

United Nations Food Systems Summit
Action Track 1: Ensure Access to Safe and Nutritious
Food for All
Potential Game Changing and Systemic Solutions:
An Initial Compilation

Submitted to the UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat, 19 February 2021

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Introduction

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short run. However, while companies that run CSR programmes do suffer in terms of return on assets in the first 3-4 years, they [enter into net positive territory](#) after 4 years.

Contexts where this is well/not well suited: It is probably less well suited to contexts where hunger is generated by conflict, but even in such settings there may be ways to invest in humanitarian responses that build assets necessary for sustainable development.

2. Democratise precision agriculture technologies

The Solution:

Contexts where this is well/not well suited: As smallholders must be able to access new inputs to fully benefit, certain populations t e.g., in fragile states or remote areas t might benefit more from other interventions, like cash transfers.

3. Expand coverage of social protection systems

The Solution: The solution includes scaling-up social protection programmes to help address hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. In doing so, it places particular emphasis on the expansion of social assistance programmes, especially cash transfers, and on leveraging untapped potential for enhancing financing, leveraging and expanding an existing solution.

Source of the Solution: This was seen as timely because there is a precious window of 8.007 (se)9 q 0 0 612 792 re W*

relevant in multiple contexts (e.g., urban centres, conflict areas, and to people on the move) and across countries.

How this solution will address that problem: *The solution builds on existing platforms of social assistance programs*. Cash transfers exist in all countries and can offer an initial building block to expand coverage to poor, vulnerable, and other populations. Core actors involved in the solution are governments committing to scale up social protection in ways that will facilitate hunger reduction. Other actors may help support financing, implementation, and evidence generation of government-led programmes as needed, including donors, development and humanitarian institutions, civil society, and the private sector.

To amplify its coverage potential, four strategic areas may need further attention:

- f* More investments in delivery systems. Independent of the type of social protection programme implemented, governments need strong delivery systems involving identification, management information systems, payment mechanisms, and operational teams and infrastructure to roll it out. A judicious use of technology can spur performance significantly (e.g., Ghana, Chile, and India).
- f* Increase financing. While the COVID-19 spending on social assistance is low: on average, only 1.5% of GDP is allocated for the purpose in LMICs (and this includes spending on in-kind and large food subsidies).
- f* Making systems more adaptive. Cash transfers could help anticipate crises: for example, early responses could be better connected to early warning systems of food security. Evidence from the Horn of Africa shows that benefits from such early action are substantial (including a return of about \$3.50 for every \$1 spent). Furthermore, there is a need to adapt programmes to urban areas because of their increasing exposure to crises and lack of coverage (especially among informal sector workers).
- f* Wider use of government social protection systems as a default platform. Humanitarian assistance is increasingly using cash transfers (18% of total volume); however, only 1% of humanitarian aid is channelled via government structures (commitments by the World Bank, UN, and other multilateral institutions). In settings where humanitarian aid is justifiable (e.g., settings with internally displaced people), this should be the exception, not the rule. Countries like the Philippines, Lebanon, and Mauritania demonstrate how to connect humanitarian cash and social protection.

The solution applies across all contexts, with modular approaches applied to particular settings.

Expansion of coverage is strongly relevant in fragile states and lower-income contexts, where coverage of the poor and vulnerable remains limited. It is also highly relevant in shock-affected areas, where cash transfer programmes can quickly provide support to the displaced and those affected by shocks. Moreover, it is compelling in upper-middle and high-income contexts, where (growing) pockets of exclusion persist. The solution is relevant both for urban and rural contexts and for all types of needy households.

Most countries have developed or are building strong delivery platforms; a large body of evidence exists to inform design (including gender-sensitive programming); and programmes have demonstrated their ability to function at scale. In some low-income contexts, including many countries in Africa, countries have leapfrogged implementation.

The sustainability of these programmes is favourable if a virtuous cycle of outcomes and impacts is activated. Evidence suggests that voters reward governments who implement programmes

with quality and efficiency. The cost-effectiveness of these programmes in reaching those in need is also very high, which promotes their sustainability over more costly interventions. Economic gains can create a tax base for sustainable financing. However, many programmes in low-income countries are externally financed. The pandemic may provide an opportunity to put social protection at the centre of the social contract in terms of both tax and benefits.

