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Summary Table of
First wave of game-changing propositions

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***DISCLAIMER**: These overview tables present merely an initial set of ideas (Wave 1) submitted to the UN FSS Secretariat by Action Tracks (i.e., the first 'wave' of ideas): additional solutions will continue to be developed over the coming months, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Moreover, the ideas presented here are far from final: they will continue to be developed further and contextualised, again through active stakeholder engagement. Finally, while these ideas are emerging from an interactive and collaborative process, Action Tracks are a diverse and broad group, containing varied perspectives and opinions: inclusion of a solution here should not be interpreted as an endorsement of that idea on behalf of all Action Track members or their institutions.*

More detail on the propositions can be found in the individual Action Track Synthesis reports.

Action Track 1: Ensure Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All

Existing Challenge within Food Systems	Proposed Way to Address It
Action Area 1.1 Promote Food Security and Reduce Hunger	
Despite a set of well-evidenced, budgeted solutions, there remains insufficient financing to undertake the actions needed to reduce hunger and malnutrition.	**1.01 Establish a cross-Action Track "2030 End Hunger Fund"** that channels private-sector resources (likely a percentage of profits for the participating corporations plus a matching mechanism for donors and governments) to investments to end hunger by 2030.
While high-income farmers benefit from increasingly precise access to information that enables them to tailor their planting practices and input decisions to the unique conditions of their fields and local markets, these 'precision agriculture' tools do not reach poor smallholder farmers, constraining their production and marketing potential.	**1.02 Build new public-private partnerships that incentivise and enable precision agriculture companies to ensure access for low-income, smallholder farmers** (men and women), enabling them to improve production quantity and quality and increase incomes.
Even where sufficient high-quality food exists, some households lack the minimum financial resources needed to access it; this challenge exists across and within countries across all levels of income but is particularly acute in crisis-affected areas.	**1.03 Scale-up social protection programmes** to be merged with: **5.3 Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection Schemes** (particularly cash transfers) by expanding their reach, enhancing financing, improving delivery capabilities, and making systems more adaptive to crises.
Small- and medium-sized companies (SMEs) are central to the food systems in many countries, particularly low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), but often face barriers accessing financing—and financing options do not necessarily incentivise them to sustainably produce nutritious foods.	**1.04 Launch a multi-donor-funded financing facility for SMEs.** to provide catalytic capital to a range of actors and institutions investing in agri-food SMEs or supporting their capacity to develop viable business models that contribute to positive impact in food systems (in terms of nutrition, sustainability, resilience, and equity).
Lack of reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy access increases food loss and limits the efficient use and growth of food supply chains and, in turn, food availability and access, especially in LMICs; one reason for this is that insufficient data and stakeholder coordination present barriers to investing in economically profitable energy expansion opportunities.	**1.05 Clean Energy,** which would combine available secondary data with new national-level analyses to identify and match synergies between the business case of energy companies interested in expanding clean electricity grids and food chain actors that could pay for energy costs, if given access to it, by growing their businesses.
The global food system faces an interconnected triple challenge of unhealthy diets, caused by both	**3.17. Delivering healthier diets and restoring land through tree-based food production**

over- and under-nutrition, paired with losses of biodiversity and climate change.	Incorporate food trees with complementary crops into degraded landscapes to produce more nutrient-rich foods, restore degraded soils, and contribute to climate change mitigation.
Too many people, especially those on low incomes, consume diets that are overly reliant on staple foods and thus low in micronutrients; biofortified varieties (naturally bred staple crops that have higher vitamin or mineral content than standard staples) can increase consumers' micronutrient intake without major behavioural changes or additional expenditure, but for their potential to be realised, farmers, off-takers, input producers, and other value chain actors must profit from their participation in the value chain.	**1.16 Scale up biofortified crops,** creating a sustainable market through verified sourcing areas, volume guarantee schemes, and publicly available standards.
Action Area 1.2 Improve access to nutritious foods	
Lack of effective refrigeration directly results in losses of 13% of total food production; in addition to temperature-controlled pack-houses to aggregate and store perishable produce (as the first stage of the cold chain), farming communities in LMICs need other affordable cooling solutions (such as for healthcare)—which need to be provided in renewable, sustainable ways to mitigate climate change impacts.	**1.06 Launch a multi-stakeholder effort to widely implement highly integrated, sustainable cold chains**, with an emphasis on the 'Community Cool Hub' model, which designs cooling systems based on a broad set of community needs, aggregates cooling demand to reduce overall demand, creates system efficiencies, and bundles multiple revenues streams.
The comparatively high cost of perishable, nutritious foods (e.g., vegetables, fish, dairy) in LMICs reduces access and consumption, and this high cost is partly driven by poor infrastructure, including roads, electricity, water, and storage.	**1.07 Create a new public-private partnership mechanism to provide the investment and operational capacity needed to improve infrastructure** and thus reduce costs and risks faced by small-scale nutritious food producers and value chain entrepreneurs; risks could be reduced further by linking this effort to public food procurement for institutional markets.
Low, variable, and unpredictable incomes limit the foods that women in LMICs can afford and access; due to structural barriers and inequalities, women also often have inadequate agency in food systems, with limited ability to generate and control earnings and become more economically empowered.	**1.10 Promote women-led enterprises to grow and sell nutritious but neglected crops** through community-level leadership programmes for innovators, small-scale women-led enterprises with an explicit nutrition-related purpose, and nature-friendly food production.
Low, variable, and unpredictable incomes limit the amount, diversity, and quality of foods that households can afford, access, and consume; existing cash transfer programmes are one solution, but the transfer values are typically too low to cover the cost of a healthy diet—the ready availability of cheap but unhealthy foods also incentivises their consumption in the place of more nutritious foods.	**1.11 Make social protection programmes more nutrition sensitive** by augmenting and adapting existing programmes to enable nutritionally vulnerable households to afford and access a healthier diet, provide essential nutrition-related services to vulnerable groups, and stimulate food systems to supply more nutritious foods.
SMEs are central to the food and agriculture landscape globally and key to providing desirable, affordable, and convenient nutritious foods, but they often face a competitive disadvantage: they cannot easily access or afford R&D support and new product development expertise because these services are expensive and those who offer them operate in silos in fragmented ecosystems with limited knowledge-sharing across communities, countries, and regions.	**1.13 Create a global virtual nutritious food innovation hub for SMEs**: a virtual, global hub that, by providing SMEs with resources, tools, and support (linking to physical labs and resources as needed), will dramatically accelerate and transform how they pilot, launch, and scale convenient, easy-to-prepare nutritious foods.

No country is on target to meet World Health Assembly targets for anaemia, and the prevalence of anaemia has remained largely unchanged over the past decades; while anaemia is a multi-causal disease, the evidence and actions to address it have been generated and advanced in silos.	**1.15 End Anaemia Alliance** that brings together science, policy, and programmes across the food and health sectors (including sexual and reproductive health, child and adolescent health, infectious diseases, and haematology) to fix the long-intractable problem of anaemia prevention and control.
A large and growing share of food, across all world regions, is provided by the private sector, but current economic systems (in which these firms are embedded) are driven by shareholder primacy with little accountability for companies' impacts on environmental, social, and health goals; this creates misaligned corporate incentives for the delivery of, and equitable access to, nutritious, affordable food produced through sustainable practices that support high-quality livelihoods.	**1.21 Develop new standards and legal frameworks to drive private-sector change and hold food systems companies accountable** for their social and environmental impact, leading to a fundamental shift in the economic and food systems to be more inclusive, equitable, transparent, regenerative, and health-supporting.
Action Area 1.3: Make Food Safer	
Global indices can help to focus attention on an issue and support benchmarking, goal setting, and comparisons; they exist for most areas of development concern (including human development, gender equity, and ease of doing business) but not for food safety.	**1.17 Develop a new global food safety index** that will be validated, improved, and developed into a standalone index to be updated annually and will motivate and measure progress in improving food safety.
Despite the high incidence of foodborne disease in LMICs as well as rising incidence of zoonotic diseases globally, the world lacks a robust mechanism for coordination on food safety, and there has been insufficient action to improve practices to effectively manage food safety risks; approaches used in high-income countries are often very difficult to apply in LMIC market settings due to costs, resource requirements, and incompatibility with institutional structures.	**1.18 Develop a Global Alliance on Safe Food for All:** an action-oriented, member-driven, collaborative platform for cooperation (among governments, bilateral and multilateral organisations, food businesses and other stakeholders) that will design and apply food safety solutions which are 'fit for purpose' in the domestic markets of LMICs.
Most risky food is sold in the informal systems of LMICs, yet there are very few widely known, available, affordable, and acceptable methods to address food safety in these settings; there are gaps in policy, regulation, standards, infrastructure, capacity, appropriate technology, private-sector compliance, and food safety culture.	**1.19 Assemble and launch a Food Safety Toolkit**, which would comprehensively address food safety improvement, focusing on informal markets in LMICs, through a suite of information, training material, assessment guides, monitoring and evaluation guides, intervention options, incentives, communication, and engagement material.

Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable and healthy consumption patterns

Existing Challenge within Food Systems	Proposed Way to Address It
Action Area 2.1 Enabling, inspiring and motivating people to enjoy healthy and sustainable options	
The SOFI 2020 report highlights that 3 billion people cannot afford a healthy diet. In many contexts, unhealthy processed food products are cheaper than healthy alternatives. As part of a wider package of measures to support healthy diets, economic measures can be used to shift consumption patterns.	**2.3. Fiscal Policy** Economic measures in support of food environments that provide access to affordable, healthy diets, encourage food product reformulation and drive shift to sustainable consumption *Relevant economic measures may include taxes on certain food products, tax related to carbon footprint via VAT, subsidies for healthy food products, and income transfers delivered via social protection schemes.*
Curricula around the world do not adequately incorporate education on food systems, including their substantial impact on global environmental issues, or their interconnectedness across health, climate, and biodiversity, resulting in a lack of knowledge across society regarding the impacts of dietary choices, and the importance of shifting consumption to meet the SDGs.	**2.4. Education** Formal and informal education strategies, covering curriculums, school feeding, community level information campaigns *The proposition includes the development of a standardized package of science-based education materials that can be tailored to different contexts and using into popular media to further drive knowledge dissemination.*
Only a minority of the public is aware that their diets have an impact on the environment (e.g., 10 percent in the EU), and even fewer know which are best for the environment. Nutrition information is often presented in confusing and unhelpful ways with attractive packaging. It is not easy for consumers to decide and differentiate what should be part of a healthy diet produced through sustainable food systems.	**2.8. Front of pack nutrition and eco labelling helping consumers to make informed choices**, thereby promoting healthy diets delivered through sustainable food systems, in points-of-sale and out-of-home *The proposition aims to provide convenient, relevant and readily understood nutrition and environment information or guidance on food packs or menus, to assist all consumers, particularly children, and promote reformulation. The intervention must be tailored to the population that will use it.*
The benefits of breastfeeding for child and mother are many, but often ignored or undermined. Only 42% of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed; yet optimal breastfeeding can save 820,000 children's lives a year. The carbon footprint from resourcing, producing and packaging of baby formula is significant Actions to ensure a breastfeeding-friendly environment are not prioritized and often poorly executed.	**2.9. Ensure a breastfeeding-friendly environment, emphasizing workplaces, health systems and community settings**, with proven effective interventions and adequate investment *The proposition includes education and behaviour change, compliance with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, training of health workers, baby-friendly public places and work environments, and adequate nutrition and support to mothers.*

Unhealthy and unsustainable consumption is high in many middle- and high-countries and is growing rapidly in LMIC. These consumption patterns are partially attributed to marketing practices that influence consumers' excessive consumption of unhealthy diets. There is often a lack of government measures and controls to curb this influence. Interventions are often explored in isolation and a substantial 'package' of interventions are rarely implemented by policy makers.	**2.10. Package combining best-practice interventions to re-shape consumption patterns towards more healthy diets delivered through sustainable food systems** A combination of best-practice interventions to re-shape consumption patterns towards more healthy diets delivered through sustainable food systems *Suggested interventions can include a rating system on nutrition and environmental criteria, marketing and promotion linked to the scores, tax rates linked to the scores, and a long-term regulatory framework for private sector to innovate.*
A 2019 review indicated that 90 countries had food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs). Yet FBDGs have often not had their intended effect, with unhealthy diets continue to illness and death. Few countries' FBDGs consider sustainability issues, such as environmental aspects, food waste, food safety, access, affordability, the important roles of traditional foods, or cultural acceptability.	**2.16. Food-Based Dietary Guidelines** *The proposition is that all countries should have Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs), based on sound science, tailored to their specific country, and incorporating sustainability as well as health concerns. FBDGs should also be applied in guiding other relevant public policy such as public procurement, school feeding, fiscal policies, etc.*
While many school food programmes exist, their enormous potential to improve children's nutrition is not fully tapped: many countries lack a cohesive framework defining the source of funding/budget allocation or roles and responsibilities, the food supplied may be of poor quality with no nutritional guidelines, school-based food literacy and nutrition education are fragmented and ineffective, and links with local production and environmental sustainability are underutilised.	**1.12 Implement comprehensive school food programmes in every country**, building on existing knowledge, guidance, structures, and networks to foster contextually relevant and sustainable networks of exchange and technical advice in support of national legal frameworks on financing and governance and local ownership and innovation.
The current food system makes 'ultra-processed' foods, many high in sugars, fat, and salt, readily accessible, affordable, appealing and aspirational, creating an environment that displaces more nutritious foods—particularly impacting children and adolescents; companies compete on these less-healthy products, with a non-level playing field for healthier options, and policies that aim to support healthy foods face numerous barriers to effective design and implementation.	**1.14 Foster a global conversation around coherence for healthier food environment policies**, including international financial institutions, UN agencies, intergovernmental institutions, academia, civil society, and donors, and focusing on making effective healthy food environment policies (e.g., labelling, levies, and marketing restrictions) the norm in all counties.
Food illiteracy is at the basis of unhealthy and unsustainable individual and collective choices that compromise the resilience of human and planetary health. These include both dietary choices, handling of food waste and choices on farming practices and the management of food production landscapes.	2.19 (and) 5.19 Enriching child's food & nutritional education and situation through web-based tools, including food into the curricula, and providing school meals. To mainstream healthy food habits, from diets to production practices, we need to embed that knowledge on child education from an early age. Although adult education is important for accelerating short term action, the mind shift required for such systemic transformations demands a longer-term investment in those who will be the adult consumers and leaders of the future.
Unhealthy food marketing crowds out nutritious foods while creating aspiration for foods that do little to support nutrition and health, even when they cost more; current efforts to change this are not working: social marketing campaigns for	**1.08 Incentivise food systems change towards equitable food marketing** through a 'systems toolkit' of enablers: a sustainable funding mechanism, transparency of marketing spending, engaging gatekeepers, and compelling communications to increase the desirability of nutritious foods; specifically, the first *actionable* step

