple crops?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for extension services, agricultural information services, and/or skills training specifically for starchy staple crop producers?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the provision of financial services to producers of the main starchy staple crops? Financial services can include crop weather insurance, provision of loans, etc.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the expansion of irrigation (large- or small-scale) and/or operation and maintenance and/or rehabilitation of existing systems for starchy staple crop production?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for staple crop producers' access to inputs (e.g., seeds, pesticides, fertilisers)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do agricultural policies and instruments include minimum guaranteed output prices for the main staple crops?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Main starchy staples are usually grains, roots or tubers, such as maize, wheat, rice, or potato. In most countries, there will only be 1-3 main staples that form the majority of people's staple intake. These can be identified by a knowledgeable key informant or by consulting FAO data on crop production. See User's Manual for more information

7. Do agricultural policies and instruments include output subsidies for the main staple crops?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

8. Do agricultural policies and instruments include output price ceilings for the main staple crops?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 1.2: Affordable Prices for Main Staple Crops

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include minimum guaranteed output prices for the main staple crops? Duplicate of A1.1-6, above.

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include output subsidies for the main staple crops? Duplicate of A1.1-7, above.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include output price ceilings for the main staple crops? Duplicate of A1.1-8, above.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments include marketing, trade, or commodity boards that buy harvested products directly from farmers and sell at farmgate prices (or other affordable prices) to consumers?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the establishment and operation of market information systems to provide price information to producers, traders and other value chain actors?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for crop futures markets? Support could include the establishment of regulations and other institutional arrangements to facilitate futures markets, provision of physical or digital infrastructure for market operation, or provision of price information in support of futures markets.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 2: Climate and Disaster Resilience

Goal 2.1: Food Systems Better Adapted to Climate Change

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for R&D focused on developing or adapting climate-adapted seeds? Climate-adapted seeds include drought-tolerant, heat-tolerant, or other improved seeds with the objective of improving climate adaptation.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for R&D focused on developing or adapting improved breeds with the objective of improving climate adaptation / climate-adapted livestock breeds?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting.**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include efforts to increase the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices? For example, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, silvopasture, regenerative agriculture, nature-based agriculture, agroecology practices, or other practices that include the objective of climate change adaptation.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the expansion of irrigation (large- or small-scale) and/or operation and maintenance and/or rehabilitation of existing systems?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for water conservation practices, such as rainwater harvesting?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support to promote crop diversification? Examples can include agricultural extension messaging in support of crop diversification, provision of financial resources or inputs for secondary crops, or support for neglected and underutilised crops.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

7. Do agricultural policies and instruments include the provision of weather index-based insurance for farmers?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

8. Do agricultural policies and instruments include policies that encourage the production of a limited number of staple crops? These may include provision of subsidies, inputs, price support, and/or other support specifically for production of staple crops which are not available to producers of other crops.

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 2.2: Climate Change Mitigation Through Food Systems

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include producer subsidies linked to the level of output, such as output subsidies or minimum guaranteed prices, with an explicit objective of encouraging the production of crops and livestock/fish associated with lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

- Yes, there are output-linked producer subsidies that do include objective of encouraging production associated with lower GHG emissions: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), there are output-linked producer subsidies BUT they do not include an objective of encouraging production associated with lower GHG emissions: **Conflicting**
- No (2), no output-linked subsidies: **Neutral**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include fertiliser subsidies?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for integrated soil fertility management approaches and practices? For example, use of both organic as well as inorganic fertilisers, agroforestry, fertiliser microdosing, use of cover crops.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for expanding agricultural mechanisation? If so, do they include support for reducing emissions from mechanisation? This can include efforts to increase the energy efficiency of agricultural machinery or promoting machinery using renewable energy, etc.

- Yes, policies and instruments include support for expanding mechanisation WITH support for reducing emissions from mechanisation: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), agricultural policies and instruments include support for expanding mechanisation but WITHOUT support for reducing emissions from mechanisation: **Conflicting**
- No (2), policies/instruments do not include support for expanding mechanisation: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include objectives of and/or support for increasing or decreasing livestock numbers or growing/decreasing the scale of livestock sector (beyond increasing the productivity or efficiency of the sector)?

- Yes (1), policies and instruments include objectives/support for increased livestock numbers, including for ruminants (i.e., cattle, sheep, goats, or buffalo): **Highly Conflicting**
- Yes (2), policies and instruments include objectives/support for increased livestock numbers, but not including ruminants (e.g., focused on pork or poultry): **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), policies and instruments include objectives/support for decreased livestock numbers: **Reinforcing**
- No, agricultural policies and instruments do not include objectives/support for increased or decreased livestock numbers: **Neutral**

6. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for practices that reduce livestock-related emissions? For example, manure management, feed additives, or rotational grazing

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

7. Do agricultural R&D policies and instruments include support for developing or adapting crop varieties that are associated with reduced GHG emissions or greater GHG sinks? Examples could include perennial grain crops, crops with more efficient nitrogen usage, or crops bred to have higher levels of carbon sequestration.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

8. Do agricultural policies and instruments include objectives of and/or support for expansion of agricultural production areas (such as croplands and grazing land)?

- Yes: **Conflicting**

- No (1), agricultural policies and instruments do not include objectives of and/or support for expansion of agricultural production areas (but also do not note the importance of reducing agricultural production area): **Neutral**

- No (2), agricultural policies and instruments do not include objectives of and/or support for expansion of agricultural production areas AND note the importance of reducing agricultural production area: **Reinforcing**

Goal 3: Healthy Diets

Goal 3.1: More Nutritious Food Consumption

Note: in this module, we are referring to nutritious non-staple crops like fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and legumes and some fishery/livestock products. See User's Manual for more guidance.

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for agricultural R&D for nutritious non-staple crops and/or for livestock/fisheries products?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**

- No (1), policies and instruments include support for agricultural R&D for staple crops or export/non-food crops only: **Conflicting**

- No (2), policies and instruments do not include investments and other support for R&D for any specific agriculture/livestock/fisheries products: **Neutral**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for biofortification (e.g. seeds bred to enhance the nutritional content of crops)? For example, investments or interventions in agricultural R&D programmes focusing on biofortification, extension advice for farmers growing biofortified crops, or subsidies for biofortified seeds.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for extension services for producers of nutritious non-staple crops and/or for livestock/fisheries products?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**

- No (1), policies and instruments include support for extension services for staple crops or export/non-food crops only: **Conflicting**
- No (2), policies and instruments do not include support for extension services: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments include subsidised inputs for producers of nutritious non-staple crops and/or for livestock/fisheries products?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), policies and instruments include support subsidised inputs for staple crops or export/non-food crops only: **Conflicting**
- No (2), policies and instruments do not include subsidised inputs: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the development, maintenance or upgrading of cold chain infrastructure (e.g., refrigerated transport, marketing and storage facilities for perishable products)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for market development nutritious non-staple crops and/or animal products? Market development can include support for the establishment or operations of producer marketing cooperatives, establishment of market and price information services, facilitation of access to finance for value chain actors, development of market regulations, etc.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

7. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for irrigation and other forms of water management (e.g. water harvesting) to ensure reliable water access for crop producers? If so, are nutritious non-staple crops specifically targeted by efforts to ensure reliable water access?

- Yes, policies and instruments include support for irrigation and water management, with specific targeting of nutritious non-staple crops: **Highly reinforcing**
- Policies and instruments include support for irrigation and water management, but without specific targeting of nutritious non-staple crops: **Reinforcing**
- No, agricultural policies and instruments do not include support for irrigation and other forms of water management: **Neutral**

8. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for livestock and fisheries production that provides a variety of animal-source foods (e.g., dairy, eggs, meat, fish)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 3.2: Less Unhealthy Food Consumption

Note: in this module, we are referring to foods high in salt, sugar, and/or fat as ‘unhealthy foods’. This would generally also include highly processed packaged foods, sugar-sweetened beverages, and ‘fast food’. See User’s Manual for more guidance.