Cash transfers also present a number of limitations. Cash transfers are only one input into the broader development agenda. Mindsets influenced by historical legacies, and similar also shape demand for social protection. Moreover, debate exists on a range of design parameters (e.g., targeting, conditionality, and the appropriate transfer modality in different contexts (cash or in kind)).

Existing evidence: The effects of cash transfers span at least six dimensions: [this includes reduction in child mortality by 3-20%; in suicide rates by 18%; and in violence/homicide risk by 50-67%];

[on average, they increase food consumption by 13% and caloric acquisition by 8%. 23 empirical studies show programmes increase food expenditures, nutrient availability, kilocalories, food consumption scores, and dietary diversity]; [even simple transfers can have a nutritional effect, although this might be limited in size, e.g., evidence from 74 evaluations of cash transfers show stunting reductions by 2.1%]; (4)

: cash transfers help reduce intimate partner violence (particularly in Ethiopia, for example, COVID-19 increased food insecurity by 11.7 percentage points, but for those covered by safety nets, the increase was only 2.4); and [in Africa, \$1 of cash transfers generates between \$1.27-\$2.60 in local economies].

In addition, countries have demonstrated their ability to scale up quickly and efficiently: Senegal has gone from an almost non-existent coverage to covering more than 20% of its population in just four years. In response to natural disasters (e.g., Kenya) as opposed to up to 14 months (e.g., Nepal).

Current/likely political support: In addition to the growing political recognition on the role of cash transfers indicated in the earlier section, support for social protection is conducive to significant scaling up. Indeed, the expansion of social protection builds on global platforms geared to support universal social protection, including goals such as SGD 1.3, initiatives like the USP2030, commitments under the WHS of 2016, and multiagency forums like SPIAC-B, instituted under the G20. In the humanitarian world, there is also growing recognition of the critical role of cash transfer programmes to address hunger and food security. Moreover, there are strong mutual benefits with other interventions. Cash transfers can be integrated with other social protection goals, and there appear to be no major trade-offs.

- x Research: [World Bank: finance gap](#); [The Lancet: impact of unhealthy diet](#); [Nature: agri-food transformation](#)

Problem addressed within food systems: Agri-food SMEs in emerging economies usually mention finance as their top cha8.99504 ()30 (s)-2.002 (y)-2.998.998 ()-250.997 98 ()30 (faoEf 175.2 42 0.388 0.17 660.22 .997 98c/MC)5

1. Scale of financial mobilisation via leverage of de-risking capital and guarantees. No existing facility
4

5. Launch clean energy information and coordination platforms

6. Scale up sustainable cold chain technology

The Solution: The solution proposed is an ambitious, multi-stakeholder effort to deliver the widespread high-level political commitment to sustainable cold chains; conducting needs-driven cooling and cold-chain assessment and preparing comprehensive national cooling action plans that include sustainable cold chain; ensuring policies are aligned; establishing in-market Living Labs to develop and demonstrate step-change pathways and provide technical and business assistance and training to small-holder farmers and

support farmers and fishers with reducing post-harvest food losses, increasing productivity through animal shelter and access to veterinary vaccines, protecting quality and value, and providing new distant market connectivity, whilst ensuring that the wider community has continuing access to life-saving vaccines, domestic refrigeration, and properly cooled health facilities and community services as well as heating for water, drying, and cooking. Service management, modularity, local participation and efficiency through circularity and systems-thinking can ensure uptake and resilience where other stand-alone models have failed or been too expensive. (See further details on the theory of change in Annex 2).

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Increasing access to rural cooling and cold chain can improve and protect the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of smallholder farmers (men and women) by increasing their revenue. It enables farmers to enhance income through diversification into high-value and high-return, but often temperature-sensitive, crops.

Innovative business models, such as Cooling as a Service, have shown that expanding rural cooling and cold chain can quickly create returns on investments and a sustainable source of income for service providers. Pilots for the solutions, including data collection and needs assessment frameworks, CCH and CECC, are now underway in initial markets with government support. Comprehensive, integrated, and sustainable system approaches to rural cooling and cold chain provide a long-term sustainable vision for enhancing access to cooling that is in line with sustainable development and climate imperatives beyond 2030.

