



SUMMARY REPORT

UN FOOD SYSTEMS COALITIONS OF ACTION SURVEY 2024

JULY 2025

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At the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), a total of 31 Coalitions of Action emerged as self-organizing, multistakeholder platforms, organized by various thematic areas, to assist governments in catalyzing the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and accelerating the implementation of national food systems transformation pathways. They aimed to incentivize a variety of development partners from the global ecosystem of support to articulate a common vision and collectively commit to a new approach, where the government sets priorities and development partners design more client- and solutions-oriented interventions, considering their respective comparative advantages, pooling of knowledge, and resources. Four years after the UNFSS, the Coalitions vary in maturity stages and roles, and the number of Coalitions has decreased to around 20 operationally active. Those that remain active have made advances in transforming food systems through global advocacy work, knowledge generation, the establishment of global and regional communities of practice, and fundraising and support for global and national food systems sector processes.

The UNFSS Coalitions of Action 2024 Survey Summary Report aims to synthesize information about the institutional setup and progress made by the Coalitions to date. The report is based on an online survey shared with the Coalitions in 2024, building on information collected by the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub (the Hub) in previous coalition surveys. The main objective of the survey was to gather insights and information about Coalitions' experiences and lessons learned from their engagement in global, regional, and country level food systems transformation work, the Coalitions' strategic role in the global food systems architecture and provide an indicative roadmap for increased engagement between the Hub and the Coalitions leading up to the second UN Food Systems Summit Stocktake (UNFSS+4), taking place 27-29 July 2025 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

A total of 18 Coalitions responded to the 2024 Coalitions Survey, providing detailed information about their work and suggestions for moving forward. The survey was structured around four main sections and included a total of 27 questions and sub-questions.

- Section 1: Key Coalition Information
- Section 2: Activities and progress related to the Coalition's mandate
- Section 3: Inter-Coalition collaboration and engagement with the Hub
- Section 4: Roadmap to UNFSS+4

More details about the 2024 survey are in *Annex 1*. Please refer to *Annex 2* for details about which Coalitions participated in the 2024 Survey.

Key survey findings

- The survey analysis reinforces the added value of the UNFSS Coalitions of Action in global food systems transformation work, noting their convening power as multistakeholder platforms and key players in global advocacy work on food systems transformation. The Coalitions report bringing together a wide range of stakeholders including governments, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Agencies, public development banks, international financial institutions (IFIs), regional organizations, regional commissions, sub-national entities, cities and city networks, academic institutions, research institutions, think tanks, civil society organizations, youth-led organizations, philanthropy foundations and networks, industry, trade unions, and private sector entities.
- Most Coalitions report being primarily engaged in global advocacy work, global policy development, partnership building, and knowledge generation. Several Coalitions report elevating key issues in global policy forums and contributed to international declarations and commitments related to food systems. Coalitions have also played a key role in promoting regional knowledge exchange and capacity building across countries and regions, facilitating peer-to-peer learning through regional workshops and events.
- The survey analysis reveals new information about the various Coalitions' institutional arrangements, financing models, governance structures, membership bases, and models of engagement. There are notable differences among Coalitions in the distribution of their membership bases. A few do not include governments among their member base, while others have a strong engagement from member countries.
- Coalitions have diverse governance structures, ranging from informal "Coalitions of the willing" to more formalized structures with various decision-making structures, operational support structures, and member engagement platforms. Some Coalitions employ multi-level governance models, while others operate through more simplified structures. Overall, there is a general emphasis on inclusive governance structures that allow for both strategic oversight and focused technical work.
- The survey analysis identifies a set of interesting preliminary in-country engagement models developed by the Coalitions in support of countries implementing their national food systems transformation agendas. The most common types of support provided to countries by the Coalitions include technical assistance on policy development and food systems approaches, evidence generation and diagnostics, national pathway analysis, and normative guidance.
- Overall, Coalitions report facing difficulties in supporting the implementation of national pathways and highlight an overall need for better alignment with country processes. They report weak linkages to National Food Systems Convenors and country-level food systems stakeholders, as well as challenges in aligning diverse and multiple sectors and competing interests at the national level. Several Coalitions highlight that linkages to sub-national level governance and policy processes need to be enhanced.
- Many Coalitions raise the issue of weak coordination mechanisms to link the offers of technical assistance from Coalitions to the country's needs. Some Coalitions report having received direct technical support requests from National Food Systems Convenors or

governments, but they lack a structured mechanism to support these requests financially or channel them elsewhere, for example, to the Hub. The Coalitions recommend exploring decentralized models of technical assistance that can be channeled through local governments and their associations, as these actors often have existing coordination structures at the territorial level that can facilitate faster assistance.

- The survey analysis notes a low reciprocity in reporting joint Coalition collaborations. This suggests a need for better coordination, documentation, and recognition of joint efforts among Coalitions. To enhance strategic alignment, Coalitions are recommended to enhance inter-Coalition collaboration, identify complementary strengths, map overlapping objectives, and leverage their comparative advantages. Overall, the survey reveals a desire for more structured interaction and joint advocacy efforts among Coalitions, as well as closer collaboration and increased visibility of the Coalitions linked to the Hub's work. Coalitions call on the Hub to foster collaborative processes among Coalitions.
- Most Coalitions report significant challenges in maintaining long-term financial sustainability and stability. There is a heavy reliance on in-kind support and non-monetary contributions from within the Coalition's member base, which, while valuable, may not provide sufficient financial backing for operationalizing their strategic objectives and providing tailored in-country support to governments. The level of financial support varies widely across Coalitions, with some being well-resourced financially while others are moderately resourced or operate with minimal financial resources. According to the Coalitions, the implementation of Coalition goals, including funding stability and membership development, has also been influenced by whether Coalitions existed before the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit or were formed as a result of the Summit. A select few Coalitions have been able to attract funding and resources for some of their country-level activities, for example, the School Meals Coalition, the Agroecology Coalition, and the HDP Nexus Coalition. These disparities and challenges highlight the need for more robust and equitable support mechanisms to ensure the long-term viability and effectiveness of coalitions as global multistakeholder collaboration mechanisms.

Key recommendations

Moving forward, the survey findings can serve as a valuable learning source for Coalitions and provide a foundation for enhanced coordination among them and in their engagement with the Hub. A set of key recommendations has been drafted based on suggestions received from the Coalitions and key survey findings.

Analytical work

- While the survey identifies some good practices and interesting cases, the Hub, in collaboration with the Coalitions, is recommended to unpack further key lessons learned through an in-depth assessment of Coalitions' progress and results, with a special emphasis on institutional arrangements, membership base, and financing models.
- Related to Coalitions' membership base it is recommended to analyze further the participation of different food systems stakeholders (i.e., women, youth, Indigenous People's, farmers, private sector, subnational governments, and networks) in the various coalitions and explore the Coalitions' linkages to government representatives such as the National Food Systems Convenors.