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include output subsidies and/or output price supports for edible oilseed producers and/or sugar producers?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include subsidised inputs for edible oilseed producers and/or sugar producers?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 4: Reduction of food loss and waste

Goal 4.1: Reduction of Food Loss and Waste

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for farm management practices to reduce post-harvest losses, such as handling and drying practices? Support could include investments in extension services or financial support for equipment.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the development and dissemination of storage technologies designed to reduce post-harvest losses?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include mandated harvest dates for some crops?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for circular economy practices? For example, diverting food scraps for use as animal feed or upcycling food waste or byproducts.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the development, maintenance or upgrading of cold chain infrastructure (i.e., refrigerated transport, marketing and storage facilities for perishable products)? Duplicate of A3.1-5, above.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do agricultural policies and instruments include producer subsidies linked with the level of output, such as output subsidies or minimum guaranteed prices?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

7. Do agricultural policies and instruments include marketing/trade/commodity boards that are mandated to buy harvested products directly from farmers with the goal of preventing or reducing food loss or waste?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 5: Decent Work and Adequate (Living) Incomes or Wages

Goal 5.1: Adequate / Living Wages for Food System Workers

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments include mandatory minimum wages for hired agricultural workers, or do generic labour laws include provisions that would clearly apply to hired agriculture workers? If it is not clear that these provisions apply to hired agricultural workers (i.e., there is ambiguity), choose 'No'.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for education and training for agricultural workers with the aim of increasing skills and enabling them to benefit from better wage opportunities?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for education and training for workers in post-farm segments of agricultural value chains (e.g. processing, packaging, distribution) with the aim of increasing worker skills?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments include support for the expansion of irrigation (large- or small-scale) and/or operation and maintenance and/or rehabilitation of existing systems?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include objectives of and support for the expansion of agricultural mechanisation? If so, do mechanisation policies include an explicit objective of complementing rather than replacing agricultural labour, and/or include provisions to reduce the risk of labour displacement?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**

- No, agricultural policies and instruments include support for expansion of mechanisation but without objectives or provisions to reduce risk of labour displacement: **Conflicting**

- No, agricultural policies and instruments do not include support for expansion of mechanisation: **Neutral**

6. Do agricultural policies and instruments support farmers in accessing secure land tenures?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 6: Inclusion and Empowerment of Women and Girls

1. Do agricultural policies and instruments related to inputs (e.g. fertiliser, seeds) include provisions specifically aiming to increase women farmers' access to inputs? Provisions could include gender-based targets or targeted outreach to women farmers.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do agricultural policies and instruments related to provision of information services (such as weather forecasts/alerts and market and price information) include provisions specifically aiming to increase women farmers' access to information? Provisions could include use of gender-sensitive language or consideration of alternative communication channels to better reach women.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do agricultural policies and instruments include provisions specifically aiming to increase women farmers' access to extension advice? Provisions could include gender-disaggregated targets, recruitment of women extension agents, consideration of alternative communications channels to better reach women, convenient training schedules for women, or measures intended to increase/incentivise men's support of women's access and use of extension services.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do agricultural policies and instruments related to improving farmers' access to finance include provisions specifically aiming to increase women farmers' access to finance? If so, do these include provisions to address barriers to women's ability and right to control financial resources? Provisions could include gender-disaggregated targets, provision of incentives for financial institutions to offer accessible financial products, or gender sensitive banking services.

- Yes, policies/instruments include provisions specifically aiming to increase women farmers' access to finance, as well as provisions to address barriers to women's control of financial resources: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes, policies/instruments include provisions aiming to increase women farmers' access to finance, but do not include provisions to address barriers to women's control of financial resources: **Reinforcing**
- No, policies/instruments do not include provisions specifically aiming to increase women farmers' access to finance: **Neutral**

5. Do agricultural policies and instruments include efforts to develop products, tools, technologies, or practices specifically designed to respond to the preferences and priorities of women farmers? Technologies and tools designed to reduce the labour and time burden of tasks typically carried out by women are of particular relevance in many contexts.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Health Policy and Instruments

Goal 1: Zero Hunger

Goal 1.1: Increased Supply of Main Staple Crops

1. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments include support for access to healthcare for agricultural workers and/or in rural areas? Examples of support for access to healthcare include provision of or investments in health centres, medical personnel, medications, etc.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments include support for access to improved sanitation services and safe drinking water in rural areas?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments include awareness creation campaigns to promote adoption of non-staple crops for nutrition purposes (e.g., home gardens), targeted to rural areas?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 1.2: Affordable Prices for Main Staple Crops

[No questions included for this Goal + Policy Area combination]

Goal 2: Climate and Disaster Resilience

Goal 2.1: Food Systems Better Adapted to Climate Change

1. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments recognise climate change as a health threat?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments include actions to control vector-borne diseases and prevent or manage heat-related illnesses?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments support access to healthcare in natural disasters? Examples of natural disasters include extremes of precipitation, storms, hurricanes, floods, droughts, heat, and wildfires contributing to substantial health risks.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 2.2: Climate Change Mitigation Through Food Systems

1. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments promote the use of Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) for food (e.g., leaves from trees such as Shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), nere (*Parkia biglobosa*) or baobab (*Adansonia digitata*)), to supplement local diets to reduce pressure on land for agricultural food production?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments promote demand-side climate mitigation measures, such as dietary shifts towards lower-emissions foods? An example is the promotion of consumption of low-emissions sources of protein and nutrients that usually come from animal-source foods (e.g. legumes, nuts, plant-based alternative meat/dairy, insects, algae).

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

Goal 3: Healthy Diets

Goal 3.1: More Nutritious Food Consumption

1. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments include public awareness, mass media and informational campaigns on healthy eating? Data are available for some countries in the NOURISHING Policy Database (available at <https://policydatabase.wcrf.org/nourishing-moving-search>).

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments require mandatory nutrient lists on packaged foods? Data are available for some countries in the NOURISHING Database.

- Yes (1), policies/instruments require mandatory nutrient lists on packaged foods, specifying that these must be 'front of pack' labels (i.e., those in a prominent position on the front of a package): **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), policies/instruments require mandatory nutrient lists on packaged foods, but do not specify that these must be 'front of pack' labels: **Reinforcing**
- No, policies/instruments do not require nutrient lists on packaged foods: **Conflicting**

3. Do health/nutrition policies and instruments include mandatory fortification requirements for main staples (flour, oil, and/or salt)? One source of information for this question is the Food Systems Dashboard, which includes indicators on rice, salt, wheat flour, maize flour, and oil under 'Supply Chains' > 'Processing and Packaging'.

- Yes (1), mandatory fortification requirements are in place and health/nutrition policies and instruments include measures to support firms to adhere to requirements, such as training: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), mandatory fortification requirements are in place for main staples but without measures supporting firms to adhere: **Reinforcing**
- No, there are no mandatory food fortification requirements: **Neutral**

Goal 3.2: Less Unhealthy Food Consumption

1. Do health and nutrition policies require the mandatory removal of trans fats in food products? One source of information for this question is the Food Systems Dashboard, which includes this indicator under 'Supply Chains' > 'Processing and Packaging'.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments include limits on the salt, added/free sugars, and/or fat (not only trans fats, which are covered in the prior question) content of processed foods, or incentives to reduce the content?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments require mandatory nutrient lists on packaged foods? Data are available for some countries in the NOURISHING Database. Duplicate of H3.1-2, above.

- Yes (1), policies/instruments require mandatory nutrient lists on packaged foods, specifying that these must be 'front of pack' labels (i.e., those in a prominent position on the front of a package): **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), policies/instruments require mandatory nutrient lists on packaged foods, but do not specify that these must be 'front of pack' labels: **Reinforcing**
- No, policies/instruments do not require nutrient lists on packaged foods: **Conflicting**

4. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments include mandatory regulation of food advertising? Data are available for some countries in the NOURISHING Database.⁴

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments include public awareness, mass media and informational campaigns on healthy eating? Data are available for some countries in the NOURISHING Database. Duplicate of H3.1-1, above.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments include mandatory standards for food available in schools, including restrictions on unhealthy food? Data are available for some countries in the NOURISHING Database.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 4: Reduction of food loss and waste

1. Do health and/or nutrition policies and instruments include support for educating consumers to address improper storage of perishable food at the household level?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. See the indicators on mandatory regulation of broadcast food advertising to children, mandatory regulation of food advertising on non-broadcast communications channels, and mandatory regulation of food advertising through any medium.