The mobilisation strategy for mass deployment of CCH in rural areas contribute to the five Summit ATs as follows: *AT1*: Help preserve food and its safety, maintain nutritional value, reduce loss, improve access; *AT2*: Additional income fosters more sustainable practices and local circular economy efforts; *AT3*:Efficient use of farming inputs; reduced food loss and related emissions, land-use change, water-use and pollution; *AT4*: Increased (Œu Œ•[]v }u •U Œ μ]v ‹μ o]šÇ]v (AT5: •• v Stabilise the food supply, increase supply chain resilience, and contain changes in food prices.

Existing evidence: Researchers from University of Birmingham, Heriot-Watt University, and the Centre for Environment Education in India undertook in-depth research into the design and development of CCHs; the report is currently under review for publication. Further needs assessment and market studies to support CCH development were undertaken in Rwanda in 2020.

have difficulty meeting the

Existing evidence: Gains in small-scale agriculture are often realized only when complementary interventions are made in infrastructure, education, and market access. Evidence indicates investment in infrastructure can lower food prices. For example, public investment in road networks in 14 African countries could help increase food affordability. Evidence also shows that strengthening markets and improving market access are key to optimising the benefits of the diverse production systems common on small-scale farms. There are several examples of government-led public procurement initiatives favouring small-scale producers (e.g., school feeding programmes in Kenya, public procurement of maize in Uganda, and public procurement of rice in Indonesia). There are also several examples of private-public investment in supply chains (e.g., seed and market linkages in Pakistan, fruit and vegetables for the workforce in Angola); while none have demonstratable impacts on nutrition, this may be simply because nutrition has not been a focus of such investment.

Current/likely political support: The idea has support from numerous constituencies consulted, including Germany (GIZ). More work is needed to establish what would make it more actionable.

Contexts for which this is well suited: This gamechanger is most relevant in low-income countries where infrastructure is weakest and regions that produce or have the potential to produce nutritious foods, including coastal areas. Emphasis should be on small-scale producers, particularly women.

(4)

Contexts for which this is well suited: It applies in all places where large F&B companies operate. A fundamental part of the design of this gamechanger is that it facilitates the context-specific design of integrated marketing campaigns designed to be effective for young people in their national and local contexts.

9. Launch a Workforce Nutrition Alliance to reach food system workers

The Solution: This solution seeks to scale up the Workforce Nutrition Alliance (WNA) to expand access to and knowledge about good nutrition to hundreds of millions of individuals by using companies as a strategic lever to connect through the workplace to their employees and supply chain workers. This initiative will address the currently untapped potential of reaching and sustainably modifying the nutritional environment of millions of low-income food system workers, both directly employed by multinationals and in their supply chains, who may be otherwise difficult to reach through traditional public health interventions.

The workplace has huge potential as an intervention setting: it is a controlled environment in which most adults will spend at least one-third of their lives, making multiple choices throughout the day that affect their long-term nutritional health. But despite the prevalence of malnutrition and the losses in human capital, a gamechanger would bring visibility to this issue and catalyse systemic change by leveraging some of the biggest food system actors to raise industry standards in worker health and wellbeing.

This innovative solution not only engages with companies and their employees but provides the systemic framework and tools and resources necessary to achieve, scale-up, and sustain success. These include a self-assessment scorecard for a company to use to identify areas in which it can improve its workforce nutrition programme plus tools for target setting, plan development, implementation, monitoring and reporting, and maximising benefits.

The WNA was co-founded in 2019 by the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) and the GAIN. WNA brings together business associations and technical experts to support employers in adopting and expanding workforce nutrition programmes and impacting 30 million employees in their organisations and supply chains by 2030. Leveraging action platforms like UNFSS and Nutrition for Growth (N4G), the WNA will reach the most vulnerable workers in the food system with nutrition interventions proven to benefit both workers and their families. Commitment from a growing number of companies is key to the success of the WNA.

