

SUMMARY REPORT

# UN FOOD SYSTEMS COALITIONS OF ACTION SURVEY 2025

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## *Summary Report*

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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 accelerate 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 governments set 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 active Coalitions has decreased to around 20 operationally active. Those that remain active have made advances in transforming food systems through global advocacy work, fundraising, knowledge generation, peer-to-peer engagement across countries, and knowledge sharing, drawing on South-South technical cooperation and support to various global, regional, national, and sub-national food systems processes.

The UNFSS Coalitions of Action 2025 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 2025, 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 collect 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 UNFSS 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 19 Coalitions responded to the 2025 Coalition survey, providing detailed information about their work and suggestions for moving forward. The survey was structured around five main sections and included a total of 33 questions and sub-questions.

- Section A: Key Coalition information
- Section B: Reflecting on progress on food system transformation
- Section C: Strengthening accountability
- Section D: Unlocking investments for food systems transformation
- Section E: Roadmap beyond the UNFSS+4



More details about the 2025 survey can be found in *Annex 1*. Please refer to *Annex 2* for details about which Coalitions participated in the 2025 survey.

### Key survey findings

- The Coalitions have brought together key food systems stakeholders, including UN agencies, multiple levels of national, sub-national, local and city governments, civil society organizations, farmers, women, youth and Indigenous People's associations and grassroots level organizations, fishers and aquaculture farmers, academia, research institutions, and private sector partners to influence food systems transformation at global, regional, national, and subnational levels, resulting in enabled collective action, coordinated advocacy, and knowledge exchange that individual members would have struggled to achieve alone.
- Coalitions play an increasingly important role at the country level. 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.
- A majority of the Coalitions have developed strategic documents and work plans and set up internal governance mechanisms. Coalitions with dedicated secretariats and diverse support, such as financial, technical, and in-kind contributions, are more likely to develop and implement strategic plans effectively.
- Most Coalitions do not directly finance in-country government support, but instead contribute through partnerships, technical assistance, and resource mobilization. A few have developed targeted initiatives to enable or coordinate funding and capacity-building at the country level.
- Most Coalitions identify unlocking investments for food systems transformation as a key objective, with varying levels of progress. Efforts are increasingly focusing on innovative financing, public-private partnerships, and aligning investments with national priorities to scale impact.
- While Coalitions have made significant progress in advancing food systems transformation through multistakeholder collaboration, policy advocacy, knowledge generation, and knowledge sharing, they face persistent challenges related to sustainable funding, operational capacity, and coordination, including with National Food Systems Convenors, among others. Coalitions advocate for formal recognition within the UNFSS architecture and more precise articulation of their roles, alongside a reaffirmation of political commitment to food systems transformation.
- Coalitions emphasize the need to explore opportunities to link and harmonize various aid and finance tracking tools available, providing a more comprehensive overview of resource

allocation across the UNFSS ecosystem. Open data systems and more regular and systematic monitoring tools are recommended to support more inclusive and transparent decision-making.

- Coalitions call for more structured, practical, and accountable approaches to implementation, with measurable commitments and robust monitoring and accountability systems, leveraging the expertise and tools developed by individual Coalitions. Emphasis should be on ensuring that monitoring and accountability processes actively involve and reflect the perspectives of diverse stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, to promote equitable outcomes.
- Coalitions expect the UNFSS+4 outcome document to include actionable, measurable commitments, with particular attention to underrepresented themes, such as pastoralism, aquatic blue foods, and urban-rural resilience. Looking ahead, Coalitions call for transparent accountability mechanisms, stronger integration with national pathways, and diversified, long-term financing.

### Key lessons learned by the Coalitions since the UNFSS

- Collaborative, multistakeholder engagement is essential for achieving legitimacy and accelerating progress, while national ownership and locally led approaches are key for sustaining that progress.
- Targeted, cross-sectoral entry points such as nutrition, education, climate adaptation, aquatic environments, combined with multistakeholder engagement serve as powerful levers for food systems transformation.
- Knowledge co-creation and peer exchange among diverse actors enhance learning, alignment and credibility, while inclusive governance structures enable broader participation and flexibility in implementation.
- In terms of coordination, established contacts with relevant government ministries can serve as a key enabler for effective Coalition engagement, while dedicated Coalition secretariats play vital roles in maintaining coordination, continuity and responsiveness.
- Regional learning platforms and solution-sharing mechanisms contribute to translating global commitments into local and national action.
- On-the-ground implementation and attention to trade-offs between productivity, equity, health, and sustainability are key for relevance and long-term impact.

## Main operational challenges identified by the Coalitions

- Coalitions face significant operational challenges that limit their effectiveness and impact. Unpredictable and insufficient funding remain the most significant barrier, limiting the ability of Coalitions to fully delivery on their objectives, scale or sustain long-term impact. Fragmented, project-based financing undermines long-term planning and continuity. Many Coalitions struggle to provide adequate technical assistance and keep member states engaged, often lacking structured mechanisms or funding to respond to support requests from governments.
- Coordination with National Food Systems Convenors has proven difficult for many Coalitions due to lack of formalized communication channels, and unclear expectations around the Convenors' role in facilitating coalition engagement. As a result, coalitions struggle to align their support with national processes, missing opportunities for timely collaboration, joint planning, or integration into government-led food systems efforts.
- Weak national coordination mechanisms and competing sectoral interests complicate the translation of commitments into policy and action. From a local government perspective, it is essential to strengthen coordination with subnational actors, who are often the leading service providers in food and nutrition, involve them in national dialogues, and ensure their contributions are taken into account in policy design and resource allocation.
- At a systems level, Coalitions report disconnects between global ambitions and national-level implementation creating alignment challenges, while cross-coalition coordination also remains limited, with joint efforts often confined to global advocacy rather than coordinated country-level support.
- Efforts to track systemic outcomes are hampered by fragmented data systems, standardized indicators, and limited national capacity for monitoring - making it difficult to demonstrate tangible progress. Coalitions call for improved tools and systems to link their support to measurable progress.
- Coalitions' thematic priorities are not always reflected in national pathways, as countries often emphasize only a few pillars of sustainable development, limiting comprehensive systems transformation.
- Coalitions face challenges in maintaining consistent engagement within their member base, which is often limited to a small group of active members. The inclusion of diverse actors, especially local governments, Indigenous Peoples, and pastoralist communities, is hindered by representation gaps, language barriers, and a lack of institutional support.

### Key recommendations going forward

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

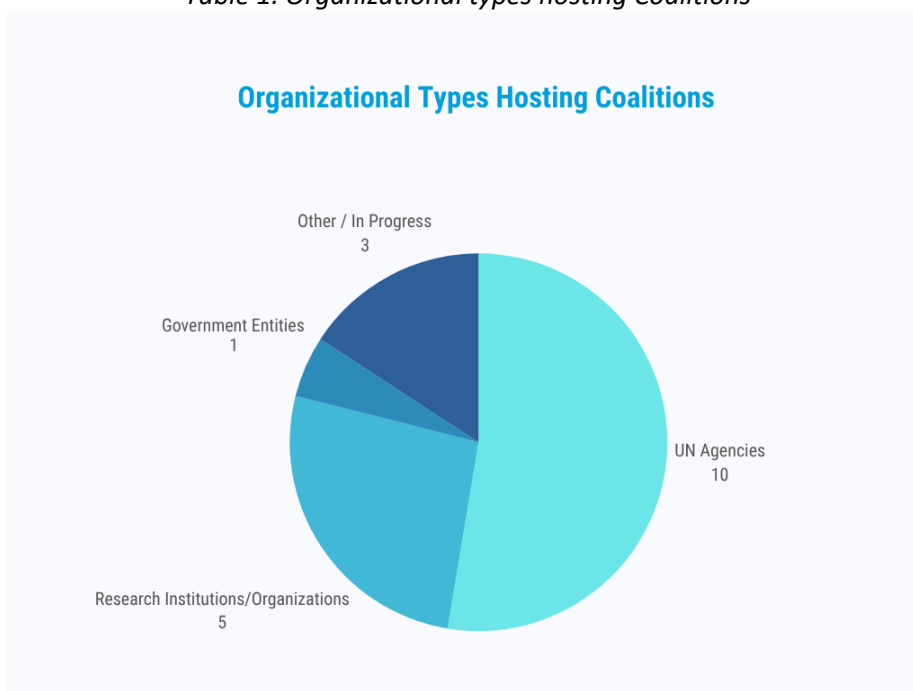
- The Hub assesses that out of the 31 Coalitions that emerged from the UNFSS, about 20 Coalitions are operationally active as of today. The Hub is recommended to, in collaboration with the Coalitions, further assess what the various enablers for success are and why some Coalitions are no longer active.
- The survey results suggest that the Coalitions' geographical focus areas and in-country engagements require further assessment. The Hub is recommended to support a comprehensive mapping of Coalition activities to identify supported countries, overlaps, gaps, and opportunities for synergy. This visibility is critical to promoting the Coalitions as a coherent ecosystem of support and showcasing their systems-level outcomes at global, regional, national, and sub-national levels.
- Coalitions have called on the Hub to create structured communication mechanisms, including a centralized digital platform where Coalitions can highlight their initiatives and involvement at global, regional, national, and subnational levels, share recent developments, and discuss common challenges. Additionally, the Coalitions recommend that the Hub facilitate regular peer learning opportunities - through virtual sessions, workshops, or focused webinars - enabling Coalitions to exchange insights on their progress and future strategies. These mechanisms would strengthen the Coalitions' shared vision and joint learning, while reducing fragmentation.
- The Hub is recommended to facilitate and promote the co-organization of joint global advocacy initiatives, such as side events, webinars, or in-person meetings, tailored to global, regional and national forums. Clear, aligned messaging can help amplify impact, increase legitimacy, and attract donor interest. Such efforts reinforce the Coalitions' collective identity as force multipliers capable of systems-wide transformation.
- Coalitions highlight gaps in operational capacity and call for stronger collaboration mechanisms, particularly to support implementation in resource-constrained countries. The Hub is urged to evolve into a neutral broker to facilitate donor matchmaking and resource mobilization. Many Coalitions have emphasized the need for the Hub to provide structures and ongoing country-level assistance, particularly in governance, funding, and monitoring.
- To further reduce silos and build synergy, Coalitions are encouraged to develop joint workplans, shared objectives, and aligned evaluation frameworks. The Hub could play a

more active role in brokering country-level collaboration by identifying alignment with national priorities, engaging National Food Systems Convenors, and facilitating introductions between relevant Coalitions. Such structured collaboration will reinforce collective accountability and support a more integrated approach to food systems transformation. As a first step, the Coalitions are organizing a joint meeting on Accelerating Collective Action: A Policy Lab for UNFSS Coalitions to Strengthen National Engagement, at the UNFSS+4.

## Chapter 1: Institutional arrangements

**Hosting arrangements.** Most of the Coalitions are hosted by UN agencies, while others are hosted by research institutions (e.g., Bioversity International, CIFOR-ICRAF), national governments (e.g., US Department of Agriculture), or have adopted flexible models such as rotating hosting arrangements. There are also co-hosting arrangements in place, with seven Coalitions reporting such arrangements. The various types of institutional arrangements among the Coalitions reflect a diversity in each Coalition’s unique focus, structure, and operational needs.