- The survey results call for further assessment of the Coalitions' geographical focus areas ahead of UNFSS+4. The Hub is recommended to undertake a mapping of Coalitions' in-country engagement to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of countries supported by the Coalitions, including the type of support they offer governments and emerging engagement models for country engagement. This mapping could also assess the territorial anchoring and local relevance of Coalitions. Some coalitions may be less visible globally yet continue to deliver local impact.
- The Hub estimates that out of the 31 Coalitions emerging from the UNFSS process, approximately 20 are operationally active as of today. The Hub recommends assessing further which Coalitions are active and which ones have ceased operations. Additional insights on specific "successes" or "failures" would provide valuable learning for Coalitions and the Hub.

Information sharing, knowledge management

- The Coalitions have requested that the Hub establish regular communication channels with them, for example, through a digital platform for the Coalitions to share their activities and engagements at global, regional, and country levels, exchange updates, and discuss challenges. The Hub recommends organizing regular peer-to-peer learning events, virtual meetings, workshops, or thematic webinars between the Coalitions.
- To further enhance inter-Coalition collaboration, the Hub recommends updating the contact details of Coalition focal points on the Hub's website and sharing this information with the Coalitions and national food systems convenors. Moreover, it is recommended that the Hub share the Coalitions' strategic documents with other Coalitions to further facilitate synergies and collaboration. Coalitions are also encouraged to share their work plans with other Coalitions whose areas of work are closely connected with their own.

Communication and visibility

- The Hub recommends updating the Hub's website with up-to-date information about each Coalition.
- The Hub is recommended to feature a "Coalition section" in its monthly newsletter.
- The Hub is recommended to facilitate and promote the co-organization of joint global advocacy events, side events, webinars, or in-person meetings co-hosted by Coalitions and the Hub.

Collaborations for in-country support

- Coalitions have recommended the Hub to facilitate active matchmaking between countries and Coalitions by exploring the establishment of a mechanism that effectively links technical support from Coalitions and the broader UNFSS ecosystem of support to country needs. It is recommended that the Hub further engage with the Coalitions through the Hub's existing initiative, Gateway of Assistance, and facilitate relationship-building with National Food Systems Convenors.
- It is recommended that the Hub supports enhanced collaboration between Coalitions, for example, through joint Coalition initiatives for in-country technical support and exploring opportunities for fundraising to support such initiatives. It could be worth exploring pilot

projects in selected countries or regions where the Hub has witnessed multi-coalition engagement, or in countries where the Hub has established engagements through its various flagship programmes.

- Many Coalitions report challenges in securing resources for their operational activities, partly due to the large number of global stakeholders engaged in global food systems work. Given the current state of dwindling global resources for development cooperation, several Coalitions have recommended further assessing the possibility of reducing the number of active Coalitions by either merging existing ones or disbanding those that are no longer active.

Chapter 1: Institutional arrangements

Membership base. The Coalitions comprise of a wide range of stakeholders including governments, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, public development banks, international financial institutions (IFIs), regional organizations, regional commissions, sub-national entities, cities and city networks, academic institutions, research institutions, think tanks, civil society organizations, philanthropy foundations and networks, industry, trade unions, and private sector entities.

There are notable differences among Coalitions in the distribution of their membership bases. Several Coalitions include regional bodies or administrations among their members. A few do not include governments among their member base, while others have a strong engagement from member countries. Related to the Coalitions' membership base, in preparation for the UNFSS+4, it is recommended to further analyze the participation of different food systems stakeholders (i.e. women, youth, Indigenous People's, Farmers, private sector, subnational governments and networks) in the Coalitions and explore the Coalitions' linkages to government representatives such as National Food Systems Convenors.

Another interesting observation is that the membership size of Coalitions varies significantly. The largest Coalitions include the Agroecology Coalition with over 385 members; the School Meals Coalition with 262 members; the Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) with over 250 members; the Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition with 200 members; the Agri-PDB Platform with 139; and the Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition) with over 100 members. Other Coalitions have lower membership numbers, ranging from 20 to 100 members. An emerging trend among some of the larger Coalitions is a significant growth in membership over the past years, indicating an increased interest and commitment to food systems transformation globally. The Agroecology Coalition has, for example, increased its membership fourfold since its inception.

Institutional support. Coalitions receive support from a variety of stakeholders, indicating a broad base of collaboration and resource mobilization. Various support models for Coalitions have emerged over the years. Firstly, institutional hosting, often provided by UN agencies, governments, or research organizations, offers basic operational stability and access to various internal resources for Coalitions. This often includes the provision of in-kind support, such as staff time, hosting a secretariat and coalition website, logistical support for event organization, and communications support to Coalitions. Out of a total of 18 respondents, 11 Coalitions reported being hosted by UN agencies, while seven are hosted by other entities such as research institutions or national governments. There are also co-hosting arrangements in place, with seven Coalitions reporting such arrangements.

Table 1: Institutional hosting arrangements among coalitions

Coalition of Action	Entity hosting the Coalition
The Agroecology Coalition	Bioversity International
The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition	Environmental Defense Fund, Stanford Center for Ocean Solutions, with leadership and strategic guidance provided by the Government of Iceland
The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)	CIFOR-ICRAF
The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition	IFAD, ILO, CARE International
The Coalition for Action Making food systems work for Women and Girls	FAO ESP Division
The HDP Nexus Coalition	WFP and Global Network Against Food Crises
The Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition	WFP
The Agri-PDB Platform	IFAD
The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance)	WFP until 2024
Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC)	FAO
The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)	FAO, WHO, and UN-Nutrition Secretariat
The Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)	UNFCCC
The Global Action Agenda to Advance Nature-Positive Innovations	Clim-Eat, SACA, and WRI
The Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition	ILRI and World Farmers Organisation
The Food is Never Waste Coalition	FAO, UNEP, and WRI
The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)	Not institutionally hosted (member-led collaboration)
The Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition)	U.S. Department of Agriculture
The School Meals Coalition	WFP

Another institutional support model includes financial support for the Coalition's operational activities. This is often provided by the hosting UN agencies, donors, or Coalition partners either through earmarked funding for specific activities or through project-based funding within the hosting entity. Out of a total of 18 respondents, two Coalitions reported receiving financial support for project-based funding; however, due to the variability in the survey responses, it is not possible to draw any general observations about financial support to the Coalitions in this summary report. The third model of support involves providing technical assistance to Coalitions, primarily from Coalition members or partners, for specific events or the drafting of Coalition outputs, such as the

preparation of technical policy guidelines, country diagnostics, or case studies. This is the most common type of institutional support that Coalitions leverage from within their membership base. Despite most Coalitions receiving some institutional support, the majority of the 18 respondents report facing significant challenges in maintaining long-term operational sustainability and stability. A key issue is related to funding, with Coalitions expressing concerns about the lack of financial resources available for operationalizing their strategic objectives. There is also a heavy reliance on in-kind support, which, while valuable, may not provide the same level of stability as financial backstopping. Furthermore, the analysis reveals that the level of support varies significantly across Coalitions, with some having been financially well-resourced (e.g., School Meals Coalition, HDP Nexus Coalition, Agroecology Coalition), while others are moderately resourced or operate with minimal financial resources. These disparities and challenges underscore the need for more robust and equitable support mechanisms to ensure the long-term viability and effectiveness of Coalitions as global, multistakeholder food systems collaboration platforms.