2. Do health and/or nutrition policies and instruments support training on good practices for food handling and storage for food service businesses and supply-chain actors, to prevent contamination and thus waste?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do health and/or nutrition policies and instruments include consumer education campaigns (e.g. general public, schools, restaurants) on food waste and loss?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Are Food-Based Dietary Guidelines aligned with recommendations to tackle food loss and waste? Alignment could include the inclusion of guidelines on portion sizes, food storage, use of leftovers, and promotion of seasonal and local foods.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 5: Decent Work and Adequate (Living) Incomes or Wages

Goal 5.1: Adequate / Living Wages for Food System Workers

Note, policies that apply to many types of workers, including but not limited to food system workers, would also apply here.

1. Do health and/or nutrition policies and instruments promote improved workplace nutrition for food system workers including the use of healthy well-balanced meals (e.g., more fruits and vegetables)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do health and/or nutrition policies and instruments support programmes that aim to change food system workers' dietary and/or lifestyle behaviours by increasing their nutritional knowledge and health literacy? For example, cooperative menu planning, cooking demonstrations, educational materials, information sessions, and interpersonal communication.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do health and/or nutrition policies and instruments promote health checks and counselling for food system workers (i.e., one-on-one consultations with a health professional to assess and discuss the employee's health status)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do health and/or nutrition policies and instruments support food system workers' health insurance coverage through government or employer subsidies or universal healthcare?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 5.2: More Effective Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

1. Do health and nutrition policies and instruments include micronutrient supplementation programmes for nutritionally vulnerable populations (e.g. children under two, school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and/or the elderly)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 6: Inclusion and Empowerment of Women and Girls

1. Do health / nutrition policies and instruments ensure that outreach and capacity strengthening on family nutrition, maternal and child health topics are targeted to men as well as women?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do health / nutrition policies and instruments support the access of women of reproductive age to contraception and family planning counselling?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

3. Do health / nutrition policies and instruments ensure the provision of free or subsidised maternal and child healthcare?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

Environmental Policy and Instruments

Goal 1: Zero Hunger

Goal 1.1: Increased Supply of Main Staple Crops

1. Do land policies and instruments include recognition of land tenure / land use rights for producers?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Do land policies and instruments include support for women's and youth's access to land? For example, recognition of the importance of land rights for women and youth, or assistance in obtaining financing for land purchase or rental.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of agricultural chemicals (fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides), and/or limitations on the use of agricultural chemicals? Support for more efficient use of chemicals could include investments in soil mapping and provision of guidance on appropriate application levels; provision of training in precision agriculture and agroecological approaches; complementary efforts to promote soil health, etc.

- Yes (1), policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of chemicals, or limitations on the use of chemicals combined with support for more efficient use:

Reinforcing

- Yes (2), policies and instruments include limitations on the use of agricultural chemicals, but do not include support for more efficient use: **Conflicting**

- No, policies and instruments do not include support for more efficient use of chemicals or limitations on their use: **Neutral**

4. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of groundwater for agriculture, and/or limitations on the use of groundwater for agriculture? Support for efficient use of groundwater could include investment in groundwater mapping or development of efficient irrigation technologies, provision of funding/subsidies for equipment, provision of technical assistance for efficient irrigation practices and technologies, etc.

- Yes (1), policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of groundwater for agriculture, or limitations on use of groundwater combined with support for more efficient use: **Reinforcing**

- Yes (2), policies and instruments include limitations on the use of groundwater for agriculture, but do not include support for more efficient use of groundwater: **Conflicting**

- No, environmental policies and instruments do not include support for more efficient use of groundwater for agriculture or limitations on the use of groundwater: **Neutral**

5. Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to reduce GHG emissions from agriculture? If yes, do they include complementary actions to maintain productivity while reducing GHG emissions? For example, R&D, extension services, or diffusion of technologies and practices.

- Yes, policies and instruments include efforts to reduce GHG emissions from agriculture, with complementary actions to maintain productivity while reducing GHG emissions: **Neutral**
- No (1), policies and instruments include efforts to reduce GHG emissions from agriculture and do not include complementary actions to maintain productivity: **Conflicting**
- No (2), environmental policies and instruments do not include efforts to reduce GHG emissions from agriculture: **Neutral**

6. Do environmental or land policies and instruments include efforts to improve soil fertility? For example, soil testing to assess nutrient needs; reducing soil acidity; conservation agriculture practices to increase fertility.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

7. Do environmental or land policies and instruments include limitations on the conversion of ecosystems such as forests, grasslands, wetlands, and/or areas of high biodiversity to farmland?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 1.2: Affordable Prices for Main Staple Crops

1. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of agricultural chemicals (fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides), and/or limitations on the use of agricultural chemicals? Duplicate of E1.1-3, above.

- Yes (1), policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of chemicals, or limitations on the use of chemicals combined with support for more efficient use: **Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), policies and instruments include limitations on the use of agricultural chemicals, but do not include support for more efficient use: **Conflicting**
- No, policies and instruments do not include support for more efficient use of chemicals or limitations on their use: **Neutral**

2. Do environmental policies and instruments promote the use of drought-tolerant or climate-resilient staple crops?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do environmental policies and instruments support the implementation of climate-related food crisis prevention or early warning systems? These are systems to regularly collect and analyse information to forecast and/or better characterise food-related crises, which include weather or climate information.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do they promote 'land sparing' or removing the availability of land for crop production to support conservation goals (including but not limited to staple crop production)?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do they restrict water use for staple crop production?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do they promote conversion of land for biofuel production and/or provide other incentives for biofuel production (such as subsidies or tax incentives)?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 2: Climate and Disaster Resilience

Goal 2.1: Food Systems Better Adapted to Climate Change

1. Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve soil conservation?

Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve soil conservation?

This would include preventing erosion, soil loss, and supporting fertility through practices like soil testing to assess nutrient needs; reducing soil acidity; and conservation agriculture practices.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to create, maintain or improve early warning systems to inform governments and communities of potential impending disasters?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for land conservation and protection against erosion and floods in locations that are vulnerable to climate change?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve forest quality including reforestation, afforestation, rehabilitation of degraded land, agroforestry, and/or sustainable forest management?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 2.2: Climate Change Mitigation Through Food Systems

1. Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve forest quality including reforestation, afforestation, rehabilitation of degraded land, agroforestry and/or sustainable forest management? Duplicate of E2.1-4, above.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve water use efficiency as well as the use of renewable energy in irrigation?

- Yes (1), environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve water use efficiency in irrigation and renewable energy in irrigation: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve water use efficiency or renewable energy in irrigation (but not both): **Reinforcing**
- No, environmental policies and instruments do not include either water use efficiency or the use of renewable energy in irrigation: **Neutral**

3. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for temporary grazing exclusion of grasslands?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for protecting and restoring freshwater ecosystems?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do environmental policies and instruments include efforts to improve the share of renewable energy in the country's total energy mix?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. Do environmental policies and instruments promote circular production systems? Circular production systems refer to sustainable production and consumption systems that help improve resource efficiency as well as reduce waste and pollution.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 3: Healthy Diets

Goal 3.1: More Nutritious Food Consumption

1. Do environmental policies and instruments include objectives of or support for land consolidation?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do environmental policies and instruments restrict the use of land for agriculture or livestock in urban/peri-urban locations?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do environmental policies and instruments include support to agroforestry for tree foods such as fruits, leafy vegetables, and/or support for other wild-harvested foods?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No, environmental policies and instruments do not include support to agroforestry and/or wild-harvested foods—but also do not restrict their use: **Neutral**
- No, environmental policies and instruments restrict the use of agroforestry / use of forest resources for producing or harvesting food: **Conflicting**

4. Do environmental policies and instruments include restrictions on fishing? For example, limits on the amount of fish caught and/or restrictions on types of fish and fishing locations.

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do environmental policies and instruments restrict water use for fruit and vegetable production?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 3.2: Less Unhealthy Food Consumption

1. Do environmental policies and instruments include support to reduce the use of single-use plastics, including for food packaging?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 4: Reduction of food loss and waste

1. Do environmental policies and instruments include support to convert food waste to renewable energy, such as promotion of biofuel digesters on farms?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do environmental policies and instruments include support to improve soil nutrient content through composting food waste?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of agricultural chemicals (fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides), and/or limitations on the use of agricultural chemicals? Duplicate of E1.1-3, above.