*Table 1: Organizational types hosting Coalitions*





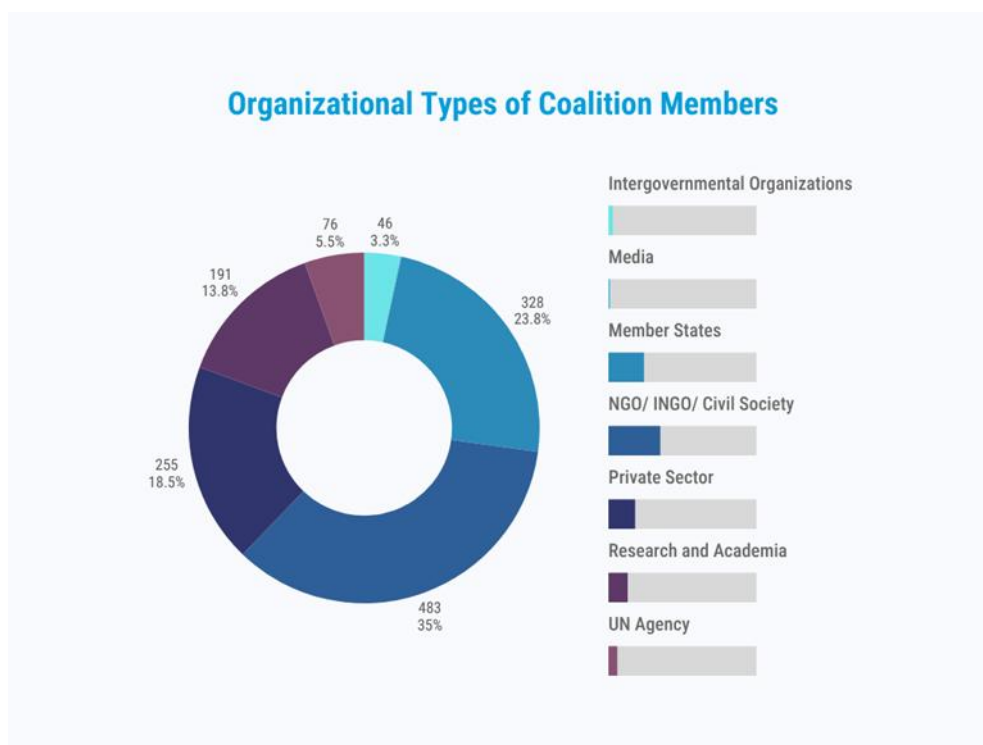
*Table 2: Institutional hosting arrangements among Coalitions*

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 Coalition for Action Making Food Systems work for Women and Girls	FAO's ESP division
The HDP Nexus Coalition	WFP through 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, CIHEAM Bari and Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (ad interim) from 2025
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 Zero Hunger Coalition	Shamba Centre for Food and Climate (current institutional host with rotating arrangement)
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
Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition	WFP
Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System	ILRI (with broader partner collaboration)

**Membership base and stakeholder engagement.** Most Coalitions demonstrate efforts towards an inclusive multistakeholder approach, involving a broad range of actors, 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, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as those in Africa, sub-national entities, cities and city networks, academic institutions, research institutions, think tanks, youth-led organizations, civil society organizations, grassroots organizations, philanthropy foundations and networks, industry, trade unions and private sector entities. Several Coalitions also report that some of their member countries are members of other Coalitions, which could serve as an entry point for enhanced collaboration between Coalitions.

Complementary to the 2025 survey, the Hub has undertaken a separate desk review of the current membership base of the 19 Coalitions responding to the survey. The analysis shows that NGOs, INGOs, and civil society organizations are the most represented groups across many Coalitions, followed by countries and private sector actors. Together, these stakeholders account for nearly 80 percent of the Coalition's membership base. Some Coalitions have strict rules of engagement for working with the private sector, while others are mainly country-led.

*Table 3: Organizational types of Coalition members*



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 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.

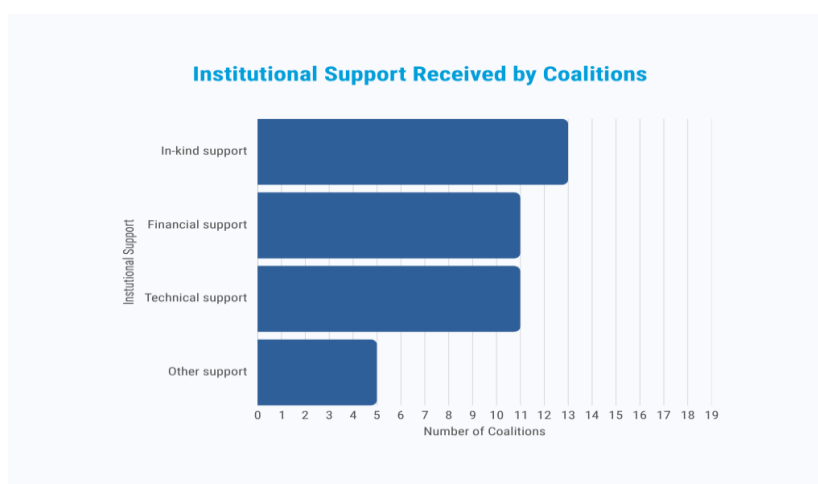
**Governance mechanisms.** Overall, Coalition governance structures vary widely from informal arrangements to formalized systems with defined roles and processes. The governance mechanisms typically include more formal decision-making governance structures like steering committees, strategic advisory committees, core groups, leadership groups or task forces, or more operational mechanisms such as secretariats or thematic working groups/clusters. A few Coalitions have assigned chairs/co-chairs as either political or executive leadership advisors. Some Coalitions include formal engagement mechanisms such as Member Forums/Partner Groups/General Assembly/Ministerial meetings to facilitate networking, discussions, collaboration, and information sharing among members, while others have more informal engagement mechanisms. Common to most of the Coalition governance structures is that they emphasize inclusive participation. The various bodies are designed to ensure gender, regional, and technical balance and sectoral inclusiveness, with stakeholders in some cases led by member countries, actively contributing to shaping strategic direction, participating in technical discussions, sharing knowledge, and supporting implementation and advocacy activities.

A total of seven Coalitions explicitly reference having steering committees providing strategic direction and ensuring balanced representation among the Coalition members. Additionally, seven Coalitions feature task forces, core groups, or leadership groups as decision-making bodies, while six Coalitions report having established Working Groups or Clusters that serve as technical arms to facilitate collaboration and advance thematic priorities. The majority of the responding Coalitions (16 out of 19) report having an established secretariat, indicating a strong level of institutional organization across the board. The secretariats serve a central role in coordinating Coalition members, managing communication, supporting strategic leadership, promoting visibility, and facilitating knowledge generation and sharing. Standard functions include organizing meetings, tracking deliverables, maintaining communications, and supporting the implementation of Coalition strategies and work plans. Some secretariats also engage in advocacy, technical assistance, and resource mobilization, which are essential functions to sustain Coalition activities and drive collective action. Among the Coalitions that report having an established secretariat, a total of 14 confirmed having adopted a strategic document or work plan. This suggests that most Coalitions with an established secretariat also have a clear strategic or planning framework in place to guide their activities.

While a few Coalitions have established multi-level governance structures, most adopt a mix of governance mechanisms, including secretariats, advisory committees, partner groups, and member forums, to support coordination, engagement, and knowledge exchange. One example is the Agroecology Coalition, with over 385 members including governments, regional bodies, and diverse civil society, research, Indigenous, and private sector organizations. The Coalition is governed by a 10-person Steering Committee that includes four Member State representatives and six stakeholder group representatives. The Coalition also operates through six thematic Working Groups, each co-facilitated by at least two members to foster inclusive collaboration and knowledge exchange. Please refer to *Annex 3* for more information about the various governance structures reported by the Coalitions.

**Institutional support.** Most Coalitions rely on a combination of institutional support to deliver on their mandates. The most common type of support is in-kind, as reported by 13 Coalitions, which typically includes staff time, interpretation services, virtual meeting platforms, communications support, and other operational contributions provided by Coalition members, UN agencies, and member organizations. Financial support follows, reported by 11 Coalitions, and often complements in-kind contributions, helping to sustain staffing, activities, and core operations. Technical support, reported by 11 Coalitions, is instrumental in advancing specialized areas of work through expert advice, capacity building, and operational assistance. Other forms of support, such as political endorsement, strategic advocacy, and institutional hosting, also play a vital role, particularly in amplifying Coalition visibility, influence, and legitimacy at national, subnational, regional, and global levels. Please refer to *Annexes 4* and *5* for a breakdown of the institutional support types and the number of Coalitions reporting each support type.

*Table 4: Institutional support received by Coalitions*





Worth noticing is that, in the 2025 survey, the Zero Hunger Coalition, the School Meals Coalition, the Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance), and the Pastoralism as Sustainable Food System Coalition each reported receiving all four types of institutional support, showing the broadest forms of institutional backing, while Coalitions such as the Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH), the Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition, the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS), the Coalition on Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition), the Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls, and the Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition each reported only one type of support, indicating narrower support scopes.

### Examples of institutional support reported by the Coalitions

**In-kind support:** Many Coalitions benefit significantly from in-kind contributions such as staff time, coordination, expertise, and logistical support. For example, in the case of the School Meals Coalition, WFP provides hosting and complete secretariat services without additional funding. The Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC) receives in-kind contributions from FAO, ICLEI, and GAIN, including support for governance development and task force activities. The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI) is supported through in-kind contributions from its members and funded secretariat services by the Netherlands Food Partnership. Similarly, the Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition relies on WFP Secretariat support, IFAD hosting meeting facilities, and contributions from Land is Life and Alliance Biodiversity.

**Financial support:** Financial contributions have allowed Coalitions to secure operational sustainability and expand their activities. The Agroecology Coalition initially received funding from Biovision Foundation and the Swiss Federal Office of Agriculture, and later from donors like the European Commission, BMZ, SDC, and McKnight Foundation. The Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) received project and coordination funding from USAID and NORAD through CIFOR-ICRAF. The Zero Hunger Coalition has financial support from BMZ, GAIN, and BGF to fund evidence generation, dialogues, and country engagement. The Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems received financial support from FAO for organizing a 2024 agri-food systems workshop. The Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance) received financial contributions from WFP for initial support between 2021 and 2024. Starting in 2025, it received additional financial support through the Re.Food project, financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Technical support:** Technical expertise strengthens Coalitions' ability to deliver policy guidance, country-level assistance, generate knowledge products, and implementation tools. For instance, the Zero Hunger Coalition receives technical support from FAO, IFPRI, WFP, IFAD, GAIN, and the Shamba Centre for Food and Climate. The Shamba Centre also leads institutional reviews and the design of costed national food systems roadmaps, working closely with FAO, IFPRI, and GAIN to support country implementation. The Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition receives ongoing

technical input from WFP, FAO, UNICEF, and GAIN. The School Meals Coalition receives technical support through four dedicated initiatives: the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition, hosted by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, supports evidence-based decision-making and national case studies; the Education Development Center leads the Sustainable Financing Initiative, offering expertise to help countries develop financing strategies; and the Cities Feeding the Future Initiative, led by the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, provides an advocacy network of cities to advance the school meals agenda at the municipal level, fosters knowledge exchange and promotes best practices in school meal programme implementation among municipalities. The Data and Monitoring Initiative is a global school meals database that tracks and monitors the Coalition's actions and accomplishments. It serves as the key monitoring and reporting initiative for the three objectives of the School Meals Coalition. The Indigenous People's Food Systems Coalition receives technical support from WFP, which serves as the secretariat and provides coordination and input on focus areas. Additional contributions come from steering committee members and partners who support the development of guidance materials, including principles for the co-creation of knowledge and outputs such as the Special Report on Intercultural Approaches to School Feeding. Other Coalitions, such as the RLFSC Alliance, the Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition, and the Agri-PDB Platform, receive technical support from research institutions, INGOs, and member organizations to develop strategies, generate evidence, and inform policy within their thematic focus areas. The RLFSC Alliance receives technical support for training, knowledge exchange, and expertise sharing, as well as for supporting five African countries in local food systems planning, provided by the Re.Food project.