healthy foods tend to be patchy, short-term, and not always of high quality	will be to change mindsets about the problem by engaging gatekeepers (i.e., communications companies, digital platforms, investors, business transparency mechanisms, supermarkets, public health financing models) in a conversation about which changes could be made.
The last decades have shown that the rash diffusion of formal modes of retailing into developing countries has threatened the livelihood of many smallholders who fail to adapt to retailers' standards. In Latin America, South Asia, Sub Sahara Africa and elsewhere, urban consumers are increasingly shopping their food supplies in this way, instead of via street merchants and informal small-scale food stores. This change in the food supply networks reflects in an increasing integration and control by the large retailers.	**4.11 Commitment by Main Supermarket Chains to Buy Locally** through a global commitment by main global supermarkets' chains operating in the Global South, to source, by 2030, at least 1/3 of the net value of its fresh products supplies from local small-producers (directly or via coops or farmers' groups).
Action Area 2.2 Slashing food loss and waste and transitioning to a circular economy	
A significant portion of GHG emissions arise from landfills caused by food waste decomposition. Food waste constitutes between 35-60% of landfilled material. Although SDG Target 12.3 calls for cutting food waste by 50% and reducing food loss by 2030, the world is not yet on track.	**2.11. Food Is Never Waste: Interventions to deliver more circular food systems** *The proposition includes mandatory segregation of food waste, incentives for food donation, mandatory measurement of food waste by businesses, taxing or banning landfill and incineration of food waste, and foodstock for added value products.*
Globally 1/3 of food is lost or wasted between the farm and fork each year. This results in $940 billion in economic losses, depresses farmer incomes, accounts for one quarter of the world's fresh water use by agriculture, and 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions.	**2.12. 15x50x30: 150 countries launch national public-private partnerships and campaigns to reduce their food loss and waste by 50% by 2030** *The proposition scales up the proven national public-private partnership approach to reducing food loss and waste. Each partnership would develop a national strategy for FLW reduction, launch public awareness campaigns, use the "Target-Measure-Act" approach for food companies, connect finance with solutions providers, and monitor progress.*
Household food waste is known to be a significant in developed countries (e.g. 70% of total food waste in UK). There is increasing evidence that it is also a significant problem in developing countries. Halving food waste would significantly increase sustainability of the food system, enormously benefitting families and the environment.	**2.13. Activate the Activists Network empowered to drive culturally relevant behaviour change** *The proposition includes supporting activists with a toolbox of tried and tested approaches to consumer behaviour change. The activist network would collaborate and leverage social media to share best practice and celebrate success and progress. The end goal of the proposition being to shifting social norms so it is no longer culturally acceptable to waste food.*
FAO estimates that 475 million tonnes of food loss could be saved through refrigeration alone, potentially improving the diets of millions. On-farm and post-harvest food losses are different across regions, therefore different interventions must be implemented globally. This requires the establishment of real-time loss measurement and diagnostics capabilities, and scaled investments.	**2.14. Reduce Global Food Loss – Investing $1 trillion to reduce global food loss of high-impact commodities by 2025** *The proposition takes a multi-faceted approach to reducing on-farm and post-harvest losses, including: global investment mechanisms to improve cold chains, farm technology, knowledge and loss reduction solutions; scaling pilot projects; establishing real-time commodity loss measurement and country-level diagnostic information network.*
Reducing food loss is essential for reducing climate impact of food supply, impacts of land use changes, and realizing food and nutrition security, particularly in high-emission supply chains such as beef, dairy, and rice.	**3.13. Reducing on-farm and post-harvest food loss** Reduce of on-farm and post-harvest losses for critical global commodities (both perishable and non-perishable).

Two-thirds of unconsumed food is lost at the beginning of the food chain, between the field and the point of sale. It's left rotting in the field, spoiling in poor storage or damaged during transportation. In Sub-Saharan Africa, 40% of staple foods are lost before making it to market.	5.14 Harvest-Tenure Rights Provided By Mobile Grain Storages To Reduce Post-Harvest Losses In Sub-Saharan Africa An Integrated Approach for Post-Harvest Loss is an "existing solution" that can be brought to scale. The solution is a package of (1) provision of knowledge to smallholder farmers and other food system actors, (2) behaviour change communication to encourage the adoption of improved practices, and (3) sustainable business/government models to improve access to technologies and equipment for handling and storage. Supportive national agricultural policy frameworks are key elements of the enabling environment may be included in the approach.

Action Track 3: Boost Nature-Positive Food Production at Scale

Action Area 3.1 Protect natural ecosystems from new deforestation and conversion for food and feed production	
Objective: Protect natural ecosystems against new conversions for food and feed production	
Problem to be resolved	**Solution proposed**
In many countries, the public support being provided by governments to the agricultural sector through subsidies, pricing and other fiscal measures has unintended consequences and is not aligned with a country's food and nutrition security, climate and biodiversity goals.	**3.1. A just transition to sustainable agriculture through policy reform and public support** Redirect support (incl. subsidies) to incentivise a just transition to sustainable agriculture, addressing food and nutrition security as well the climate and nature emergencies.
Pressure for agricultural expansion, economic development, and trade have and will continue to increase deforestation and natural habitat conversion if not comprehensively addressed.	**3.2. Transforming commodity supply chains to benefit people and to protect and restore nature** Bring together participants from all parts of the global commodity supply chain, balancing voices from consumer and producer countries, and seeking to build a partnership of mutual respect, collaboration and trust through the FACT Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue.
There is no standardized environmental guidance for global food trade like there is one for food safety (i.e., *Codex Alimentarius*). The lack of such guidance makes it difficult for countries to make trade decisions on environmental grounds.	**3.4. Develop a "Codex Planetarius" to determine a set of minimum environmental standards to govern global food trade** Develop a "Codex Planetarius", i.e., a globally recognised standards framework for the environment, requiring minimum performance levels for products to enter the global market. This would allow countries to reach agreement on a baseline set of criteria on sustainable production, across a range of factors such as biodiversity, soil health, water and air quality and agrochemical toxicity.
There is insufficient focus on protecting and restoring riparian vegetation within private agricultural lands which often function as corridors that allow species and gene flow, conserve freshwater species and have a well-recognised role in carbon storage and sequestration.	**3.5. Global movement to protect (and restore) riparian buffers in private agricultural lands (including legal requirements to protect private lands, bioeconomy)** Protect and restore native vegetation within private agricultural lands that acts as buffers to rivers, streams, wetlands, springs, etc. to reduce soil erosion and to protect both the quantity and quality of water sources where compromised by agricultural practices.

Action Area 3.2 Manage sustainably existing food production systems	
Objective: Sustainably manage existing food production systems to the benefit of both nature and people	
Problem to be resolved	**Solution proposed**
77% of global agricultural land is used to grow and feed livestock, while providing just 17% of global calories and 33% of global protein supply. High-income countries are currently consuming double the recommended daily intake of animal products, surpassing nutritional requirements, with many lower/middle income countries predicted to follow the same trend over the coming decades. This trend is potentially detrimental to ecosystems, natural resources, human health and animal welfare.	**2.15. Enable a Just Transition of livestock production to create jobs and secure livelihoods, mitigate climate change, improve health** – recognising the wide diversity of livestock production systems and their health and sustainability impacts *The proposition aims to showcase pathways for an equitable transition of livestock production and how such transition can protect livelihoods and enable job creation. It suggests a set of global policy measures in combination with country-owned and -specific transition roadmaps.*
Business as usual in agricultural innovation will not catalyze the transformation in food systems that is needed for nature-positive production at scale.	**3.6. Transforming agricultural innovation for climate, nature and people** Shift the dial on agricultural innovation, with greater investment into innovation, efforts to address fragmentation among institutions, and to scale and evidence-based dialogue.
The livestock sector is often seen as responsible for biodiversity degradation, excessive water use, desertification and greenhouse gases emissions.	**3.7. Adopting nature-positive livestock production systems** What is less known is that livestock also holds a great potential in fostering soils health, soil fertility, increased carbon sequestration and biodiversity services, reducing diseases of animal origin and reducing antimicrobial resistance. This solution unlocks the potential of sustainable livestock farming through fostering innovative methods and ensuring economic viability for all categories of farmers.
There is a pressing need to scale-up nature-positive food production practices at pace to both address the current negative effects of food systems on climate, biodiversity and agrobiodiversity at the same time as meeting the needs of a growing population.	**3.8. Adopting regenerative agricultural practices for resilient landscapes at scale** Adopt regenerative agriculture at scale, a system of farming, grazing and fisheries management principles and practices that seek to rehabilitate and maintain the functions of terrestrial and aquatic agroecosystems that guarantee the preservation of the foundation of sustainable food production: soils, biodiversity, water, nutrient cycling.
	3.9. Scaling-out Agroecological Production Systems Scale-out agrocecological production systems, systemically considering different elements of food systems from production to consumption and involving all stakeholders (women, men, youth, marginalized and indigenous communities) and sectors.
To promote agroecology at scale there is a need to enhance the quality and relevance of services supporting the agroecological production, transformation and distribution and to strengthen access to markets for agroecological products. The solution addresses these two dimensions (services and markets) in sensitive areas (e.g., the Sahelian Zone in relationship with the Great Wall Initiative for example) and specific value chains (e.g., cocoa).	**4.08 Promote Agroecological Value Chains for Small Farmers and Indigenous Communities** by supporting the transition of 10 value chains in 50 countries towards solutions based on agro-ecological principles. This should rely on a strong inclusion of small farmers and indigenous communities, and be achieved by enhancing the quality and relevance of services supporting the production, transformation, distribution, promotion and market access of agroecological products.

