

ACTION TRACK #1:
**ENSURE ACCESS TO
SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS
FOOD FOR ALL**



**FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT ACTION TRACK 1 - PUBLIC FORUM 2
25 FEBRUARY 2021**

Summary Report & Responses to Questions

The second public forum of Action Track 1 (AT1) of the UN Food Systems Summit (UN FSS) took place on 25 February 2021, 14:00-16:00 CET. The objectives of the second public forum were to:

- Describe Action Track 1's process since November 2020
- Provide an overview of where Action Track 1 currently stands with the development of its ideas for food systems solutions

The format was an open meeting using Zoom teleconferencing software with live streaming on Facebook. Registration in advance was required, but the event was free and open to all. The event was promoted widely beforehand through email listservs, Twitter, the FSS website, and the FSS Community Platform.

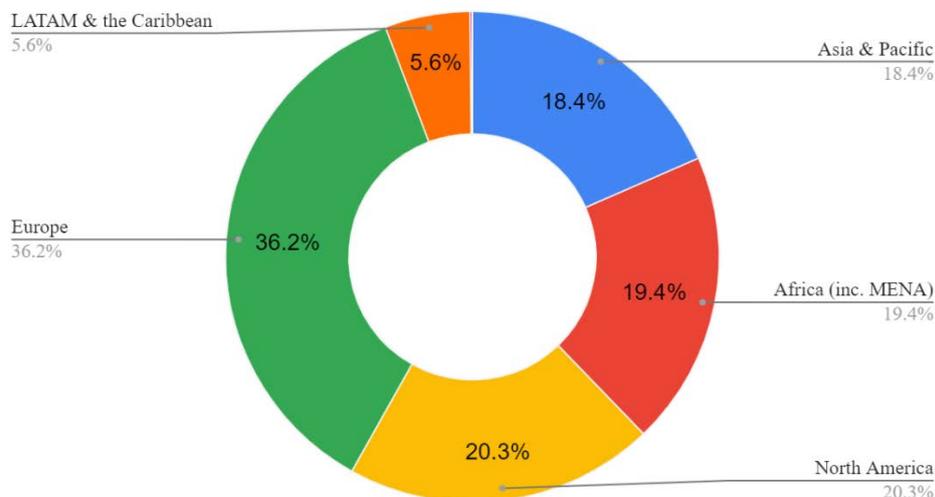
A live interpretation was available in French and Spanish.

Participant Information

The event had approximately 540 attendees (including via the Facebook Livestream).

A total of 1,325 participants registered for the public forum. Based on the registration data (which may differ somewhat from the actual attendee data), the largest share of the registrations was from Europe (36%), followed by North America (20%), Africa (including Middle East) (19%), Asia Pacific (18%) and lastly Latin America & the Caribbean (6%).

Geographic Distribution of Public Forum Registrations



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Session Overview

Overall, seven of the AT1 leadership team members (5 females and 2 males) presented live in the forum and eight others through pre-recorded videos.

Maureen Muketha moderated the event. Maureen is part of the AT1 Leadership Team, a youth nutrition advocate, and founder of TuleVyama, a community-based organisation in Kenya.

Lawrence Haddad, Chair AT1 and Executive Director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) provided updates on the AT1 process since November 2020. He stressed that the AT1 is trying to be as transparent and open as possible.

- The AT1 Leadership Team has grown to more than 70 members as approximately 25 member states joined.
- The AT1 leadership team has a core team which includes the co-chairs, Science Group member, and UN anchor as well as leaders of the AT's three working groups: (1) zero hunger, (2) access to nutritious foods, and (3) food safety.
- To develop game-changing ideas, AT1 is identifying ideas, building support for them by engaging various stakeholders, and operationalising them.
- AT1 ideas have sourced from: an online [Google Form](#) that is open to entries from the public; three working groups that generate ideas; engagement with external stakeholders; and recent reports.
- The public submitted 255 ideas before Jan 31, 2021; these ideas informed 12 (or 57%) of the 21 ideas shortlisted in the first wave.
- The first wave of 21 game-changing ideas [see slides in annex] was submitted to the Summit secretariat on 19 Feb 2021.
- The next phase is to integrate the game-changing ideas from the different Action Tracks to develop ideas that can transform food systems across the different outcome areas associated with each Action Track.
- A second wave of ideas is already in the works. Ten ideas are currently under consideration for wave 2, but it is expected that others will be added over time.

Corinna Hawkes, Professor and Director of the Food Policy Centre at City University of London and lead of the AT1 working group on nutritious food access reflected on the process of developing the game-changing ideas that have thus far emerged from AT1. She said that a single game-changing idea should be purposely designed to change the rules of the game and be game-changing in the context of people's real lives. Collectively, these ideas should bring a fundamental shift in the food systems and produce co-benefits across food systems outcomes. [See slides in annex.]

Jessica Fanzo, Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of Global Food and Agricultural Policy and Ethics at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and **Cherrie Atilano**, CEO of AGREA, a Filipino food systems organisation, and a SUN Group Lead member, presented a full overview of all game-changers submitted in wave 1 by Action Track 1. The game-changers were categorized into four areas:

Area 1: Improve Purchasing Power and Reduce Poverty

1. Democratise access to precision agriculture technologies [[See Video](#)]
2. Promote women-led enterprises to grow and sell nutritious but neglected crops
3. Establish an End Hunger Forever Fund
4. Expand coverage of social protection systems to the most vulnerable [[See Video](#)]





Area 2: Improve the Supply of Safe and Nutritious Food

5. Implement comprehensive school food programmes in every country
6. A partnership for investment in infrastructure for public procurement of nutritious food
7. Launch a Workforce Nutrition Alliance [[See Video](#)]
8. Create a global virtual nutritious food innovation hub for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
9. Scale nutrient-dense staples
10. Scale sustainable cold chain technology [[See Video](#)]

Area 3: Improve Awareness and Desirability of Safe and Nutritious Foods

11. Make social protection programmes more nutrition-sensitive
12. Enablers for equitable food marketing
13. Assemble and launch a food safety toolkit for informal markets [[See Video](#)]
14. Global coordination for food environment policies for healthier children

A Global Youth Pledge on healthy sustainable foods [[See Video](#)], which is an independent idea led by a group of global youth champions.

Area 4: Improve Enabling Environment to Ensure Access for all to Safe and Nutritious Foods

15. Develop new regional food safety centres and network them
16. Develop new standards and legal for the private sector
17. A catalytic SME financing facility for agri-food SMEs [[See Video](#)]
18. Build a New alliance to end anaemia
19. Launch clean energy information and coordination platforms
20. Develop a global food safety index
21. Foster shared learning on Food System Transformation Pathways [[See Video](#)]

Jamie Morrison gave closing remarks. He is the Director of the Food Systems and Food Safety Division at FAO and the UN anchor for Action Track 1. He linked the ongoing work in the Action Track and the national-level Food Systems Summit Dialogues, which are organised by national authorities. The dialogues involve local leaders of food systems stakeholder groups and offer opportunities to explore solutions for their local and national food systems. It helps them to shape pathways towards a more sustainable food system by 2030. Jamie encouraged all UN member states to use the Action Tracks and dialogues in a complementary manner so that the ideas generated by the Action Tracks can be considered and stress-tested at the national and sub-national levels. In turn, feeding ideas back to the Action Tracks as they start to design commitments.

Overall, Jamie noted that 47 countries have already confirmed their national convenors, and many more are in the process of confirming them. It takes time to identify the appropriate home institutions and contact people. There are 25 member states currently closely engaged with Action Track 1. Ten of those countries have nominated their national convenor. Bangladesh, Nigeria, the US, Ethiopia, and Guatemala have already held national-level dialogues. In most countries where they are present, the UN resident coordinator is the lead of the UN counterpart at the country level. We seek an inter-ministerial approach in moving forward the food systems transformation.





Sheryl Hendriks, Professor and Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Extension and Rural Development at the University of Pretoria and Action Track 1 Science Group lead, also shared her reflections. She noted that the journey has been an interesting one, and a lot of thought and consideration went into coming up with the proposed game-changing ideas and which ones were selected for the videos presented today. AT1 is working on a second wave of ideas, of which there are at least ten at the moment. In doing so, the team is looking for systemic change and for things that have applications at a context-specific level. AT1 also recognises that none of the ideas stands on their own and they are all interlinked with other Action Tracks and components of food systems. Sheryl also noted how the passion of our youth representatives comes through clearly and that the calls for engagement in the process are encouraging. In closing, she mentioned there are many opportunities in the space, including the [Food Systems Summit Community](#).

Lawrence Haddad thanked everyone for their participation and facilitation. He summarised his thoughts on the forum through five points:

- If these ideas do not sync up and attract commitment, then we will have failed. It is our job in the coming months to engage member states and make sure these ideas align with their priorities.
- The 21 propositions are not the end. These are part of the first wave, with more ideas expected to arise in the coming months. These ideas will be combined with those of the other Action Tracks.
- We are trying to listen to voices from all over. The team in Action Track 1 is constantly asking and reminding us to consider the ideas submitted through Google Forms. We are also meeting a lot of organisations and people that we have never met before.
- We are trying to be transparent and open. The ideas we proposed are likely to change, especially when we integrate with other Action Tracks. After that process, then we will be in a position to share ideas much more widely.
- Don't wait for permission to be part of the formal process. If you have an idea, make it happen and share it with us.

Maureen Muketha formally thanked everybody for their participation and closed the session.

Resources for Further Information:

- The full recording of the Action Track 1 Public Forum can be found [here](#).
- The individual game-changer videos can be found [here](#)
- To learn more about the Food System Summit Dialogues (national, independent and global dialogues), see this website: summitdialogues.org
- To submit any ideas that you may have for 'game changing' solutions for Action Track 1, use [this Google Form](#)
- Join the [FSS Community Platform](#) to be part of the ongoing discussions on the FSS
- Scientific Committee's paper: <https://foodsystems.community/communities/scientific-group/documents/>
- Find the UN Food Systems Summit on these social media channels:
 - [YouTube channel](#)
 - [on Instagram](#)
 - [on Facebook](#)
 - [on Twitter](#)





Annex. Questions Posed by the AT1 Second Public Forum Participants

Note: Not all questions could not be answered during the event due to time constraints; we apologise to those participants who did not have their question(s) answered and encourage them to join the discussion via the online Food Systems Summit Community. Grammar and language imperfections in the original questions and answers are to be expected, given the rapid nature of the Q&A, and have not been corrected.