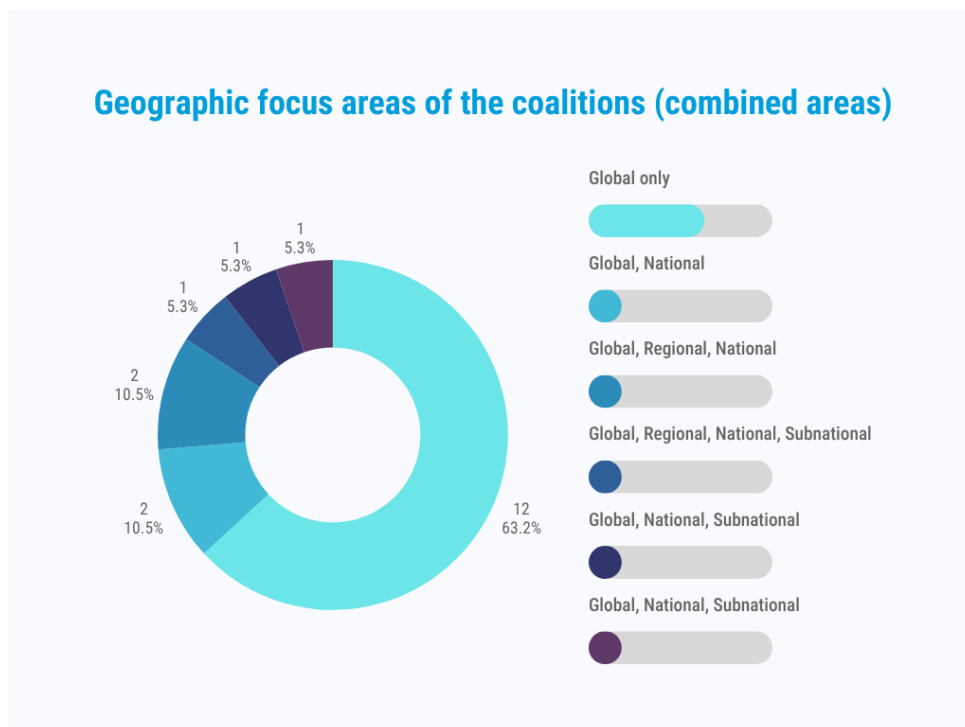
**Other support:** Additional forms of support, such as political endorsement, advocacy, and convening visibility, help Coalitions gain influence and momentum. The Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition benefits from collaboration with national governments to advance rangeland and pastoralism agendas in the lead-up to the 2026 International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists. The Zero Hunger Coalition receives advocacy and political backing from the African Union and national governments such as Germany and Madagascar, strengthening its presence in global forums. The RLFSC Alliance gains advocacy support from partners like AUDA-NEPAD, World Farmers Market Coalition, and European Centre for Development and Policy Management (ECDPM), enabling broader outreach and engagement in policy dialogues.

## Chapter 2: Delivering on the Coalitions' strategic objectives

**Strategic vision.** A strategic vision is evident across the Coalitions, with 15 out of 19 reporting the existence of a strategic document or work plan. Despite operating in diverse thematic areas, several commonalities emerge in the Coalitions' objectives, reflecting a strategic approach to food systems transformation. Most Coalitions emphasize advocacy and policy influence as a key strategic objective, aiming to shape national, subnational, regional, and global agendas to support sustainable, healthy, inclusive, and rights-based food systems. This includes efforts to elevate specific food system priorities at international forums or influence major global policy documents. Others frequently cite objectives that highlight the need to mobilize knowledge and facilitate learning through evidence synthesis, best practice sharing, traditional and scientific knowledge exchange, and peer-to-peer collaboration. Another widely shared priority is stakeholder engagement and collaboration, with many Coalitions working to build inclusive platforms that bring together governments, civil society, the private sector, development partners, and representatives of various food systems constituencies. Importantly, a strong commitment to social inclusion runs through many strategic documents, with targeted support for historically marginalized groups such as women, children, youth, and Indigenous Peoples. In parallel, many Coalitions emphasize the delivery of technical support and operational tools to countries to enable a concrete impact on the ground. Overall, while each Coalition operates in a distinct thematic area, they collectively demonstrate a strategic convergence around advocacy, learning, collaboration, cross-sectoral collaboration, financing, recognition of rights, and social inclusion as foundational pillars for transforming food systems.

**Geographic focus of the Coalitions.** Survey findings reveal that Coalitions predominantly operate with a global focus. Of the surveyed Coalitions, 12 focus exclusively on global activities, while others maintain a more diversified geographic scope: 2 Coalitions work across global, regional, and national levels; 2 operate at both global and national levels; 1 Coalition engages at all levels from global to subnational; 1 Coalition concentrates specifically on regional, national, and subnational initiatives, while another Coalition focuses on global, national and subnational level. A few concrete examples include the Aquatic Blue Food Coalition and the School Meals Coalition, which engage across global, regional, and national levels. At the same time, the Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition) and the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS) combine global reach with national action. The Coalition on Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition) stands out for its comprehensive engagement across all levels. At the same time, the Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance) is distinct in its exclusive focus on regional, national, and subnational levels, emphasizing localized, context-specific implementation.

Table 5: Geographic focus areas of the Coalitions



**Ensuring a bottom-up approach.** The Coalitions report actively working to reduce fragmentation of the UNFSS ecosystem of support and promote a systems approach by fostering collaboration and alignment among diverse stakeholders at global, regional, national, and subnational levels. Leveraging the Coalition model, they have helped amplify efforts, break down sectoral silos, and drive more inclusive, coordinated, and context-responsive action aligned with both national priorities and global commitments. They facilitate multistakeholder dialogue through various global and regional platforms; connect strategic partners around shared objectives; promote integrated approaches to address different aspects of food systems transformation; synthesize and disseminate fragmented information; and facilitate knowledge and data sharing through the exchange of best practices and lessons learned. The Coalitions also report actively working to ensure that development partners are leveraged strategically, and resources are used effectively, with a few concrete tools developed to support improved coordination, enhanced strategic resource allocation, and accountability.

Out of 19 Coalitions, 13 report having engaged in providing in-country support to governments, reflecting a strong commitment towards supporting the implementation of national food systems transformation. Support is frequently activated in response to formal government requests, ensuring country ownership and relevance. This approach is grounded in the principle that countries themselves must lead meaningful and sustainable transformation. Several Coalitions,



however, explicitly state that they do not have operational budgets, do not act as financing institutions, or have not yet engaged in direct in-country activities.

To identify and respond to national needs, Coalitions use a range of mechanisms, including designated national focal points and flexible collaboration models to improve responsiveness and implementation at the country level. Coalitions often work with existing partners at country level, conducting multistakeholder consultations, surveys, and scoping missions to identify technical assistance needs. These processes help shape strategies and interventions in a participatory manner, involving diverse food systems actors. An interesting emerging collaboration model is seen in Cameroon, a member of seven UNFSS Coalitions, where the government has officially designated Coalition focal points at different ministries to contribute to intersectoral coordination. There are plans to establish a convergence team for the implementation of the food systems, climate, biodiversity, and nutrition agendas.

Regarding national-level counterparts, Coalitions report primarily engaging with National Food Systems Convenors, and various governmental bodies, primarily including the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Food Security, Rural Development, Finance, Planning, Fisheries and Livestock, Social Protection, and Health. Some Coalitions, such as the School Meals Coalition, the Zero Hunger Coalition, and the Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance), work directly with national governments across multiple ministries. In contrast, others like the Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC) focus on engagement with mayors and local authorities at local and subnational levels. Four Coalitions report operating through the National Food System Convenors, while two Coalitions work through dedicated national-level appointed Coalition Focal Points who coordinate activities. More broadly, the national partnerships include collaborations with civil society organizations, national research institutions, parliamentarians, municipalities, private sector platforms, national public development banks, and regional associations of public development banks. Please refer to *Annex 6* for more details about the types of national counterparts reported by the Coalitions.

### Country work

Since the UNFSS, several Coalitions have engaged in country-led planning and policy processes, offering varying degrees of support based on the identification of national priorities. Common types of support provided include the direct provision of in-country technical assistance on policy development and food systems approaches, technical work on evidence generation and diagnostics, and the development of normative guidance tools.

### In-country technical assistance on policy development and food systems approaches

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** has provided in-country support to governments (Madagascar, Benin, Zambia, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Malawi, and Cambodia) to accelerate food systems transformation. This includes facilitating multistakeholder dialogues, conducting policy and institutional reviews, and developing costed national roadmaps that translate

national food systems pathways into actionable and prioritized interventions. In Benin, the Coalition is currently supporting the development of a national strategy for food systems transformation, grounded in evidence and inclusive consultation

The **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition** has supported Indonesia's Ministry of Planning in integrating blue food into the national development strategies, in helping bring blue foods into the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) blue economy framework, and in preparing a Blue Food Assessment for Indonesia, to be released later this year. The Coalition also convened a multistakeholder forum in Mexico to explore blue foods' role in food security and climate policy.

The **Agroecology Coalition** members active in the region have supported and engaged in the development of national agroecology strategies in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, and Zambia.

The **HDP Nexus Coalition** has supported Somalia in translating its food systems pathway into action through a multistakeholder workshop and case study. The Coalition also reviewed Joint SDG project proposals for Somalia and Ethiopia.

The **Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)** has supported Pakistan in incorporating best practices in its healthy diet policy. Currently, the Coalition is developing national case studies about centering healthy diets and nutrition in their food systems transformation efforts in Pakistan and Sierra Leone. Together with the Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN), the HDSFS has mapped nutrition and climate policies in Zambia and Ghana, assessing entry points for integration. National multi-sectoral validation workshops to endorse findings are being held during 2025.

The **Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition** has helped integrate pastoralism into national strategies in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mongolia. Coalition members are assisting national governments, such as Ethiopia, in developing national pastoralism/rangelands monitoring systems.

The **Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance)** has carried out a scoping mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in partnership with AUDA-NEPAD, identifying actions necessary to build local supply chains around priority crops. The Alliance has also received requests for capacity building from Nigeria and specific support to smallholder farmers in Sudan. The RLFSC Alliance will support five African countries in local food systems planning starting from 2025.

The **True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)** has provided policy advice based on the true pricing of coffee and capacity building in True Price calculation for coffee and livestock in Ethiopia.