The global food system has lost significant functional agrobiodiversity, just 9 agricultural crops supplying nutrients for 66% of global food production, with significant impact on the resilience of production systems, in terms of food and nutrition security, the quality of the environment in terms of land degradation and provision of ecosystem services.	**3.10. Increasing agrobiodiversity for nature, nutrition and resilience** Increase agrobiodiversity through addressing 4 dimensions of the problem: (i) the knowledge gap, (ii) the incentives for use agrobiodiversity in production systems, (iii) the policy necessary to enable more diverse systems and (iv) the required financial investment and incentives mechanisms.
Blue foods provide a significant and difficult to replace contribution to nutrition and food security, yet are generally seen as a 'natural resource' with emphasis placed on policies that maximize economic rents and production. These valuable resources and the environments they depend on are at risk due to threats from climate change, unsustainable aquaculture growth and overfishing.	**3.11. Sustain and Expand Sustainable Resilient Blue Food Production Systems** Employ newly created analytical tools for national governments to more accurately assess the nutritional and socio-cultural assets and utilities of blue foods resulting in more pro-active usage policies and a greater allocation of resources in support of blue food systems with a smaller environmental footprint.
Indigenous peoples' food systems are under increasing pressure with significant negative consequences for traditional management systems, sharing of indigenous peoples' knowledge, and the sharing of benefits that come from conservation and management of key ecosystems.	**3.24. Indigenous peoples' food systems: conservation and biocentric restoration** Promote an inclusive model of conservation led by indigenous peoples based on their knowledge and food systems and applying an adequate blending of new technologies with ancestral knowledge.
The relatively narrow genetic base underpinning many of today's agri-food systems makes them vulnerable to climate change and limits dietary choices and livelihood opportunities of stakeholders.	**3.14. Broadening the genetic base of nature-positive production systems** Deploy at scale the resources of gene banks around the world to broaden the genetic base of agri-food systems, addressing current challenges on information gaps, focus of programmes and two-way communication
Governments, food and agriculture companies, and public and private investors need to better identify and address the numerous climate and nature-related risks they face presenting an opportunity to provide investment opportunities that drive transformation to nature-positive, low-carbon and climate resilient food systems.	**3.15. $200M Climate Smart Food Systems Impact Investment Fund** Launch a USD 200 million impact investment fund provide long-term expansion debt financing to SMEs operating in Asia Pacific, Latin America and Africa to support climate-smart interventions
Aquatic or blue foods have the potential to deliver future sustainable food systems, but growth must avoid the mistakes of land-based food production, over-intensification, inequities throughout the value chain, and a focus on mono-cultures.	**3.16. Addressing 'invisible' underwater issues for food systems: The "blue food" revolution** Incorporate blue foods into broader food-systems policy beyond production to consider efficiencies, equity, affordability, and consumption, and embed under-represented groups in decision-making.
The world's agriculture and food systems are the opposite of resilient. They are not presently delivering desirable outcomes on food. security and nutrition. It is also no longer feasible to look at agricultural livelihoods, food, management of natural resources and biodiversity in isolation. Agriculture, as currently practiced, is causing massive deforestation, water pollution and scarcities, biodiversity loss, soil depletion and high levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and destruction of ecosystems that support all life.	5.16 Advance wide-scale adoption of agro-ecology within farms and rangelands. The scaling up of agroecological/ regenerative approaches represents the systemic solution that underpins transformative change and supports socio-ecological transitions towards sustainable agriculture and food systems.
Action Area 3.3 Restore degraded ecosystems and rehabilitate soil function for sustainable food production	

Objective: Restore degraded ecosystems and rehabilitate soil function for sustainable food production	
Problem to be resolved	**Solution proposed**
Grasslands, shrublands and savannahs cover extensive parts of the world and often contain significant biodiversity, however there is a lack of appreciation of their value. At the same time, there is a lack of appreciation of extensive livestock-based livelihood and food systems and their potential to provide environmental services such as maintaining or improving biodiversity, carbon storage and sequestration, and preventing dust storms are also often not recognised.	**3.18. Restoring grasslands, shrublands and savannahs through extensive livestock-based food systems** Restore grasslands, shrublands and savannahs through extensive livestock-based food systems, including bringing together a multistakeholder platform, developing global data platform, documenting good practice, raising awareness, and improving investments
Despite steady momentum and commitments by national governments towards forest restoration, tangible results have been lacking, and their remains a gap in reporting of concrete economic, ecological and social impacts.	**3.19. Enhanced restoration monitoring and data to guide investment** Develop an enhanced systematic monitoring system to track progress of restoration actions and outcomes to help cultivate the badly needed business case to spur increased investments.
The soil's stewards, farmers and ranchers, face critical economic barriers to scale the adoption of healthy soil practices and there is a lack of a standardized investment assessment framework for soil health to align promising financial mechanisms to support them to adopt healthy soil practices.	**3.22. Soils Investment Hub** Create a critical mass of food and agriculture value chain companies and key stakeholders that drive alignment of investment decisions, mechanisms and capital towards scaling healthy soil agriculture practices.
Agricultural soils have a large potential to sequester carbon (organic and inorganic), contributing to climate change mitigation, adaptation, resilience, as well as improved livelihoods.	**3.23. Building global initiative to address soil health and carbon sequestration** Manage soil health sustainably through sequestration and build up of soil organic carbon content through adoption of regenerative agriculture and rewarding farmers and land managers by payments for ecosystem services, carbon farming and trading carbon credits.