Modalities for joining a Coalition. The survey explores various modalities for joining a Coalition. Most Coalitions emphasize inclusivity and a multistakeholder approach, welcoming a wide range of stakeholders to collaborate. Coalitions have engaged in diverse approaches to engage members and partners. Below are the primary modalities for joining a Coalition, as reported by the Coalitions.

- **Formal Declaration of Commitment:** Some Coalitions require interested parties to sign a Declaration of Commitment or Engagement. These include the School Meals Coalition, the Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance), Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC), and the Agroecology Coalition. For the Agroecology Coalition, joining also requires participating in at least one of its Working Groups, which serve as a space for closer member interaction, sharing, and co-learning in the different areas of work of the Coalition. The School Meals Coalition requires members to develop national commitments that outline how they will contribute to the Coalition goals.
- **Principles of engagement:** The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition) has developed specific principles for engagement to encourage non-state actors to join.
- **Letters of Intent:** The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition operates through a Tripartite Letter of Intent signed by organizations such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and CARE.
- **Letter of Support:** The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) invites stakeholders to sign a support letter to become members. The Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition) requires members to sign a Declaration of Support when joining.
- **No formal adhesion process:** Some Coalitions do not have formal adhesion processes, allowing participation based on an initial expression of interest and the new member's interests and capacities, for example, the HDP Nexus Coalition, the Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, the Indigenous People's Food Systems Coalition, the Global Action Agenda to Advance Nature-Positive Innovation, the Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls, the Food is Never Waste Coalition, the Agri-PDB Platform, and the True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI).
- **Approval by the governing body:** Other Coalitions, such as the Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition are open to new members joining following a review of the request by the Coalition's core leadership group.

Based on the survey responses, it is not possible to draw any conclusions about whether a specific modality for joining a Coalition influences the way they work. For instance, whether a more formal process ensures more commitment from its members, or if Coalitions with informal adhesion

processes attract broader membership. This is worth exploring further in collaboration with the Coalitions.

Governance structures. The survey also sought information on the various types of formal or informal governance structures established by the coalitions. The analysis reveals that Coalitions have diverse governance structures, ranging from informal "Coalitions of the willing" to more formalized structures with various decision-making mechanisms, operational support systems, and member engagement platforms. Some Coalitions have more mature multi-level governance models, while others operate through simpler structures. Overall, the survey responses indicate that while there is no one-size-fits-all approach to Coalition governance and institutional processes, there is a general emphasis on inclusivity, formal and informal commitment processes, and structures that allow for both strategic oversight and focused technical work.

Decision-making structures. Some Coalitions have a Steering Committee that provides strategic direction and oversight. These committees often comprise representatives from member countries and other stakeholders in the food system. Other Coalitions feature a task force, core group, or leadership team as their decision-making body. The Coalitions also report having set up small advisory groups or committees that provide expert guidance and support to the main governance bodies, while a few Coalitions have assigned chairs or co-chairs as either political or executive leadership advisors.

Operational structures. Many Coalitions operate with a secretariat responsible for day-to-day administration, coordination of activities, communication, and engagement among members. Coalitions have also established working groups or clusters focused on technical implementation around certain thematic focus areas. These groups develop work plans and often report back to the decision-making structures.

Engagement mechanisms. Some Coalitions include member forums, partner groups, general assemblies, and ministerial meetings to facilitate networking, discussions, collaboration, and information sharing among Coalition members, sometimes through information-sharing platforms. Other Coalitions have created informal and open groups called "Group of Friends" for countries to meet and discuss common interests or receive updates.

Please refer to *Annex 3* for more details about governance structures reported by the Coalitions.

Chapter 2: Delivering on the Coalitions' strategic objectives

Strategic document or annual work plan. A total of 14 coalitions responded yes to having a strategic document or annual work plan, while 4 responded that they have no strategic document or annual work plan. The survey did not assess whether the strategies or work plans are based on a food systems framework. It is recommended to assess this further.

Geographic focus of the coalitions. The survey responses indicate that most Coalitions responding are primarily engaged in global processes. A total of 11 coalitions reported that their main geographic focus is solely on global work, 1 coalition reported focusing on global, regional, and national level work, 3 coalitions on global and national work, and 2 coalitions on global, national, and sub-national level work. One Coalition did not respond to the question.

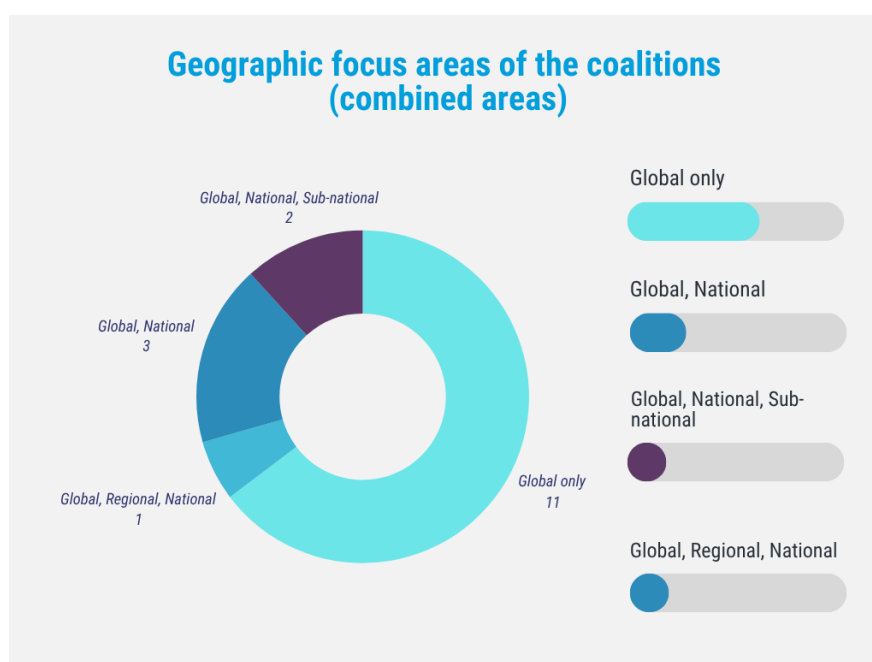


Table 2: Geographic focus areas of the coalitions (combined areas)

Innovative and effective engagement models. The survey aimed to collect information about Coalitions' in-country engagements in support of governments' national food systems transformation agendas. Based on the examples provided by the Coalitions, some emerging models of in-country engagement by Coalitions have been pre-identified. It is recommended that the Hub seek feedback from the Coalitions on the emerging models, to be further elaborated and consolidated ahead of the UNFSS+4.