The **Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls** supports gender-responsive strategies through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment in countries like Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Pacific Islands and Tanzania. The program has helped integrate gender equality into rural development and food systems, strengthened inclusive governance, and enhanced women's

access to resources and decision-making. It also built capacity within the RBAs and UN Women to apply gender-transformative approaches, informing policy and programming globally and nationally.

The **Coalition on Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition)** and its members have supported diverse projects to advance sustainable productivity growth, as captured in an updated 2025 Compendium of Actions and Lessons Learned. Efforts include work on millet and cowpea in Senegal, seed and fertilizer use in Nepal, saline soil management in the Mekong Delta, vegetable production in the Philippines, horticulture in Pakistan, fish farming in the Congo, and livestock efficiency in Bangladesh.

The **Agri-PDB Platform** has collaborated with national public development banks in Benin, Malawi, and Senegal to strengthen access to green finance and develop tailored financial instruments for agroecological transition.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** has collaborated with Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) to develop [policy briefs](#) for Mali, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Ethiopia, and Zambia, focusing on how to integrate soil organic carbon in Member States' NDCs. CA4SH provides guidance to members (Australia, Canada, Uganda) in implementing soil health strategies and is supporting Botswana to develop a soil health development plan for the national fertilizer strategy.

## Evidence generation and diagnostics work

The **Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)** has published eight Country Diagnostics Reports (Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Belize, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Fiji), and an additional two will be published in 2025 (Somalia, Brazil).

The **True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)** has supported a literature review on TVF and case analysis related to Italian companies engaged in African value chains and supported the Netherlands on TVF research and public procurement reforms. The TVFI supports numerous local organizations in providing insights into the external costs of coffee, thereby identifying opportunities for externality reduction through practice improvement at the farmer business level.

The **Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition** has supported the establishment of a Global Rangelands Data Platform, which maps pastoralist groups worldwide and has become a key resource for integrating rangelands and pastoralists into food systems discussions. Coalition members are assisting national governments, such as Ethiopia, in developing national pastoralism/rangelands monitoring systems.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** partnered with CIFOR-ICRAF, Varda, and Norad on a [pilot](#) initiative in Kenya and Tanzania to improve soil health data systems, assess barriers, and test the SoilHive platform to enhance data sharing and evidence-based decision-making. The Coalition has

joined a consortium to restore degraded land and improve soil health, engaging over 120 stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, The Gambia, and Zambia to identify data gaps and policy opportunities.

The **Agroecology Coalition** has developed a finance assessment tool to evaluate agroecological approaches in donor portfolios. It regularly collects and discusses member initiatives/case studies on agroecology, publishing them for broader dissemination.

The **True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)** has supported national-level implementation through pilots, outreach, and policy engagement. In Egypt, the true price of organic beef was calculated in collaboration with partners and presented at a high-level session introducing true cost accounting to key stakeholders. In Colombia, the true price of climate-smart coffee revealed opportunities to reduce environmental impacts at the farm level. In the Netherlands, dialogues with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Municipality of Amsterdam explored the integration of true pricing into procurement. Rabobank also developed a True Value strategy to engage the private sector.

The **Resilient Local Food Supply Alliance** is developing a mapping of 100 best practices on local food supply chains, systems, and governance. This will be shared through the digital platform [FEED - The knowledge community](#) and developed into a handbook on resilient and sustainable local food supply chains and local food systems.

The **School Meals Coalition** has an initiative, the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition, hosted by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, that plays a central role in building the global evidence base on school meals. It supports countries in conducting value-for-money studies, nutrition assessments, and impact evaluation (Rwanda, Burundi, and Ghana). The Consortium also helps guide school meals strategies at the country level, working directly with ministries and national researchers to assess impact and effectiveness. Its work strengthens evidence-based decision-making and ensures that school meals are integrated into broader food systems transformation agendas. The Coalition's Research Consortium, Sustainable Financing Initiative, Data & Monitoring Initiative, and Cities Feeding the Future initiative are all evidence-based initiatives that are structured to respond to country requests. For instance, countries can request value-for-money studies, financing analyses, or technical support based on their national plans.

The **Coalition for Action Making Food Systems work for Women and Girls** contributed to the Global Food 50/50 Report at the 2021 UNFSS, shedding light on gender-related disparities in leadership, policy commitments, and organizational practices among global food systems actors. The report provided evidence-based insights that catalyzed conversations around accountability and the need for inclusive governance.

The **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition** members prepared a special report, *Towards an Intercultural Approach to School Meals in the Latin America and the Caribbean region*, which appeared



as a chapter in the IADB and WFP publication *State of School Feeding in Latin America and the Caribbean* (2023).

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** published four (Cambodia, DRC, Madagascar and Zambia) provide comprehensive diagnostics on the state of food and nutrition security, agricultural productivity, climate vulnerability, and financing gaps. They also include costed investment roadmaps, translating national food systems pathways into prioritized interventions.

**National pathway analysis.** Out of 19 Coalitions, 10 report having analyzed the national food systems transformation pathways to better capture country priorities emerging from the UNFSS process. This reflects a positive trend toward alignment with country-led processes following the UN Food Systems Summit, but also highlights a notable gap. Among the 10 Coalitions, seven Coalitions submitted the analysis documents as part of their survey input.

### Normative guidance tools

The **Agroecology Coalition**, through and with its members, has produced various guidance tools and policy briefs to support governments, including guidance on integrating agroecology into NBSAPs and NDCs, a governance guide, and a proposal development guide for agroecology interventions.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** co-developed the [Soil Health Resolution](#) with strong government participation, providing adaptable commitments for scaling soil health practices in national policies.

The **Agri-PBD Platform** has produced studies and policy briefs, such as on agroecology, financial inclusion, and agricultural guarantee, that inform global discussions and provide actionable insights for PDBs and policymakers worldwide.

The **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition** has worked with the School Meals Coalition to integrate blue foods into their international guidelines on planet-friendly school meal programmes.

The **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition** has supported the development of guidelines for integrating aquatic blue foods into national climate strategies, such as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Policymakers can adapt these policy options to NDCs as well as consider their relevance in other areas of climate planning, including water and waste management, energy, nutrition, and economic development. These guidelines have informed engagement with UNFCCC negotiators and decision-makers in Indonesia, Vietnam, Mexico, and Ghana, as well as events at the Bonn Intersessionals such as the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogues.

The **Agroecology Coalition** has supported the conduct of national consultations in the Philippines and Thailand on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Policy Guidelines on Agroecological

Transition. Its members from the region were involved in the development and drafting of the policy guidelines.

The **Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls** collaborated with IFPRI on policy formulation and implementation mechanisms. This collaboration supported the review of current policies from a gender perspective, identifying substantive gaps and exploring policy solutions to reduce gender disparities and promote women's empowerment in sustainable agri-food systems. Key tools include the Gender in Agriculture Policy Tool (GAPo), an instrument developed and tested by FAO, and the Reach-Benefit-Empower-Transform framework developed by IFPRI.

The **True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)**, through and with its members, has developed a range of guidance materials and tools to support governments in applying true cost accounting in food systems. These include methodological frameworks, case studies, and policy briefs aimed at integrating the true value of food into national planning and decision-making processes. All resources have been made publicly accessible on the Coalition's website to support wider use and uptake.

## Resource mobilization mechanisms

The **School Meals Coalition's** Sustainable Financing Initiative works with governments and donors to help countries identify multi-year financing opportunities for school meal programmes with a particular focus on low- and lower-middle-income countries (LICs and LMICs). It does this through research and analysis, direct country support, and raising the financing of school meals on the global agenda.

The **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition** has established a project alliance mechanism to mobilize additional resources for targeted collaborative projects among Coalition members to integrate blue foods into national policies.

The **Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** has hosted capacity-building webinars and convenings designed to bridge science, policy, and finance, showcasing [member-led, investment models](#), such as blended finance and carbon credit-based approaches.

The **Zero Hunger Coalition's** initiative, Private Sector Pledge, encourages companies to align investments with national food systems pathways supporting locally driven, high-impact solutions.

The **Agri-PDB Platform** has actively mobilized technical and financial partnerships between public development banks and international institutions to unlock sustainable finance. It facilitated a dialogue series to promote climate-aligned investment by PDBs.

The **Agroecology Coalition** has organized donor convenings designed to raise awareness, promote donor coordination, and mobilize support towards the implementation of country strategies on agroecology as a pathway for food systems transformation.

## Global work

At the global level, Coalitions have played a key role by offering inputs to global policy agendas, promoting inclusive narratives and elevating underrepresented issues through engagement in high-level global platforms. A strong common thread across their efforts is engagement in high-level global platforms such as the UNFCCC COPs, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the UNFSS process, the Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G), the OECD's annual Global Forum on Agriculture, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) sessions and other global platforms, by participating in the events and organizing sessions, roundtables or side-events. Coalitions' contributions to global food systems work are delivered primarily through two main channels: (1) global policy influence and advocacy and (2) knowledge generation. While engagement levels vary across Coalitions, based on resources and maturity, there's a clear pattern of Coalitions successfully using their role as a convenor for multistakeholder actors to advance food systems transformation.

## Global Policy Influence

The **School Meals Coalition** reports having helped position school meals as a critical lever for food systems transformation, securing their inclusion in global declarations like the G20 Leaders' Declaration and the COP28 UAE Declaration. As the lead penholder, the Coalition developed the School Meals Policy—one of the evidence-based policies in the Alliance's "Policy Basket", which was endorsed by 44 Coalition member states and 33 partners. School Meals were also recognized in a UN General Assembly resolution with the support of 158 Member States. This resolution extends the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition to 2030, placing school meals at the center of global efforts to end hunger and malnutrition.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** and partners reports having developed and advocated for the Soil Health Resolution at UNFCCC COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh. The Resolution outlines commitments to scale healthy soil practices for climate mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity restoration, water resilience, food security, and the protection of natural and cultural heritage. The Resolution helped secure formal recognition of soil health in the COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action.

The **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition** reports having successfully advocated for the inclusion of aquatic blue foods in the COP28 Emirates Declaration. This milestone marked an advancement in mainstreaming blue foods into climate and food discussions and recognized their contributions to both mitigation and adaptation strategies. As a signatory to the Non-State Actors Call to Action, the Coalition aligned with a broad network of food systems stakeholders to emphasize the need for urgent and inclusive transformation. Their engagement also helped ensure aquatic blue foods were included in the call to action.

The **Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls** reports playing a key role in supporting the process and raising visibility on the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Voluntary

Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment (2023). The endorsement of these guidelines in October 2023 marked a significant milestone.

The **Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems Coalition** reports having helped establish the ILO Policy Guidelines for the promotion of decent work in the agri-food sector. The process contributed to policy coherence between Geneva/labour and Rome/CFS when asked to present the ILO Policy Guidelines during the 2024 CFS plenary. Trainings are underway to implement the guidelines at regional and national levels.

The **Agroecology Coalition** reports a growing space for agroecology in the global policy arena. What was once a topic that attracted only civil society is now getting the attention of policymakers both globally and nationally. The Coalition started with around 80 members (over 20 countries) and has grown fourfold since UNFSS in 2021. Food systems and agroecology are increasingly gaining traction in the three Rio Conventions as well.

The **Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC)** reports that cities and urban actors' food systems roles were recognised in the COP28 Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action.

The **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition** reports that Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems have been included in the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Committee on Food Security (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** and the **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** report having actively participated in the elaboration of the Riyadh Action Agenda launched during the COP16 Desertification.