- Yes (1), policies and instruments include support for more efficient use of chemicals, or limitations on the use of chemicals combined with support for more efficient use: **Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), policies and instruments include limitations on the use of agricultural chemicals, but do not include support for more efficient use: **Conflicting**
- No, policies and instruments do not include support for more efficient use of chemicals or limitations on their use: **Neutral**

Goal 5: Decent Work and Adequate (Living) Incomes or Wages

Goal 5.1: Adequate / Living Wages for Food System Workers

1. Do environmental policies and instruments include support for green jobs?⁵

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Green jobs are jobs in sectors that help the environment through (i) improving energy and raw materials efficiency, (ii) limiting GHG emissions, minimising waste and pollution, (iii) protecting and restoring ecosystems, (iv) supporting adaptation to the effects of climate change.

Goal 5.2: More Effective Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

1. Do environmental policies and instruments promote insurance mechanisms against climate hazards to boost households' ability to maintain adequate food consumption following shocks?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 6: Inclusion and Empowerment of Women and Girls

1. Do environmental policies and instruments recognise that women are differentially affected by climate change and face different gender barriers/ challenges from men to adapt to it, and provide support for approaches for promoting adaptation that is inclusive of women?

- Yes (1), policies and instruments recognise that women are differently affected by climate change and provide support for promoting inclusive adaptation: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), policies and instruments recognise that women are differentially affected by climate change (but do not explicitly support inclusive adaptation): **Reinforcing**
- No, policies and instruments do not recognise that women are differentially affected by climate change or provide support for inclusive adaptation: **Neutral**

2. Do land policies and instruments recognise and ensure the equal rights of women to access, use, control, own, and inherit land?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

Trade Policy and Instruments

Goal 1: Zero Hunger

Goal 1.1: Increased Supply of Main Staple Crops

Note on tariffs

The followings classifications of tariffs are used in this module:

- Zero tariffs – duty free – 0%
- Relatively low tariffs – 0 to less than 15%.
- Moderate-high tariffs – a tariff rate of 15% to less than 100%
- Mega tariff – a tariff that is greater than 100%

Please see User's Manual for guidance on the interpretation of tariff levels

1. Do the country's trade policies and instruments include tariffs on imports of the main staple crop?

- Yes (1), mega tariffs (from 100%) on imports of the main staple crop: **Highly Conflicting**
- Yes (2), moderate-high tariffs (15-100%) on imports of the main staple crop: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), relatively low tariffs (0-15%) on imports of the main staple crop: **Reinforcing**
- No, zero tariffs on imports of the main staple crop: **Highly Reinforcing**

2. Do the country's trade policies and instruments include tariffs on the import of inputs for the main staple crops (seeds, fertiliser, pesticides)?

- Yes (1), mega tariffs on imports of inputs: **Highly Conflicting**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs on imports of inputs: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), relatively low tariffs on imports of inputs: **Reinforcing**
- No, zero tariffs on imports of inputs: **Highly Reinforcing**

3. Are inputs (seeds, fertiliser, pesticides) for the main staple crops on the country's import prohibition list?

- Yes, some or all inputs are on the country's import prohibition list: **Conflicting**
- No, inputs are not on the import prohibition list: **Neutral**

4. Do the country's trade policies and instruments include tariffs on agricultural or food processing equipment and machinery?

- Yes (1), mega tariffs: **Highly Conflicting**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), relatively low tariffs: **Reinforcing**
- No, zero tariffs: **Highly Reinforcing**

5. Are agricultural or food processing equipment and machinery on the country's import prohibition list?

- Yes, some or all agricultural or food processing equipment and machinery are on the import prohibition list: **Conflicting**
- No, agricultural or food processing equipment and machinery are not on the import prohibition list: **Neutral**

6. Do they include export restrictions or restraints limiting or prohibiting exports of the main staple crop?

- Yes (1), provision for temporary restrictions on exports of the main staple crop: **Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), permanent restrictions on exports of the main staple crop: **Conflicting**
- No: **Neutral**

Goal 1.2: Affordable Prices for Main Staple Crops

1. Do the country's trade policies and instruments include tariffs on imports of the main staple crop? Duplicate of T1.1-1, above.

- Yes (1), mega tariffs (from 100%) on imports of the main staple crop: **Highly Conflicting**
- Yes (2), moderate-high tariffs (15-100%) on imports of the main staple crop: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), relatively low tariffs (0-15%) on imports of the main staple crop: **Reinforcing**
- No, zero tariffs on imports of the main staple crop: **Highly Reinforcing**

2. Does the country at times practice discriminatory trade policies by favouring certain countries or groups of countries in relation to the imports of its main staple crop? That is, trade policies that deviate from existing regional or multilateral rules obliged by the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

- Yes, trade policies and instruments are sometimes discriminatory such that they disadvantage imports of its main staple crops from certain countries: **Conflicting**
- No, trade policies and instruments are rule-based (non-discriminatory) in relation to the imports of its main staple crop: **Neutral**

3. Do the country's trade policies and instruments include restrictive non-tariff measures on imports of the main staple crop? For example, price control measures, countervailing and anti-dumping duties.

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do the country's trade policies and instruments include tariffs on the import of inputs for the main staple crops (e.g., seeds, fertiliser, pesticides)? Duplicate of T1.1-2, above.

- Yes (1), mega tariffs on imports of inputs: **Highly Conflicting**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs on imports of inputs: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), relatively low tariffs on imports of inputs: **Reinforcing**
- No, zero tariffs on imports of inputs: **Highly Reinforcing**

5. Are inputs (e.g., seeds, fertiliser, pesticides) for the main staple crops on the country's import prohibition list? Duplicate of T1.1-3, above.

- Yes, some or all inputs are on the country's import prohibition list: **Conflicting**
- No, inputs are not on the import prohibition list: **Neutral**

6. Do the country's trade policies and instruments include tariffs on agricultural or processing equipment and machinery? Duplicate of T1.1-4, above.

- Yes (1), mega tariffs: **Highly Conflicting**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), relatively low tariffs: **Reinforcing**
- No, zero tariffs: **Highly Reinforcing**

7. Are agricultural or processing equipment and machinery on the country's import prohibition list? Duplicate of T1.1-5, above.

- Yes, some or all agricultural or food processing equipment and machinery are on the import prohibition list: **Conflicting**
- No, agricultural or food processing equipment and machinery are not on the import prohibition list: **Neutral**

8. Do trade policies and instruments include export restrictions or restraints limiting or prohibiting exports of the main staple crop? Duplicate of T1.1-6, above.

- Yes (1), provision for temporary restrictions on exports of the main staple crop: **Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), permanent restrictions on exports of the main staple crop: **Conflicting**
- No: **Neutral**

Goal 2: Climate and Disaster Resilience

Goal 2.1: Food Systems Better Adapted to Climate Change

1. Do trade policies and instruments include environmental sustainability clauses, provisions or obligations, such as prohibiting trade in environmentally dangerous commodities?

- Yes (1), including restrictions specifically related to the food system: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), but not specifying any restrictions specifically related to the food system: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), the country is not a member of any relevant trade agreements: **Neutral**
- No (2), there is no such provision in the country's trade policy: **Neutral**.

2. Is the country a member of any bilateral or multilateral trade agreement that includes obligations on international cooperation in support of adaptation to climate change?

- Yes: **Reinforcing** No: **Neutral**

Goal 2.2: Climate Change Mitigation Through Food Systems

1. Do trade policies and instruments include provisions or obligations on climate change mitigation/emissions reduction?

- Yes (1), policies/instruments have sustainability clauses or climate change mitigation obligations and also specifically mention the food system: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), policies/instruments have sustainability clauses or climate change mitigation obligations do not specially mention the food system: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), the country is not a member of any relevant trade agreements: **Neutral**
- No (2), trade policies or instruments do not have such obligations: **Neutral**

2. Do the country's trade policy instruments include export taxes aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of specific products? For example, forestry-related export products that encourage deforestation and other products obtained via climate-degrading activities.