No.	Themes	Question(s)	Response(s)
1	FSS Process – leadership team AT1	Claire Pedersen: How can an organisation join the leadership team?	Lawrence Haddad: Well, the leadership team is set except for member states, but we want to engage with anyone or organisation who would like to reach out to us... if you have an idea, we want to work with you to help develop it and combine it with others... You can submit your ideas via Google Forms. You can also interact with the different Action Tracks on the Community Platform of the UN FSS: https://foodsystems.community/ <i>For the full leadership team list of Action Track 1, please see here.</i>
2	FSS Process	Michaela Turan: Hi! So, you are taking an action towards more sustainable food systems. Do you have the detailed food system framework developed, so you can perform some country analysis and understand where are the gaps in that particular country and what to tackle? Or do you still plan to develop it? Thank you.	Jamie Morrison: The concept of food systems assessment is very important. There are many initiatives to develop indicators that could be used to identify suboptimal performance and bottlenecks, and the solutions developed by Action Tracks need to address these issues. These indicators are also being used to create rapid food systems assessment tools and methodologies, which are being rolled out to help inform the national-level dialogues.
3	FSS Process – Summit outcomes	Claire Pedersen: Do you already have an idea for the endgame of this process, the meaning is you looking for a binding commitment to be adopted by the UN and its members? Or more like a Global Compact/Declaration (non-binding)? Or just waiting to see where the inputs and conversations carry you?	Lawrence Haddad: This was not set up as a binding commitment process. More like a set of voluntary commitments which will then be publicly tracked. <i>The exact outcome documents of the summit are not yet defined.</i>
4	FSS Process - Action Track integration	John Mazunda: Are you liaising with the other Action Tracks to ensure synergy/alignment as game-changing ideas are coming up or will you seek alignment and look for potential entry points once all key game-changing ideas have been finalised?	Lawrence Haddad: We have a one week retreat next week bringing all ATs together. During this retreat, game-changers from the different ATs will be combined in clusters and the next steps on how to develop them will be discussed. Also, Action Track chairs and their direct support teams meet once a week to discuss ongoing processes and align.





5	FSS Process – sharing of information	Anonymous: Is there more information that can be shared about each idea? Right now, the written information is just a single phrase, and these forums are helpful context but many of them are still very unclear/vague. How can we help rally interest and strengthen these ideas if we don't know much about them?	Lawrence Haddad: We don't want to share too much info because they will change as we combine them with the work of the other ATs in the next 2 weeks. We are showing you our work in progress... As soon as more work can be shared this will be done via the online community platform.
6	FSS Process –national FSSDs	Peter Goldstein: Is it possible to get better advance info on which countries are planning dialogue? The listing on the UNFSS site does not show very many.	Jamie Morrison: Peter, it would be great to do so, but only those countries that have officially nominated their National Convenors are listed. In part, this is because of the need to ensure that negotiations within countries have fully run their course.
7	FSS Process	Jose: is there a way student (university and secondary school) can get involved?	Jamie Morrison: Absolutely, there is a number of different levels. The summit has a particular focus on students and youth in general. Students can use the same facility of doing a dialogue for generating their ideas but also through their actions.
8	FSS Process	Clare O' Grady Walshe: I am working on Seed Sovereignty - bridging between academia and seed/food producers nationally and globally. Seed sovereignty is the right to sow, save share and breed own seed and formulate policy on same, as outlined in International Plant Treaty and synonymous with farmers' rights and farmers' seed varieties, bred and developed by them over millennia. These farmers feel locked out of investment and policy and their vast traditional knowledge base ignored and/or appropriated. How can we authentically elevate their voices in this track please and submit their analysis and lived experience?	Jamie Morrison: We have put a lot of emphasis from the beginning of this process on what we can learn from indigenous people's food systems. We worked very closely with indigenous people's associations and our scientific group to develop a paper that complements the mainstream science on food systems. We know that indigenous food systems are highly adaptable to changes in climate and market integration. At the same time, there are threats. So, we are trying to source different areas of knowledge of food systems.
9	FSS Process	Adrian: Inspiring ideas. How will the game-changers include mitigations for the internal and external risks (systemic or system shocks) that could lead to the ideas falling short of their ambitions failure?	Lawrence Haddad: Great question. all potential ideas must pass a resilience test (AT5) — we don't want to propose ideas that make food systems less resilient to future shocks (which are surely coming)
	FSS process – general remarks	The full overview of the Action Track 1 Leadership Team, including affiliated member states, can be found here . Next to the five Action Tracks, there are four overarching levers: gender, finance, innovation and human rights. Youth is represented by the fact that each Action Track has a youth vice-chair and a global youth pledge for the Food Systems Summit is currently being developed by a big coalition of youth leaders, as a contribution to the Summit.	



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		The Google Forms idea survey for Action Track 1 will remain open at least until the beginning of May. Ideas are continuously reviewed and incorporated into the development of ideas. The ideas for wave 1 have now been submitted and will be further developed (meaning they can still change over time). The deadline for submission of ideas for wave 2 is set on 10 May 2021. It is not yet clear whether there will be an official third wave as well. Regardless, all Action Tracks and the Summit leadership will remain open to good ideas that can contribute to transforming food systems.	
10	Maternal and Child Health/Nutrition	<p>Bindi Borg: I am always amazed that infants, breastmilk, and lactating mothers are virtually absent from food systems conversations. We need to position breastmilk, breastfeeding and lactating women squarely as special food, special food chains, and speciality food producers for a special population, infants, and young children, in food systems thinking. Yet breastfeeding tends to take a back seat in food systems thinking. Why is that and how do we change that thinking?</p>	<p>Corinna Hawkes: AT2 proposes solutions around breastfeeding. It is very vital, and I am looking forward to the 2nd wave of ideas to focus more on where we need to get that first food for children right so we can optimise the health and nutrition of the very youngest.</p> <p>Lawrence Haddad (GAIN): Hi Bindi, breastfeeding is a key part of the workforce nutrition proposition and there is a BF game-changing proposition in AT2.</p> <p>Namukolo Covic (A4NH/IFPRI): Responding to Bindi Borg: I am in the Leadership Team of Action Track 2. Breastfeeding has emerged as one of the game changers on the Action Track 2 theme of shifting to sustainable food consumption patterns.</p>
11	Maternal and Child Health/Nutrition	<p>Kiruba Krishnaswamy: Following up on Bindi Borg's excellent question on special foods for infants and young children. We have strong food regulations for infant formula, but there are no clear regulations/ food processing methods/safety protocols for weaning foods (after 6 months following breastfeeding). Where the child within the critical window of development to complete the 1000 days of life? How can the food systems be inclusive of all ages especially the vulnerable?</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: we are working on a set of activities around preventing, managing and treating SAM. with Action against Hunger, UNICEF and others</p> <p>Saskia Osendarp: Kiruba this is an excellent question and would love to reach out to you on this. There are several guidelines for safe, nutritious complementary foods (for 6-23 months of age) which should be provided in addition to breastfeeding: https://www.unscn.org/en/news-events/recent-news?idnews=2030 Game changers are needed to make these foods more available and affordable for low-income consumers in LMIC. There are a number of relatively low-cost solutions available to make complementary foods for young children more nutritious, with quite a strong evidence base and ready to scale up. The Lancet nutrition series that will be published next week will identify a few of these solutions.</p>
12	Maternal and Child Health/Nutrition	<p>Barbara Rehbinder (SUN Movement Secretariat): What about promoting family-friendly policies to enable breastfeeding and help parents nurture</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: A part of the workforce nutrition game-changer idea</p>



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		and bond with their children in early life, when it matters most. This includes enacting paid maternity leave for a minimum of 6 months and paid paternity leave to encourage shared responsibility of caring for children on an equal basis. This is still not the case in most countries and could make a big difference for generations to come.	
13	Maternal and Child Health/Nutrition	Brigette Anne Lucero: Maternal health has been identified as an essential contributor to ensuring social mobility in an individual's life - given that hidden hunger is likely to be onset once maternal health is ignored. Has access to affordable and nutritious food for pregnant women been considered in the discussion? Would love to hear your insights.	Lawrence Haddad: There is an exciting initiative around anaemia that focuses a lot on affordable and nutritious food for women.
14	Maternal and Child Health/Nutrition	Camilla Thorogood: With only 10% of South Africa's young children receiving the early childhood development programme subsidy, South Africa's informal ECDs seldom (if at all) receive state funding to operate and feed their children. In addition, the current monthly child support grant has seen a 2% increase to R460 per month. We are experiencing what the 2020 Child Gauge are referring to the slow violence of child malnutrition. What international support could pressurise the government to increase access to the ECD subsidy and increase the value of the Child Support Grant? The current child nutrition climate is devastating.	Lawrence Haddad: I wrote the foreword for that Child Gauge report. Pressure has to come from SA citizens and support from the international community.
15	School Feeding	Thomas Forster: The systems approach and synergies of solutions including examples such as the school food feeding programs that Corinna Hawkes mentioned, and other solutions are being led by urban and territorial governments. How are the lessons and experiences of cities and territorial approaches to food systems transformation being addressed in AT1?	Corinna Hawkes: Certainly, the experience of urban and territorial governments has been crucial in taking forward the approach. We are now engaging with city networks around the school food programme issue. There is an opportunity here for more city leaders to engage directly in the summit process. We should just not be looking to national governments but also regional and city governments.
16	School Feeding	Paul Ilona: School feeding programs are very expensive and have failed or unstained in many poor countries. External funding may need to support poor countries. Are these external supports guaranteed as you include school feeding as a game-changer or a solution in poor countries?	Lawrence Haddad: I think it is highly context-specific. And whenever we talk about expensive, we have to think about the costs of not doing so. There is a big WFP report that just came out this week on it.





