

**FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT  
COALITION FOR ACTION  
CONCEPT NOTE**  
(Max 800 words)

For further information, contact: [socialprotection4foodsystems@gmail.com](mailto:socialprotection4foodsystems@gmail.com)

<b>Title of coalition:</b>
<i>Social Protection for Food Systems Transformation Consortium</i>
<b>Main objective of the coalition:</b>
The institutions, governments and partners to this consortium will endeavour to support countries to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Forge and enhance the linkages and synergies between national social protection and food systems</b> for better poverty reduction, food security, nutrition, and decent work outcomes, <b>by expanding and strengthening the evidence base</b> to develop practical approaches that inform governments' policies and programmes.</li><li>2. <b>Capitalise on the advances made in social protection</b> during the COVID-19 response <b>to guide and inform recovery and efforts to 'build forward better'</b> towards improved efficiency of social protection programmes and sustainable long-term financing models.</li></ol>
<b>Science based evidence to prioritize this coalition (scientific references):</b>
Well-designed and carefully implemented social protection programmes are among the most cost-effective development interventions and an important solution to reaching multiple objectives simultaneously, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Rigorous evaluations of social protection have demonstrated overwhelmingly positive effects on people's lives and livelihoods when carefully designed to fit the specific context, including on <b>food security, nutrition, health, resilience, gender equality, economic inclusion, decent work, and natural resource management and climate change adaptation / mitigation</b> <sup>1</sup> .
<b>Mechanisms of implementation (Global to National levels):</b>
<p>The consortium's efforts will <b>connect directly to the existing USP2030 partnership</b>, goals and framework. The additional effort to enhance linkages is designed to complement existing USP2030 Partnership work, bringing a specific perspective on food systems (including food security and nutrition) considerations within social protection through the <b>establishment of a dedicated Working Group</b>. Situating an ongoing coordination effort within the USP2030 architecture is designed to <b>avoid duplication of efforts</b>, generate additional <b>momentum towards USP2030 goals</b> by directing food system actors' interest in social protection towards the USP2030 Partnership as the primary platform of reference, and <b>complement the current USP2030 agenda</b>. Specifically, USP2030 aims to support countries in <b>designing and implementing universal and sustainable social protection systems</b> through which all people are covered by certain risk mitigation mechanisms and have access to the support when they need.</p> <p>The proposed consortium also aims at <b>coordinating</b> with and complementing the work of other emerging coalitions, particularly the <b>Nutrition and Zero Hunger, the Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems, the HDP Nexus and the Living Incomes and Decent Work Coalitions</b>. Lastly, the consortium seeks to build upon and <b>realise national food systems transformation pathways</b> by supporting the implementation of appropriate social protection systems to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition and promote decent work and sustainable livelihoods. (As of 16 September 2021, 19 countries have mentioned social protection as part of their national pathways for food systems transformation).</p>
<b>Strategic partners (members, private sector, civil society, academia):</b>
The consortium is the result of a joint effort from <b>CARE, GAIN, FAO, ILO, IRC, Tufts, UNICEF, World Bank, and WFP</b> . The concept for ongoing joint work is based on contributions and discussions held with government representatives from Chile, Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan, Peru, and The Netherlands. There have been expressions of interest from Bangladesh, Benin, Nigeria, Germany, Malaysia, South Korea,

<sup>1</sup> See for instance, research from the Transfer project (<https://transfer.cpc.unc.edu/>); World Bank (2019). 'The contribution of social protection and jobs to human capital formation', ILO (2017) 'World Social Protection Report 2017-19: Universal social protection to achieve the SDGs', Abay, K., Berhane, G., Hoddinott, J. and Tafere, K. (2020). 'COVID-19 and food security in Ethiopia: Do social protection programmes protect?', World Bank Policy Research Paper 9475

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Philippines, the Netherlands and the cities of Birmingham, Austin, and Mexico City as well as the African Development Bank, Nutrition International, and the Self Employed Women Association (SEWA). The consortium further seeks to **complement and link to the work of other emerging coalitions**, particularly Zero Hunger, Healthy Diets and Living Incomes & Decent Work.

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

Progress will be monitored against key deliverables, namely:

- Establishment of a formal Working Group as part of USP2030;
- Increase in the consortium's membership to at least 10 countries;
- Establishment of sub-groups and development of workplans for 2022-23;
- Support to at least 15 countries in building stronger linkages between social protection and food systems.

These outcomes thus primarily relate to SDG 1 (No Poverty) – especially indicator 1.3 “Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable” – but also SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).