The **HDP Nexus Coalition** reports having advanced the integration of humanitarian and complex settings into the global food systems agenda, influencing how these contexts are addressed in international policy discussions.

The **Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition** reports actively contributing to global advocacy for food systems transformation by promoting the integration of social protection, food security, and nutrition in key global dialogues. A major contribution has been their webinar series, which brings together experts, practitioners, and policymakers to share experiences, evidence, and innovations at the intersection of social protection and food systems.



## Advocacy and Knowledge Generation

The **Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition** has been a leading advocate for the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) in 2026. This initiative, proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in March 2022, aims to highlight the vital role of rangelands and pastoralism in fostering sustainable environments, economic growth, and resilient livelihoods worldwide.

The **Agri-PDB Platform** was invited to speak at COP29, the FAST Partnership workshop, various regional organization annual meetings, and several conferences. Additionally, it organized four side events during the FiCS Summit in Cape Town and one side event with IFAD at FfD4 in Sevilla, Spain.

The **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition**, through the Intercultural University of Quintana Roo, convened meetings to co-create principles for equitable knowledge co-creation involving Indigenous Peoples.

The **Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC)** has advocated and continues to advocate for the inclusion and importance of urban food systems in the global policy agenda, as over 75 percent of food-insecure people live in urban or peri-urban areas. The Coalition has actively raised the urban food systems agenda, where previously cities and local governments were not included. This was notably the case in strategic global food systems and nutrition fora, such as the UNFSS+2, CFS49 to 52, the One Planet Network SFS 4th Global Conference, and the World Urban Forum and COP28, where Coalition Members contributed to the Emirates Declaration and related side events.

The **Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)** has published annual advocacy frameworks ahead of the UNFCCC COPs, stating main priorities for action on food systems and climate.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** launched the [#Youth4Soil Initiative](#) to empower young advocates and provide opportunities for youth to engage in soil health advocacy at all levels meaningfully. Today, over 150 youth advocates are engaging in a multitude of unique initiatives that aim to scale soil health in their local communities and the global arena.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** launched the [SOIL+SDG initiative](#) in 2024 to raise awareness on the importance of increasing global soil health to achieve all 17 of the UN SDGs. The initiative has grown into a resource base for information linking soil health with each SDG.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** is supporting African Fertilizer and Soil Health action plans and co-produced [key publications](#) with AUDA-NEPAD and partners on strengthening soil information systems and advancing soil health monitoring in Africa. CA4SH's [Resource Center](#) hosts over 100 resources, including scientific articles and policy briefs, supporting evidence generation and knowledge exchange. CA4SH also published a [paper](#) documenting its progress in the European Journal of Soil Sciences.

The **True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)** has worked with Dutch private sector companies to promote a True Price campaign in 300 organic supermarkets. The True Value of Food Initiative has contributed to 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 contributed to the FAO SOFA 2023 reports, 'Revealing the true cost of food to transform agrifood systems', and several related research papers.

The **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition** has contributed to a special report titled Intercultural Approaches to School Meals in Latin America and the Caribbean, published in State of School Feeding in Latin America and the Caribbean by WFP and IADB.

The **School Meals Coalition's** initiatives have launched several case studies, value for money studies, and reports including the launch of the Research Consortium-led White Paper, "School Meals and Food Systems: Rethinking the consequences for climate, environment, biodiversity and food sovereignty". Additionally, the State of School Feeding Worldwide report is the most important publication on school meals globally, with a very high rate of readership, and it is routinely quoted and consulted by the broad global community. In April 2025, the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI) released a report at the World Bank and IMF Spring Meetings, outlining innovative strategies to finance the global expansion of school meal programmes.

The **Food Is Never Waste Coalition** works to raise ambition on Food Loss Waste reduction and achieving SDG 12.3 and serves as a platform for knowledge exchange for member states and cities on this topic.

The **Agroecology Coalition** has engaged its national Coalition focal points in regional and global policy events, convenes a Working Group on Finance and Investment, and has organized donor convenings to enhance coordination and mobilize support for agroecology initiatives.

The **HDP Nexus Coalition** has launched a Community of Practice for National Convenors in crisis-affected countries.

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** actively contributes to the post-Malabo process and the evolution of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Strategy and Action plan by promoting stronger linkages between food systems transformation and CAADP's core pillars of agricultural growth, nutrition, finance and resilience.

The **School Meals Coalition's** first Global Summit (Paris, 2023) gathered 66 countries, regional bodies, and over 65 partners, issuing a political statement recognizing school meals as an investment across sectors. Additionally, more than 100 civil society organizations joined the Coalition's Joint NGO Call to Action, reinforcing global advocacy for increased investments and strong nutrition standards.

The **School Meals Coalition** collaborated closely with the Brazilian G20 Presidency and the G20 Task Force for the establishment of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty. As the lead penholder, the Coalition developed the School Meals Policy—one of the evidence-based policies in the Alliance’s “Policy Basket”, which was endorsed by 44 Coalition member states and 33 partners. The Coalition has partnered with the Brazilian Presidency to advance the “2030 Sprints,” which led to 14 governments and 11 partners committing to a global target: doubling school meal coverage to reach an additional 150 million children in low- and lower-middle-income countries by 2030.

The **Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance)** contributed to the 2024 CGIAR Science Week, advocating for local food supply chains and their role in fragile and conflict-affected areas, and held side events in collaboration with its partners at COPs 27 and 28, the African Food Systems Forum.

## Regional work

Many Coalitions report engagement in various regional food systems initiatives linked to their thematic areas. Activities include regional network development, strategic collaboration with regional bodies, efforts to influence regional policy development, and providing focused technical support, as well as regional advocacy, knowledge exchange, and capacity building. Overall, these efforts demonstrate how regional engagement is bridging national implementation and global advocacy, creating space for policy harmonization, shared learning, and inclusive dialogue across diverse food systems contexts.

The **School Meals Coalition** has set up regional networks and fostered regional dialogues in East Africa, West Africa, Latin America, Europe, and South-East Asia. The regional networks serve as key implementation mechanisms for countries to engage in peer-to-peer learning and to exchange on relevant topics at the technical level. Since 2023 and the UNFSS+2, the members of the Coalition have led eight regional events across four continents, involving 80 countries and nearly 800 participants. These dialogues enable governments to articulate regional visions and support regional declarations or statements identifying school meals as tools for food security, nutrition, and climate resilience, which have fed into global discussions. These have created platforms for sharing best practices, promoting regional cooperation, and encouraging governments to announce new or reinforce existing national commitments. The Coalition has also supported declarations in Latin America, West Africa, and Southeast Asia. In Latin America and the Caribbean (2024, Mexico), 24 countries adopted a regional declaration recognizing school meals as instruments for climate resilience and sustainable food systems. In West Africa, the ECOWAS Stocktaking Conference (2024, Senegal) gathered 21 governments, emphasizing financing homegrown school feeding and launching the regional landscape analysis. The Southeast Asia Summit (2024, Cambodia) resulted in commitments to blended and climate financing models and proposed integrating school meals into the ASEAN framework. In 2025, the Coalition engaged in all regional dialogues leading to the UNFSS+4 Stocktake. Through these efforts, the Coalition has ensured that school meals are recognized as a scalable, multisectoral solution to regional food systems challenges.

The **Agroecology Coalition** is organizing regional dialogues (Eastern Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia) amongst its members in the regions to foster better networking, explore collaboration, and coordinate activities, thereby contributing towards a sense of agroecology community in the regions.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** is establishing Soil Action [Hubs](#) as bottom-up, dynamic, decentralized structures for local engagement. These hubs aim to drive localized soil health initiatives, strengthen partnerships, and facilitate peer learning across diverse contexts.

The **Coalition for Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** contributed to the [Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit \(AFSHS\)](#) in 2024. The CA4SH network supports the implementation of mechanisms from the Summit, such as the Nairobi Declaration on African Fertilizer and Soil Health, the African Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan (2023-2033), the Soil Initiative for Africa, and the Africa Fertilizer Financing Mechanism. CA4SH also joined a task force led by the African Union Commission and AUDA-NEPAD to develop a systematic soil health monitoring system in support of the Africa Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan.

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** has played a key role in strengthening regional alignment, political leadership, and peer learning for food systems transformation across Africa. Aligning with CAADP+3 and the Post-Malabo Agenda, the Coalition has worked with regional institutions, particularly the African Union Commission, to align national food systems pathways and costed roadmaps with the evolving CAADP+3 framework. This has helped reinforce coherence across national and regional strategies.

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** launched a structured South-South learning initiative among Madagascar, Benin, and the DRC Task Force for Food Systems Transformation, featuring country visits, technical exchanges, and a shared platform for ongoing coordination. This has enabled countries to exchange practical solutions and accelerate the implementation of their food systems roadmaps.

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** has actively supported the Africa Food Systems Parliamentary Network (AFSPaN) in strengthening the voice of legislators in regional food systems governance. It provides technical assistance and advocacy to AFSPaN, contributing to the formal recognition of AFSPaN within the Kampala Declaration. This milestone reinforces the critical role of parliaments in ensuring accountability, legislative action, and financing for food systems transformation.

The **Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)** has launched a series of Regional Labs, which are designed to provide countries with expert insights on leveraging climate finance, creating enabling policy environments, access to technologies and innovation, and private sector engagement. The first of these was held in October 2024 in Lesotho and saw participants from Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa, Lesotho, and Zambia

The **Agri-PDB Platform** has contributed in the knowledge generation by organizing thematic working groups, producing research, case studies, and training the banks in practical tools, and facilitating peer

learning through study visits and exchanges among public development banks. At the same time, it drives advocacy by promoting good practices and attracting visibility for funding green, inclusive food systems, raising awareness of successful initiatives, and building strategic partnerships between advanced and emerging PDBs. Through these combined efforts, the Platform strengthens the capacity of its members to innovate, share expertise, and align their operations with sustainable development goals.

The **Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition** has, through its members, supported African Union-led frameworks and Latin American consultations. ILRI has supported African Union-led processes to position sustainable pastoralism as central to regional food systems and climate resilience strategies, implementing the AU's pastoralism framework. In Latin America, GRSB and its affiliates have advanced sustainable beef initiatives that align with national and regional sustainability goals. WWF has engaged in regional consultations and advocacy platforms, helping elevate the role of livestock in achieving food systems transformation.

The **Coalition of Action for Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security 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** has collaborated 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 resulted in the development of a communique reinforcing the process of strengthening, adapting, and accelerating national and regional efforts to address food crises in Eastern Africa, 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 enhancing regional ownership and sustainability, ultimately maximizing the impact of Coalitions' efforts across a region.

The **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition** has supported the Pacific Community (SPC) as it has worked with Pacific Island Countries to develop Unlocking Blue Pacific Prosperity, a regionwide initiative that integrates implementation of 30x30 with investment in sustainable coastal food systems and the ecosystems that support them. 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 **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition**, in collaboration with the World Aquaculture Society - Africa Chapter and AUDA-NEPAD, has engaged with several sub-Saharan countries to discuss concrete steps for



integrating aquatic foods into Africa's sustainable food systems. The Coalition also explored how it can support governments in developing action-oriented roadmaps.