Country work

Country partnership model. This engagement model is based on leveraging existing partnerships at country level. This has been undertaken by the Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition and the Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition), involving collaboration through existing Coalition member programs and engagements that Coalition co-leads have with countries. Other Coalitions demonstrate a strong country-level presence, such as the School Meals Coalition, with around 50 countries having issued national commitments to enhance school meal programs. The School Meals Coalition's engagement model for in-country work is primarily based on national financial commitments, where countries are encouraged to make national commitments when joining the Coalition.

Coordination support model. This engagement model demonstrates the effectiveness of providing targeted coordination support to governments in support of national food systems transformation processes. The model can be exemplified by the HDP Nexus Coalition and its partners' systematic approach to in-country support in Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia, which includes conducting initial scoping missions, targeted workshops and capacity building, and focused support to existing food systems coordination mechanisms, for example by funding a food systems specialists based at the Resident Coordinators Office. Key elements of this model include a well-defined planning process, context-specific recommendations, encouraging strong country ownership, and inclusive multistakeholder engagement.

Technical assistance on policy development and food systems approaches. The Agroecology Coalition members have supported the development of national agroecology strategies in some countries and geographies (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Southeast Asia). The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition has supported Indonesia's Ministry of Planning in integrating blue food into national development strategies, helping to bring blue foods into the ASEAN blue economy framework, and in preparing a Blue Food Assessment for Indonesia. The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance) has conducted a scoping mission in the DRC, in partnership with AUDA-NEPAD, to identify priorities for smallholder support and provided technical advice to Sudan to finalize a concept note on support to smallholder farmers in the Blue Nile region.

Evidence generation and diagnostics model. This engagement model involves conducting targeted research and country diagnostics to support countries in meeting their food systems transformation targets. Activities include evidence-based analysis and recommendations, as well as the analysis of existing national pathways and the systematic development of knowledge. The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI) has analyzed the national pathways of eight countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Egypt, Rwanda, Peru, Columbia, Indonesia, Vietnam) to identify country specific challenges for which the application of True Value, True Cost Accounting, and True Pricing could be a value adding approach. The Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS) has launched eight country diagnostic reports, identifying key issues related to climate-resilient food systems and possible actions to be implemented by the Alliance in collaboration with governments and stakeholders. Moreover, the School Meals Coalition reports offering technical support to member countries by conducting case studies, assessing value for money, developing toolkits, policy briefs, and other formats of technical support that aim to support countries in scaling up their national programs. The School Meals Coalition also has several evidence-based initiatives, including the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition, the Sustainable Financing Initiative, and the Data and Monitoring Initiative. This initiative coordinates efforts by countries and partners to develop and sustain a global school meals database, tracking and monitoring

coalition actions and accomplishments. The Agroecology Coalition has published a document gathering 10 case studies on agroecology, highlighting stories from the ground.

Normative guidance model. This engagement model involves developing technical policy guidance or assessment tools to support countries in advancing their food systems agenda. The Agroecology Coalition has launched several tools useful for countries. Some of them are the Agroecology Finance Assessment Tool designed to evaluate projects/initiatives/calls for proposal for their support to food systems transformation through agroecology, the Food Forward NDC tool which is a guide to support the enhancement and implementation of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) ambitions for agriculture and food systems transformation), a guide on Boosting Biodiversity Action Through Agroecology: Guidance for developing and updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and many policy briefs on applying an agroecology perspective to food systems. The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition has launched an online knowledge repository containing tools, research, and studies developed by its members. The repository serves as a comprehensive guide for governments, employers, and workers on global best practices and tools. The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) and partners have produced six policy briefs for Mali, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Ethiopia, and Zambia. Finally, the Food is Never Waste Coalition reports providing technical support to Brazil in the development of its national organic waste strategy.

Resource mobilization model. This engagement model involves exploring and piloting innovative support mechanisms to either channel technical support to governments or mobilize additional resources in support of governments' food systems transformation processes, often linked to a thematic topic. Some examples include the Schools Meals Coalition's Sustainable Financing Initiative, and efforts from the Aquatic Blue Food Coalition to establish a project alliance mechanism to mobilize additional resources for in-country support to governments.

Regional work

Many Coalitions report engagement in various regional food systems initiatives linked to their thematic areas. The analysis reveals three main categories of regional engagement streams. These include regional network development, strategic collaboration with regional bodies, and regional advocacy, knowledge exchange, and capacity building. Below are a few examples of the Coalitions' regional-level work.

Regional network development. The School Meals Coalition reports setting up regional networks in East Africa, West Africa, Latin America, with an additional Asia Network in the pipeline. The regional networks serve as key implementation mechanisms for countries to engage in peer-to-peer learning and exchange information on relevant technical topics. The Eastern Africa Regional School Meals Coalition Network was launched in 2023 and includes nine countries: Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda. The regional network in West Africa is co-convened by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It includes countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Togo.

Strategic collaboration with regional bodies. Several Coalitions report engaging in strategic collaboration with regional organizations or bodies, either by including them as members of the Coalition or by entering into specific collaborations. A regional body frequently reported as a

partner is the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition), for example, reports collaborating with AUDA-NEPAD on the follow-up of Africa 2022 Year of Nutrition. The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition reports collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD and other partners (Stanford University, the World Bank, FAO, the Global Environment Facility, Global Action Network for Sustainable Food from the Oceans and Inland Waters for Food Security and Nutrition) on plans to enhance the growth of African aquaculture. The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance) has established a strong partnership with AUDA-NEPAD in mobilizing all African Union member states around the Alliance. The Agroecology Coalition reports engaging in strategic collaboration with several regional bodies as part of its membership (e.g., European Union Commission). This approach is also present within the School Meals Coalition, which includes three regional bodies in its member base, as well as with the Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, which has two regional organizations in its member base (AUDA-NEPAD and the Pacific Community). Related to specific regional initiatives, the Aquatic Blue Food Coalition reports collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC) on a Pacific-wide Blue Food Initiative and a Pacific Blue Food Assessment. The initiative aims to develop programs that can address key challenges around nutrition, resilience, and sustainability, and to assemble a Coalition of funders needed to support their implementation. The Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition) has engaged with regional organizations such as the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to show hands-on successful approaches to improve sustainable productivity growth and advance the messaging on taking a holistic approach to sustainable productivity growth. The HDP Nexus Coalition reports collaboration with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa and the Global Network against Food Crises for the organization of a Regional Eastern Africa ministerial strategic dialogue in 2022. The dialogue led to the development of a communiqué reinforcing the process of strengthening, adapting, and accelerating national and regional efforts to address food crises in Eastern Africa, while also stressing the opportunity for expanding HDP nexus approaches in the IGAD region. The HDP Nexus Coalition has leveraged regional bodies, particularly the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), to coordinate in-country support across multiple countries. This type of engagement offers several advantages, including efficient resource utilization, facilitation of peer learning, and enhancement of regional ownership and sustainability, ultimately maximizing the impact of Coalitions' efforts across a region.