Action Track 4: Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution

Existing Challenge within Food Systems	Proposed Way to Address It
Action Area 4.1 Rebalancing Agency within Food Systems	
The unequal land distribution and lack of tenure security of people who live on and from the land face adverse impact to plan, invest, and produce food undermining their productive contribution to balanced and sustainable food systems. A recent study conducted by the International Land Coalition together with its members reveals that the top 10 percent of the rural population captures 60% of agricultural land value, while the bottom 50% only control 30. Today, the largest 1 percent of farms operate more than 70 percent of the world's farmland and are integrated into the corporate food system, while over 80 percent are smallholdings of less than two hectares that are generally excluded from global food chains	**4.04 Securing Land Tenure Rights for Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems** by recognizing the inherent link between secure land for and with people urges respecting, protecting, and strengthening the land rights of women and men and communities particularly of those who are vulnerable and marginalized, to ensure that no one is deprived of the use and control of the land on which secure food systems are built upon.
While there is a widely accepted view that social dialogue is essential for achieving effective, equitable and mutually beneficial outcomes for governments, employers, workers and wider society, and workers in agriculture and related sectors are often excluded from the process and scope of social dialogue at all levels. Given that decent work deficits are particularly severe in the sector and that a large part of its workforce is constituted of groups vulnerable to socio-economic risks, such as women, youth, children, indigenous peoples and migrants, this matter warrants careful and immediate attention.	**4.06 Establishing or Improving Social Dialogue Mechanisms as Powerful Means of Finding Common Solutions to Problems, Advancing Decent Work and Social Justice** and enhancing collective bargaining and negotiation, as platforms for giving plantation workers and small-scale producers a voice in social and economic development and ensuring that development is inclusive.
In many countries, agricultural and rural workers continue to face obstacles arising out of legislation or practice when it comes to organizing in trade unions and exercising their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining. Upholding workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively can contribute to effective industrial relations and social dialogue, which in turn will help ensure all other rights and reduce social auditing costs in the supply chain.	**4.07 Strengthening Organization in the Agri-Food Sector** by promoting policies and action that support the establishment, growth and functioning of rural workers' organizations and guarantee the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining of all workers, building the capacity of cooperatives and other membership-based organizations of farmers, and empowering producers to organize into formal associations.
The whole world is in the middle of a digital revolution. Access to information and communications technologies (ICTs) in both urban and rural areas is growing rapidly. But progress is uneven in geographic and socio-economic terms and in many areas, women and youth have less	**4.10 Bridging the Digital Divide and Increasing Access to Information and Services in Food Systems** by ensuring socially equitable access to quality digital services for vulnerable communities and marginalized groups (in particular small scale producers and workers, informal

access to smartphones and digital services. The COVID-19 pandemic brought in the weaknesses of present food systems and highlighted the need for access to technology and digital connectivity for all, in particular the rural and urban poor, both as consumers (e-commerce, teleworking, online learning, dealing with social distancing, etc.) and as producers/workers.	food vendors and caterers, migrants and Indigenous people) and public and private actors interacting with them.
Inequality and power imbalances – at household, community, national and global levels – are consistently constraining the ability of food systems to deliver poverty reduction and sustainable, equitable livelihoods.	**4.15 Change Relationships of Power in Ways That Ensure a Fair Share of Resources (Land, Inputs, Water, Advisory Services, etc.), Finance, Capital, Markets, Technology and Prices.**
As an integrated gender transformative extension advisory service approach, FFBS addresses problems related to access to productive resources, markets, nutrition, and gender relations. This is a flexible model that can be tailored to different contexts and age groups and builds on local knowledge, skills, and abilities to address among others: women's inequitable access to services in food systems; gender-based discrimination or the denial of women's rights, insecurity; and discriminatory social and gender norms.	**4.17 Farmer Field and Business School**: a participatory, women-focused training and extension approach that helps farmers build skills necessary to increase production, access markets and sell at competitive prices; collaborate with each other and other stakeholders; and engage in beneficial and efficient decision making.
The problem this solution addresses is pervasive gender-based inequality in food systems. Despite the significant roles and responsibilities that women assume and are ascribed in food systems, often unpaid, and in ensuring food security and nutrition at household, community, national and transnational levels, they face systemic disadvantage in accessing productive resources, services and information. There is overwhelming evidence that gender-based discrimination, or the denial of women's human rights, is one of a major cause of poverty and food and nutrition insecurity	**4.19 Integrate Gender Transformative Approaches for Equity and Justice in Food Systems** through the systematic integration of gender transformative approaches (GTAs) in food systems interventions. Gender-transformative approaches challenge all development actors (including the private sector) to avoid exclusive focus on the self-improvement of individual women, and rather to transform power dynamics and structures that reinforce inequality.
Youth under 30 now account for more than half of the world's population, and have extraordinary potential to mobilize and influence global movements. They already play crucial roles in the food system and they have visionary and practical ideas for improving it. However, their collective power in influencing policy change is usually poorly coordinated and therefore weak.	**2.6. Mobilizing civil society and lifting up youth-led initiatives** Mobilizing civil society and lifting up youth-led initiatives *The proposition is to set up an initiative in support of civil society interventions—particularly youth-created and youth-led—aiming at policy change, tracking progress and measuring impact.*
Sixty percent of the 821 million people that are currently food insecure are women and girls, and environmental degradation is increasingly a major driver of gender-based violence against rural women due to conflict over limited resources. Entrenched social norms limit women's full participation across food value chains. At the same time, women around the globe play an important role in shaping food consumption systems.	**2.17. National plans for the economic empowerment of women to achieve sustainable and healthy consumption** Women's Economic Empowerment for Sustainable and Healthy Consumption Patterns: 50 countries create, finance, and implement national plans for the economic empowerment of women to achieve sustainable and healthy consumption patterns by 2030 *The proposition elaborates on ways to empower women across the value chain. Including: enhancing women's decision-making power; ensuring women's access to land, education, markets, skills; addressing social norms and cultural practices that limit women's healthy food consumption; strengthening women's voice and knowledge as educated consumers; and more.*
Although a major share of the world's forests are found in Indigenous Peoples' lands, they are increasingly	**3.3. Strengthening Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Rights to Management of their Territories**

threatened by encroachment, fires and drought driven by food production as well as the erosion of cultural norms and traditional knowledge.	Strengthen the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' capacity to manage and protect their forests through greater recognition of rights over their lands, policies and support, payment for environmental services, strengthening traditional knowledge and fostering new indigenous and tribal organizations, with strong participation of women and youth.
Action Area 4.2 Eliminating Worker Exploitation and Ensuring Decent Work in Food Systems	
The United Nations food security framework, and the trade and labour policy which stems from it, has long been lacking robust regulations to protect the rights, livelihoods, and dignity of workers in the agri-food sector. Mr. Michael Fakhri, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, in his first report to the United Nations General Assembly acknowledged that the trade regime fails to adequately acknowledge and uphold the human rights of marginalized food workers (including agricultural workers). Addressing the deprivation and denial of human rights is a central component to promoting equality and advancing the livelihood of workers in food systems.	**4.01 Strengthen Labour Regulations by Placing People's Dignity and Rights at the Centre** through a rights-based framework for regulations that is intersectional and includes labour rights, social protections, incorporates UN human rights conventions, builds people power, and challenges any forms of neo-colonisation of Indigenous peoples
Well-functioning labour markets in food systems are essential for poverty reduction for smallholder farmers, waged agricultural workers, and other food workers but labour market governance and institutions remain weak, undermining the achievement of equitable livelihoods. The weakness of the labour markets governance regime and the lack of human rights monitoring creates greater precarity amongst food workers who are unable to exercise their rights and therefore continue to work in labour conditions where their livelihoods, health, well-being and even lives are threatened.	**4.02 Improve Governance of Labour Markets in Food Systems** by addressing decent work deficits and upholding and protecting labour rights in the agri-food sector, through ratification and effective implementation of relevant labour standards, in addition to being an important objective in itself, is key to facilitating agricultural growth and inclusive food systems, with potential significant multiplier effects on other sectors.
While international labour standards are increasingly recognised as central to ensuring a rights-based approach to development and providing an enabling environment for improved productivity and performance, their application in agriculture and related sectors remains weak, contributing to severe decent work deficits and gaps in labour protection for the workforce. In many developing and emerging economies, agri-food workers often endure inadequate working conditions and lack effective protection due to significant gaps in coverage and barriers to ratification and implementation.	**4.03 Promote Ratification and Effective Implementation of International Labour Standards** to use companies as a strategic lever to connect to their employees and supply chain workers, providing access to and information about good nutrition through four inflexion points: healthy food at work, nutrition education, nutrition-focused health checks, and breastfeeding support.
Migration is a reality in the food sector in all countries given the seasonality and labour intensiveness in agriculture and the mass production mechanisms in food systems that push labour wages down. This results in millions of workers (including subsistence farmers) crossing borders to work in other countries to earn their livelihoods. The "foreign" status of the workers increases their precarity as they live and work in exploitative, unregulated conditions, isolated without their families, and in a status popularly called "permanently temporary".	**4.05 Institutionalize and Mainstream the Anti-Discrimination and Labour Rights of Migrant (Foreign) Workers in Agriculture and Across the Food Chain** using a right-based anti-discrimination and labour rights framework including greater access to open work permits and permanent residency for migrant (foreign) workers.
The share of rural inhabitants in developing countries who live in extreme poverty is almost three times higher than in urban areas. While the share of agriculture in most national economies is not predominant, it still represents	**4.18 Promoting Social Protection in Coherence with Agri-Food Systems Related Sectors** by promoting the expansion of social protection, in coherence with agri-food systems related sectors in order to boosting