17	Health Systems x Food Systems	<p>Saskia Osendarp: How will the Food System Summit (and this Action Track in particular) integrate with the Nutrition 4 Growth Summit? In particular, how will we make sure that food system game-changers and commitments are being integrated with health system commitments (and innovations) required to improve malnutrition in all its forms?</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: Hi Saskia, the FSS and N4G are linked conceptually, through accountability, and via game-changers (potentially on anaemia, CMAM and SAM and diverse diets)</p>
18	Health Systems x Food Systems	<p>LILLY: Poor quality diets are among the top risk factors contributing to the global burden of disease. Non-communicable diseases are now the leading cause of mortality worldwide, has this been considered the game-changer?</p>	<p>Corinna Hawkes: In our Action Track we are considering access to nutritious food which is vitally important for NCDs and also how we can make sure there is space for nutritious food to thrive which means reducing the number of unhealthy choices and ensuring dietary diversity.</p>
19	Health Systems x Food Systems	<p>Sabrina Grover: Thanks for this session! What do you see as the major interaction points between health systems and food systems -- particularly in the area of improving nutrition and ensuring that food is meeting the nutrient gaps that people may be experiencing?</p> <p>Dorit Adler (Israel): Are the hospitals and medical centres considered as whole food systems that should be a role model for a healthy and sustainable food system environment.</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: Food systems interact with ecological systems, health systems, social protection systems amongst others. We are looking for interaction with health systems. This is why I am a big fan of the solution around ending anaemia because it is part of the solution i.e. creating producing crops that are high in micronutrients and iron. We know that the high infection burden context is a small part of the problem compared to reducing the burden of malaria.</p>
20	Health Systems x Food Systems	<p>Robyn Freiheit: Where is the space between design and public health? How can we better address the need to have researchers and communications/design/marketing specialists collaborate in order to have the most impactful results?</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: Researchers need to be incentivised to engage with public health policy and public health policy needs to demand evidence... leaders in both communities have to stress this connectedness.</p>
21	Health Systems x Food Systems	<p>Nathalie Vauterin: Do you take into account the recommendation from the EAT-Lancet study?</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: That study said (a) decrease meat consumption where high, (b) reduce food loss and waste and (c) develop ag production processes that have a much lower climate and environmental footprint.</p>
22	Indigenous Crops/Traditional Knowledge	<p>Avula Laxmaiah: How to promote Nutrition sensitive crops, which may be less economic and less remunerative?</p>	<p>Sheryl Hendriks: Many of the ideas this Action Track put forward include ideas of indigenous innovation and indigenous crops and their nutritional value.</p> <p>Maureen Muketha: Let's also raise awareness about and choose to eat this [indigenous] food.</p>



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23	Indigenous Crops/Traditional Knowledge	Robyn Freiheit: Food is also highly interconnected with culture. How can we help develop our food systems so that they are both nutritious, but also mindful of cultural traditions and native species of fruits and vegetables?	Lawrence Haddad: one of the game changers in AT1 is explicitly looking at native species (Maureen Muketha is leading).
24	Indigenous Crops/Traditional Knowledge	Krista Maruca: The role of indigenous and orphan crops has had a wonderful emphasis on this discussion! They have such potential importance for climate resilience, diversification, nutrient-density... but there's a lot of work to be done, not only in creating demand but in research and investment in ag science behind these crops. Is there a role for ag research as a mechanism to push transformation forward in this Action Track?	Lawrence Haddad: Underutilised/neglected/orphaned crops have the potential to reduce biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emission. Agriculture R&D spend has tended to be captured by the big four grains because that was the profile required back in the 60s and it is difficult to break out of that profile. It is going to require a massive push. The world vegetable centre has an annual budget of \$18 M and CGIAR has \$860 M. Something does not compute there.
25	Indigenous Crops/Traditional Knowledge	Tony Goodchild: Should we anticipate conflicts between the promotion of indigenous knowledge and new technologies like apps for precision agriculture? If so, what needs to be done?	Lawrence Haddad: I don't think it is necessary but clearly the potential is there for conflict. decision making tends to be based on combinations of tacit knowledge, instincts, long-held local knowledge. I would think combinations of internal/external knowledge are the most powerful... but we will definitely bear this in mind. great point.
26	Indigenous Crops/Traditional Knowledge	Robyn Freiheit: How do you perceive the role and importance of knowledge transfer (generation to generation) within agriculture and sustainable food systems in rural/remote communities or aboriginal/first-nations lands?	Maureen Muketha: Right now, it is the older generation that is engaged in agriculture. It is good for parents to pass down the knowledge to their children on indigenous foods.
27	Gender	Dr Supreet (GAIN, India): How are we considering incorporating Gender as a cross-cutting or overarching focal point in bringing together game-changer ideas across all ATs?	Lawrence Haddad: there is a gender crosscut led by Jemimah Njuki at IFPRI. <i>In addition to that, there are also cross-cutting levers on finance, human rights and innovation.</i> Maureen Muketha: There are gender experts and youth across the Action Track leadership teams. They are keen on seeing that the game-changing solutions are gender-sensitive. There is a global pledge led by youth and also encourage youth to take part in the FSS process through dialogues.
28	Gender	Melis Akcan: Are there any specific groups about women empowerment? The empowerment of women in food production has key roles to create sustainable food systems.	Lawrence Haddad: There is a gender crosscut led by Jemimah Njuki, we work closely with them, Hazel Malapit is our focal link in



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			Corinna Hawkes: One of the proposed ideas is explicitly about women-led enterprises.
29	Youth	Unyime-Abasi Ben: Where does the role of youth highlighted within the framework of the Game-changing ideas apply?	Corinna Hawkes: Youth need to be empowered and engaged but also protected. That is why two of the ideas being proposed are about providing an enabling environment where preferences for healthy nutritious food can develop through marketing. Secondly to develop a globally coordinated effort that will accelerate actions.
30	Youth	Robyn Freiheit: In noticing the trends in many rural communities within the Western world regarding immigration trends to cities how can we better promote our youth to become agents of change in their communities and pursue agricultural academic and career paths amongst youth?	Lawrence Haddad: hi Robyn we are engaging with 12 youth groups in agriculture to create an ask of governments, foundations, and private investors. everyone says this is important but potential investors do not know enough about what to invest in and whether it will work. cooperation is key—the roles of the ATS is to bring existing communities together. the whole needs to be > sum of the parts.
31	Trade	Brad Mohrmann: Can you speak to the importance of free trade for ensuring food security and nutrition for populations living in resource-scarce (water, land, climate, ag tech, etc.) nations?	Lawrence Haddad: I think trade within Africa is very important but of course it has to be fair trade and clear rules of the game. We know that 90% of African food consumed is produced within the continent. We haven't looked at trade explicitly except for trading nutrient-enriched crops between African countries.
32	Trade	ME Mondragon: I don't hear the role of trade within the food systems nor too much in these ideas and game-changers. Mainly intermediary and multinationals have had a big impact in the production of some foods, prices paid to small farmers and availability of nutritious foods at the local and country levels giving priority to foods demanded somewhere else...	Corinna Hawkes: Trade policy is a critical part of the food system and agrees have that the exact ways it can be used to shape healthier diets require a big conversation
33	Cash Transfers/Social Protection	Rizwan Yusufali: Cash transfers indeed are reaching an unprecedented number of people, but they have also been due to an unprecedented pandemic. Would this really be sustainable? and won't it create dependency?	Corinna Hawkes: The people that we want to benefit from the food systems change are included in that change. If we just focus on making nutritious food more affordable and aspirational, it will have to take the cost of food down so much that farmers and other producers won't be able to survive. That means we need to financially empower people on the ground to afford them. Social protection is one of the tools we have to address inequality. We are also proposing gamechangers to improve livelihood, especially for women.
34	Cash Transfers/Social Protection	Martin: Is this being framed as a development aid intervention? How does it connect with systemic capabilities in local communities?	



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35	Cash Transfers/Social Protection	<p>Anna Lartey: Cash transfers are short term measures. What are the real game-changers that will lift households out of poverty? The latter is where action should be. We need efforts to graduate households from handouts.</p>	<p>Corinna Hawkes: Yes, they are band aids' but what emerged from the group discussions is that they have a role to play and that redefining them as part of systems change opens up a door to design them to do more of a job of improving diets. But they are only part of it of course, which is why they are positioned as part of a package, and why women-led enterprises in food systems are included as a very different type of way forward.</p>
36	Cash Transfers/Social Protection	<p>W Mailu: Cash transfers are heavily depended on government infrastructure and other agencies are a small player. How does this get to be a game-changer yet currently it is a very small pot of money compared to actual government budgets? The current traction was as a result of C19 hence might not be sustained in the long term.</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: We are trying to repurpose money wherever it exists because new money is likely to be scarce in the wake of COVID.</p>
37	Cash Transfers/Social Protection	<p>Fareshi: 1. Why are we still reasoning here about temporary cash transfers linked to a crisis as they emerge, and not about a systemic massive cash transfer of USD 1 billion per day over an entire generation, which is perfectly affordable for the international community? 2. Could possibly the Food Systems Summit entail that governments and the private sector would commit to secure such resources? 3. What about doubling the producer farm gate prices as a principle for reaching the doubling of small farmers income deriving from their production by 2030? 4. Could possibly the Food Systems Summit final declaration include a reference to the doubling of farm gate prices as an indicative desirable target?</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: the end hunger forever fund makes the argument that 0.2030% of all business profits, especially those businesses that have done really well in the COVID-19 crisis can generate \$5bn a year to invest in ending hunger as the CERES 2030 study shows. so totally agree. But social protection is also important—how can we lock in the temporary expansion and make some of it permanent?</p>
38	Cash Transfers/Social Protection	<p>Thomas Forster: For the World Bank Presentation: Social protection must be linked to structural reform of food system governance. Has there been any consideration of how local and subnational governments on the front lines of social protection systems innovation are included in the AT1 leadership and working groups? The WB work on the role of urban food systems in food systems transformation has many links already to social protection system innovation. (from UN-Habitat urban-rural linkages team)</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: there is a crosscut on local authority/urban governments. Also, many of the propositions begin at the subnational level and scale-out.</p>





39	Digitisation/Technology	Thomas Forster: For the One Acre presentation: - How will tech advances coupled with the empowerment of smallholders to be in control of tech choices, market access and rights-based approaches to small farm development?	Lawrence Haddad: That's precisely the challenge we are trying to address. We are talking to the companies asking what would it take to lower their prices to reach smallholder farmers and asking governments to make that a reality by creating an enabling environment and break down this digital divide.
40	Digitisation/Technology	Carlo Santana: The ingredients for precision agriculture are quite large. How realistic is it to democratise access to precision agriculture?	
41	Digitisation/Technology	NURAINI GHAIFULLAH (MALAYSIA): I just saw a question regarding digitalisation - I can't help but feel strongly about the future of the food system that can be enhanced and strengthened through the use of digitalisation. This led my thinking to the online food business, food delivery and home-based food business. Has there been a discussion or solution or a game-changing initiatives/program on these? I am still learning - pls bear with me.	Lawrence Haddad: it depends what you mean by this—there are many game-changers involving digital tech—SME innovation hub, democratising precision ag, food safety data, data on clean energy expansion, tracing cool chain capacity etc.
42	Digitisation/Technology	Ed Bourgeois: What potential do you see with Regenerative Ag., soil health science principles along with technology?	Lawrence Haddad: I know this is something that AT3 is working on.
43	Definitions of Terms	Martina Asquini: In adopting and using a definition for healthy foods and healthy diets, will Action Track 1 use existing Nutrient Profiling Systems/Models to assess healthiness with a robust, science-based approach?	Sheryl Hendriks: Not so much AT1 but the scientific group has published a paper defining healthy diets. Some of these elements will be included in the 'true cost of food' work that we are embarking on.
44	Definitions of Terms	Sarah: Is your definition of safe food and sustainable food systems related to agroecology? Is agroecology part of the discussion?	Lawrence Haddad: I know agroecology is part of the discussion in AT3 and AT4 and many of the elements of agroecology are part of the game changers in AT1.
45	Definitions of Terms	Gunilla Eitrem (Swedish Society of Nature Conservation): Have you defined safe food and sustainable food systems? I assume we are discussing Agroecology. That, according to FAO is based on ecological methods and will include traditional food and own saved and multiplied seed.	Irish Baguilat (Asian Farmers' Association): Agroecology is one of the game-changers in Action Track 3, discussion is led by AFA.
46	Definition of Terms	Jbryans: Who and how nutritious foods are defined is critical because many current nutrient profiling models are NOT built on the principles of promoting consumption of nutrient-rich foods and underpinned by robust science. A deep dive into some of them gives the impression that they are	Lawrence Haddad: agree, but we know the broad fresh food categories that are healthy: fruits, veg, pulses, fish, nuts, dairy, eggs etc.



