

**FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT
LOCAL FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS
ALLIANCE OF PARTNERS
CONCEPT NOTE**

Title
Local Food Supply Chains
Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote inclusive economies and societies thereby strengthening socio-economic resilience and minimising vulnerability and fragility in the light of disruptive shocks and stresses (economic, health and environmental) both in the short and long term. • Facilitate sharing of knowledge and experiences across systems and countries as well as building alliances that could leverage capacities and resources from different players and stakeholders to foster collective and accelerated actions to achieve results along the pathways to boost local production and stimulate market economies • Facilitate technical support to national and regional systems in their efforts to identify and develop actionable interventions and programmes that address country priorities from national dialogues and accelerate food systems transformation that are more resilient to shocks and stresses • Propose actionable programmes that will target market inefficiencies and inequalities along the value chain as well as marginalized communities within weak food systems <p>Overall, the Alliance will foster enhanced implementation capacities in national and sub-national systems, blended public-private actions through access to peer knowledge, experiences and best practices as well as brokering collaborative engagements and partnerships along common issues and programmes.</p> <p>Priority areas: strengthened resilience of national (urban, peri-urban and rural) food chains; local production for local consumption; public procurement - local level for demand-driven and well-functioning community agri-food markets and for humanitarian assistance; increasing women’s agency for resilience through economic empowerment; securing access to land and resources; infrastructure including to reduce post-harvest losses; policy and institutional innovations for rural areas (including digitalisation), and pandemic resilient food systems.</p>
Science based evidence – a selection
<p>As well as using evidence based on expressed needs and priorities from sub-national and national dialogues, the following selection of science based evidence support the Alliance objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AT5 scientific paper (March 2021) 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 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 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 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

**FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT
LOCAL FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS
ALLIANCE OF PARTNERS
CONCEPT NOTE**

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

Examples of mechanisms of implementation

Implementation will be based on country requirements and capacities. The Alliance will support member states in enhancing implementation capacity as well as identifying 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
- 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 plans and monitor implementation.

Strategic partners (through member states dialogues, stakeholder and bi-lateral meetings)

Co-leadership: AUDA-NEPAD, Democratic Republic of Congo (current Chair of AU), Bangladesh – the co-leadership role will be to (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 the light of accountability

Member states that have participated in meetings, including Pre-Summit and bilateral meetings: Burundi, Canada, China, Comoros, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, South Africa Spain, Turkey, UAE, UK (no interest), USA, Yemen, EU

CGIAR – AfricaRice, IWMI. UN: Co-leads – WFP and UNCDF. Participation: FAO, UNDP, WIPO International
Selection of organizations (NGOs, private sector, academia) involved and expressing interest include: World Farmers Organization, African Farmers Association, Minnesota Farmers Union, Farmers Forum India, RUAF, Rikolto, Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform & Rural Development (ANGOC), , TetraPak, Smart AGHub, Annamrit Foundation, UdyogYantra company, North Carolina A&T State University, Replenish Farms Nigeria, Rockefeller Foundation, GLOPAN UK, Tony Blair Institute for Global Change,

Monitoring and Evaluation

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 fit country and regional priorities, address 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