an important source of livelihoods for one third of the world's population and about three quarters of the rural population living in extreme poverty, making it a critical sector for poverty reduction. However, agriculture is also associated with high levels of labour market informality and higher exposure to risks of all nature. Rural populations face higher risks of poverty, including working poverty, malnutrition and hunger, poor health, work-related injuries, natural disasters and climate change, and social risks such as child labour and social marginalization, among others.	economic growth; enhancing the productivity of families and supporting them to diversify their source of income; achieving food security and nutrition, and building the resilience of poor rural families.
Billions of dollars are lost annually due to workers' malnutrition and associated reduced productivity and absenteeism, but only a small share of employees in corporate offices and in supply chains have access to healthy food options and nutrition support at work—where they spend an estimated one-third of their adult lives.	**1.09 Scale up a Workforce Nutrition Alliance** to use companies as a strategic lever to connect to their employees and supply chain workers, providing access to and information about good nutrition through four inflexion points: healthy food at work, nutrition education, nutrition-focused health checks, and breastfeeding support.
Action Area 4.3 Localizing Food Systems	
Many cities struggle to create food environments where the ingredients of healthy diets are available, accessible, and affordable. Food deserts in many cities drive under consumption of fiber rich foods. For many low-income families, healthy foods are unavailable, unaffordable, inaccessible, or inconvenient.	**2.2 City Region Food Strategies** Stimulating local access and demand for fresh, healthy food *The proposition includes actions undertaken by cities to create environments where sustainable consumption become the default. The solution has a strong link to food producers, including by promoting direct public procurement and various actions for supporting local farmers to adopt nature positive practices.*
While urbanization has been recognized as a powerful force in support of economic growth and poverty reduction, it is equally true that poverty is rapidly urbanizing. Multi-dimensional crisis are affecting vulnerable households in both rural and urban areas and accelerating migration in search of more sustainable livelihoods. The relation of culture to migration, mobility and displacement is critical for social protection and resilience, and is a key factor in the design of appropriate strategies and interventions.	**4.09 Engaging with Cities and Local Governments for Equitable Livelihoods** by developing a framework for inclusion of urban and rural at-risk populations. Raising awareness and strengthening capacity of local actors so they understand human rights and vulnerability , can contribute to identify vulnerable livelihoods and relevant local-specific issues, and facilitate appropriate response.
Public investments in and for agriculture have fallen considerably since the 1980s. It is now widely recognized that agriculture has been neglected at both the national and international levels. Many agricultural banks (mostly linked to, and supported by, the state) have disappeared. Meanwhile, larger enterprises mostly oriented at agro-exports have been favoured, while the smallholder sector, mainly (although far from exclusively) producing for the domestic market, has been neglected. Small-scale producers and rural coops SMEs have always faced real difficulties in accessing the funding they need to grow their businesses. With COVID-19, their situation could become even more precarious without necessary support.	**4.12 Global Matching Investment Fund for Small-Scale Producers' Organizations:** To establish a Global Trust Fund is established, with a total capital of e.g. USD 3 Billion, to provide demand-driven matching grants for initial capital/quick of investments by cooperatives, SMEs and other smallholders business-oriented groups who are seeking for investment to growth or expand productivity and quality through a global commitment by main global supermarkets' chains operating in the Global South, to source, by 2030, at least 1/3 of the net value of its fresh products supplies from local small-producers (directly or via coops or farmers' groups).
Poor or no access to financial services results in economic disempowerment, marginalization, vulnerability to shocks, and limited investment capacity among hundreds of millions of people living in rural areas in emerging countries – notably women and youth and people living in	**4.13 Invest in the Future - Making Food Systems Finance Accessible for Rural People** through the creation of a Global platform for digital rural finance, with 3 pillars: 1) an Innovation Fund with catalytic capital to support the development of new digital finance products, services,

poverty. Given that agriculture represents a core pillar of food systems, and that rural smallholder farmers are both the most numerous among agricultural producers and a large share of people living in poverty, inclusive rural finance is an important precondition for transformative agricultural investments as well as for access to decent incomes and to healthy diets.	and business models designed for inclusive access among rural people; 2) a Technical Assistance Hub providing capital and expert support to build the capacity of rural financial service providers shifting to digital solutions and to technology providers with new business models to test for inclusion and sustainability; and 3) a Global Knowledge Hub offering a repository of good practices and convening learning events around enabling policy and regulations, digital financial literacy, consumer protection, and partnerships.
The initiative responds to a three-fold problem, namely: Various types of impediments limiting PDBs' ability to deploy finance into sustainable agriculture, agri-SME and smallholder finance, and other green and inclusive food system investment areas; limited capacity among many PDBs (particularly national and local) to access public green and climate finance or to mobilize "green" investment capital from the market; lack of alignment around shared metrics and/or shared reporting and learning from the impact of finance for agriculture and food system investments, whether in environmental terms (e.g. on biodiversity) or in terms of inclusion (e.g. smallholder farmers, youth, women), resilience (e.g. climate adaptation) or nutrition.	**4.14 Public Development Bank Initiative to Catalyze Green and Inclusive Food System Investments** through a global platform of national, regional and international public development banks (PDBs), designed to strengthen capacity across this diverse community of financial institutions to invest and catalyse green and inclusive investments in agriculture and across food systems.
It is widely acknowledged that agri-SMEs are critical players in a sustainable food system. However, often referred to as 'the hidden middle' (also referred to as 'the missing middle') the value they bring and their specific needs are often overlooked. To shift the economics so that the socio-economic and/or environmental value of agri-SME lending is captured, innovative partnerships and comprehensive approaches are essential.	**4.16 Agri-SME Business Development Platform: The First Global Multi-Stakeholder Engine for Inclusive and Equitable Agri-Value Chains***,* which would connect diverse cross-sector actors engaged in strengthening agri-SMEs and provide multiple services that better leverage and align their collective resources – to maximise collective impact.
The vast majority of the world farms are small or very small scale. Smallholder farmers produce 70–80% of the world food[1], are central to conserving crop diversity, and yet are largely poor and food insecure. Smallholder farmers have virtually no control over global market prices, feeble negotiating power, and are at the mercy of price volatility. Prolonged periods of low prices have disastrous effects on farmers' livelihoods and the long-term sustainability of supply. Farmers producing cash crops destined for international supply chains are usually only getting a thin share of the value added generated	**4.20 Promote living incomes and wages in value chains for small-scale farmers and agricultural workers:** Secure sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers and agricultural workers by ensuring living incomes, fair prices and fair wages
Lack of or limited access to markets are obstacles facing rural communities and are identified as one of the main problems resulting from market inefficiencies. Small profit margins for small farmers who sell to many buyers disincentivize current and potential new farmer entrants as well as potential investments which will increase productivity levels and increase post-harvest storage and management.	**5.9 E-Commerce Eco-System Solution For Rural Transformation (Platforms To Reach Last Mile Households)** • Increase the e-commerce **preparedness of farmers** and the competitiveness of their products. • Strengthen **e-commerce ecosystems**, including e-commerce platforms to be more accessible for farmers and e-commerce ecosystem broader actors who will provide supportive services such as

[1] FAO, 2014. The State of Food and Agriculture 2014: Innovation in Family Farming Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

	payment, credits, storage, marketing, packaging, transportation and delivery services. • Increase **last-mile connectivity**. Enable governments and institutions to develop **proactive policies and create an enabling environment for businesses**.