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		built on the basis of reverse political engineering to suit an ideology. Nutrient profiles SHOULD BE evidence-based and improve nutritional status while respecting cultural acceptability and be affordable for all.	
47	Farmers (including smallholders)	Unyime-Abasi Ben: Are there specific measures/strategies to engage these disadvantaged group of smallholder farmers?	Lawrence Haddad: Yes, we are looking at neglected crops, ag R&D that is better targeted to smallholders, investments in infrastructure, new cooling solutions, and innovation for SMEs to better connect to farmers...
48	Farmers (including smallholders)	Arvid Solheim: If questions related to farmers productivity belongs in other Action Tracks (like Production and Consumption), why are we here in AC1 looking at Precision Agriculture, which is only one partial strategy/methodology which is applicable some places, for some farmers, and do not resolve a lot of important issues limiting small farmers productivity?	Lawrence Haddad: Here are several game changers looking at farmer productivity. For example, the end hunger forever fund is all about raising \$33bn extra a year to invest in small scale farming...
49	Farmers (including smallholders)	ATIKU BRAN: How can we create local markets for rural farmers in order to increase production and food instead of giving them cash interventions?	Irish Baguilat (Asian Farmers Association): Within the Comprehensive School Food Programme game-changer, one of the elements is procurement from farmer groups through their organizations/cooperatives (a guaranteed market)
50	Knowledge Gaps	Ana Ines Estevez Magnasco: What about empowering people through education as well as through financial support. Helping people to increase their knowledge about food security, production and giving them tools to continue doing this once the financial support is not there anymore.	Lawrence Haddad: There is a big push on education in school, in the workforce and in government. As well as several consumer initiatives...
51	Knowledge Gaps	Tony Goodchild: What is the best way to advise and encourage farmers to choose appropriate crops? That is crops that provide nutritious food and have minimum adverse environmental impacts, as well as yielding well at the farmer's location.	Lawrence Haddad: farmers are pretty smart—they know which crops will sell in the market—but they do need better information and capacity to act on that info. ag extension systems are key.



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52	Knowledge Gaps	<p>kingfred.mubinde : As we look at the involvement of smallholder farmers, how are local foods in relation to community preferences being tackled? I asked this question because I have seen interventions that come with prescribed food baskets and push for community mindset change, to grow foods that are difficult to adapt to by the communities hence smallholder farmers falling to find markets for their produce.</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: Irish Baguilat from Asian Farmers Association is in our leadership team and is leading the connection of public procurement to smallholder farmers and local foods.</p> <p>Irish Baguilat: Within the Comprehensive School Food Programme, localization and sustainability are definitely considered, linking smallholder farmers (through their organization/cooperatives) with school feeding (a guaranteed market). This is also being looked at within the nutritious, neglected crops game-changer.</p>
53	Knowledge Gaps	<p>Anonymous Attendee: In addition to a food safety index on foods, what about an index on selling points of foods such as wholesale and retail markets? Customers need to know where to buy food that is handled and stored well.</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: yes, hoping that rapid inexpensive food safety tests can help to make that a reality.</p>
54	Subsidies and Taxation/Finance	<p>Alamjot Kaur Mangat: Why don't we promote India's Public Distribution System? They buy grains from the farmers and give a certain amount to citizens for a very minimal price.</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad (GAIN): Great point. We are looking at ways of increasing the diversity of foods offered in social assistance and social protection programs such as PDS.</p>
55	Subsidies and Taxation/Finance	<p>Anonymous Attendee: What about taxation for unhealthy food?</p>	<p>Corinna Hawkes: Taxing unhealthy foods need to be part of the solution. It incentivises large companies to think harder about the product they are producing. It's one thing of many. The real game-changer would be a norm that these taxes are applied, and those taxes would be used to generate funds to make nutritious foods more accessible.</p>
56	Subsidies and Taxation/Finance	<p>Ruaraidh Petre: Government subsidies in higher-income countries have hugely skewed the food production system and resulted in some of the very issues that you have identified. Are you looking at how such subsidies (to both agriculture and fossil fuels) could be redirected in ways to redress the balance?</p> <p>Mandla Nkomo: Great point Ruaraidh! There is enough money in the system, but it's not contributing to a just and sustainable food system.</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: There are several game-changing propositions on repurposing food subsidies—focusing on the massive gains that could be generated through repurposing in health, climate, environment, jobs, resilience. the political challenges are large—with vested interest capturing the current regime of subsidies. needs to be led country by country.</p> <p>Jessica Fanzo: We have a proposal for repurposing public investment overall towards infrastructure and smallholders in places where there</p>



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			is a potential to grown nutritious food. Other ATs 3 & 4 are also proposing solutions on repurposing ag subsidies.
57	Subsidies and Taxation/Finance	Brigette Anne Lucero: Price caps have been one of the most popular government regulations to protect economic access to food. Are they any favourable if the risk involves endangering key players at the rear end of the food path?	Lawrence Haddad: Farmers capture little of the final price, especially when supply chains are long. improving infrastructure, reducing food loss, reducing middleman transactions can all help.
58	Subsidies and Taxation/Finance	Arvid Solheim: Donor funds? Tends to be taken from other good purposes, like climate adaptation, agricultural education, empowerment, health programs...	Lawrence Haddad: On donor funds, we need to join them up... \$130bn a year, allocated to development is a lot.
59	Supply Chain	Carel du Marchie Sarvaas (Health for Animals): 39% of global protein is provided through animal protein - milk meat, eggs, fish - any specific suggestions to ensure continued safe availability at affordable prices to those who do not have enough access to protein?	Lawrence Haddad: while we believe many people need to reduce their meat consumption for the planet, their health and for animal welfare, many young children in low-income contexts actually need to eat more (UNICEF rec). the way the ASF is produced is incredibly wasteful of animal welfare, land, and other environmental resources. this needs to drastically improve—everywhere.
60	Supply Chain	Millennio Salsabil: How is covid-19 affects the food supply and value chain?	Lawrence Haddad: COVID 19 has decimated food supply chains. Food prices are more unpredictable. Meals are being missed. diets are becoming more staple focused. SMEs are going under. Food system workers are falling sick. Food system workers need to be the essential frontline workers they are.
61	Production Inputs/Process	Decra Mokorah: Is the framework on the table considering the replacement of artificial fertilizers with natural fertilizers?	Lawrence Haddad: that will be for AT3 to address
62	Production Inputs/Process	Ed Bourgeois: Nutrient density of crops has diminished due to farming practices over the past 40 years. Does Gain realize why this has happened and what has to be done to reverse this?	Lawrence Haddad: it has happened because Ag R&D has not prioritised it. This is because there are strong vested interests in keeping the status quo. The CGIAR budget is \$840m a year. the World Veg budget s \$18m a year. it does not add up.
63	Production Inputs/Process	Bea Alvarez: how small regenerative farmers are represented in this plan? the use of chemical fertilizers is long term detrimental to soil health and therefore human health.	Lawrence Haddad: Regenerative agriculture is key and when we combine with AT3 we will look for these win-win solutions.



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64	Production Inputs/Process	Collins Kipkemoi: My question is on improving food security by minimising post-harvest losses. What much has been done, and what much more can be done to deal with this problem?	Jamie Morrison: First we need to ensure that we have good evidence, measurement and data of the extensive loss in order to identify the causes and how much investment we should make in reducing loss in a different context. SOFA 2019 report addresses the topic and gives many examples.
65	Production Inputs/Process	Krista Maruca: Rob at One Acre Fund brings up an essential point - the role of raising farmer productivity to increase the availability of food in regions with high levels of food insecurity and ‘tight’ food systems. Are there other solutions you’ve been exploring to address the challenges for farmer productivity more broadly?	Sheryl Hendriks: There are two Action Tracks that deal directly with sustainable production and consumption and nature positive production and proposing solutions more focusing on production.
66	Production Inputs/Process	Robyn Freiheit: Islands pose interesting challenges and unique factors influencing food security regarding transport logistics, cost of shipping, sustainable food chains, weather conditions, etc. How can we cater to these populations needs with a “think global, act local” perspective?	Lawrence Haddad: Would very much like to engage in small island states. pls, reach out to me.
67	Production Inputs/Process (Livestock)	Mitch Kanter: Crops are key, certainly. What about livestock? To minimize global hunger and improve nutrition, surely the role of livestock should be acknowledged.	Lawrence Haddad: Yes, livestock—land an ocean is key, but like everything, we need nuance—context specificity and impacts across health, climate, livelihoods, resilience.
68	Regulations and Laws/Framework	Isabel Kiefer: How about regulating the offer of food - in industrial/developed countries of course? Like legally demand a high quality for the food to be sold, and forbid too strong transformation, additives etc.?	Corinna Hawkes: A small number of mandatory regulations are a vital part of the picture to ensure the food offer is healthier. My understanding is that the science on the additives etc is still emerging, so we have focused on keeping them. unhealthy offer out of the spotlight
69	Regulations and Laws/Framework	Anonymous Attendee: There are regulatory frameworks for food safety, but how about regulatory frameworks for healthy and nutritious food, is this an idea considered among the game-changing ideas? Maybe to make nutritious food appealing, a revision of the definition of safe food should be done (considering the health problems that unhealthy foods cause in the long run)	Lawrence Haddad: Potential game-changers in AT1 and AT2 are to make NF more desirable, tasty, and convenient...