Source of the Solution: The workforce nutrition concept was piloted in 2014 and has been scaling up since 2015, with eight global tea companies now engaged, reaching 750,000 farmers and their families in India, Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi. The concept also has proven success in reducing anaemia in factory

Mozambique, India, and Kenya and growing in Tanzania, Nigeria, and Malawi; further member states will follow as the solution is scaled up. UNICEF, ILO, and other development partners have been involved in different as %o š• }(šZ]• }v %o š[• š Z v] o À o} %o u v š X

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and food systems. Based on solid evidence of impact at scale, existing programmes would be redesigned to be nutrition-related services. The outcome would be that low-income households could afford nutritious foods, creating demand for nutritious foods through their greater spending power. The impact would be that these nutritionally vulnerable households would eat more nutritious foods. Achieving this would require six interlinked inputs (with a need for context-specific design given considerable heterogeneity in terms of size, frequency, reliability, recipient starting point, and local purchasing options):

provisions and sound fiscal measures to help them progressively ensure the sustainability, effectiveness and equity of programmes aiming to bridge the affordability gap, coupled with technical advisory services with an emphasis on public policy finance models that make investments in cash transfer programmes attainable and feasible to countries over time. Social protection is an investment in human capital.

protection (Solution 3), other social protection measures (e.g., school food programmes, Solution 12), cross-sectorial initiatives (e.g., quality of essential services), and complementary measures to rebalance food environments towards healthier food (Solutions 8 and 14). To maximise impact, complementary gamechangers are needed, notably purposeful actions to ensure demand for nutritious foods is met by sufficient supply. If supply cannot respond efficiently, the prices of nutritious foods will increase, worsening the affordability gap. Addressing the price issue will require investigating the availability of healthy foods in different contexts and across seasons.

nutrition-sensitive would dramatically change an existing solution to facilitate access to nutritious food for millions of households. Existing initiatives indicate that this is an actionable and impactful solution. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted that governments are able to effectively and rapidly respond to crises via social protection systems. This is the moment to improve the design of interventions to improve nutrition. There are no apparent negative trade-offs but plenty of positive spill-over impacts. For example, cash transfers enhance the productivity of farmers, improving the availability of nutritious foods. Grants are [investing in agriculture \(ad\)3.99stetWmchv94004\(entür\)15\(v04Tfe72\(h\)to\)5\(m\)5996\(.en 97\(u\)2.99](#) support higher returns on agricultural expenditures and have multiplier effects in local rural economies. In addition, if targeted at women, they could give women control over income, with benefits for their

The Solution: This solution seeks to leverage the currently insufficiently tapped transformative power of

This solution builds extensive existing knowledge, guidance, structures, and networks that 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. In so doing it will benefit the diets, development, and longer-term food literacy of millions of children and bring co-benefits across the food system for livelihoods and environmental sustainability.

Source of the Solution: During a working group meeting, the importance of focusing on schools emerged. When Irish Baguilat joined the group, she volunteered to take the idea forward, given her depth of experience working with school food programmes. Irish consulted extensively, including WFP, FAO, Chile, and experts outside of the working group to develop the solution.

Problem addressed within food systems: Low, variable, and unpredictable incomes and lack of capacity and assets limit the foods that households can afford and prepare. Providing meals at school means children in these households have access to healthy food and are more lik

programmes benefitted from (a) a stable budget; (b) local capacity to adapt the programme to local contexts; and (c) regional networks fostering exchange of lessons learned and technical advice. Benefits would also accrue for producers and, where relevant, environmental sustainability.

This proposal draws on extensive experience of school food programmes at international (e.g., FAO, WFP, C40), regional, and national levels. That experience makes it clear that school food programmes vary enormously between and within countries (e.g., in some countries they are run nationally and in others locally) and there is no one size fits all. However, three inputs, all taken forward together, would be game changing in unlocking the bottlenecks to change:

- 1) A national legal framework on budget, roles, and responsibilities. Legislation is needed to sustain budgets through political cycles and clarify who pays and how money is spent. Clarity is needed on who (e.g., donors, education departments, city governments) has responsibility for the different elements.