Regional advocacy, knowledge exchange, and capacity building. The Food is Never Waste Coalition works to build capacity at the regional level through UNEP's Regional Food Waste Working Groups in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia. Working group members have participated in training workshops focused on sharing best practices for food waste measurement and reduction, as well as showcasing regional efforts to foster collaboration and peer-to-peer learning. Moreover, UNEP, as the host of the MACS-G20 Workshop on Food Loss and Waste in October 2024, convened regional stakeholders to build capacity on food loss and waste measurement and reduction in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS) has hosted a regional workshop on climate-resilient food systems in Lesotho, with participants from Eswatini, Mozambique, and Zambia.

Additionally, many other Coalitions report participating in regional conferences, co-organizing related side events or sessions, and engaging in various thematic roundtable policy discussions. The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) reports participating in a regional policy roundtable

organized by Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA), bringing together experts and developing recommendations on how to include soil organic carbon in member states' NDCs. The Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition reports developing a special regional report: Towards an Intercultural Approach to School Meals in the Latin American and Caribbean region. This special report was part of the 2023 publication, State of School Feeding in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Global work

The Coalitions demonstrate strong engagement with global food systems issues primarily through three main channels: global policy influence, partnership building, advocacy, and knowledge generation. While engagement levels vary across Coalitions, based on resources and maturity, a clear pattern emerges: Coalitions successfully utilize their role as a convenor for multistakeholder actors to advance food systems transformation. Below are a few examples of global-level activities.

Global policy influence. The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition reports engaging with high-level decision-makers at national, regional, and international levels to advocate for the recognition and integration of the potential of blue foods in transformations towards food systems that deliver for both people and the planet. In the lead-up to COP28, the Coalition reports influenced the drafting of the Leaders' Declaration and the Call to Action from non-state actors to include aquatic food in food systems transformation. "Fish folks" and sustainable aquatic blue foods were highlighted in the COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action largely due to the engagement of the Coalition and its member states. The Coalition also reports influencing key policy documents in the UN framework to include the importance of aquatic blue foods in the context of a healthy ocean and food security, most notably the agreed document of the UN Ocean Conference in Lisbon 2022, the UN General Assembly declaration on Ocean Affairs, and the COFI report of 2022. The Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC) reports that the urban food systems space and influence have grown over the past years. The Coalition has been instrumental in carving out a legitimate space in food systems forums and influencing the role and value of cities and communities in transforming local food systems, inclusive governance across government levels and sectors including the informal food sector. The HDP Nexus Coalition reports participating in several global advocacy events with a focus on bringing the voices of affected communities in global dialogues and highlighting the importance of the peace element for fragile contexts' food systems. The Coalition reports engaging closely with the COP28 Presidency to facilitate inputs from members to influence the Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace Declaration, which was endorsed by over 150 Member States at COP28. The Coalition also supported the Multi Stakeholders Pledge on Agriculture, Food Systems and Food Security during the Global Refugee Forum (GRF). This was the first time that a multistakeholder pledge was developed on food systems for the GRF. The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition reports that the Coalition has played a crucial role in increasing the awareness and knowledge resources of national and global stakeholders on the promotion of decent work in the agrifood sector, as a key means of advancing equitable livelihoods and incomes in food systems and contributing to food security. In May 2023, the ILO adopted the Guidelines for the Promotion of Decent Work in the Agrifood Sector, with IFAD, CARE, and other Coalition members playing an active role in the process. The global guidelines are the first of their kind and have the potential to impact more

than 1 billion workers globally. The Coalition aims to transform these guidelines into actionable points for governments, workers, and employers. The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) reports have catapulted from an initiative of a handful of dedicated stakeholders into multilateral, multistakeholder action to address food and nutrition insecurity, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate change by investing in healthy soil ecosystems. The Coalition's efforts have elevated the importance of soil health in transforming food systems and resulted in the explicit inclusion of soil in the COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action, which states an intent from 159 countries to enhance soil health. This represents a significant step forward for global soil health. The Coalition also reports having contributed to the inclusion of soil in the COP28 Non-State Actors Call to Action for Transforming Food Systems for People, Nature, and Climate, and the finalization of the 2023 Soil Health Resolution. The Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition reports raising awareness at the global level on the value of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and their sustainability. Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems have been included in the Multi Year Programme of Work of the Committee on Food Systems (MYPOW CFS), for the first time since the establishment of the CFS, marking an important milestone for both the CFS and the coalition. The Agroecology Coalition reports actively engaging with the three Rio Conventions by working with its members to organize side events, engage with policymakers, and advocate for the co-benefits of agroecology, particularly as a lever for food systems transformation and in addressing climate, biodiversity, and land objectives. It has co-developed knowledge products (e.g., guides, tools, op-eds, and policy briefs) and has contributed to shaping COP outputs, such as the inclusion of sustainable food systems and agroecology in the Riyadh Action Agenda, which emerged from COP16 on Desertification.

Partnership building. The Agroecology Coalition reports a growing momentum and interest in agroecology as a pathway toward transforming food systems. There is also an increased donor interest in agroecology. In 2023, the Coalition co-convened 70+ donors and investors in Rome ahead of the CFS. The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition reports playing a crucial role in ensuring that national and global stakeholders have access to greater awareness and knowledge resources on promoting decent work in the agrifood sector as a key means of advancing equitable livelihoods and incomes in food systems, thereby contributing to food security. Over 200 stakeholders have joined the Coalition, helping to foster partnership, collaboration, and lessons sharing. The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance) reports a collaboration with the World Farmers Markets Coalition, the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM Bari), Slow Food Italy, and the Italian Network on Local Food Policy to develop a course for civil servants on local food policies in municipalities. The course has been scaled up by the Alliance in an international programme on local food policies to support farmers and farmers' markets, policies on food waste, public procurement, food education, showing contrasts of food poverty, how to develop urban food strategies and deliberate food democracy as factors for building short food supply chains. The School Meals Coalition reports harnessing political power at the highest level by mobilizing countries at presidential and ministerial levels. The Coalition has played a key role in catalyzing action, leading to notable policy commitments aimed at expanding and enhancing program quality. The Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition) reports that the Coalition and its members have been influential in gaining greater global recognition of the role sustainable productivity growth plays in building resilient food systems and meeting the multitude of challenges, including food insecurity and adapting to climate change. As a result, in October 2024 the OECD's annual Global Forum on Agriculture (GFA) theme was "Steering Policies towards Sustainable Agricultural Productivity" in conjunction with an OECD Workshop titled

"Sustainable Agricultural Productivity to Address Food Systems Challenges: Measurement, Data, Drivers and Policies." The SPG Coalition was instrumental in organizing these events, and several of its members showcased their programs. The Food is Never Waste Coalition reports that FAO and UNEP participate in the EU Food Loss and Waste Platform, where they have co-chaired the sub-committee on food waste measurement. The Coalition reports tracking global progress on food loss and waste via the Food Loss Index and the Food Waste Index and building capacity, especially in developing countries, in Food Waste Loss measurement and reduction. The 2024 Food Waste Index Report is the most comprehensive available assessment of global and country-level food waste estimates, finding that one-fifth of all food available to consumers is wasted annually.