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70	Regulations and Laws/Framework (Human Rights)	<p>Pat Mc Mahon: Great presentation Corina. It seems that the right to food would fit very well in your presentation. Has this been considered and how this could be prioritised?</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: Human Right is a crosscut for all the Action Track led by Michael Fakhri (UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food). In AT1 we think a lot about human rights. We have a lot of components of human rights such as agency, youth pledge, indigenous crops and knowledge, accountability mechanisms and ending hunger fund on the CERES 2030 report. We are also talking to experts on Right to Food at FAO together with amnesty international and human rights watch. We are trying to develop a proposition or a game-changer that connects civil and political rights with economic and social and cultural rights to make them indivisible throughout the food system. There is also another idea in wave 2 on land governance.</p>
71	Demand for Safe Healthy Food	<p>JOHN OTIENO (Feed The Children): The biggest challenge when we talk of food systems is the safety of food for all consumers. How can this be strengthened in this track 1 and how can consumers be game-changers?</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: well, we have 3 game changers on food safety, but the food safety toolkit is really more than one game-changer. And there are more coming from AT1 and AT2 (WHO is the anchor for AT2, FAO for AT1)</p>
72	Demand for Safe Healthy Food	<p>Stina Peek: Can we please clarify where the discussion is about stepping up micronutrients? Many food distribution agencies aim at having clients meet a caloric goal with foods that can still leave them deficient in micronutrients.</p>	<p>Lawrence Haddad: All of the work that Corinna's working group is doing is dedicated to how do we get more nutritious food to people and how do we make unhealthy food less appealing.</p>
73	Private Sector Engagement/Markets	<p>Ashley: Who are some of the key players in the Food Marketing segment and what is the current process of working with / influencing their priorities and focus?</p>	<p>Corinna Hawkes: Creating an equitable approach to food marketing is a very important piece in the proposed ideas. The government needs to be engaged in rebalancing and putting into place laws and regulations. It is also innovative players that could be approached to shift the marketing landscape for example accountability mechanisms that exist could demand greater transparency from food companies on how much money they are allocating to unhealthy marketing. Investors could get involved by demanding food companies that offer healthy marketing. On digital marketing, media companies can put into place rules to rebalance the marketing landscape. Commercial communication companies can design youth-targeted marketing for healthy food.</p>
74	Private Sector Engagement/Markets	<p>Atiko: How can we create local markets for rural farmers in order to increase production and food security?</p>	<p>Sheryl Hendriks: The idea of a cool chain is definitely focused on that and provides technology to support the storage of highly nutritious perishable foods. In our solutions, we have included smallholder</p>



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			farmers including those in conflict areas. But again, production is not the predominant focus of this Action Track.
75	Private Sector Engagement/Markets	Claire Pedersen: How are the private sector of the food chain being involved in these discussions and processes?	Lawrence Haddad: Right at the beginning the summit decided that no representative from an individual company could be a member of any of the leadership teams of the Action Tracks or the crosscuts. In the AT1 leadership team, we have two members from business groups, Consumer Goods Forum and Food Industry Asia. The Private Sector Guidance Group (PSGG) aims to engage the private sector as a whole with the summit. We have intermittent interactions with them. We are open to exchanging ideas and seeking to support both ways where possible. We are thinking hard about the private sector both as food and non-food including SMEs.



Public Forum Action Track 1

Ensure Access to Safe and
Nutritious Food for All

An overview of the game-changer development
process from end of November until now

Lawrence Haddad, Chair Action Track 1



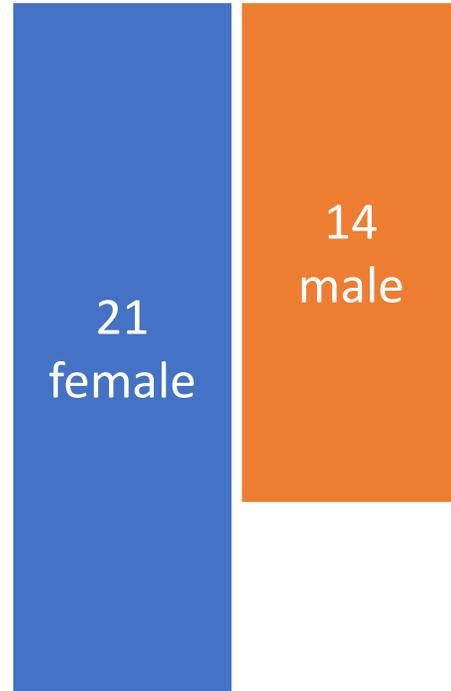
Who are we in the **Action Track 1 Leadership Team?**

Geography



n=35

Gender



n=35

Stakeholder

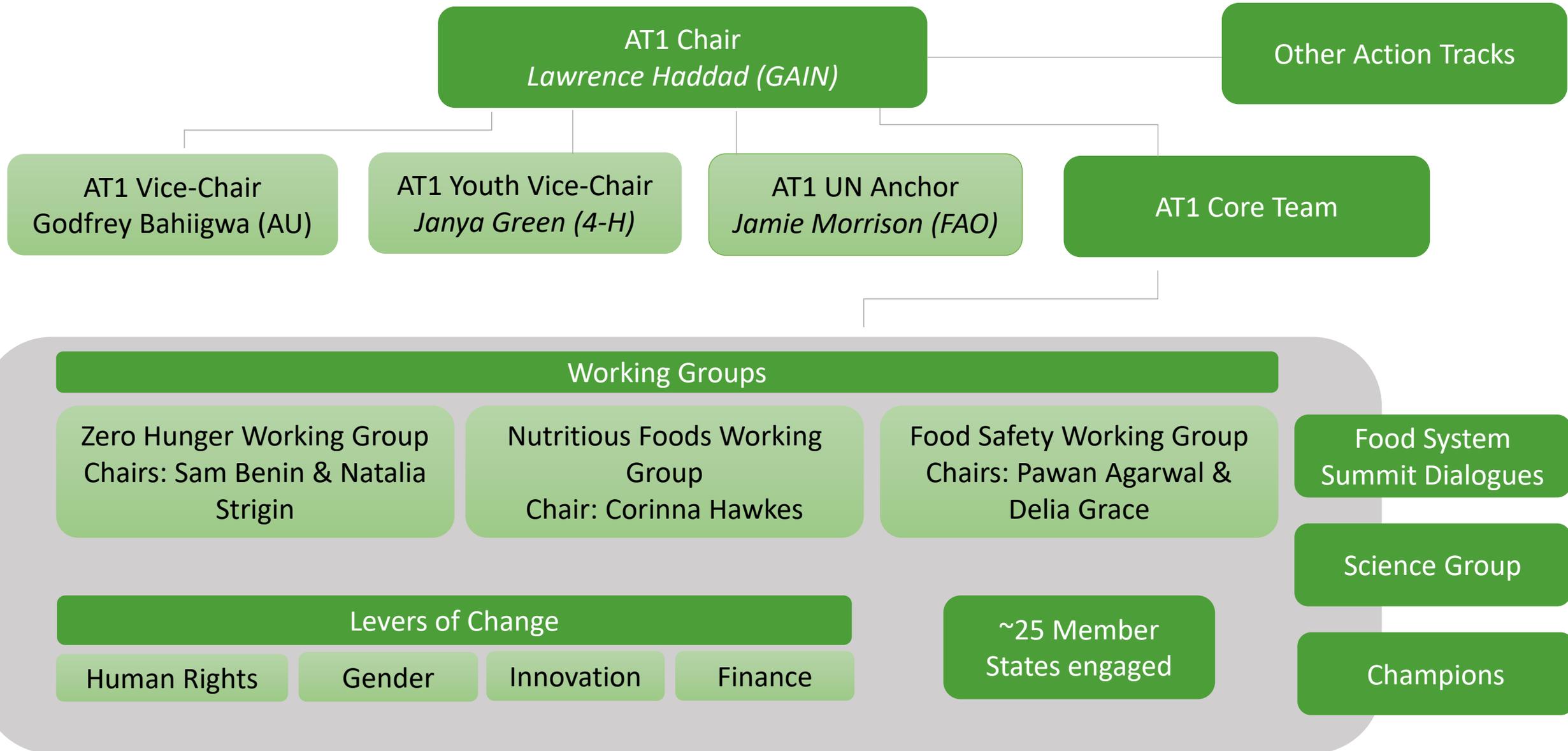


n=35

We have grown to >70 in the leadership team as member states have joined

n> 70

Action Track 1 Leadership Team Structure



Member states engaged with Action Track 1

Bangladesh	Ireland
Brazil	Malaysia
Canada	The Netherlands
Chile	Nigeria
China	Norway
Egypt	Pakistan
Ethiopia	Philippines
European Union	Poland
Finland	Slovak Republic
Germany	South Africa
Guatemala	United States of America
India	Uruguay
Indonesia	

Geographical representation:

Asia: 7

Africa: 4

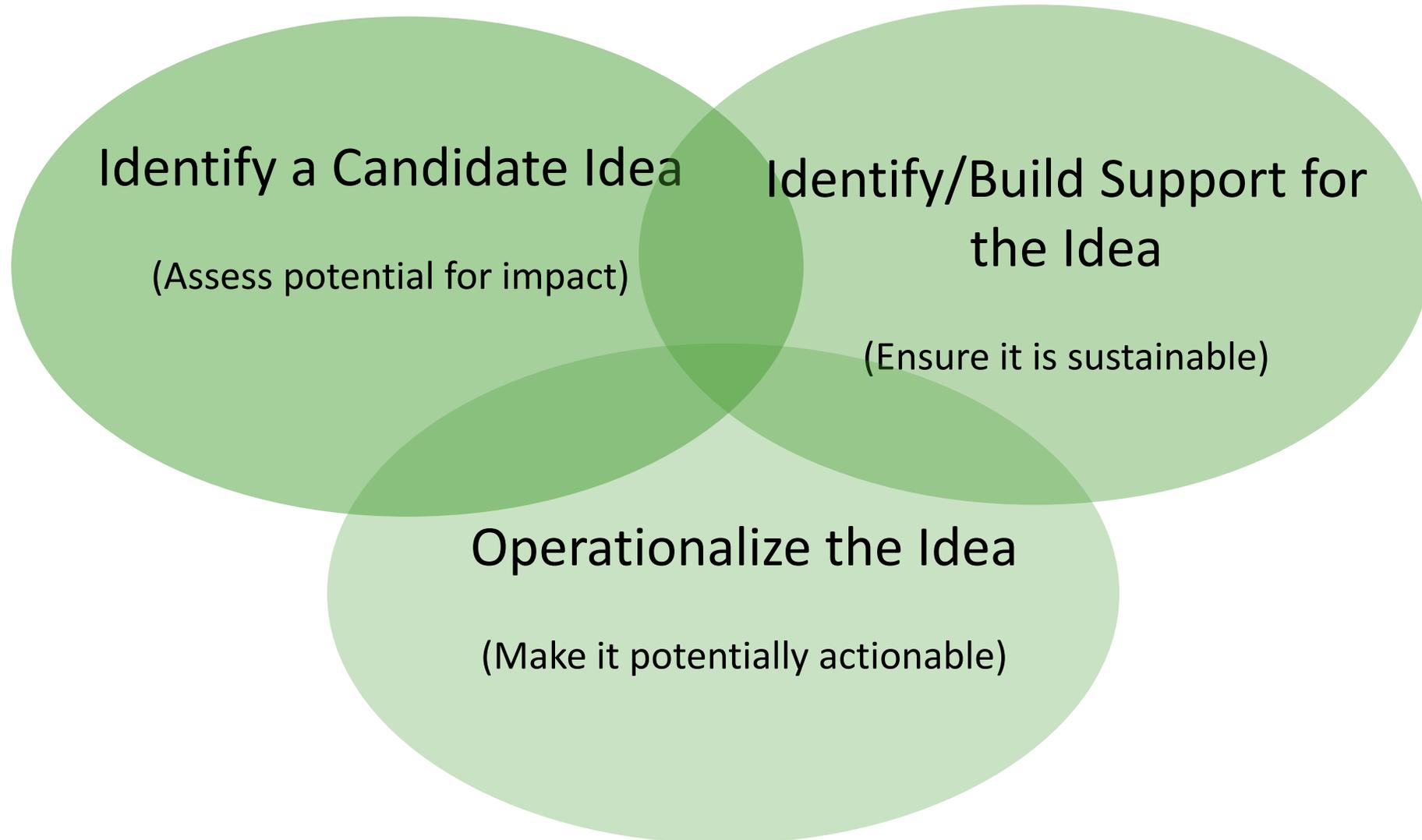
Europe: 8

Latin-America: 4

North-America: 2

Member state engagement is ongoing and we are open to new member states to join AT1

We are doing these 3 things at roughly the same time to move forward to build potential game changers

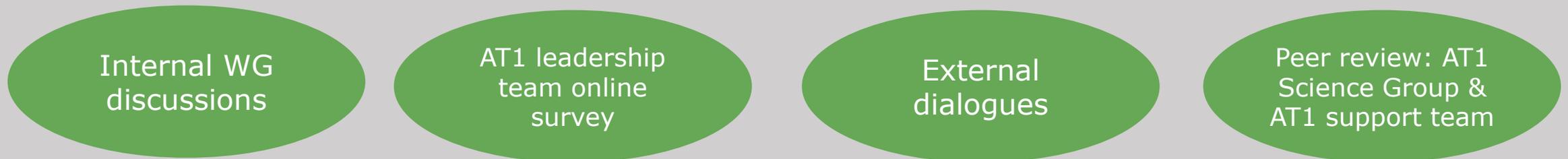


Steps of game-changer development in Action Track 1

Sources of AT1 Game-Changing ideas



Feedback mechanisms to those developing actions

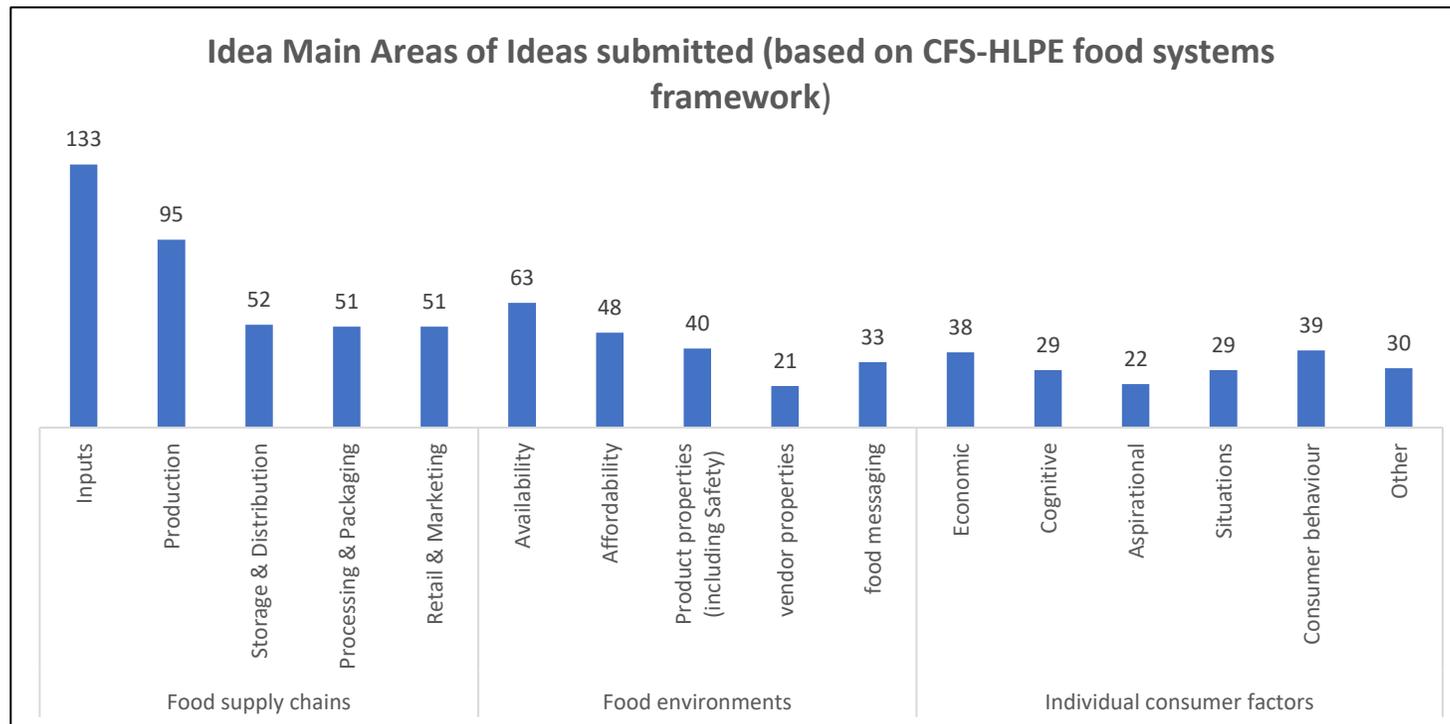


First wave of 21 AT1 GC ideas submitted to the UN FSS secretariat on Feb 19 (as for all ATs)

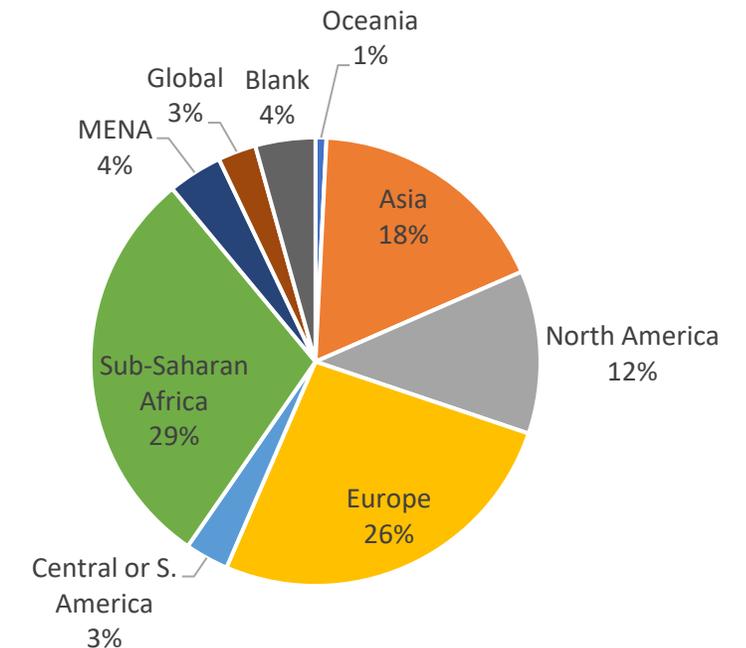
Action Track 1 Google Forms - Statistics

Total Number of Ideas Submitted until 31st Jan 2021 = **255**

Twelve of the 21 AT-1 submitted ideas (**57%**) have been directly informed by the Google Forms submissions



Geographic Origin of the Idea Submitter



From idea, to game-changer, to commitment



* On Feb 19 a first wave of game-changers is submitted to the UN FSS secretariat. This list is not final in any way, and we expect solutions to continue to come in through to the pre-Summit in July, e.g. via the National Food Systems Summit Dialogues.

Wave 1 potential game-changers, so far:

Zero Hunger (n=6)

- Establish a End Hunger Forever Fund: Invest in all ending hunger areas highlighted by the CERES2030 Report.
- Democratise Precision Agriculture Technologies
- Launch Clean Energy Information and Coordination Platforms, especially for rural areas
- Scale sustainable cold chain technology at community level
- A catalytic SME financing facility for agri-food SMEs
- Expand coverage of social protection systems to the most vulnerable

Food Safety (n=3)

- Develop a Global Alliance on Safe Food for All with regional food safety centres
- Develop a Global Food Safety Index
- Assemble and launch a Food Safety Toolkit for informal markets

Access to Nutritious Foods (n=10)

- Create a partnership for investment in infrastructure for Public Procurement of nutritious foods
- Enablers for Equitable Food Marketing
- Launch a Workforce Nutrition Alliance
- Promote women-led enterprises to grow and sell nutritious but neglected crops
- Make social protection programmes more nutrition sensitive
- Implement comprehensive school food programmes in every country
- Create a global virtual nutritious food innovation hub for SMEs
- Global Coordination for Food Environment Policies for Healthier Children
- Build a new alliance to end anaemia: Strong Blood Alliance
- Scale nutrient-dense staples – standards, seeds

Cross-cuts (n=2)

- Foster shared learning on Food System Transformation Pathways
- Develop new standards and legal frameworks for the private sector

And other initiatives

- Global Youth Pledge on healthy sustainable foods
- Countdown to 2030 Accountability Report on Food Systems Transformation

Potential game changer ideas under consideration for Wave 2 (n=10 so far)

- Operationalizing the True Cost or Value of Food
- Making the Right to Food harder for duty bearers to ignore
- African Youth for Agricultural Transformation
- Strengthening Land Governance
- Wiping Out Wasting

- Diverse Diets for Young Children
- Fortifying Indian Rice Exports
- Expanded collection of Women's dietary diversity indicator W-MDD
- Responsible Business Pledge
- Real time data collection for food systems



Public Forum Action Track 1

Ensure Access to Safe and
Nutritious Food for All

Reflections on “game-changers”

Corinna Hawkes, Lead, Working Group Nutritious Foods



An opportunity to **stand back** and identify not only the **core fundamentals that need to change in food systems** but ***how*** to make that change