- Yes (1), taxes above 15% on such products: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), taxes from 0-15% on such products: **Reinforcing**
- No, no taxes on such products: **Conflicting**

3. Do the country's trade policy actions extend climate-related support to firms exporting agrifood products that engage in zero-carbon practices or other climate change-mitigating or climate-smart practices? Export support could include subsidies, credit, financing and similar; these are not agriculture subsidies, which are generally covered by other provisions under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture domestic support pillar.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 3: Healthy Diets

Goal 3.1: More Nutritious Food Consumption

1. Do trade policies and instruments include barriers (e.g., tariffs) to importing highly nutritious foods?

- No, no barriers to import; such imports are duty free (zero tariffs): **Reinforcing**
- Yes (1), relatively low tariffs: **Neutral**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), mega tariffs: **Highly Conflicting**

2. Do trade policies and instruments include tariffs on imports of inputs for production of nutritious foods, such as seeds?

- No, no barriers to import; such imports are duty free (zero tariffs): **Reinforcing**
- Yes (1), relatively low tariffs: **Neutral**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), mega tariffs: **Highly Conflicting**

3. Do trade policies and instruments include tariff barriers to importing fortification equipment and inputs?

- No, no barriers to import; such imports are duty free (zero tariffs): **Reinforcing**
- Yes (1), relatively low tariffs: **Neutral**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs: **Conflicting**
- Yes (3), mega tariffs: **Highly Conflicting**

4. Do trade policies and instruments include non-tariff barriers to importing fortification equipment and inputs?

Yes: **Conflicting**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do trade policies and instruments support fast track import clearance for perishable food products like fruits and vegetables?

- Yes (1), policies and instruments support fast track import clearance in particular for perishable food products: **Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), policies and instruments support fast track import clearance but with no special provisions for perishable food products: **Neutral**
- No, policies and instruments do not support fast track import clearance: **Conflicting**

Goal 3.2: Less Unhealthy Food Consumption

1. Do trade policy instruments (specifically technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) measures) include labelling standards or measures that require exporting countries to specify the nutritional content of their products and/or likely nutrition risks posed by the product as a market access condition?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do trade policy instruments include high tariffs on imports of unhealthy foods⁶ (e.g., those high in sugar, salt, fats)? Note that bans limited to trans fats, alone, are covered elsewhere and should not be included here.

- Yes (1), mega tariffs on imports of unhealthy foods: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), medium-high tariffs on imports of unhealthy foods: **Reinforcing**
- Yes (3), relatively low tariffs on imports of unhealthy foods: **Conflicting**
- No, zero tariffs (duty-free) on imports of unhealthy foods: **Highly Conflicting**

Goal 4: Reduction of food loss and waste

1. Do trade policies measures (particularly the country's TBT and SPS measures notified to the WTO) specify appropriate regulations that can minimise food loss and waste during exportation or importation? Such measures can relate to appropriate packaging to increase shelf life, quality of the product (e.g., pesticide residues, contaminants), shelf life, and other technical requirements.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

6. This publication gives examples of import taxes imposed as of March 2023: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2024.102599>

2. Are there high-quality trade facilitation measures in place that ensure efficient value chains to prevent food loss along domestic and international trade supply chains? For example, efficient port procedures, inspection and checks, high-quality trade-related infrastructure like temperature-regulated storage, or port facilities. Data on these can be accessed from the Logistics Performance Index of the World Bank's 'Connecting to Compete' database; the current year can be used. A cut-off of 2.5 should be used, with countries scoring below 2.5 classified as having inefficient trade facilitating measures.

- Yes, the country has high-quality trade facilitation measures in place, as reflected by scores of over 2.5 on the Logistics Performance Index: **Reinforcing**
- No, the country's trade facilitation measures are inefficient, as reflected by scores of 2.5 or under on the Logistics Performance Index: **Conflicting**

3. How committed is the country to implementing digital and sustainable trade facilitation measures that can ensure swift movement of commodities along the global value chain? This can be measured by the most recent year available of the UN Global Surveys on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation (DSTF) (<https://www.untfsurvey.org/request-data>).

- A) The country is highly committed and has demonstrated good progress in both agricultural and overall trade facilitation procedures (reflected by values above 50% in both the DSTF Survey's "agri" and "tfi" indices): **Highly Reinforcing**
- B) The country is highly committed and has demonstrated good progress in agricultural trade facilitation (value above 50% in the "agri" index), but has not demonstrated good progress in overall trade facilitation (value below 50% in the "tfi" index): **Reinforcing**
- C) The country has demonstrated weak or zero commitment, with below average progress in agricultural trade facilitation (value below 50% in the "agri" index), but has made good progress in overall trade facilitation (value above 50% in the "tfi" index): **Conflicting**
- D) The country has demonstrated weak or zero commitment with below average progress in both agricultural and overall trade facilitation procedures (values below 50% in both the "agri" and "tfi" indices): **Highly Conflicting**

4. Has the country ratified the WTO trade facilitating agreements aimed at expediting the movement and clearance of goods along the supply chain?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

Goal 5: Decent Work and Adequate (Living) Incomes or Wages

Goal 5.1: Adequate / Living Wages for Food System Workers

1. Has the country ratified labour-inclusive bilateral or plurilateral trade agreements with one or more of its trade partners, aimed at ensuring the protection of workers in its country? This can include such provisions as right to fair wages, dignity of labour, and overtime.

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), the country has not ratified any labour-inclusive trade agreement (neither is it a signatory to such an agreement): **Neutral**

- No (2), the country is a signatory to a labour-inclusive trade agreement but has not yet ratified the agreements: **Neutral**

2. Has the country ratified labour-inclusive trade agreements that obligate ratifying members to improve their domestic labour law prior to ratification as part of ex-ante due diligence?

- Yes, the country has ratified such agreements: **Reinforcing**
- No, the country has not ratified labour-inclusive agreements: **Neutral**

3. Has the country ratified labour-inclusive bilateral or plurilateral trade agreement(s) that are in line with the ILO's guidelines of decent work, particularly as they relate to productive employment such as the right to a decent living wage?

- Yes (1), the country has ratified labour-inclusive trade agreements with distinct sustainable development chapters, specifically mentioning decent work in line with ILO's guidelines and including a mechanism on how such rights are to be promoted and enforced: **Highly Reinforcing**⁷
- Yes (2), the country has ratified labour-inclusive trade agreements that do not include distinct sustainable development chapters but that oblige ratifying countries to ensure good working conditions. However, such trade agreements refrain from making any reference to ILO's guidelines: **Reinforcing**
- Yes (3), the country has ratified labour-inclusive trade agreements that have provisions for the protection of human rights and social matters such as employment but do not explicitly mention workers' rights or oblige a decent wage for workers in ratifying countries: **Neutral**
- No, the country has not ratified any labour-inclusive trade agreement: **Neutral**

Goal 5.2: More Effective Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

1. Is the country eligible to benefit from 'aid for trade' initiatives or trade-related food assistance, which promote accessibility to nutritious food for the vulnerable?

- Yes, the country benefits from aid for trade or trade-related food assistance: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), the country is not eligible for aid for trade or trade-related food assistance: **Neutral**
- No (2), the country is eligible for such aid, but in the past year has not benefitted from it: **Conflicting**
- No (3), the country is eligible for aid, but it has rejected such aid for trade or trade-related food assistance: **Highly Conflicting**

7. A sustainable development chapter is usually found in newer trade agreements, which are more comprehensive than other trade agreements in relation to provisions including ensuring decent work.

Goal 6: Inclusion and Empowerment of Women and Girls

1. Has the country ratified bilateral/plurilateral trade agreements with gender provisions aimed at empowering women and/or protecting their rights? For example, ensuring decent work of women and men, including equal remuneration and eliminating discrimination in employment.

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), the country has not ratified any gender-inclusive trade agreement (neither is it a signatory to such an agreement): **Neutral**
- No (2), the country is a signatory to such gender-inclusive trade agreement but has not yet ratified the agreement: **Neutral**

2. Do trade policies and instruments, or the export processing act, mandate the protection of the rights of women employed in the country's export processing zones, including food system workers? Protections can include mandates for equal remuneration, non-discriminatory labour conditions, minimum age, prevention of sexual harassment, etc.