Action Track 5:

Build Resilience To Vulnerabilities, Shocks & Stress

Action Area 5.1: Food Systems Resilience	
Despite ample evidence that violent conflict gravely weakens food systems and is the leading driver of food insecurity, scientific perspectives, as well as interventions designed to strengthen food systems, support livelihoods, and mitigate the impacts of climate change often overlook conflict dynamics, as well as the root causes of violent conflict and food insecurity.	**5.1 A food & peace facility in countries facing the risk, reality or aftermath of a conflict-related crisis:** A multidisciplinary hub made up of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding analysts, actors and funders in a country that faces the double burden of hunger and conflict.
Food production in the territory is still commanded by men with less space for the most important part of the local population. Women and youth can seldom afford food production assets and thus cannot be connected to the food value chains either for staple or cash crops. The same left behind in the food production and consumption are not at all involved in the decision-making process even more so to the local food system governance.	**5.4 Blended financing mechanism to small projects/initiatives locally owned by women and youth:** Business services, project development, concessional loans, grants to locally owned gender and youth-sensitive incubation projects along agricultural value chain.
Covid-19 has highlighted long-standing weaknesses in the humanitarian and development system for food security and famine prevention: The world does not have a singular source of information to provide real-time assessments of people facing acute food insecurity with the geographic scale to cover any country of concern, the ability to update forecasts frequently and consistently in near real-time, and with multi-stakeholder consensus building. In addition, existing early warning systems lack indicators to adequately monitor degradation of food systems.	**5.8 Expanded & improved food security forecasting & monitoring based on the IPC as the accepted global food security analysis standard.**
Climate change is having far-reaching impacts on agriculture and food systems across the globe. Climate-resilient agriculture needs tools to address the impacts of abiotic stresses (e.g., drought, heat, salinity) and biotic stresses (e.g., diseases and pests), as well as well to manage and minimize inputs (e.g., water, fertilizer), while still meeting the nutritional needs and preferences of consumers.	**5.10 Tools for accelerated breeding and trait mining for underserved crops like germplasm, sequencing, trait mining, phenotyping, precision agriculture**
Evidence shows that millions of people are increasingly exposed to food crises. According to the Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), the number of people facing acute food insecurity between 2016 and 2019 consistently exceeded 100 million – with 135 million people in 2019; the figures for 2020, are expected to be	**5.23 Global network against food crises: an innovative approach to address complex food crises with integrative approaches:** As the drivers of complex and protracted food crises are diverse (acting simultaneously or reinforcing each other), the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) is an innovative mechanism to tackle the root causes of

close to 170 M. The great majority of food insecure people live in areas characterised by fragility in a broad sense (eco-systems, climate shocks, conflict and violence, weak institutions, weak taxation systems and limited national budgets, democratic deficits).	food crises and promote sustainable and long-lasting solutions through (a) shared analysis and knowledge, (b) strengthened coordination in evidence-based joint responses and collective efforts across the HDP nexus, both at policy and field level.
Food production and food security are highly vulnerable to water-related risks, including those associated with access to safe, high quality and sufficient water, and sustainable water (re)use levels. Climate change is compounding these challenges. Hydrological variability and extreme events, such as droughts and floods, are exacerbating already water stressed situations, and making more complex the distribution of resources across competing needs (e.g., agricultural and WASH).	**5.20 Adaptive human-centric approach to resilient and sustainable water management:** Tackling the water related risks within the farmer-led irrigation development sphere would provide opportunities for actors and stakeholders to come together and tackle challenges of both physical and economic water scarcity, resilience, and sustainability within our food system and multi-purpose self-supply – informing action that is intended to be inherently significant to the local context, and tailoring to the individual, communal and societal needs (including marginalized groups and women).
Despite ample evidence that violent conflict gravely weakens food systems and is the leading driver of food insecurity, a common understanding of the pathways and root causes of food insecurity in conflict settings does not exist. As a result, there is also a lack of coherent, comprehensive and systematic policy recommendations for effective food systems interventions in conflict settings.	**5.24 Global centre for risk assessment & policy on conflict and hunger:** A global center with dispersed location to establish a common understanding of the pathways and root causes of food insecurity in conflict settings.
Information used to understand risk in food systems is often sector-specific and short term. Such siloed and disconnected analysis often focuses on a narrow outcome, such as water availability rather than seeking to build a resilient food system.	**5.25 Systemic approaches to risk analysis:** New and innovative approaches are required to better understand and manage the interconnected threats to food systems. Current risk management and governance mechanisms and approaches are inadequate for dealing with the way in which risk accumulates and is realized across sectors and scales.
Difficulties in maintaining food supply chain in times of conflict, shocks and stress.	**5.26 Community gardens utilizing vertical farming tools for food security:** Community and individual back-yard gardens utilizing vertical farming tools, local technologies, recycled and upcycled materials, low-cost drip irrigation or hydroponics.
Action Area 5.2 Universal Food Access to Build Resilience	
The key challenge is food availability and price volatility during poor harvest periods and in shock-prone areas (natural, economic or health-related shocks). In times of shock, the length of time it may take to trigger and organize food deliveries is highly dependent on political, social and economic factors – risking delays in supporting people and communities.	**5.2 Strategic Food Reserves To Smooth Consumption Shocks:** Building resilience in shock-prone areas to stabilize prices, build safety nets for temporary assistance to affected communities, and/or boost national social protection systems.
The CFS is a policy convergence space, with no executive mandate to apply and implement its prodcuts, relying primarily on the good will (and capacity) of the adhering 134 Members States and constituencies to adopt and adapt its products.	**5.13 Use of international agreements previously negotiated in the committee of World Food Security:** Promote at national, regional and global level the use, adoption and adaptation of the CFS negotiated policy convergence products which all reflect the AT 5 approach (what, how), but in particular its latest product, the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises adopted by consensus in 2015 *http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc852e.pdf* [CFS-FFA].
Local food value chains are at the center of sustainable food systems, but they are often not fair, transparent, or sustainable. Profits and margins are not efficiently distributed, and the farmers (often with the least power in the chain) do not receive a fair share of the value produced.	**5.17 Institutional demand driven transformation – leveraging local procurement for systemic value chain change:** Local and public procurement schemes specifically targeting smallholder farmers and small and micro/small/medium-sized enterprises to purchase food with specific characteristics (i.e. locally produced, produced by women's or youth cooperatives, organic, seasonal)