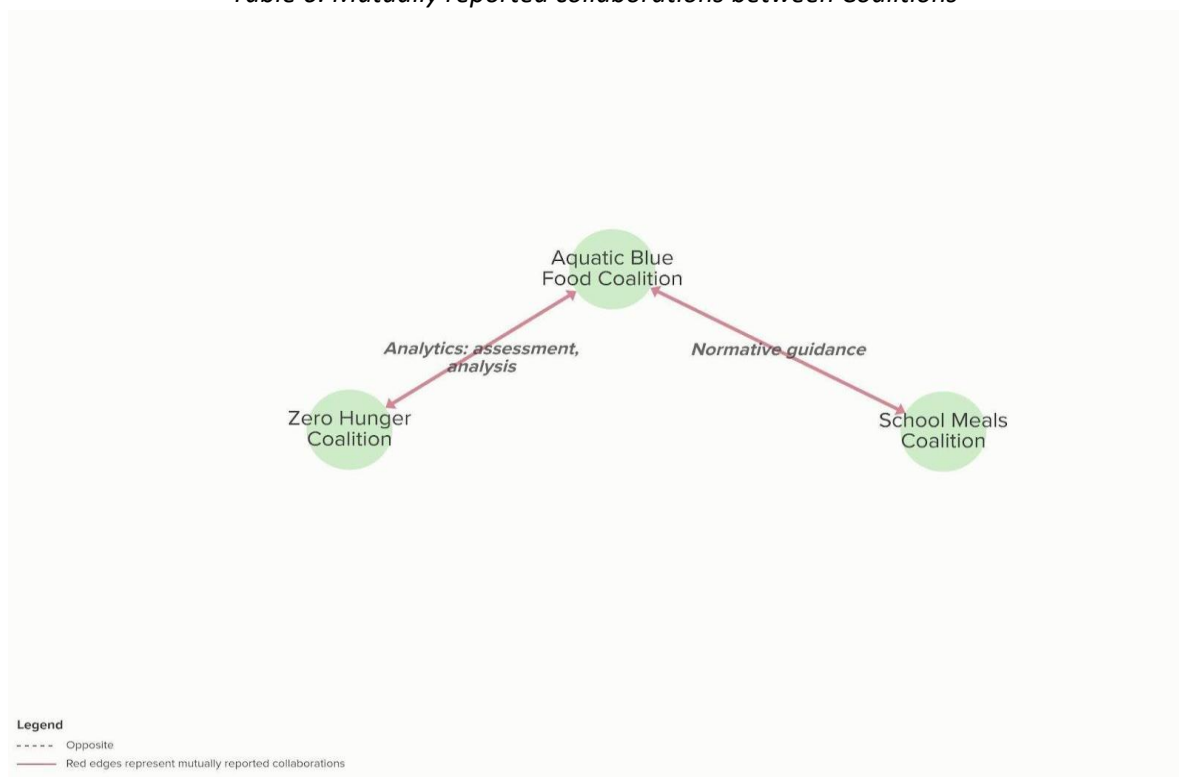
The **Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance)** has held three youth dialogues, bringing young people across three regions - Africa, Latin America, and Asia- to exchange on their experiences as entrepreneurs and small-scale businesses participating in the agri-food sector in their countries. Surveys are carried out at country level to identify policy actions aimed at strengthening local food supply chains, their impact, and challenges in implementation.

The **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition** has participated in Regional Fora in Latin America on School Meals, elevating the importance of home-grown school meals and advocating for the inclusion and participation of Indigenous Peoples in intercultural and inclusive school meal programming.

**Inter-Coalition collaboration.** As part of the survey, Coalitions were requested to share examples of inter-Coalition collaboration at the country level. Several Coalitions report leveraging each other's expertise and networks to deliver joint results rather than working in isolation. Overall, there were a total of 19 reported cases of inter-Coalition collaboration. For easy reference, the examples have been categorized according to the same categories listed in the 2024 Coalitions' survey. The most frequently cited area of collaboration among Coalitions is "advocacy and information" sharing (12 reported collaborations). Other reported collaboration areas include "normative guidance" (4 reported collaborations); "analytics: assessments, analysis" (2 reported collaborations); "technical expertise assistance" (1 reported collaboration).

The most notable trend is that collaboration between Coalitions seems to be predominantly focused on advocacy and information sharing at global events rather than country-level implementation, with only two reported collaborations directly linked to country-level work. Moreover, the survey responses indicate a low level of mutual partnership recognition, with only two of the reported collaborations reciprocated in the others' responses. The low reciprocity in reporting collaborations shows that there is a lack of mutual recognition or awareness of collaborative efforts, suggesting a need for better coordination, documentation, and recognition of joint efforts among Coalitions.

Table 6: Mutually reported collaborations between Coalitions



On the positive side, several Coalitions explicitly acknowledge the need for stronger inter-Coalition collaboration and express intentions to enhance this in the future, indicating awareness of the current gap. Some Coalitions mention that collaborations also occur at the member level, although not directly framed as an inter-Coalition collaboration.

In conclusion, while the potential for synergies between Coalitions is recognized, operationalizing inter-Coalition collaboration at country level remains challenging. Overall, there is potential for a more structured collaborative approach among Coalitions, increased focus on technical partnerships, and a shift towards enhanced joint country-level work. Actively fostering more systematic collaboration and joint initiatives between Coalitions could further reduce silos and enhance synergy. Coalitions are recommended to develop more structured processes and frameworks for inter-Coalition collaboration at the country level, including joint work plans, evaluation frameworks, and shared objectives. The Hub could play a more active role in actively brokering connections by identifying potential synergies between Coalitions at the country level based on national priorities and needs.

## Chapter 3: Strengthened accountability and tracking commitments

A majority of the Coalitions have undertaken efforts to formalize their work by developing formal strategic documents, elaborated through a collaborative approach with their members, work plans, principles of engagement, and measurable objectives. These efforts signal a commitment to ensuring accountability and tracking progress of the Coalitions' work to support global food systems transformation efforts. The survey analysis, however, reveals significant variations among the Coalitions in the development and implementation of strategic visions.

Most Coalitions have established strategic frameworks, ranging from multi-year strategies and work plans to terms of reference and concept notes. These documents articulate diverse goals, including transforming food systems through agroecology, promoting aquatic food systems, advocating for soil health, advancing sustainable, safe and healthy diets, strengthening local food supply chains, and improving school meal coverage. When it comes to formal objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) set for achievement by 2027, only 10 Coalitions<sup>1</sup> have established measurable targets within formal results frameworks. The measurement frameworks include ambitious goals, such as doubling membership (CA4SH), growing investment by 50 percent, and launching project alliances (Aquatic Blue Food Coalition), expanding school meal coverage and mobilizing financing (School Meals Coalition), and enhancing advocacy and partnerships (RLFSC Alliance). In contrast, other Coalitions, including the Agroecology Coalition and HDP Nexus Coalition, are developing monitoring and evaluation framework. The Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition), report aligning their mandate with both internal KPIs, as well as broader international frameworks such as the World Health Assembly nutrition targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This divergence in planning and measurement approaches reflects a wider accountability gap. Despite a broad recognition of the importance of monitoring progress, the absence of harmonized, results-based accountability mechanisms limits comparability and collective impact assessment across the Coalition ecosystem. Additionally, some Coalitions flagged challenges in measuring influence or contribution—particularly in policy and advocacy spaces—underscoring the complexity of evaluating collective action, ecosystem-level impact, and soft power. Nevertheless, strengthening results-oriented monitoring systems remains a critical priority among the Coalitions to ensure transparency, track measurable outcomes, and demonstrate collective progress toward sustainable food systems transformation.

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<sup>1</sup> Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH), Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, School Meals Coalition, Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System, The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI), Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance), Agri-PDB Platform, Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition, Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC), Food is Never Waste Coalition.

Looking more broadly, a total of 10 out of 19 Coalitions report that they are actively supporting various initiatives at global, regional, or national levels to measure progress in food systems transformation and promote inclusive stakeholder accountability.

### Examples of initiatives to support accountability for food systems work

The **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition** has actively supported global-level efforts to promote accountability and track progress in food systems transformation, particularly through its engagement with the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the Ocean Breakthrough on Aquatic Foods.

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** has launched the Zero Hunger Private Sector Pledge, which encourages companies worldwide to align their investments to end hunger by 2030. As of early 2025, 47 companies have committed a total of USD 559 million across 47 countries to this cause. To ensure accountability and track progress, the Coalition has implemented a comprehensive Reporting Framework for the Pledge. The framework collects data on investment amounts, geographic distribution, and alignment with high-impact intervention areas.

The **Agri-PDB Platform** collaborates with FAO on the ABC Map, a geospatial app that holistically assesses the environmental impact of policies, plans, and investments in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use sectors.

The **Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)** endorsed the Food Systems Call to Action (CtA) at COP28, contributing to refining Action 7 on soil health. Ahead of the COP16, the Coalition has collaborated on the Riyadh Action Agenda (RAA) on a roadmap for land conservation and sustainable food systems and partnered with Ambition Loop and others to launch the Roots of Resilience initiative, advancing soil and water integration into global agri-food systems.

The **School Meals Coalition** has, through its Data and Monitoring Initiative, developed the Global School Meals Database, launched in 2024, which tracks school feeding coverage, financing, and complementary interventions across countries. The Coalition has proposed a new SDG4 indicator to measure school meals coverage globally, submitted to UNESCO's Education Data and Statistics Commission for global adoption.

The **Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition** has through engagements with organizations like the Global Environment Facility (GEF), enabled joint projects focusing on sustainability in livestock and rangeland systems, incorporating monitoring tools to track environmental impacts and align with broader food systems transformation goals supports governments in integrating pastoralism into national pathways and collaborates on projects with organizations like GEF that include monitoring tools. Coalition members are assisting national governments, such as Ethiopia, to develop national pastoralism/rangelands monitoring systems.

The **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition**, through its member TIP, utilized FAO's Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) methodology to assess the agroecology outcomes of Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems. The TAPE study documented both qualitative and quantitative outcomes of these food systems, highlighting best practices and providing valuable insights into their sustainability and resilience. Coalition member Intercultural University of Quintana Roo, in collaboration with TIP, is developing principles for knowledge co-creation processes involving Indigenous Peoples.

The **Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance)** is involved in AUDA-NEPAD's CAADP Biennial Review Process and the development of the Building Resilience in Agri-Food Systems commitment within the CAADP Strategic and Action Plan 2026-2035. Also, surveys of countries are carried out to identify policy actions aimed at strengthening local food supply chains, their impact, and challenges in implementation.

The **Zero Hunger Coalition** utilizes aid tracking tools to monitor and guide resource allocation towards high-impact interventions, enhancing accountability and preventing duplication. This approach aligns investments with national strategies, thereby improving coordination among stakeholders. The Coalition has supported the development of digital tools for real-time monitoring of Madagascar's food systems transformation action plan.

The **True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)** unites diverse stakeholders around a common framework integrating true cost accounting methodologies to encourage global and national actors to take a systems approach to food policy and investment decisions.

The **School Meals Coalition** is built around national commitments submitted by member states, often with clear targets, timelines, and coverage goals. So far, 55 countries have submitted national commitments. Some concrete examples include supporting national efforts in Kenya, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka to expand school feeding programs with stronger alignment to local food systems. Kenya increased its coverage from 1.8 million to 2.6 million children in one year and launched the first-ever national School Meals Coalition chapter. Rwanda increased its school meals budget from USD 8 million in 2020 to USD 72 million in 2024, and Sri Lanka plans to achieve universal coverage of all primary school children by 2026, while scaling up home-grown sourcing to 70 percent.