Advocacy and Knowledge Generation. The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition) reports participating in global dialogues on food systems transformation and organizing events in global fora to draw attention to the importance of having access to sustainable and healthy foods. The HDP Nexus Coalition has supported the establishment of a Community of Practice (CoP) focusing on food systems transformation in fragile settings, bringing together National Food Systems Convenors and other relevant national stakeholders to identify and discuss concrete solutions to the issues hindering the implementation of their food systems pathways. The Coalition has also organized several global advocacy events. The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance) reports contributing to several global advocacy events, dialogues, and webinars that highlight the relevance of short food supply chains at local, national, and regional levels as the foundational element for the sustainability of food supply, resilience, and healthy consumption patterns of local and nutritious foods. The Coalition for Action Making Food Systems work for Women and Girls reports that as part of the Coalition's Working Group on "Equity and Inclusion in Food Systems Organizations/Institutions", the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and UN Women launched the Global Food 50/50 (GF5050) initiative which monitors progress and holds food system organizations accountable for achieving intersectional gender equality in leadership, adopting gender-equitable internal workplace policies, and implementing strategies that advance progress toward gender-just and equitable food systems. The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI) reports publishing the UNFSS Scientific Report: 'The True Cost and True Price of Food' which calls for governments to further investigate sensitive areas in food systems through true value, true cost accounting, true pricing, and that the publication contributed to the SOFA 2023-2024 topic selections. For the first time since the launch of the SOFA publication in 1947, FAO dedicated two consecutive issues to the same theme. The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition reports participating in several global events, including the COFI, Our Oceans Conference, UN Ocean Conference, CFS, UN CBD, and UNFCCC processes. A program titled 'Blue Food Futures' developed by the Coalition and its partners has been endorsed by the UN Decade for Ocean Science for Sustainable Development with the ambition to facilitate more applied research on blue foods in food system transformation. The Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS) reports organizing several thematic webinars and side events across the COPs. The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) reports co-hosting the Food Systems Pavilion and organizing several thematic sessions and soil-related events at COP28. The Coalition for Action, which aims to make food systems work for Women and Girls, reports raising awareness of gender inclusivity in agrifood systems, as well as disseminating and sharing good practices through virtual dialogues and webinars. The Agroecology Coalition reports on co-developing knowledge products with its members to integrate agroecology into national biodiversity strategies, Nationally Determined Contributions, and to design agroecology projects. Additionally, it has developed a tool to assess agroecology project portfolios.

Operational challenges. As part of the survey, Coalitions were asked to share some of the key challenges they face in fulfilling their strategic objectives. Below is a consolidated summary of the major challenges reported by the Coalitions.

- **Resource mobilization.** Many Coalitions report difficulties in securing sustainable funding for their activities and secretariat functions. This leads to challenges in providing adequate technical support to countries and keeping member states engaged. Some Coalitions report that they lack a structured mechanism or financing mechanism to support technical assistance requests from countries or channel them elsewhere.
- **Engagement with National Convenors.** Several Coalitions report challenges in establishing consistent communication and collaboration with National Food Systems Convenors. Practical bottlenecks include not having access to contact details of key stakeholders.
- **Translating global commitments to local action.** Coalitions report challenges in aligning diverse and multiple sectors and competing interests at national level. Several Coalitions highlight that linkages to sub-national level governance and policy processes need to be enhanced, and there is a need to further reinforce the role of local and regional governments in national food systems. In this regard, Coalitions are encouraged to support countries in integrating local governments into national food systems governance mechanisms.
- **Coordination among Coalitions.** While there is growing recognition for the need for cross-Coalition collaboration, coordination remains a challenge.
- **Measuring impact.** There is a need for improved monitoring and evaluation systems to track the progress of food systems transformation. Coalitions highlight the lack of harmonized data across countries, which hinders the effective tracking and monitoring of progress.
- **Lack of visibility.** There is currently no mechanism to exchange information with other coalitions or access easily updated information about other Coalitions' engagements at country level.
- **Engaging the member base.** Coalitions report that some members are more active than others. Participation of country members is reported as a key enabler to foster stronger country engagements.

Chapter 4: Suggested roadmap to the UNFSS+4

As part of the survey, Coalitions were asked to provide their visions for a roadmap leading up to UNFSS+4. The suggestions below summarize the main recommendations submitted by the Coalitions.

Strengthening implementation support at the country level

- Develop mechanisms to enhance the Coalitions' provision of technical assistance to countries implementing food systems transformation, national pathways, and related strategies.
- Foster closer connections with the National Food Systems Convenors. Organize matchmaking sessions at UNFSS+4 to connect governments with specific Coalitions, facilitating better engagement, and collaboration.
- Mobilize additional resources for in-country support and explore partnerships to facilitate food systems transformation, ensuring the long-term viability of the Coalitions. Future models of Coalition engagement should incorporate structured collaboration with local and regional authorities.
- It is essential for the Coalitions to reflect on their added value and the usefulness of their model in relation to the country's needs. The food system landscape is saturated with initiatives, and it would make sense to conduct a critical mapping to rationalize and streamline these initiatives.

