


Title of coalition:

Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance

Main objective of the coalition:

- **Promote inclusive economies and societies** by strengthening socio-economic resilience and restoring the productive potential of degraded ecosystems, enhance market-based infrastructure, and build social cohesion to minimise vulnerability and fragility in the light of increase exposure to disruptive climatic and other shocks and stressors (economic, health and environmental) both in the short and long term.
- **Facilitate technical support to sub-national/local, national and regional systems** in countries' efforts to identify and develop actionable interventions and programmes that address country priorities emerging from national dialogues and accelerate food systems transformation that are more resilient to shocks and stresses, can withstand disruptions and will lead to achievement of the SDGs by 2030
- **Facilitate sharing of knowledge and experiences** across systems and countries, including through academia, as well as building alliances that could leverage capacities and resources from different players and stakeholders to implement collective and accelerated actions to achieve results along national and regional pathways that boost local production and promote environmental sustainability, and stimulate market economies (e.g. green jobs).
- **Advocate for and propose actionable programmes and policies** that will target market inefficiencies and inequalities along the value chain as well as target marginalized communities within weak food systems

The Alliance will be a platform for collaboration among partners for enhanced implementation capacities in national and sub-national systems; facilitating access to peer knowledge, experiences and best practices; brokering collaborative engagements and partnerships along common issues; negotiating technical assistance and tools for programmes' development; promoting blended public-private actions to support national programme development along identified national pathways to 2030 and beyond, including regional development priorities. The Alliance will advocate for increased resources through the UNFSS action area 'means of implementation', make the horizontal linkages with other action areas to complement and leverage programme implementation, for example, climate adaptation and integrated strategies as well as adaptive social protection in unstable and conflict affected or conflict prone settings.

- **Priority areas:** strengthened resilience of national (urban, peri-urban and rural) food chains using integrated approaches for sustainable food systems; increased local production and food diversity for local consumption; increase public procurement - for demand-driven and well-functioning community and local agri-food markets and for humanitarian assistance; increase women's agency for resilience through economic empowerment; securing access to land and resources for asset creation (e.g. sustainable land management for sustainable supply chains practices at scale), especially of marginalised communities; capital investment in infrastructure including infrastructure for post-harvest loss reduction, e.g. "one million grain stores"; policy and institutional innovations for rural areas (including digitalisation/an e-commerce ecosystem) and pandemic resilient food systems – inc. buffer stocks, reserves and rapid/early action mechanisms in case of shocks to protect livelihoods and avert loss of development gains.

Science based evidence to prioritize this coalition (scientific references):

As well as using evidence from expressed needs and priorities from sub-national and national dialogues, the following selection of science-based evidence support the Alliance objectives.

- The AT5 scientific paper (March 2021)¹ provides ample justifications for the need for this Alliance. As an example, the paper points out that during Covid 19 estimates of the increase in food insecurity range from 83-132 million, reflecting and exacerbating many of the existing inequities in the food system (Klassen and Murphy 2020; FAO 2020b). And this increase is not limited to developing countries
- A large body of empirical research argues that smallholders are still key to global food security and nutrition. These farms account for only 12% of the world's farmland but provide livelihoods for more

¹ [Action Track 5 paper Building Resilience.pdf \(sc-fss2021.org\)](https://sc-fss2021.org/action-track-5-paper-building-resilience.pdf)



than 2 billion people and produce about 80% of the food in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia (Paloma, Riesgo, and Louhichi 2020).

- Studies show that improving the food security of poor households in rural areas through the promotion of local production can reduce dependence during high food price inflation (Oliver De Schutter 2011)
- Modelling studies illustrate how strategies oriented towards increasing yields could lead to mixed effect as food security and environmental outcomes would come in direct trade-off (Hertel et al., 2014; Valin et al., 2013)
- Improvements in agricultural productivity, in particular total factor productivity, offers an opportunity to simultaneously lower the pressure on the environment and increase farmer income by decreasing the input requirements. This would lead to adequate and innovative financing of and investments by Agric-SMEs in both developed and developing countries
- Even if international trade could increase environmental pressure and production is relocated to less sustainable areas, research from Baldos and Hertel 2015; Gouel and Laborde 2018 shows that adopting an improved integration of local production into regional and global markets can ensure resilience to shocks, food security in the face of local droughts, flooding and other natural disasters