- 2)

Current/likely political support: School food programmes exist in many countries. There are many different networks at regional, national and city levels and major international agencies have programmes

creating a more level playing field for them to compete and collaborate with businesses focused on innovation, the hubs will use digital technology to bring a global community of experts and service providers within reach of SMEs. It will create relationships between international organisations, global companies, and food-producing SMEs in emerging economies. The hubs will leverage donor funding to partially subsidise some of the tailored service provision, with support from private-sector companies and corporate volunteers. As a result, SMEs that previously could not afford expert advice will now have access to the know-how they had lacked. By partnering with local academia and service providers, the capacity of local market

14. Foster a global conversation around adherence for food environment policies for healthier children

The Solution: The solution is a global conversation about how international financial institutions, UN agencies, intergovernmental institutions (e.g., OECD), academia, civil society, and donors can work together effectively towards making healthy food environment policies the norm in all countries.

This revealed high engagement and shared belief among a range of stakeholders that international entities are vital in advancing effective healthy food environment policies but that there is a hole in coherent working at the international level. Also emerging was a shared belief that the time is to accelerate the implementation of taxes, labelling, and marketing policies to create a playing field for competition among food businesses that incentivises the production and sale of healthier foods and places competitive pressure on SMEs to innovate by lowering the cost of unhealthy foods. Vital roles for the international institutions in this process identified were:

- Meeting national demand for clarity on nutrient profiling on healthy [and unhealthy] foods for the purpose of policy implementation at the national and subnational level (e.g., which foods should be taxed).

- on the process of designing, implementing, and evaluating policies at country and/or sub-national levels focusing on three specific policies: taxes, labelling, and marketing restrictions.

- including providing guidelines to ensure good practice in policymaking unencumbered by vested interests (e.g., from industry).

- . Reflect upon ways to effectively change the narrative on healthy food environment policies (e.g., integrating child rights in advocacy; adding a gender lens; clarifying that they are for the benefit of children).

Most international institutions are already acting in some way on healthy food environment policies (e.g., OECD advocates a clear policy package to its member countries; the World Bank develops sugary drinks tax packages for countries; WHO works on nutrient profiling models; UNICEF is developing an advocacy role; FAO works on labelling; UNDP works on sugary drinks taxes). They also represent existing structures well used by countries to drive policy. For example, UNDP works with integrated national financing frameworks (a major entry point to SDG financing and domestic fiscal space) as well as international financial institutions and bilateral donor behaviour; it is now bringing food taxes into that structure. Guidance on managing commercial determinants of health and development and the role of large businesses are part of the work of UNDP and UN Women in the context of the SDGs. The OECD is advancing guidance on engagement with multinational enterprises. The IMF and the World Bank conduct regular policy reviews in countries, which provide economic and technical advice to the Ministry of Finance (e.g., advice on

it easier for bilateral agencies and funders to come together in support of these policies, sending a strong signal that these policies should be the norm. The output would be widespread adoption of these policies, effectively designed and enforced. The outcome would be people living in healthier food environments, better informed and less distracted by the affordability and appeal of foods that compete with nutritious foods, and governments both more supported and accountable for designing and implementing effective healthy food policy. The impact would be that people consume healthier diets and food businesses large and s(anr1/dc l)10 3nsume hsumr7.002 (f9ytdh.998 (sumr7.002 (f9ytdh.998 (sumr7.002 (f9yta * n BT /42.46 Td [(w2.024

16. Scale up biofortified crops

The Solution: Biofortified crops, naturally bred⁶⁰ staple crops that have higher vitamin and mineral content than standard staples, are good for humans and good for the planet. Biofortified crops are a subsistence commodity with potential to nourish the world. This three-pronged solution to kick-start a sustainable market for biofortified crops. The solution will connect a stable supply of quality-assured biofortified staple crops from farmers to aggregators, who will in turn meet the demand of institutions that provide biofortified foods to low-income consumers. The three aspects of this approach are:

a) Verified Sourcing Areas⁶¹ (VSAs) for biofortified crops. Within each VSA, farmers collectively agree to

Current/likely political support: Governments in India, Tanzania, and elsewhere have demonstrated their interest in procuring biofortified foods for their public distribution and school feeding programmes, respectively.