Improve coordination

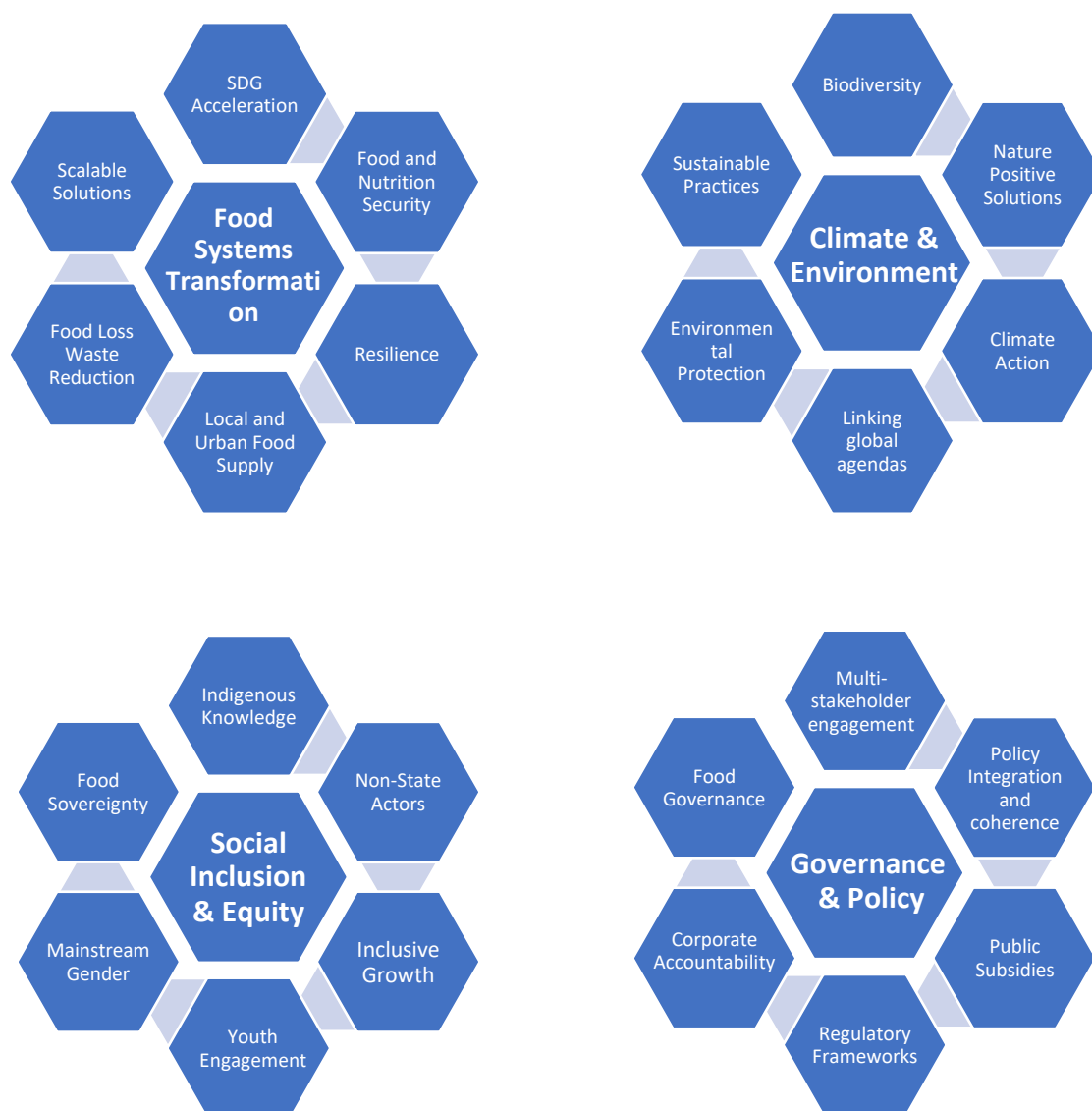
- Continue to grow the global community to ensure dissemination of best practices and wider policy coherence for sustainable food systems transformation. Elevate the role of Coalitions in global policy processes and link their work to interconnected global processes.
- Strengthen multistakeholder collaboration across food systems stakeholders to create a supportive and enabling environment for food systems transformation.
- Organize peer-to-peer knowledge-sharing sessions that bring together countries and the wider UNFSS ecosystem of support.
- Create more opportunities for joint initiatives and programming among Coalitions.

Focus on results and evaluation

- Showcase concrete results and commitments made by national governments and Coalitions at the UNFSS+4.
- Ensure that there is a platform at the UNFSS+4 for Coalitions to showcase their work in advancing the food systems agenda, including success stories and engagements or collaborations at global, regional, and national levels. Governments should also be given a platform to share how they evaluate the support provided by the wider UNFSS ecosystem, including Coalitions.
- Improve monitoring and data collection. Develop harmonized data collection and monitoring systems to track progress on food systems transformation, and robust evidence to guide decision-making for food systems transformation.

Moreover, several topics emerged as the Coalitions' key priority areas to be discussed at the UNFSS+4. The suggested topics reflect the complex and interconnected nature of food systems, highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach to assessing progress made on food systems transformation at the UNFSS+4. Please refer to *Annex 4* for more detailed information on the thematic areas, progress, and key initiatives that specific Coalitions would like to showcase and discuss at the UNFSS+4.

Table 7: Coalitions' key priority areas for UNFSS+4





ANNEXES

Annex 1: 2024 Survey Questionnaire

SECTION 1: KEY COALITION INFORMATION

- 1.1 Official Coalition Name
- 1.2 Contact details of the Coalition Focal Person (*if there has been a change*)
- 1.3 Contact details of the person completing the questionnaire
- 1.4 If other people were consulted when completing this questionnaire, please indicate their names and roles in the Coalition (200 words max)_
- 1.5 What is the geographic focus of the work of your Coalition of Action?
 - Global
 - Regional
 - National
 - Sub-National
- 1.6 If chosen Regional above, please specify which region below
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - Europe
 - North America
 - Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Oceania
- 1.7 Who are the official members of your Coalition of Action (*if there has been a change*)?
- 1.8 Which country or institution provides financial, technical, or in-kind support to your Coalition of Action?
- 1.9 What is the governance mechanism and modalities of joining your Coalition of Action?
- 1.10 Does your Coalition of Action have a strategic document, or an annual workplan? Yes/No
- 1.11 If documents are uploaded, please provide additional details about these documents (i.e. adoption date, summary of key priorities, etc.) (300 words max)
- 1.12 Are there any new publications, analytics, reports, and studies published by your Coalition that you would like to share with the Hub (Please include details as title, date of publication and links). (300 words max)
- 1.13 If you wish to share these documents, please upload them below

SECTION 2: ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS RELATED TO THE COALITION'S MANDATE

2.1 This question aims at collecting more in depth-information about your Coalition's country specific engagement and activities. Please download this table and complete it offline, adding information and results linked to your Coalition's activities in the country. The table covers activities per country, and several files can be uploaded in this section.

2.2 What are the major challenges faced by your Coalition in supporting countries and what is your plan to address these challenges?

2.3 Based on your experience in supporting countries, what is your view on the role of the National Convenors?

2.4 Do you have any additional information related to engagement with countries that you would like to highlight? (300 words max)

2.5 What has been the contribution of your Coalition to food systems transformation at the regional level? (200 words max)

2.6 What has been the contribution of your Coalition to food systems transformation at the global level? (200 words max)

2.7 Could you please state the 3 most important achievements of your Coalition's work since the UNFSS+2?

SECTION 3: INTER-COALITION COLLABORATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUB

3.1 This question aims at collecting information about how you collaborate with other Coalitions. Please download this form offline and complete it indicating areas of collaboration, names of coalition (s) and in which countries the collaboration takes place.

3.2 What are your preferred channels of engaging with other Coalitions and the Hub? Please indicate your preferred options

- Quarterly touchpoint meetings
- Bi-annual touchpoint meetings
- Monthly touchpoints meetings
- Interactive online platform (s)
- In-person peer-to-peer learning events
- Yearly physical meeting (s)

3.3 How can the Hub better support inter-Coalition collaboration? (400 words max)

SECTION 4: ROADMAP TO UNFSS+4

- 4.1 What is your Coalition's vision for moving forward towards the UNFSS+4? (300 words max)
- 4.2 What kind of progress would your Coalition like to showcase at the UNFSS+4? (300 words max)
- 4.3 What are the key issues that need to be raised and discussed at the UNFSS+4?
- 4.4 Are there any inputs or aspects that were not included or raised in the above sections of the questionnaire that you would like to share with the Hub?