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), the country does not have any export processing zone: **Neutral**
- No (2), the country's trade policy has no special provisions mandating protection of the rights of women employed in the country's export processing zones: **Neutral**

3. Has the country made progress in implementing 'women in trade facilitation' measures? This can be measured by the most recent year available of the UN Global Surveys on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation (DSTF) (<https://www.untfsurvey.org/request-data>).

- Yes (1), the country has demonstrated good progress, reflected by a value above 50% in the DSTF Survey's "women" index: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), the country has demonstrated some progress, reflected by a value above 20% but below 50% in the DSTF Survey's "women" index: **Reinforcing**
- No, the country has demonstrated weak or no progress, with a value below 20% in the DSTF Survey's "women" index: **Conflicting**

Social Affairs Policy and Instruments

Goal 1: Zero Hunger

Goal 1.1: Increased Supply of Main Staple Crops

1. Do social protection programmes cover rural areas and agricultural households (assuming such households otherwise eligible for them)?

- Yes, all or nearly all: **Reinforcing**
- No, or cover only a minority of them: **Neutral**

2. Do social protection programmes include public works programmes (e.g., land restoration)? If so, are public works scheduled to take place at the same time as key seasonal agricultural operations (planting, harvesting)?

- Yes: **Conflicting**
- No (1): **Reinforcing**
- No (2), social protection programmes do not include public works programmes: **Neutral**

3. Do social protection programmes that include in-kind transfers of food, such as through school meal programmes make provisions for local procurement of products, including staple crops?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), such programmes do not include provisions for local procurement: **Neutral**
- No (2), social protection programmes do not include in-kind transfers of food: **Neutral**

4. Does the country explicitly recognise the right to food? This can be verified on the Food Systems Dashboard, governance indicators.

- Yes (1), explicit protection of the right to food or directive principles of state policy related to this: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), implicit protection of the right to food, codification of international statutes, or other pertinent provisions. **Reinforcing**
- No, no legal recognition of the right to food: **Conflicting**

Goal 1.2: Affordable Prices for Main Staple Crops

1. Does the country provide school meals to most or all pre-primary, primary, and secondary school students? This can be verified by comparing the number of children for 'school meals' to 'enrolment' on <https://www.schoolmealscoalitiondatabase.wfp.org/>.

- Yes (1), over 90% of those enrolled receive school meals: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), between 50-89% of those enrolled receive school meals. **Reinforcing**
- No (1), only 20-49% of those enrolled receive school meals. **Neutral**
- No (2), less than 20% receive school meals, or no data are available: **Conflicting**

2. Do social protection policies and instruments include food aid and/or cash transfers for vulnerable households?

- Yes (1), covering all or a large share of such households: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), but only for a small share of such households (i.e., with strict requirements for eligibility or means-testing). **Reinforcing**
- No. **Neutral**

3 Do social protection policies and instruments promote consumer price subsidies (e.g., vouchers or discounts) for main staple foods for vulnerable households?

- Yes (1), covering all or a large share of such households: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), but only for a small share of such households (i.e., with strict requirements for eligibility or means-testing). **Reinforcing**
- No. **Neutral**

4. Do social protection policies and instruments include national grain reserves to stabilise main staple crop supplies and prices across seasons and in bad years?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 2: Climate and Disaster Resilience

Goal 2.1: Food Systems Better Adapted to Climate Change

1. Do social protection programmes provide temporary cash transfers or in-kind assistance to vulnerable populations during natural disasters?

- Yes (1), covering all or a large share of such households: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), but only for a small share of such households (i.e., with strict requirements for eligibility or means-testing). **Reinforcing**
- No. **Neutral**

2. Do social protection programmes include support to prevent credit default on the part of small and medium-scale farmers, fishers, and livestock keepers affected by extreme natural events (drought, frost, hail, excess rain, strong winds)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

- **Potential recommendation:** Consider including support to prevent credit default on the part of small and medium-scale farmers and herders affected by extreme natural events (drought, frost, hail, excess rain, strong winds).

3. Do social protection programmes include measures to build longer-term resilience, such as helping build or improve productive assets (e.g., farming land, livestock)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral.**

Goal 2.2: Climate Change Mitigation Through Food Systems

1. Do social protection policies promote public works contributing to carbon capture, such as reforestation and restoration of ecosystems?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do labour policies support green transition through investments in food system workers' skills to be more able to apply sustainable practices in their current occupations, and/or to re-skill workers to facilitate the transition to new green jobs?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

3. Do women's empowerment policies and instruments aiming to reduce women's labour burden and increase their incomes within food value chains include support for access to climate mitigation technologies? This can include technologies such as solar-powered drip irrigation and solar dryers; processing technologies aiming to decrease emissions; increased access to digital communications technologies, and similar.

- Yes: **Reinforcing**

- No, policies and instruments support access to technologies to reduce women's labour burden and boost incomes, but the technologies are not climate mitigating ones: **Conflicting**

- No, women's empowerment policies and instruments do not support access to technologies to reduce women's labour burden and increase their incomes: **Neutral**

4. Do social protection policies require programmes providing in-kind food transfers and food aid to source sustainably produced and/or climate-smart food commodities?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No, or there are no such programmes (2): **Neutral**

Goal 3: Healthy Diets

Goal 3.1: More Nutritious Food Consumption

1. Do social protection policies and instruments include requirements to supply nutritious foods in social protection programmes that involve public food procurement (e.g., school meal programmes)? (see User's Manual for guidance on 'nutritious foods')

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do social protection policies and instruments relating to in-kind transfers of staple foods include requirements to supply micronutrient fortified or bio-fortified products?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

There are no food transfer programmes: **Neutral**

3. Do social protection policies and instruments support the mainstreaming of behaviour change communication or other nutrition information in social protection programmes?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

4. Do social policies and instruments (or occupational safety and health regulations) include regulation on the provision of nutritious food in workplace canteen meals?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 3.2: Less Unhealthy Food Consumption

1. Do social protection policies and instruments promoting food transfers and/or cash transfers aimed at supporting food purchases (e.g., vouchers) include dietary guidelines for food products and/or conditionalities that limit beneficiaries use of vouchers to purchase unhealthy foods?

• No: **Neutral**

• Yes, policies and instruments promote transfers or vouchers and include dietary guidelines for food products and/or conditionalities. **Reinforcing**

• Yes, policies and instruments promote food transfers and/or vouchers, but do not include such guidelines or conditionalities: **Conflicting**

2. Do social protection policies and instruments include education on the risk of unhealthy food consumption for recipients?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do labour policies and instruments establish minimum wages sufficient to facilitate access to adequate healthy foods to reduce reliance on cheaper unhealthy food? The 'cost of a healthy diet', available on the Food Systems Dashboard, can be used as a comparator to assess this.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 4: Reduction of food loss and waste

1. Do social protection policies and instruments include measures to promote efficient and timely utilisation of government-stockpiled food to minimise or avoid food loss and waste? Measures could include improved storage facilities, proper logistics and distribution, inventory management, and similar.

• Yes: **Reinforcing**

• No (1), no such measures: **Neutral**

• No (2), there is no stockpiling of food: **Neutral**

2. Do women's economic empowerment policies and instruments promote the adoption of technologies or training on techniques that reduce food loss and waste, such as using solar drying techniques, canning, or pickling to use up surplus food?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do social policy and instruments include Farm to School programmes (or 'home-grown school meals' programmes), helping schools incorporate local, in season foods into meal programmes?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 5: Decent Work and Adequate (Living) Incomes or Wages

Goal 5.1: Adequate / Living Wages for Food System Workers

1. Do social affairs policy include legal frameworks to guarantee the right to social security for all food systems workers? Social security ensures access to healthcare and income security, particularly in cases of old age, unemployment, sickness, work injury, maternity, or loss of a breadwinner.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do social policies and instruments enforce compliance with employment legislation throughout the food system, such as by facilitating inspections in food system enterprises? For example, in farms, slaughterhouses, or food processing plants.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

3. Do social policies and instruments ensure that workers, including food system workers, are entitled to reasonable and fair compensation in the event of occupational injury or disease and to survivors' and dependents' benefits?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

4. Do social policies and instruments ensure non-discrimination in the provision of social protection? For example, being inclusive of gender; temporary, casual and seasonal workers; and migrant workers.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

Goal 5.2: More Effective Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

1. Do social protection policies include the explicit objective of improving nutrition, with specific mention of nutritionally vulnerable groups (e.g. children under two, school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant or lactating women, the elderly)?