Mechanisms of implementation (Global to National levels):

Implementation will be based on country requirements and their national pathways and capacities. Where there are capacity gaps, the Alliance will support member states in advocacy and technical and financial resource mobilisation efforts to enhance implementation capacity as well as to identify solutions appropriate in their specific contexts and challenges. This could include

- Regulations that promote market integration, linking global, regional and local supply chains to support inclusive exchanges leading to better food prices and availability
- Balance local and regional trade policies and local production strategies by enhancing domestic financing mechanisms of local food production
- Use public-private blended actions for context specific programmes – e.g. linking smallholders and supply chains to demands for home grown school meals programmes and for local production of nutritious and safe foods
- At the systems level, improve policies to enhance public and private investment to support infrastructural development and value addition in logistics and supply chains systems
- At the policy level, develop inclusive frameworks that encourage civil society and private sector support for smallholder farmers to invest in specific commodities
- At the regional level use sub-regional and regional implementation and support mechanisms
- Relevant decentralized structures, national and regional platforms and strategies, including national food security policies, agric SMEs financing mechanism, for example, support the implementation of National Agriculture Investment Plan/ National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
- Using UN agencies, e.g WFP/UNCDF, other RBAs, and UN country teams, to support the design of country actionable plans, support local and national capacities, invest in convergent and integrated efforts at scale to restore the functioning of fragile or shock prone food systems, and monitor implementation
- Play an advocacy role in networking with regional and national institutions to define common messages, encourage investments and operational partnerships (walking the talk), and promote enhanced governance and accountability mechanisms able to mobilize additional multi-year financing and build trust.

Strategic partners (members, private sector, civil society, academia):

Co-leadership: Committed co-leads before the Summit – (i) The African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) (2) Democratic Republic of Congo, current Chair of the African Union.

The co-leadership role will include (a) ensure the alliance is continually abreast on the needs of members (demand-driven actions); (b) stimulate and facilitate/broker trans-national and regional solutions (i.e. partnerships on trans-national initiatives); (c) facilitate and moderate sharing and building of socio-capital as well as (d) connecting with countries' priorities, set goals and targets in light of accountability/good governance

UN co-leadership/co-coordinator – WFP/UNCDF



Member states that sent in solutions; those that have participated in member states/stakeholders' dialogues; and those that have been engaged in bilateral meetings: (Brazil, China, France, Japan, Korea, Turkey, USA and the EU)², (Burundi, Canada, China, Comoros, Egypt, Ecuador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa Spain, Tanzania, Turkey, UAE, USA, Yemen, EU, AUDA-NEPAD)³, (China, DRC, Japan, Netherlands, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, AUDA-NEPAD)⁴

CGIAR – AfricaRice, IWMI. **Other UN Participation:** FAO, UNDP, WIPO International

Organizations (NGOs, private sector, academia) that sent in solutions and/or participated in stakeholder meetings: World Farmers Organization, African Farmers Association, Minnesota Farmers Union, Farmers Forum India, RUAF, Rikolto, Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform & Rural Development (ANGOC), TetraPak Company, Smart AGHub, Annamrit Foundation India, UdyogYantra company India, North Carolina A&T State University, Pan African Agribusiness Agro-industry Consortium (PanAAC), Replenish Farms Nigeria, Rockefeller Foundation, GLOPAN UK, Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Producers - MTK & Valio dairy company Finland, Kenya National Farmers' Federation, SKYFARMS, Farm Africa – Ethiopia, IGAD, African Population and Health Research Centre, AfricaRice

Monitoring and Evaluation (clear quantifiable indicators and targets linked to SDGs)

Indicators and targets of the SDGs that are linked to the priority areas – SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 17 - will be adjusted to also measure, inter alia, country and regional priorities, national GDP growth forecasts, human development indices, poverty reduction and food and nutrition security goals – such as food safety, accessibility, affordability, pay and income disparity, vulnerability assessments.

Existing country level mechanisms e.g. national statistics offices, economic policy units, national and regional research centres, universities, supported by UN country teams will be expected to lead and/or support data collection, monitor progress, track and link public and private expenditure to the SDGs

² Sent in solutions that contributed to the initial thinking/thematic areas

³ Participated in four member states meetings, including one Africa Member States Dialogue – June to September 2021

⁴ Engaged in bilateral meetings before the Pre-Summit