Annex 2: List of Coalitions of Action responding to the 2024 survey

#	Name of Coalition of Action
1	Coalition for Food Systems Transformation Through Agroecology (Agroecology Coalition)
2	Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)
3	Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)
4	Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition
5	HDP Nexus Coalition
6	The Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC)
7	Aquatic Blue Food Coalition
8	Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition
9	Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls
10	Agri-PDB Platform
11	School Meals Coalition
12	Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance)
13	Food is Never Waste Coalition
14	True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)
15	Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition
16	A Global Action Agenda to Advance Nature-Positive Innovation
17	Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition)
18	Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)

Annex 3: Governance structures reported by the Coalitions

DECISION MAKING STRUCTURES	
<p>Steering Committee. Some coalitions have a steering committee that provides strategic direction and oversight. These committees often consist of representatives from member countries and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)</p> <p>The Agroecology Coalition</p> <p>The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance</p> <p>The Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition</p> <p>The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)</p> <p>The True Value of Food Initiative (TvoFI)</p> <p>The Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)</p>
<p>Task Force/Core Group/Leadership Group. Some coalitions feature a Task Force/Core Group/Leadership Team as its decision-making body, which determines strategic directions and priorities for the coalition.</p>	<p>The Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls</p> <p>The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance</p> <p>The School Meals Coalition</p> <p>The True Value of Food Initiative (TvoFI)</p> <p>The Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition</p>
<p>Strategic Advisory Committee. Some coalitions include small advisory groups or committees that provide expert guidance and support to the main governance bodies.</p>	<p>The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition</p> <p>The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition</p>
<p>Political and Executive Leadership. Some coalitions have assigned chairs/co-chairs as either political or executive leadership advisors.</p>	<p>The Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition</p> <p>The Agroecology Coalition</p>
OPERATIONAL STRUCTURES	
<p>Secretariat. Many coalitions operate with a Secretariat responsible for day-to-day administration, coordination of activities, and communication and engagement among members.</p>	<p>The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)</p> <p>The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition</p> <p>The Agroecology Coalition</p> <p>The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition</p> <p>The School Meals Coalition</p>

	<p>The Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition</p> <p>The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)</p> <p>The HDP Nexus Coalition</p> <p>The Agri-PDB Platform</p> <p>The True Value of Food Initiative (TvoFI)</p>
<p>Working Groups/Clusters. Many coalitions have established Working Groups or Clusters focused on technical implementation around certain specific focus areas. These groups develop work plans and report back to the decision-making structures.</p>	<p>The Agroecology Coalition</p> <p>The School Meals Coalition</p> <p>The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)</p> <p>The Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)</p> <p>The Coalition for Action Making food systems work for Women and Girls</p> <p>The Agri-PDB Platform</p>
ENGAGEMENT MECHANISM	
<p>Member Group/General Assembly/Ministerial meetings. Some coalitions include Member Forums/Partner Groups/General Assembly/Ministerial meetings to facilitate networking, discussions, collaboration and information sharing among members, sometimes through information sharing platforms.</p>	<p>The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance</p> <p>The School Meals Coalition</p> <p>The Agroecology Coalition</p>
INFORMAL GROUPS	
<p>Some coalitions have informal and open groups called "Group of Friends" for countries to meet and discuss common interests or receive updates.</p>	<p>The Agroecology Coalition</p> <p>The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)</p>

Annex 4: Suggestions for what individual Coalitions would like to showcase at the UNFSS+4

COALITION	SUGGESTION
The Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC)	Implementation of the coalition's 2030 Roadmap strategy and steps taken from September 2024. Best practices and sharing of tangible lessons efforts to connect local-city governments across territories, sectors including the informal food sector and across government levels in a way that is effectively and qualitatively inclusive, equitable, empowering, locally led and contextual, sustain-able, enhances resilience and offers opportunities for all.
The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)	The centrality of healthy, safe and sustainable diets. Integration of Healthy Diets into national food systems pathways and policy frameworks. Suggestion to invite national Ministers of Health to participate in the UNFSS+4.
The Agroecology Coalition	Demonstration of agroecology's holistic approach to address food system challenges. Presentation of national strategies, action plans, and policies on agroecology. Showcase of case studies highlighting the benefits of implementing agroecology.
The HDP Nexus Coalition	Demonstrate that food systems transformation is not only possible in conflict-affected fragile contexts, but also key to addressing root causes of conflict and achieving the SDGs. The establishment of a Community of Practice for fragile and conflict-affected countries. Elevation of issues related to fragility, conflict, hunger, and food systems development and convene a global discussion to chart a collective path to support potential solutions for food system transformation.
The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance	Strong and continuous peer-peer knowledge exchange across partners. Successes and challenges of building strong sustainable and resilient local food supply chains and a portfolio of best practices from around the world. Technical assistance to countries for capacity building of state and non-state actors. Strong political leadership, global champions and greater recognition at global meetings of the importance of short local food supply chains.
The School Meals Coalition	Presentation of successful country implementations with high-level representatives from member states. Release of new global data on the state of school feeding. Introduction of new partner initiatives for technical assistance to governments to implement sustainable school meals programmes.

The Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition	<p>The uptake and adoption of ILO Policy guidelines for the promotion of decent work in the agri-food sector by stakeholders across the food system.</p> <p>Increased stakeholder interest in the themes of the coalition; uptake in global best practice; and a focus more generally on placing livelihoods at the center of food system transformation.</p>
The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)	<p>Widespread adoption of healthy soil practices and integration of soil health into national and international policy frameworks.</p> <p>Importance of advocating for increased public and private investments in soil health and supporting enhanced data and monitoring systems for soil health assessment, including standardized definitions, tools and methodologies for soil health assessment.</p> <p>The importance of integrating soil health considerations in policy across development, environment, agriculture, and climate change domains. Share resources and tools to enhance local capacity in soil health management.</p>
The Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition	<p>The importance of strengthening and promoting respect for Indigenous Peoples' food systems globally.</p> <p>Disseminate traditional knowledge and best practices from Indigenous Peoples' food systems.</p>
Food is Never Waste Coalition	<p>Improved inter-agency cooperation at global, regional, national, and sub-national levels in supporting Food Loss and Waste measures and initiatives.</p> <p>Presentation of case studies showcasing the importance of Food Loss and Waste as a key entry point for food systems transformation and for linking food systems with climate and nutrition agendas.</p>
The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)	<p>The continuous awareness for True Value, True Cost Accounting and True Pricing on relevant international fora and platforms.</p> <p>The importance of connecting the True Value of Food Initiative with countries incorporating True Value, True Cost Accounting, and/or True Pricing in their national pathways.</p>
The Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition)	<p>Highlight efforts related to sustainable productivity growth and climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Actions to advance the FAO's Roadmap for Achieving SDG2 without breaching the 1.5°C threshold, highlighting the need for a holistic approach to productivity growth that balances social, economic, and environmental objectives.</p>
The Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition	<p>The importance of supporting sustainable livestock systems through scientific evidence and tools for balanced discussions on agriculture's role in food security and sustainability.</p>
The Agri-PDB Platform	<p>Showcase the Coalition's interventions in Mali and Malawi related to developing solutions to integrate agroecological approaches into the private banks' operations.</p>



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