- Yes, social protection policies and instruments include the explicit objective of improving nutrition for nutritionally vulnerable groups: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Partial, policies and instruments include the explicit objective of improving nutrition, but do not include a specific focus on nutritionally vulnerable groups: **Reinforcing**
- No, social protection policies and instruments do not include the explicit objective of improving nutrition: **Neutral**

2. Do social protection policies and instruments with objectives of improving nutrition cover all individuals in nutritionally vulnerable groups (e.g. children under two, school-aged children, adolescents, pregnant or lactating women, the elderly)?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do social protection policies and instruments require that social protection programmes take gender into account? For example, by including gender analyses to inform programme planning or by incorporating gender-transformative objectives.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 6: Inclusion and Empowerment of Women and Girls

1. Do social affairs policies and instruments address gender gaps in rural development? For example, access to farm inputs, agricultural extension and technologies, or participation in farmers' organisations.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Does the country have broad national development strategy or vision document recognising the need for gender equality or women's empowerment, and an accompanying gender equity or equality strategy that provides comprehensive guidance for gender mainstreaming, addressing inequality and ensuring the empowering of women, including in the food sector?

- Yes, a broad national development strategy or vision document recognising the need for gender equality and an accompanying national gender strategy: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Partial: a broad national development strategy or vision document recognising the need for gender equality but not have a national gender strategy: **Reinforcing**
- Partial: the national development strategy or vision document does not recognise the need for gender equality but the country does have a national gender strategy: **Reinforcing**
- No, the broad national development strategy or vision does not recognise a need for gender equality, or no such document exists, and a national gender strategy is also missing: **Neutral**

3. Does the country's law specifically address gender-based violence, including physical, sexual, and domestic violence, making it illegal and punishable, in both public and private spheres?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No, the country's law does not explicitly ban gender-based violence and/or violence against women, or only does so in the public or private sphere (but not both): **Conflicting**

4. Do gender policies and instruments deal with women's segregation into low-skilled, low-paid, informal and casual jobs, including within agribusiness? Examples could include provision of capacity strengthening to boost skills, facilitation of women's access to and control over financial resources to increase entrepreneurship opportunities, facilitation of women's access to decent jobs with contracts, outreach to women and men to address gender norms, and introducing policies to address gender discrimination in the workplace and/or private sector.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

5. Do education policy and instruments recognise the importance of equitable educational participation and outcomes for girls and boys, and include provisions to support the participation and achievement of both genders? Such provisions could include development of gender-sensitive curricula and teacher training programmes, community and family outreach, provision of sanitary facilities in schools, policies addressing gender-based discrimination in schools, or plans to track progress in improving equity.

- Yes, they recognise the importance of equitable educational participation and outcomes, and include provisions to support both genders' participation and achievement: **Highly Reinforcing**
- Partial, education policy and instruments recognise the importance of equitable educational participation and outcomes, but do not include provisions to support both boys' and girls' participation and achievement: **Reinforcing**
- No, neither: **Conflicting**

6. Do education policy and instruments promote training for women and girls in agriculture and/or agriculture and food businesses?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

7. Do social policies and instruments include provision of free or subsidised childcare and/or preschool?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Industrial, Economic Growth, and Monetary Policies and instruments

Goal 1: Zero Hunger

Goal 1.1: Increased Supply of Main Staple Crops

1. Do economic growth policies specifically mention the agricultural sector or its development as important for achieving economic growth?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Do economic growth policies and instruments include support for rural and last-mile infrastructure? For example, construction and/or maintenance of rural feeder roads or rural market infrastructure, including related to electricity, water, and food markets and warehouses.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors? If so, include staple crop processing firms (e.g., flour mills) and/or firms in other segments of the staple crop value chain (e.g., packaging, marketing, distribution)? Examples of support could include tax concessions, subsidies, or training and business development services.

- Yes, industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors, including firms in the staple crop value chain: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors but those targeted do not include firms in the staple crop value chain: **Conflicting**
- No (2), no support targeted to firms in specific sectors: **Neutral**

4. Do economic or monetary policies and instruments limit the availability of foreign exchange, either generally or specifically for the importation of the staple crop, or for agricultural inputs and equipment?

- Yes, economic or monetary policies limit foreign exchange availability: **Conflicting**
- No (1), economic or monetary policies and instruments neither limit nor facilitate foreign exchange availability: **Neutral**
- No (2), economic or monetary policies and instruments facilitate foreign exchange availability: **Reinforcing**

5. Do economic or monetary policies and instruments include interest rate concessions or other financial incentives for crop producers? If so, do these cover producers of the main staple crop?

- Yes, these exist and cover producers of the main staple crop: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), these exist but do not cover producers of the main staple crop: **Conflicting**
- No (2), these are not included for any crop producers: **Neutral**

Goal 1.2: Affordable Prices for Main Staple Crops

1. Do economic growth policies specifically mention agricultural sector development as important to achieve economic growth? Duplicate of IE1.1-1, above

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Do economic growth policies and instruments include support for rural and last-mile infrastructure? For example, construction and/or maintenance of rural feeder roads or rural market infrastructure, including related to electricity, water, and food markets and storage infrastructure. Duplicate of IE1.1-2, above

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors? If so, include staple crop processing firms (e.g., flour mills) and/or firms in other segments of the staple crop value chain (e.g., packaging, marketing, distribution)? Examples of support could include tax concessions, subsidies, or training and business development services. Duplicate of IE1.1-3, above

- Yes, industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors, including firms in the staple crop value chain: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors but those targeted do not include firms in the staple crop value chain: **Conflicting**
- No (2), no support targeted to firms in specific sectors: **Neutral**

4. Do economic or monetary policies and instruments limit the availability of foreign exchange, either generally or specifically for the importation of the staple crop, or for agricultural inputs and equipment? Duplicate of IE1.1-4, above

- Yes, economic or monetary policies limit foreign exchange availability: **Conflicting**
- No (1), economic or monetary policies and instruments neither limit nor facilitate foreign exchange availability: **Neutral**
- No (2), economic or monetary policies and instruments facilitate foreign exchange availability: **Reinforcing**

5. Do economic or monetary policies and instruments include interest rate concessions or other financial incentives for crop producers? If so, do these cover producers of the main staple crop? Duplicate of IE1.1-5, above

- Yes, these exist and cover producers of the main staple crop: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), these exist but do not cover producers of the main staple crop: **Conflicting**
- No (2), these are not included for any crop producers: **Neutral**

6. Do economic policies include market regulations seeking to prevent excessive pricing associated with anticompetitive behaviour, such as price ceilings?

- Yes, the country's economic policies include such market regulations, and they cover agri-food products and staples: **Reinforcing**
- Yes, the country's economic policies include such market regulations, but they are missing in the area of agri-food products or staples: **Conflicting**
- No, the country's economic policies do not include such market regulations: **Neutral**

Goal 2: Climate and Disaster Resilience

Goal 2.1: Food Systems Better Adapted to Climate Change

1. Do economic growth policies include a commitment to green growth, including climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do fiscal or industrial policies and instruments include support for agri-food firms to adapt to climate change? Examples of support could include tax rebates or holidays, subsidies, training and business development services, and other adaptation mechanisms that support green structural transition for agri-food firms.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

3. Do economic or monetary policies and financial systems provide concessions or other financial incentives for crop producers to enable climate adaptation or green structural transformation? These include instruments such as green finance, climate adaptation capital and reserve requirements, green refinancing operations, discounted interest rates, green bonds, or green quantitative easing.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 2.2: Climate Change Mitigation Through Food Systems

1. Do economic growth policies include a commitment to 'green growth' that incorporates a focus on climate change mitigation?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do economic, monetary, or industrial policies and instruments include support for agri-food firms (or for all firms) to contribute to climate change mitigation? Examples of support could include tax rebates or holidays, credits or financial incentives (e.g., green finance, discounted interest rates), subsidies to incentivise firms to reduce emissions, or climate-related training and business development services.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Are the nation's broader national investment programmes/policies linked to national climate strategies, including those that enable climate change mitigations in the food sector?