Contexts where this is well/not well suited: This solution is suited to contexts where there is institutional demand v for example, as mentioned above, India and Tanzania. In contexts where demand would be less predictable, the interventions would need to be complemented by demand-side interventions (like marketing or new product development).

Potential Solutions for Making Food Safer

17. Develop a new global food safety index

The Solution: In order to motivate and measure progress in improving food safety, a Global Food Safety

because of the siloed nature of institutional operation and because the importance of food safety has only recently been realised. By compiling information from these, a prototype index could be developed rapidly and at low cost. An algorithm and computer programme would be developed to integrate, synthesise, and present the information. This would be an imperfect index, as it would miss several important indicators, especially those related to the informal sector, but some information is better than none; if successful, this could be followed by a second phase of development in which additional indicators are added and collected.

Annual reports would be released on indicators relevant to food safety; over time, we would expect these to lead to more rational and risk-based resource allocation by food safety funders, greater investment in food safety in the informal sector, and improvements in food safety indicators over time. The final impact would be global reduction in sickness and death from foodborne disease (which has a health burden equivalent to malaria, HIV/AIDS, or tuberculosis).

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The GFSI will be global covering every country currently reporting to WHO, OIE, African Union, EFSA and gathering data from IHME and, as it becomes active, the Global Burden of Animal

from farm to fork; (12) develop an ecosystem for safe and sustainable packaging; (13) develop environmentally sustainable cold chain grids through public-private partnerships; and (14) identify institutions and people who work on food safety and build such groups across regions to help build food safety capacity in LMICs.

There is a demand for capacity building in these areas in most LMICs, and delivery through centres located in the region will make them have greater relevance and enable LMICs to achieve their goal of advancing food safety, in an al id(4)7.002 ()-263.l (M)-2.998 (IC)12.998 (s t)6.005 (o)-5 (achie)10.996no achie

Current/likely political support: Several countries are interested in improving food safety in the informal sector. So far, we have not reached out to the specific countries, but the expectation is that several countries could be interested in hosting the alliance and the regional centres. Further, given that the alliance and regional centres would support the efforts of other bodies that are currently engaged in food

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2. Building food testing capacity: In LMICs, historically, food was very unsafe. Developing tests for hazards and making results publicly available incentivised the private sector to make food safer. Tools for food testing include engaging consumers and media in testing; simple surveillance; use of ICT; and rapid tests. For example, instead of using conventional tests based on isolating, growing, and bio-typing bacteria, LMICs can use simpler, rapid kits such as lateral flow.
3. Effective inspection and regulation: This could include improving trust in inspection by better transparency and complaint mechanisms; methods of co-regulation and group certification to reduce burden on inspectors and increase trust in the process; inspection and audit that supports improvement rather than blame. For example, LMICs could use greater reliance on peer-to-peer inspection with public authorities overseeing the process and conducting periodic checks.
- 4.

tuberculosis and an economic cost of more than \$100 billion USD per year in LMICs should stimulate greater public and donor investment in improving food safety.

Existing evidence: There is much empirical evidence for the success of different elements of the toolkit, and it is likely that combining them will be more effective. For example, India has had good success in applying many of the potential toolkit elements to a very large food system with a high degree of where quick progress may be anticipated.

Current/likely political support: Several countries are interested in improving food safety in the informal sector and aware that their current approaches are inadequate. There are currently major initiatives in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia, and India. We have senior members from WHO, OIE, & KU improving understanding and management of food safety. This group would work with a coalition of large food businesses to bring about systemic changes in a manner that is inclusive of both formal and informal sectors.

Contexts for which this is well suited: We suggest priorities should be LMICs with transitioning economies, high or increasing urbanisation, more literate consumers with high concerns over food safety, and evidence of a high burden of foodborne disease. Many countries meet these criteria.

Potential Cross-Cutting Solutions

20. Foster shared learning on Food System Transformation Pathways

The solution: Promoting and supporting a country-owned process that brings a food system framework perspective to agri-food policy planning and implementation. This would lead to identifying new pathways for food system development, which could be embodied within a new cross-government, multi-stakeholder National Food System Development Plan or through refreshing an existing strategy. Stronger food system planning is an intermediate output of the process and an important guide to investing to transform food systems. These pathways will also consider conflict sensitivity and risk mitigation in food systems planning in countries affected by conflict.