While the Coalitions describe various mechanisms and tools, few provide actual, concrete examples showing how their efforts have improved development effectiveness or reduced fragmentation of the UNFSS ecosystem of support. It would be worth further exploring how the various tools and mechanisms listed have been used to support country-level programming by directing resources to sectors that might be underfunded. Other key recommendations include working towards the development of more comprehensive global frameworks for tracking progress and ensuring accountability in food systems transformation, leveraging the expertise and tools developed by individual Coalitions, exploring opportunities to link and harmonize the various aid and finance



tracking tools available to provide a more comprehensive overview of resource allocation across the UNFSS ecosystem, and ensuring that monitoring and accountability processes actively involve and reflect the perspectives of diverse stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, to promote equitable outcomes.

## Chapter 4: Unlocking Investments for Food Systems Transformation

Survey responses indicate that nearly all Coalitions view unlocking investment for food systems transformation as a key objective, though they are at varying stages of progress. Most Coalitions have either prioritized it or are actively pursuing it through different approaches. In addition, many Coalitions emphasize resource mobilization as a key objective, aiming to broaden partnerships, attract donor funding—including from new bilateral sources—and secure private sector investment aligned with their missions.

Some Coalitions have advanced strategies in place, such as the Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH), which has established a dedicated investment working group and target linked to unlocking investments, a collaboration with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development to operationalize the [Soil Investment Hub](#), and advocacy campaigns to attract funding. Similarly, through engagement in the Marrakech Partnership, the Aquatic Blue Food Coalition is actively supporting efforts under the Ocean Breakthroughs to mobilize \$4 billion annually by 2030 to support sustainable aquatic food systems. The Aquatic Blue Food Coalition has also supported the development of the UN Global Compact [Ocean Investment Protocols](#), writing aquatic food sector investment annex recommendations. Others, like the Agri-PDB Platform, focus on equipping public development banks to unlock finance for agroecology and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. The Agroecology Coalition has organized donor convenings (2023 in Rome and 2024 in Arusha) to sensitize donors and rally financial support towards the implementation of national agroecology strategies. It has also presented the Agroecology Finance Tracking Tool to the donor community, encouraging their use to monitor investments in agroecology and contribute to tracking funding levels for food system transformation through agroecology.

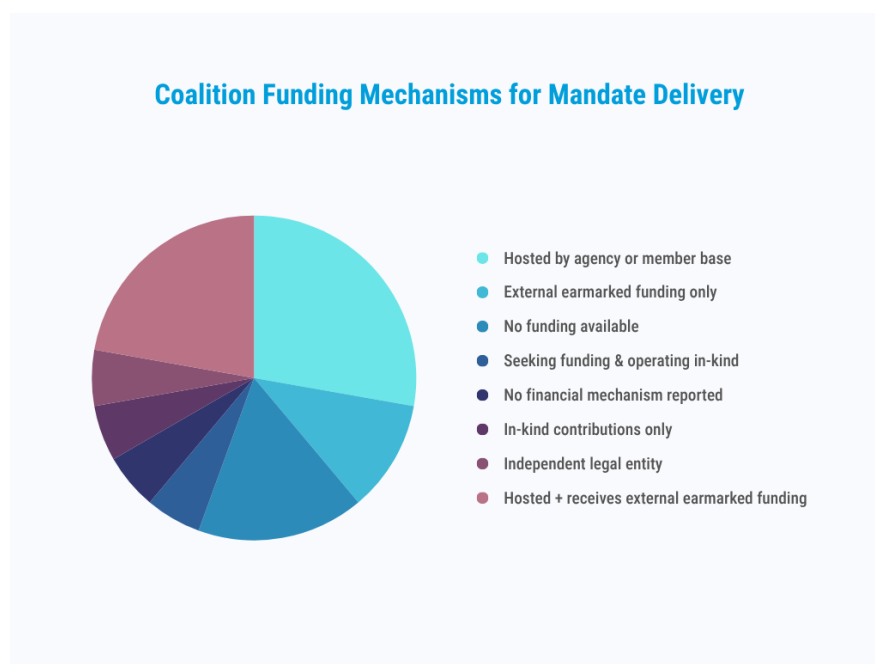
Several other Coalitions, like the Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition), are exploring innovative streams for funding their activities, while simultaneously integrating investment language into their narratives or organizing events and dialogues to raise awareness and build momentum. For example, the HDP Nexus Coalition and the Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC) have hosted roundtables or contributed to global forums to explore financing in fragile or urban contexts. Some Coalitions, for instance the Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) and the Zero Hunger Coalition, are well advanced in their operationalization as they have dedicated mechanisms (e.g., working groups, matchmaking platforms, or investment de-risking mechanisms). The School Meals Coalition's mission is linked to unlocking investments. At its second Ministerial meeting in 2024, the Coalition's Task Force defined as its first priority to "Make school meals a political and fiscal priority globally and expand access to sustainable finance" This includes advocating for school meals as a high-impact investment in human capital and growth, identifying a set of influential champions, engaging ministers of finance in this discussion, and engaging the international financial institutions at the highest levels to address the challenges of positioning this agenda as a global priority. The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI) using true cost transparency identifies key externalities and

offers policy and investment guidance to governments, businesses, and consumers. Their strategy includes redirecting public subsidies and using tax incentives to support low-impact food products, encouraging private investment that considers socio-environmental impacts, and supporting true price incentives. Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance's (RLFSC Alliance) strategy focuses on mobilizing both global and national investments—especially from the public and private sectors—to strengthen local food supply chains and support youth participation in the agri-food sector. Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System is working with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to unlock funding for rangeland restoration. The Food is Never Waste Coalition is also engaged in providing training on scaling and funding for Food Loss Waste approaches.

Investment themes vary, but often center on climate finance, blended finance, and innovative public-private partnerships. There is a common recognition that both public and private capital are essential to scale food systems transformation and that investments must be inclusive, sustainable, and aligned with national priorities. The diversity of approaches—ranging from soil health and aquatic food to urban systems and gender—demonstrates that investment is increasingly viewed as a cross-cutting enabler across different sectors. Overall, the analysis shows a strong, shared commitment among Coalitions to mobilize financial resources, with efforts steadily evolving from vision to concrete action. However, mobilizing adequate financing remains a key challenge, requiring continued focus and collaboration to achieve sustainable outcomes. There is also a strong trend toward innovation, cross-sector collaboration, and targeted country-level action, reflecting an evolving and increasingly mature investment landscape in food systems transformation.

**Securing financing to deliver the mandate.** The majority of Coalitions report relying primarily on funding from their hosting agency or member base to support their work. This suggests a strong dependence on internal or institutional support structures, rather than stand-alone Coalition budgets. Such funding is typically earmarked for specific initiatives or outputs aligned with Coalition goals. At the same time, a small number of Coalitions report having no funding at all to deliver on their mandates, highlighting significant resource constraints. Some Coalitions also rely on in-kind contributions or are in the process of seeking funding, often operating on a volunteer or contribution-driven basis. Notably, most Coalitions did not report using innovative or diversified financing sources such as foundation or philanthropic funding, blended finance, or private sector investment. However, one exception is the Agroecology Coalition, which received initial seed funding from the Biovision Foundation and the Swiss Federal Office of Agriculture during its early stages (2021–2022). Subsequently, additional donors, including the European Commission, BMZ, SDC, and the McKnight Foundation, provided core contributions to the Coalition to support staffing and operations. This reflects a continued reliance on traditional, and potentially limited, funding models and points to the need for more sustainable and diversified financial strategies to enable Coalitions to scale their impact on food systems transformation.

Table 7: Coalition Funding Mechanisms for Mandate Delivery



**Innovative mechanisms are emerging.** The Coalitions were asked to reflect on whether they have set up an innovative mechanism to channel technical assistance or mobilize financial resources to countries in support of their food systems transformation work. Among the few Coalitions advancing innovative approaches to technical assistance and mobilizing financial resources to countries to support country-specific food systems transformations. The Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH) promotes public-private financing schemes, blended finance models, local knowledge integration, and multi-stakeholder platforms to align finance, policy, and science, demonstrating a clear shift from traditional aid models. The School Meals Coalition has developed mechanisms like the Sustainable Financing Initiative, which helps countries build multi-year funding strategies by blending domestic and international resources, and the School Meals Impact Accelerator, which delivers demand-driven technical assistance to low- and middle-income countries. Although not a legal entity, the Zero Hunger Coalition mobilizes targeted funding through its members and partners to advance food systems transformation and nutrition-related goals. While not structurally innovative, its pragmatic approach to institutional partnerships serves as an effective model for resource mobilization. The Coalition plays a key role in aligning national priorities with donor strategies and private sector contributions, particularly important in the context of declining Official Development Assistance (ODA). Through its involvement in the Zero Hunger Private Sector Pledge, it encourages companies to align investments with national food systems roadmaps, supporting locally driven, high-impact solutions. Simultaneously, the Coalition collaborates with donors to direct financing toward the most effective interventions, those that

combat hunger, improve access to healthy diets, double small-scale producers' incomes, and advance broader goals such as the Paris Agreement and biodiversity targets.

Many Coalitions highlight the urgent need for more sustainable and predictable financing to ensure long-term functionality and impact. Most Coalitions rely heavily on traditional and internal sources of financing, such as hosting agencies, member contributions, or earmarked project-based funding. While these support structures enable basic operations, they often limit Coalitions' ability to scale or sustain long-term impact. A small number of Coalitions have managed to secure limited external funding or establish legal frameworks to facilitate resource mobilization. Yet, there remains a notable absence of diversified financing models, such as foundation grants, blended finance, private sector investment, or climate-related funding. Many Coalitions also report operating with no direct financial support, instead depending on voluntary engagement and in-kind contributions from members. This underscores a broader structural challenge: a lack of predictable, core funding remains a significant barrier to Coalition functionality and effectiveness. To address this, Coalitions strongly recommend the establishment of multi-year, flexible funding streams from development partners, philanthropic donors, and member states. They also advocate for the Hub to take on a more proactive role in supporting Coalitions through fundraising guidance, donor matchmaking, and stronger engagement with National Food Systems Convenors. Recommendations include enhancing internal accountability through member commitments, adopting shared financial responsibility models, and aligning Coalition strategies with global funding frameworks to position themselves as key implementation partners. There is growing consensus that to move beyond ad hoc, volunteer-led structures, Coalitions must formalize their operational models, diversify funding sources, and secure long-term financial strategies that align with their strategic goals and country-level needs.



## Chapter 5: Expectations for UNFSS+4 and suggested direction towards UNFSS+6

The Coalitions were asked to reflect on their expectations for the UNFSS+4 outcome document and the UNFSS process beyond this year's Summit. Overall, the Coalitions have a forward-looking vision for the UNFSS+4 process, revealing strong consensus on the need to move towards practical, accountable, and country-led implementation.