As a ***single action***, a “game-changer” should:

- aim to be game-changing in the context of ***people’s real lives***
 - be purposely designed to change the ***rules*** of the game

Collectively, they should lead to:

- a fundamental shift in the way food systems operate
 - co-benefits across food systems outcomes

Example

B. Problem = nutritious foods are less affordable than staples, or, where they are affordable that are inconvenient

3. Incentivising investment in infrastructure for nutritious foods
4. Global platform for SMEs for nutritious foods

= people have greater ability to access and afford nutritious foods, including those convenient to prepare

C. Problem = challenging for vulnerable households to prioritise nutritious foods

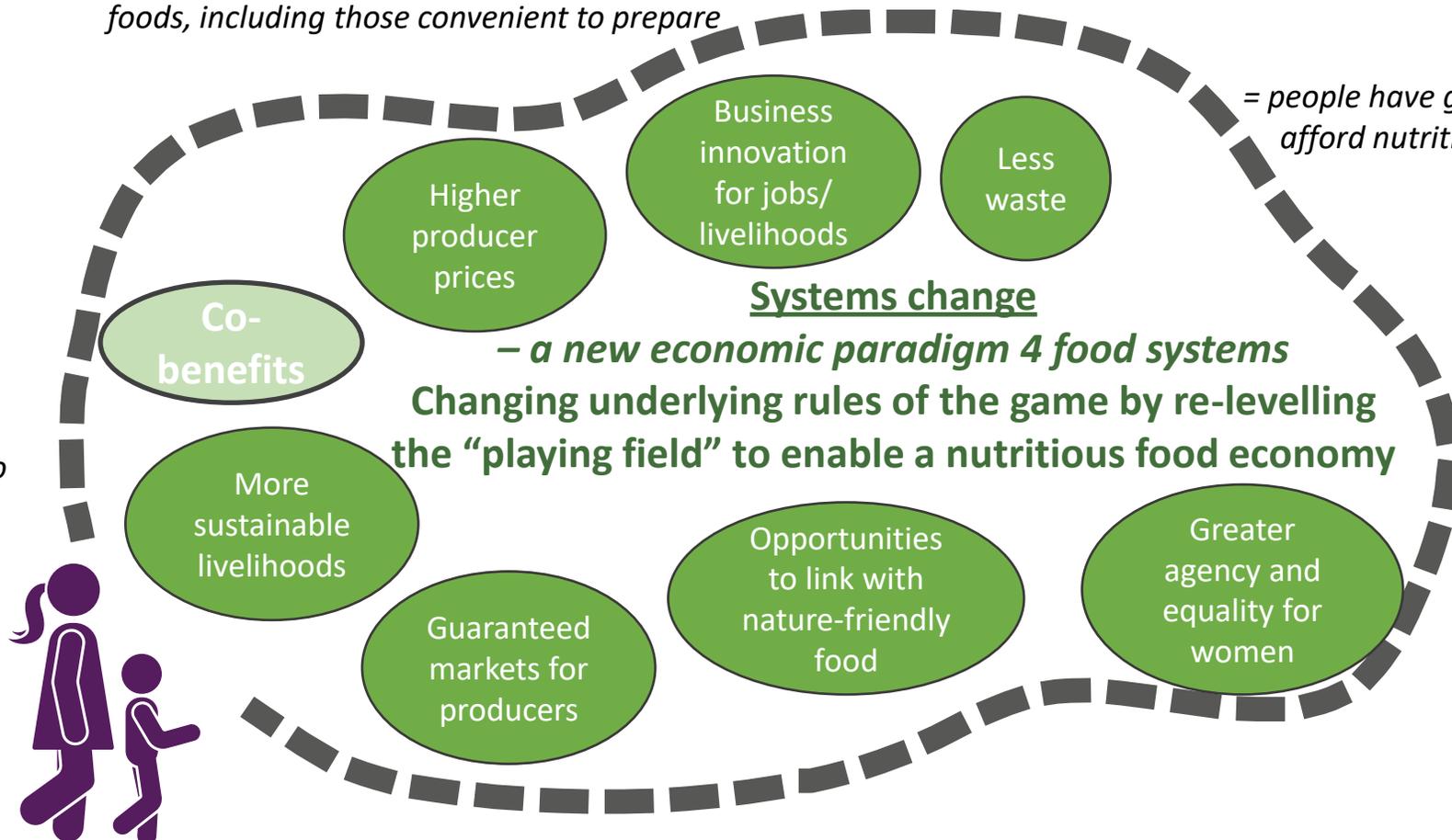
5. Comprehensive and sustained school food programmes
6. Workplace nutrition alliance for food system workers

= people have greater ability to access and afford nutritious foods at school and work

A. Problem = households lack economic empowerment to afford a healthy diet

1. Women-led enterprises for nutritious foods
2. Nutritious social protection

= people have greater ability to afford nutritious foods (and increase women's agency)



D. Problem = “unhealthy” foods are affordable, appealing and aspirational (everywhere) and crowd out nutritious foods

7. Enablers for Equitable Food Marketing
8. Global Coordination for Food Environment Policies for Healthier Children

= people, especially young people, find ‘unhealthy’ foods less affordable, appealing and aspirational

Developing the gamechangers for action & commitment

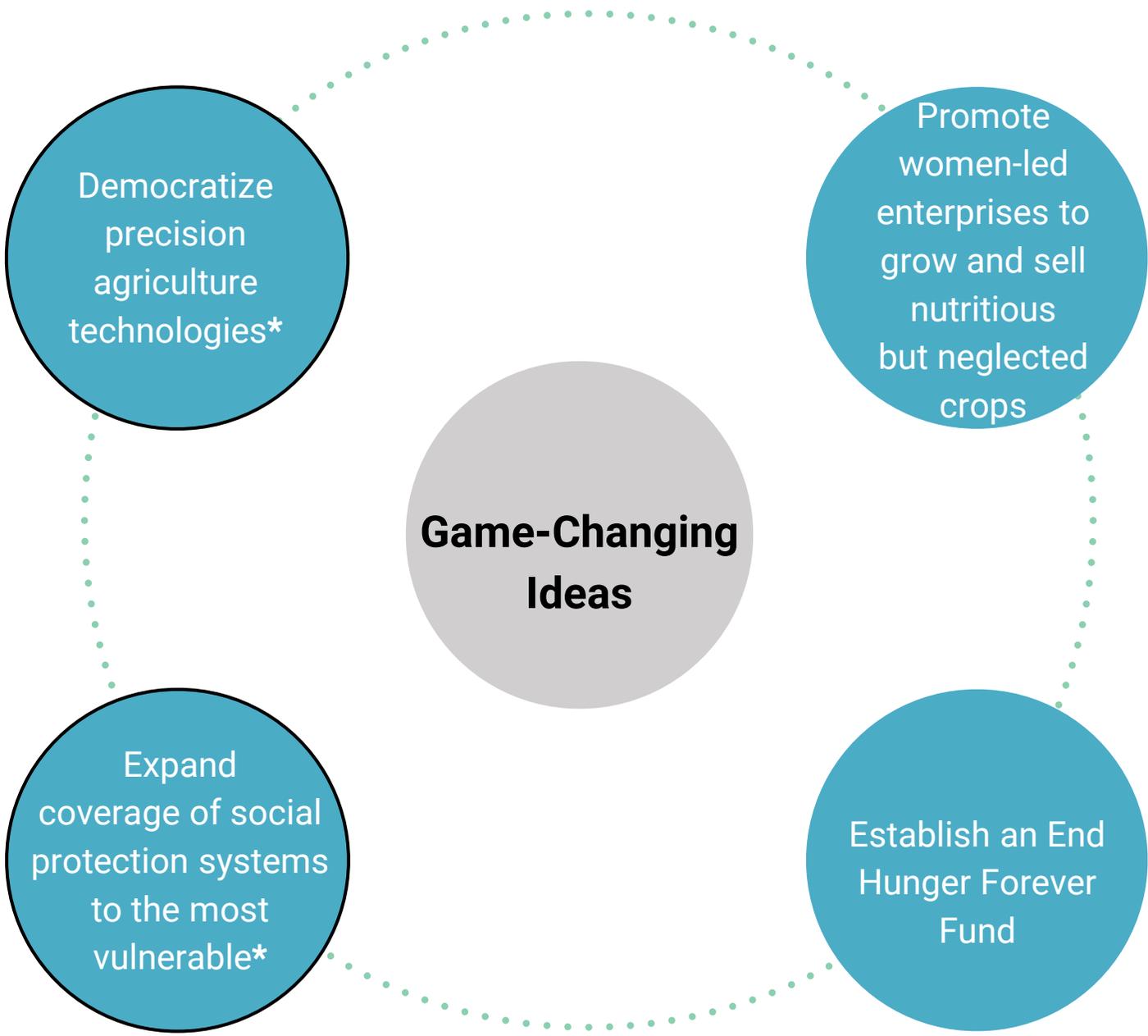
View as a collection of actions to operate in synergy, incorporating the “conventional’ and the novel

Coalesce ‘gamechangers’ across action tracks; identifying the common elements may lead to a reconfiguring into a more powerful way forward

Focus on the variety of innovations needed to get them done e.g. restructured models, novel coalitions, new pathways, transformed mindsets