Source(s) of the Solution: The AT-1 public idea survey database, leadership of AT1, and members of the AT1 zero hunger working group.

Problem addressed within food systems: Food systems transformation requires collaboration across many government ministries and agencies and with other stakeholders, all within a food systems framework. 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, prices, etc.) in isolation rather than at the system level. Because various components of the food system are interconnected and interact with each other, a change in one component may lead to unexpected or undesirable changes in other components. Without a food systems framework, to develop a transformation strategy, including learning from initiatives that intended similar cross-government and multi

How this solution will address that problem: Addressing this problem is important for achieving the goals of the entire food system. This would be a cross-AT initiative and could support changes in the way governments and their partners think about, analyse, and strategize their food systems.

_____ : Learning about experiences of other countries who have adopted elements of food system planning and transformation pathway identification will make member states more comfortable and a capacity for such work. This planning can help bring coherence among the various policies and interventions that are implemented to target different components of the food system. If so, the outcomes of the system are more likely to be achieved without adversely affecting other outcomes. Synergies can be derived across hunger reduction, nutrition, climate, environment, inclusive livelihoods, and resilience while minimising trade-offs. Strategies and frameworks are as good as the process that

Addressing this is essential for reducing malnutrition and hunger because a large and growing share of food, across all world regions, is provided by the private sector. Food systems cannot be separated fr1.04 Tf 2d-1.04 Tf 2

of the private sector in the food system. The Summit creates an opportunity to produce and distribute case studies highlighting these leaders and sharing innovations that are currently being deployed at scale to improve food systems around the globe.

Impact Potential at Scale - largest impact management platform. Building comprehensive, private-sector food standards on this

Annexes

Annex 1: Supporting figure for the catalytic SME financing facility so (Section 4)

Annex2: Theory of Change for Solution on Cold Chain Sc (Solution 6)

OUTPUTS	DRIVERS	OUTCOMES	ASSUMPTIONS	INTERMEDIATE STATE (PROJECT OBJECTIVE):
<p>COMPONENT 1: Establish UNFSS sustainable rural cooling and cold-chain Taskforce within the Cool Coalition to coordinate partnerships and support action on system approaches to sustainable rural cooling and cold chain</p>				
<p>OUTPUT 1: 1.1 Establish Workplan with Taskforce members to mobilise commitments in the run to UNFSS 1.2 Building on the Rome Declaration, strengthen and expand engagement with governments (at national and subnational level), finance sector and industry to scale up action on existing commitments on sustainable rural cooling and cold chains</p>	<p>D1. D μ o š] r • š I Z } o engaged in promoting a common agenda D2. UNFSS Food Cold Chain Taskforce structure identifies champions among governments (e.g., Italy, UAE, India) and private sector stakeholders (e.g., Carrier) to promote best practices and keep the momentum</p>	<p>The UNFSS Cold Chain Taskforce is operationalised with consensus built on objectives and alignment of existing and planned activities. Taskforce in turn supports knowledge, advisory and demonstrations and advocacy activities leading to comprehensive actions by public and private stakeholders on sustainable rural cooling and cold chains that are linked to NDC enhancement and implementation, and to the SDGs</p>	<p>AS1. Governments maintain political will towards sustainable rural cooling and cold chains and to take comprehensive actions; stakeholders are willing to participate in the Cool } o] š] } v [• h E Food Cold Chain Taskforce; stakeholders agree to a common strategy for change (tailored by sector, geography etc. as needed)</p>	<p>Governments and private sector take, or firmly commit to taking, action to meet demands for food cold chain expansion in a comprehensive manner, in line with the Paris Agreement, the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2), which seeks to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030.</p> <p>INTENDED IMPACT: SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, promote food safety and sustainable agriculture. Improved agricultural sector & reduction in food loss.</p>
<p>COMPONENT 2: Accelerate efforts to address data gaps and conduct needs assessments for Sustainable Rural</p>				
				<p>OTHER POSITIVE IMPACTS: SDG 1 t Contribute to poverty reduction by improving livelihoods and</p>

Cooperation between CECCs
is enabled

reducing food
waste, increasing