Similarly, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs, which make up the majority of firms in the world and are responsible for a large portion of its employment) suffer high transaction costs, tight margins, and barriers to greater investment and scale.	
The dominant narrative of the Global Food System is that food is a commodity (a for-profit product) and thus the market is the most appropriate mechanism to allocate this essential resource. With this valuation (nothing but a social construct), those who have no money (or not enough) cannot get access to sufficient and nutritious food. Therefore, poverty in cash or means of production equals to food insecurity. Those who cannot afford will be covered by humanitarian assistance or food charities.	**5.18 Universal food access: enacting food as a public good:** Valuing food, not as a commodity, but as a public good and human right based on the absolute essentialness of food to every human every day. Applying the same rationality that we use with health and education to food. Inspired by the "Universal Health Coverage" and "Education for All" schemes, the "Universal Food Access" is a policy innovation, grounded in a game-changing framing of food as a public good and a vital resource, whereby everybody would be entitled to get a minimum access to adequate food every day, regardless his/her purchasing power and guaranteed through different public, private and collective means.
Action Area 5.3 Climate resilient pathways to food system transformation	
Africa's population is projected to double by 2050, making the continent home to more than one quarter of the world's population. Food production on the continent will need to increase dramatically to accommodate such a population surge. This endeavour will become increasingly challenging as soil conditions deteriorate and extreme weather events become more frequent because of climate change. Providing African farmers with access to finance, building capacity in farmer organisations, strengthening the resilience of current supply chains and providing solutions for sustainable agriculture intensification are key to food security and job creation on the continent.	**5.5 Climate risk profiling (using AI) tailored local weather patterns and soil/agricultural practices:** to de-risk credit guarantee schemes and insurance by private banks and insurance companies, to enable smallholder farmers to get access to credit to improve production in Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda and Zimbabwe (WINnERS project, with MunichRE).
The solution addresses particularly the problem of **food insecurity in arid and semi-arid areas** from a food systemic and holistic approach. The solution focuses on the impact of sustainable **livestock sector** to contribute simultaneously to increase food security and health, reduce environmental impact, enhance communities' livelihoods, especially **if combined with sustainable forestry and soil management** (**agroforestry** and/or **silvopastoral** systems that combine fodder, trees, crops).	**5.15 Agroforestry Practices In Arid And Semi-Arid Lands:** Adoption of national and international policies to promote the use of agroforestry systems (including for example silvopastoral systems) to boost the high potential of sustainable livestock sector and agriculture, towards all the dimensions of resilience.
Many countries are experiencing record levels of hunger as a result mainly of conflicts, the effects of climate change and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. If current trends continue the current situation could worsen. Alongside the humanitarian response to the immediate and acute needs in crisis and emergency situations, there is a sense of urgency in tackling the underlying causes of crises. This is key to **reduce the rising needs** of the most vulnerable people affected by food insecurity and chronic and acute malnutrition.	**5.12 The Sahel Resilience Initiative** • ***Sustained investments and concentration of interventions.*** • **Context-specific and multi-sectoral approaches:** Overcoming crises at the local level always requires a whole set of interventions which are tailored to the indicidual needs on the ground. ***Joint action and coverage of activities****: Operations need to go beyond meeting the sole minimum of food consumption aspects, in order to break negative coping strategies and allow people to strengthen their resilience.*
Women have less access to capital and banking services. There are fewer women in leadership roles and have less independence and social mobility	**5.7 Empower women's agency and leadership in developing resilience solutions:**

	Promotion of women's assets and tenure rights, women's leadership in resilience programs and policies, and funding (fund) for gender transformative resilience programs.
Low resilience of agri-food systems to global crises and consequent food insecurity.	**5.11 Integrated approach for sustainable soil management:** **The Global Soil Partnership:** The adoption of sustainable soil management (SSM) practices for more resilient agri-food systems, in turn contributing to halting soil degradation, restoring degraded soils and protecting C-rich and biodiversity-rich soils.
Climate extremes that have increased in frequency and intensity due to climate change such as heat, drought, and flooding. Climate change is among the major drivers of biodiversity loss. Climate change is having far-reaching impacts on agriculture and food systems across the globe affecting food security (IPCC 2019: p.9) through different means e.g. crop productivity.	**5.21 Long-term conservation of food diversity in gene banks and in the field, and sustained diversification of the food basket:** The overall strategy is to tackle these interrelated challenges as part of a connected system rather than as individual challenges. This "systems" approach should include: - Investments in new crops *[e.g. orphan crops]*, new plant varieties and new food sources *[e.g. insects, algae, seaweed]* that provide reliable nutritious sources of food that are less polluting and require fewer inputs in the face of climate change. - Investment in mainstreaming these new food sources within the food basket - creating incentive schemes to engage a wider audience in the endeavour to safeguard agrobiodiversity and to ensure the sustained diversification of our food systems. This potential engagement ranges from financial support to outreach and communication activities.
To contribute solutions to hunger and poverty caused by inequitable distribution and control over resources, vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate change and natural disasters, lack of participation in decision-making and governance, and low returns to the livelihood of smallholder farmers. Specifically, the initiative will focus on contributing solutions to addressing the vulnerability of the communities to the effects of climate change and economic shocks brought by the pandemic - as the landless and people who do not have access to land and resource rights are amongst the most affected sectors by these anthropological phenomena.	**5.22 Community-based decision-making mechanisms and information systems:** Mechanisms and info systems on land rights and access and control over essential food-producing resources to promote food sovereignty, equitable land and resource rights, effective and responsible governance, and sustainable livelihoods.

CROSS CUTTING ACTION AREA

Action Area 6.1 Planning/Governance	
Existing policies and investments are inadequate for food systems transformation because they address separate components of food systems (e.g., agriculture, climate change, trade, consumer behaviour, health outcomes) in isolation rather than at the system level and do not foster the needed collaboration across government ministries/agencies and with other stakeholders.	**1.20 Foster shared learning on Food System Transformation Pathways** through a country-owned process that brings a food system perspective to agri-food policy planning and implementation, leading to stronger food system planning and supporting food systems transformations.
Limitations in comprehensive frameworks for assessing food systems at the national level means that there is no way to simultaneously address climate goals, biodiversity goals and public health goals through food systems development or to assess the robustness of food systems in relation to environmental or other shocks.	**2.1. Integrated Cross Sector Assessments and National Action Plans up to 2030** *The proposition includes the development of a science-based framework for country level assessment of food systems development; the establishment of multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral National Action Plans to meet the SDGs; and the establishment of a Food Systems Fund to support Low- and Middle-Income Countries in this work.*
Spaces for all relevant stakeholders to take part in generating ideas, sharing views and collaborating in developing solutions that can be put into action to transform food systems are lacking. This limits the ability to tailor actions to specific national contexts.	**2.5. National Food System Action Hubs** Connecting all stakeholders of the food system, facilitating innovation and collaboration and providing a platform for monitoring progress *The proposition is about the development of national platforms (Hubs) where food systems stakeholders meet and drive positive change together.*
To bring about change, government and civil society need to strengthen their ability to influence action by business. Currently 'mechanisms' that foster industry accountability and empower civil society to drive change are weak or missing.	**2.7. Strengthening Accountability through mechanisms that empower governments and civil society to drive change and reward good corporate behaviour** Creating accountability mechanisms that empower governments and civil society to drive change and reward good corporate behaviour *Proposed mechanisms include developing a set of targets with associated metrics to evaluate performance, mandating public reporting by companies, engaging with investors, limiting industry's involvement in policy areas which have a conflict of interest, engaging and empowering civil society, and celebrating positive leadership and progress.*
Most policies that influence food systems are based on an outdated paradigm focusing on maximizing single crop yields and cheap calories, at the cost of many unwanted social, health and environmental outcomes. Such policies perpetuate unsustainable systems by rewarding investments and business models that do not account for the true cost of food and overlook the benefits of nature positive practices.	**3.12. Aligning policies with nature-positive production** Mainstream nature-positive production calls to align agricultural and other relevant policies to reflect the true cost of food and set incentives for nature-positive production practices, constraints and disincentives for nature-negative production practices at the regional, national and sub-national levels.
The deeper systems understanding of, for example, how soil health, functioning water cycles, and	**3.20. Shifting the way stakeholders engage with evidence to enhance food system decision making**

biological diversity underpin sustainable value chains, nutrition quality, market access and diversified livelihoods remains inadequate contributing to siloed approaches and ineffective collaboration.	Develop a structured stakeholder engagement process that fosters interaction between people and multi-thematic evidence to cultivate an understanding of systems, greater inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and decisions and direct actions that overcome siloed and ad hoc approaches and integrate economic, social and ecological dimensions.
Current top-down policy, program and finance decision-making, undermine local visions and coordinated action for thriving landscapes. Stronger landscape-scale local governance and coordination are needed to link territorial development to local needs and human rights.	**3.21. Strengthening Landscape Partnerships** Launch a global collaborative initiative to strengthen, and help form, new Landscape Partnerships (LPs) that are enabled and empowered to lead coordinated transformation of their local food systems