- Yes, national investment programmes/policies recognise national climate strategies and make investment provisions for climate change mitigation in the food sector:

Highly Reinforcing

- Partial, national investment programmes/policies recognise national climate strategies but do not make investment provisions for climate change mitigation in the food sector: **Reinforcing**

- No, investment programmes/policies do not recognise national climate strategies: **Neutral**

4. Do the country's fiscal or industrial policies and instruments include restrictions (e.g., carbon taxes, emission trading, other carbon pricing instruments, fines or bans on specific activities) on specific sectors or activities to limit GHG emissions? And do these apply to food/agriculture? For example, activities like deforestation or gas flaring.

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No, fiscal or industrial policies and instruments do not include restrictions limiting GHG emissions, or these exist but do not cover the food/agriculture sector: **Neutral**

Goal 3: Healthy Diets

Goal 3.1: More Nutritious Food Consumption

1. Do economic growth policies and instruments include support for rural and last-mile infrastructure? For example, construction and/or maintenance of rural feeder roads or rural market infrastructure, including related to electricity, water, and food markets and warehouses. Duplicate of IE1.1-2, above

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Do industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors? If so, do the targeted firms include firms processing highly nutritious foods and/or in other segments of these value chains (e.g., packaging, marketing, distribution)? Examples of support could include tax concessions, subsidies, or training and business development services.

- Yes, industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors, including value chains for highly nutritious foods: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), industrial policies and instruments include support targeted to firms in specific sectors, but not including value chains for highly nutritious foods: **Conflicting**
- No (2), no support targeted to firms in specific sectors: **Neutral**

3. Do economic or monetary policies and instruments limit the availability of foreign exchange, either generally or specifically for the importation of highly nutritious foods, ingredients or equipment for processing them, or for agricultural inputs and equipment?

- Yes, economic or monetary policies limit foreign exchange availability: **Conflicting**
- No (1), economic or monetary policies and instruments neither limit nor facilitate foreign exchange availability: **Neutral**
- No (2), economic or monetary policies and instruments facilitate foreign exchange availability: **Reinforcing**

4. Do economic or monetary policies and instruments include interest rate concessions or other financial incentives for crop producers? If so, do these cover producers of highly nutritious foods?

- Yes, these exist and cover producers of highly nutritious foods: **Reinforcing**
- No (1), these exist but do not cover producers of highly nutritious foods: **Conflicting**
- No (2), these are not included for any food producers: **Neutral**

5. Do economic policies include price control instruments, such as reductions or removal of value-added tax, on nutritious food products?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 3.2: Less Unhealthy Food Consumption

1. Do the country's fiscal policy instruments provide fiscal incentives, such as subsidies, tax rebates, or tax cuts, to firms producing unhealthy foods?

- Yes, the country's fiscal policy instruments provide incentives to firms producing unhealthy foods: **Conflicting**
- Potential recommendation: Consider barring firms producing unhealthy food from being eligible for production subsidies. Consider instead subsidising the production of healthy food through targeted subsidies targeted to healthy food producers. Mandate such firms to pass a certain percentage of the subsidy to consumers.
- No, fiscal policy instruments provide incentives for some categories of food processing firms, but not firms producing unhealthy foods: **Reinforcing**
- No, fiscal policies do not include incentives for any food processing firms: **Neutral**

2. Do economic policies include price control instruments, such as reductions or removal of value-added tax, on nutritious food product. Duplicate of E3.1-5, above.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do economic policy instruments include health-related food taxes? These may include taxes on the purchase of sugar-sweetened beverages or other foods deemed to pose public health risks. Data to respond to this question is available for some countries in the NOURISHING Policy Database (available at <https://policydatabase.wcrf.org/nourishing-moving-search>). For taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages specifically, data is available from the World Bank: <https://ssbtax.worldbank.org/>

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 4: Reduction of food loss and waste

1. Do the industrial or economic policies provide targeted financial resources or subsidies to enterprises that invest in or implement food loss/waste reducing technologies? Such technologies include early warning systems of potential stress situations; innovative technology such as super-chilling, moisture conditioning, innovative freezing, high pressure, ultrasound and microwave freezing; innovative drying technology; non-thermal technology in food preservation; biodegradable and other smart packaging.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Does the main economic policy or national strategic plan include provisions and/or targets for reducing food loss and waste?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Do economic growth policies and instruments include support for rural and last-mile infrastructure? For example, construction and/or maintenance of rural feeder roads or rural market infrastructure, including related to electricity, water, and food markets and warehouses. Duplicate of IE1.1-2, above

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 5: Decent Work and Adequate (Living) Incomes or Wages

Goal 5.1: Adequate / Living Wages for Food System Workers

1. Do industrial policies or economy-wide practices ensure adequate earnings for food system workers, as reflected by actual average earnings in the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector? Earnings can be assessed using ILO's data (<https://rshiny.ilo.org/dataexplorer12/?lang=en>) on average monthly earnings (look for the most recent reported average earnings in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector). Then check if the daily wage is adequate or can be classified as a living wage. The data on living wage can be accessed at <https://wageindicator.org>.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

2. Does the minimum wage / economic policy in the country ensure an adequate/living wage for workers? Note while the prior question refers to actual earnings and specific to agriculture/forestry/ fisheries, this question refers to the legal minimum wage, across all sectors. The relevant data can be obtained from ILO's Statutory nominal gross monthly minimum wage, using the latest year available. Data is available for some countries yearly, quarterly or monthly at <https://rshiny.ilo.org/dataexplorer12/?lang=en>. (Also, each country's gazette might also have this information.) Furthermore, check if the minimum daily wage is enough to be classified as a living wage. The data on living wage can be accessed at <https://wageindicator.org>.

- Yes, policy ensures that workers are adequately compensated: **Reinforcing**
- No, policy does not ensure that workers are adequately compensated, or there is no policy guiding minimum wage: **Conflicting**

3. Do the country's labour laws require paid sick leave/medical leave for employees, including those in the food system?

- Yes (1), with a generous allowance of at least 15 days and no or limited reduction in salary (including if subject to a doctor's note): **Highly Reinforcing**
- Yes (2), but the number of days is 15 or fewer and/or a significant reduction in salary of above 20% is required (even with a doctor's note): **Reinforcing**
- No, or such laws exempt some food system workers (e.g., farm workers): **Neutral**

Goal 5.2: More Effective Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

1. Does the country's international development/foreign policy allow for collaboration with international development agencies and donors through international food aid programmes (e.g. the World Food Programme)?

- Yes: **Reinforcing**
- No, does not mention potential collaboration, or this is not relevant in the context: **Neutral**
- No, policy includes aid rejection in whole or partially, and blocks collaboration with international development agencies: **Conflicting**

2. Do economic policies include market-intervening initiatives or safety nets such as marketing/ trade/ commodity boards or national food reserves?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

Goal 6.1: Empowerment of Women and Girls

1. Do monetary and financial/banking policies or regulations support women's financial empowerment and inclusion to ensure food system transformation? Examples of support include bridging micro, small and medium enterprise credit gaps, increasing women's access to finance (such as through targets, incentives, or approaches like the 2X criteria), supporting account opening, and promoting financial and digital literacy.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

2. Does the country's fiscal policy or finance act provide fiscal incentives (e.g., tax rebates, tax exemptions for start-ups) for women-owned enterprises?

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

3. Does the country's law specifically mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value? The relevant data can be obtained from the World Bank's Women, Business and Law Database (https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploretopics/wbl_gpd). Look for the question, 'Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?'

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

4. Does the country's monetary law prohibit discrimination regarding access to credit facilities based on gender? The relevant data can be obtained from the World Bank's Women, Business and Law Database (https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploretopics/wbl_rb). Look for the question, 'Does the law prohibit discrimination in access to credit based on gender?'

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Conflicting**

5. Does the country's economic or fiscal policy include provisions to support women's producer cooperatives or economic empowerment groups? Support could include provision of capacity strengthening, technical assistance for adherence to certification standards, facilitation of access to finance, etc.

Yes: **Reinforcing**

No: **Neutral**