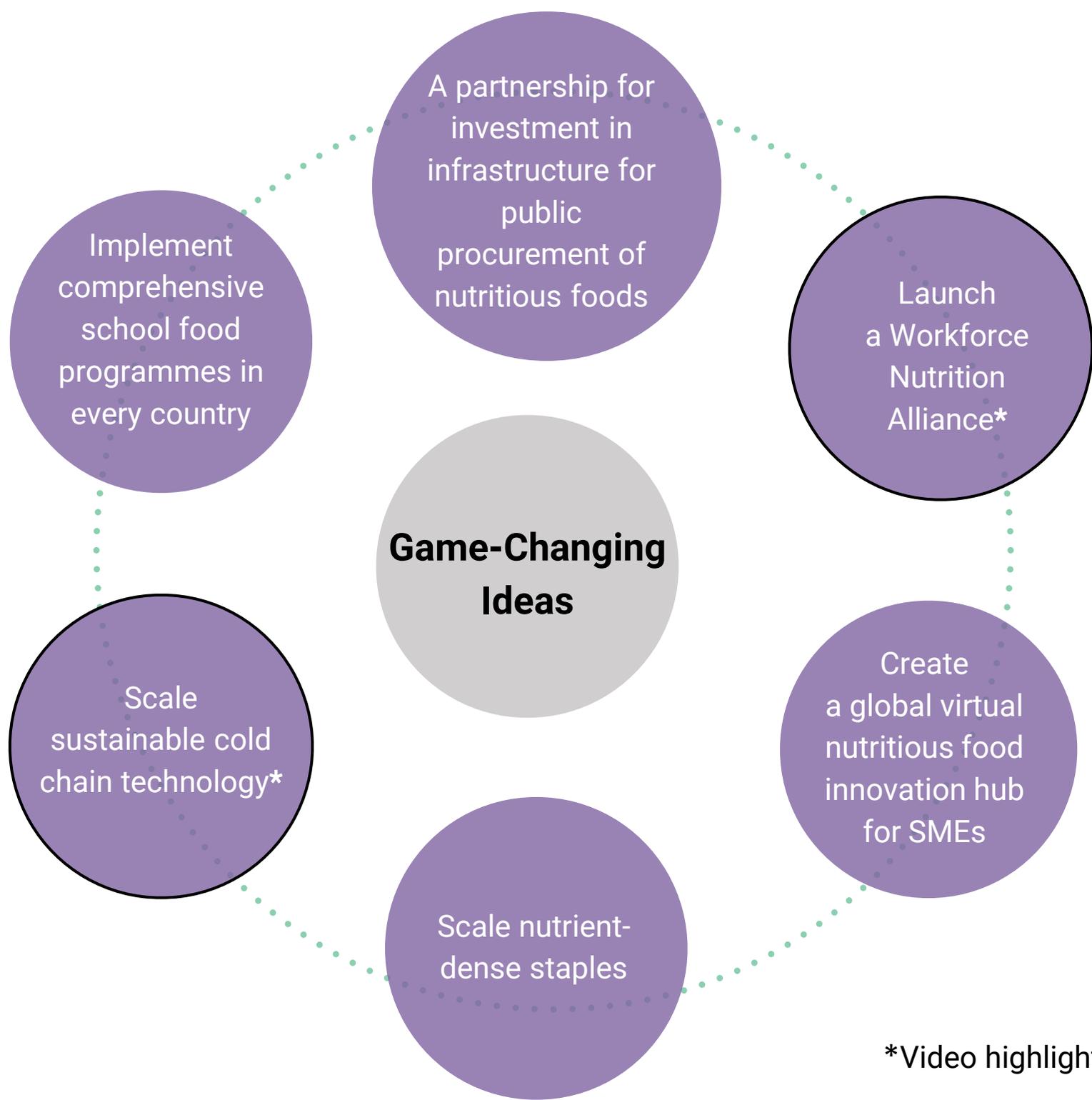
All must be adapted to context (global, national, subnational), building on lessons already learned and what already exists in that context

Area 1:
Improve
Purchasing
Power and
Reduce
Poverty



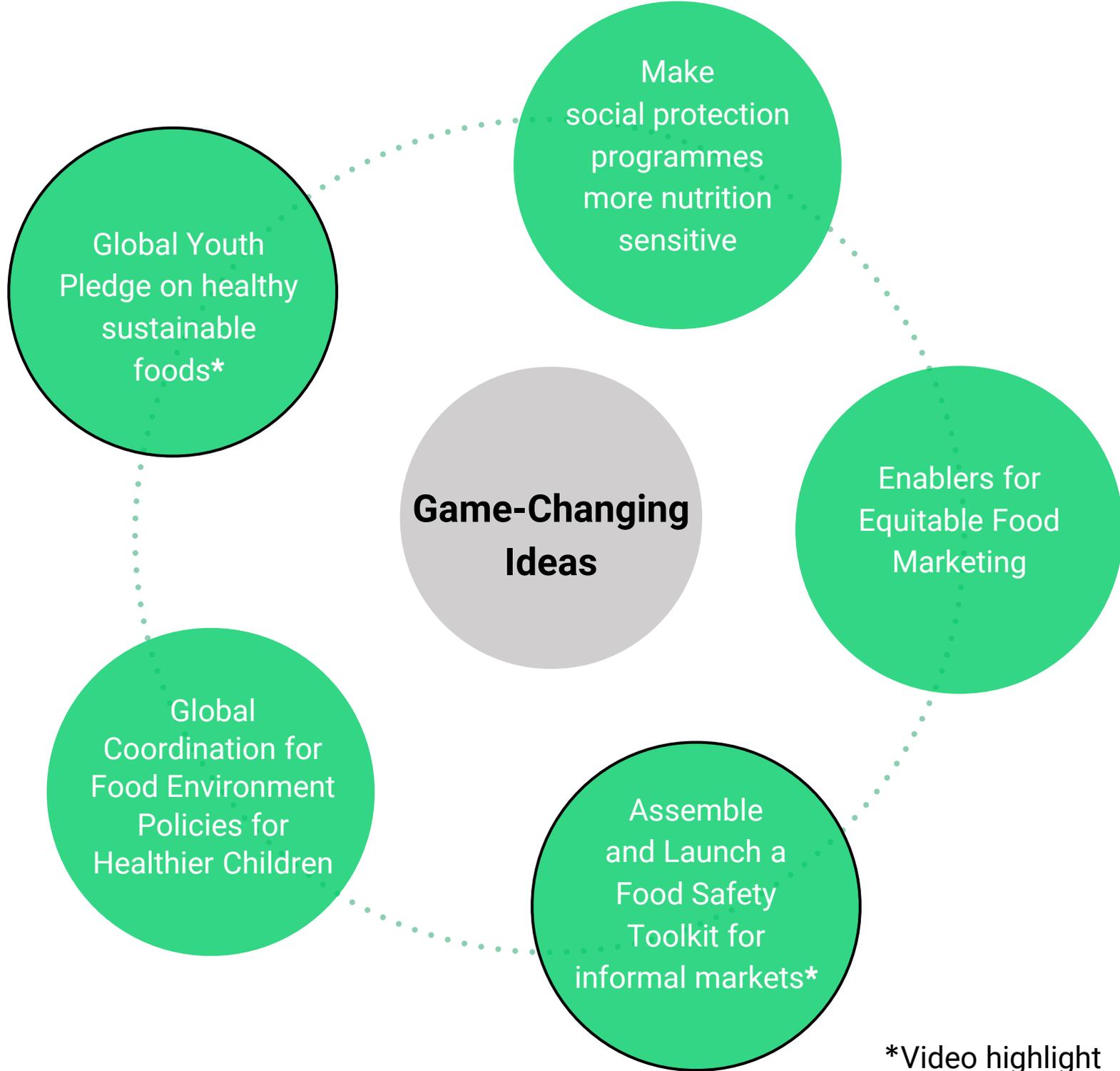
*Video highlight

Area 2: Improve the **Supply** of Safe and Nutritious Foods



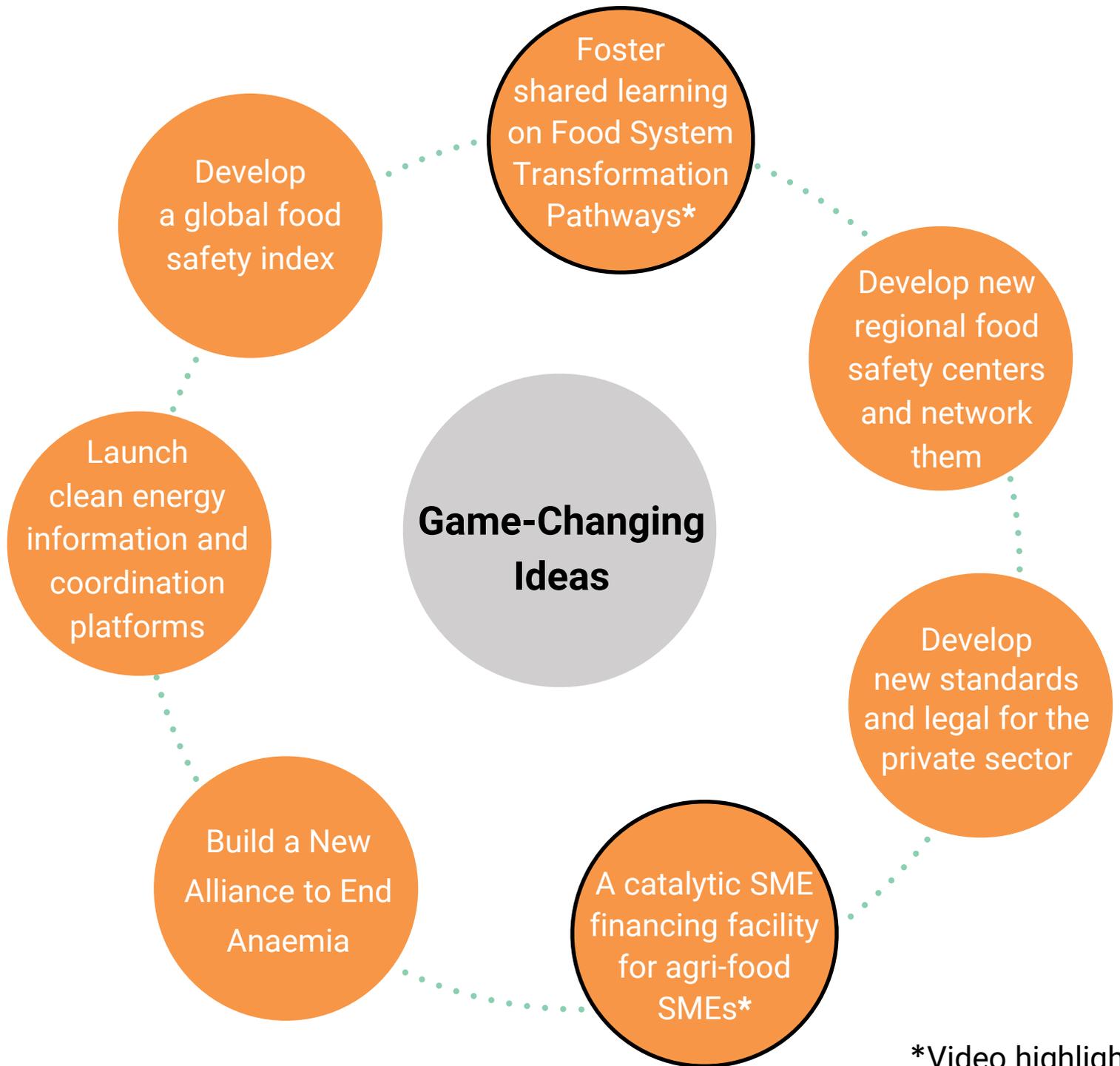
*Video highlight

Area 3:
Improve
Awareness
and
Desirability
of Safe and
Nutritious
Foods



*Video highlight

Area 4:
Improve
Enabling
Environment
to Ensure
Access for all
to Safe and
Nutritious
Foods



*Video highlight