A recurring theme is the need for the UNFSS+4 outcome document to reaffirm a strong political commitment to food systems transformation while clearly recognizing the vital roles and values of Coalitions and subnational actors. Several Coalitions emphasized the importance of actionable, inclusive, and integrated approaches that cut across sectors like agriculture, health, education, and climate, and recognition of topics such as gender equality, social protection, agroecology, soil health, blue foods, sustainable pastoralism, and urban food systems. Additionally, there is a call for explicit recognition of urban agrifood systems as integral to national food systems transformation. This includes acknowledging the role of cities in shaping food demand, consumption, waste reduction, and in driving circular, climate-resilient economies, with a particular focus on tackling food insecurity. Local and regional governments' leadership should be recognized, and their access to financing, data, and governance spaces must be systematically reinforced.

Looking beyond UNFSS+4, expectations center on a more accountable, well-coordinated, and adequately resourced process leading up to 2027. Many Coalitions envision a restructured UNFSS ecosystem of support that better integrates with existing mechanisms and avoids duplications, while reinforcing Coalitions as key delivery partners with the necessary support to ensure stability in their functioning. Some Coalitions call for a clear articulation of the Coalitions' roles and the status of the game-changing solutions and national food system pathways launched since UNFSS. This will require a clear definition of the role of the Hub vis-à-vis the Coalitions, providing and supporting role of the Coalitions, and moving away from the ad-hoc funding situations on which some Coalitions presently rely.

There is a strong call for the UNFSS+4 outcome document to articulate measurable commitments, elevate systemic collaboration, and address power imbalances in the food system. Multi-level governance approaches should be employed to empower subnational actors, particularly local and city governments, as critical enablers of transformation. Other suggestions include developing dynamic tracking tools (such as an African Biennale Review), strengthening monitoring and accountability systems, and embedding more rigorous, gender-responsive, and inclusive governance practices. Coalitions advocate for ongoing technical support, increased youth and community engagement, stronger data systems, and diversified financing.

Coalitions have the potential to drive bottom-up processes to support and increase their role at global, regional, and country level. In this respect, this local institutional layer should be further investigated. Given that each Coalition operates differently and has its own governance and

coordination mechanisms, it is crucial that each Coalition establishes a mechanism for direct country/government participation in its respective governance and coordination processes. There is a need to ensure that there are no additional layers hindering the Coalitions' ability to support countries and stakeholders seamlessly. Coalitions should be able to operate independently while ensuring coordination with relevant Coalitions whose roles/mandate/focus are directly connected to a given Coalition's focus.

In conclusion, there is an urgent need to institutionalize the UNFSS process beyond 2025 by embedding accountability, aligning with global priorities, empowering local actors, and ensuring that Coalitions are not only recognized but meaningfully supported to deliver results on the ground. Ultimately, Coalitions want the UNFSS process to shift toward practical, country-led implementation, supported by tailored resources and deeper partnerships.

**Converging global agendas.** The Coalitions were also asked to reflect on how to best link the UNFSS+4 process and its outcomes to other global initiatives. In their view, it is essential to establish deliberate and effective linkages with other global initiatives to maximize the impact of the UNFSS+4. The survey responses emphasized that food systems transformation must be positioned as a critical driver of sustainable development, climate resilience, nutrition, and equity, and that achieving this requires a coordinated, strategic approach that aligns messaging, advocacy, and action across multiple global platforms. Below are a few key recommendations emerging from the Coalitions responding to the survey.

- **Strengthening cross-platform coordination.** A core recommendation is to enhance cross-platform connections by ensuring that UNFSS+4 outcomes articulate the central role of food systems in achieving the SDGs. Joint advocacy, shared messaging, and co-hosted events across global forums are key strategies to amplify political momentum, mobilize resources, and secure policy coherence. Coalitions propose organizing a comprehensive global event focused on stocktaking and synergy, offering a platform to map intersections and foster collective action across initiatives. The Agroecology Coalition has advocated strongly for such a convening, emphasizing its potential to align diverse agendas while reducing duplication. The UN Food Systems Advisory Group is identified as a critical coordination mechanism. Several Coalitions recommend revising its membership to prioritize actors who align with multilateral goals and bring strategic or technical value. There is a call to integrate key global actors such as the G20 Global Alliance and the Global Network Against Food Crises to enhance coordination, coherence, and collective impact.
- **Tailored Messaging and Engagement Across Global Forums.** Coalitions highlight the importance of tailored, context-specific messaging to ensure relevance and maximize influence in each global forum. Key opportunities identified include:
  - **UNFCCC COP30:** Position food systems transformation as essential to climate adaptation and mitigation. Integrate aquatic blue foods into nature-based solutions and just food transitions, aligning with updated NDCs and NAPs. Highlight

resilient, nutrition-sensitive social protection systems as climate adaptation mechanisms, integrate soil health as a cross-cutting priority, and present school meals as climate-smart interventions, building on the momentum from the [COP28 UAE Declaration](#).

- **Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition:** advocates for explicitly linking UNFSS+4 with COP30 to emphasize social protection systems as climate adaptation measures. This Coalition underscores the need to highlight school meals as both social safety nets and climate-smart interventions.
- **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition:** Promotes the integration of aquatic blue foods into COP30 discussions under nature-based solutions, just transitions, and updated nationally determined contributions, framing them as a bridge across climate, nutrition, and equity agendas.
- **The Agroecology Coalition:** advocates for the integration of agroecology and food systems in countries' NDCs (through the Food Forward NDC) and emphasizes the role of agroecology as a dot connector between the three Rio conventions. As a result of the Coalition and its members' active engagement in the 3 Rio COPs in 2024, it published a [Policy Brief](#) on how to leverage agroecology in achieving climate, biodiversity, and land targets, particularly in the light of COP30 in Belem.
- **Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition):** advocates for greater alignment between climate and nutrition agendas by promoting dialogue and activities around sustainable, healthy, diverse, and context-specific diets. Building on the COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health, it is producing country case studies and collaborating with I-CAN to identify climate-nutrition policy linkages - positioning dietary shifts as key to just, resilient food systems transitions.
- **Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH):** advocates for the [Soil Health Resolution](#)—developed through an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process—as a practical, cross-cutting framework, highlighting how coordinated action on soil health can accelerate resilience and sustainable development through integrated, outcome-based solutions. The Coalition highlights evidence on [how healthy soil aligns the three Rio Conventions](#) and launched the [SOIL+SDGs](#) initiative to help underscore the importance of healthy soil to achieving the SDGs. The Coalition will co-host a day at the Action on Food Hub at COP30 focusing on soil health action.
- **Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit:** Emphasize the nutrition outcomes of food systems transformation, elevate the role of aquatic blue foods in providing micronutrient-rich, accessible, affordable, healthy, safe and sustainable diets for vulnerable populations, promote the concept of “true cost food baskets,” and

position nutrition sensitive school meals as investments in human capital and economic resilience.

- **School Meals Coalition:** Champions of nutrition-sensitive school meals as a key investment in supporting school-aged children and adolescents' nutrition, and the role of school nutrition programmes in increasing access to healthy diets. These, in turn, were linked to broader goals of health, education, and social protection.
  - **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition:** Convenes policymakers, funders, and civil society to discuss the important role of aquatic foods in addressing malnutrition and its impact on stunting while supporting sustainable and equitable food systems.
  - **Agroecology Coalition:** Convenes food systems stakeholders (researchers, policymakers, practitioners, food producers, and consumer organizations) to highlight the benefits of agroecology on nutrition targets (e.g., scientific evidence) and its role in ensuring access to healthy and nutritious food.
  - **Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition):** Brings together governments, civil society, researchers, and other food systems actors to drive coordinated action toward improving access, availability and affordability of healthy diets and better nutrition. The coalition advocates for food environments that promote diverse, safe, and nutritious foods, aligning efforts with broader goals in public health, equity, and sustainability.
- **Financing for Development (FfD4):** Advocate for increased, better-targeted investments in integrated food systems. Promote true cost accounting in financial reporting, highlight investment opportunities in blue food innovation and climate-smart aquaculture, and present innovative financing mechanisms to support food systems transformation. School meals should be framed as economic and social investments.
    - **Agri PDB Platform:** Suggests leveraging public development banks to bridge financing gaps between climate-smart agriculture and sustainable food systems, aligning UNFSS+4 with N4G and COP30 using financial mechanisms.
  - **UN Ocean Conference:** Raise discussions of food systems in dialogues about ocean sustainability. Ensure ocean decision-makers consider food and nutrition priorities in the context of progressing SDG14.
    - **Aquatic Blue Food Coalition:** Convenes ocean and food system stakeholders at an official Blue Zone side event as well as co-hosts one of 16 thematic Green Zone pavilions alongside UNCTAD and FAO.

- **80th UN General Assembly (UNGA):** Sustain high-level political attention on food systems transformation, advocate for the integration of “true value, true cost, true price” principles into national pathways, and elevate the strategic role of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems. Securing explicit references to food systems in outcome documents will be critical for policy integration.
  - **Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems Coalition:** Emphasizes the UNFSS+4 stocktaking moment as a platform to increase political visibility for Indigenous food systems, calling for their inclusion in UNGA outcome documents.
- **World Social Summit:** Position food systems transformation as central to addressing inequality. Emphasize school meals as tools for promoting equity, inclusion, and strengthening local food systems. Advocate for integrated investments in food systems and social protection mechanisms.
- **G20 and G7 Meetings:** Advocate for integrating the G20 Global Alliance into the UN Food Systems architecture and position school meals as investments in human capital and economic resilience.
- **World Bank Spring and Annual Meetings:** Frame food systems investments as drivers of economic development. Promote innovative financing mechanisms and foster coherence between policy making and implementation, emphasizing school meals as long-term investments in human capital.
- **Stockholm Food Forum:** Share evidence and best practices for integrated food solutions. Highlight the role of school meals in advancing equity, inclusion, and local food systems, and foster cross-sector policy coherence.
- **Extended [UN Decade of Action on Nutrition](#):** Increase engagement using the Nutrition Framework for Action and the six action areas in support of reaching the Global Nutrition Targets, NCD targets and SDGs to ensure food systems transformation is recognized as central to tackling all forms of malnutrition. Promote the linkages between nutrition and other development goals, and advocate for healthy, sustainable diets for all.
  - **Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition):** Calls for joint advocacy around sustainable and healthy diets across platforms, with concrete plans including a COP30-aligned webinar together with I-CAN about nutrition integration in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and engagement with the 2024 UNGA High-level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).



## ANNEXES

### *Annex 1: 2025 Survey Questionnaire*

#### Section A: Key Coalition Information

1. Official Coalition Name:
2. Contact details of the Coalition Focal Person (if there has been a change)
3. Contact details of the person completing the questionnaire
4. If other people, especially the various members of the Coalition, were consulted when completing this questionnaire, please indicate their names and roles in the Coalition (200 words max).
5. Does your Coalition have a strategic document or a work plan? Yes/No
6. What is your Coalition's geographical focus area (multiple choices possible)

Global/Regional/National/Sub-national

7. Please specify which entity (UN Agency, country, organization, institution) is currently institutionally hosting the Coalition (200 words max).

8. Does your Coalition have an established secretariat? Yes/No

If YES, please describe the key functions of the secretariat (200 words max).

9. How are various food systems stakeholders represented in your Coalition and are they part of the Coalition's internal governance mechanisms? (200 words max).

10. Does your Coalition receive any of the following types of institutional support to fulfil your mandate? (multiple choices possible)

In-kind support/Financial support/Technical support/Other support

If you answered yes on in-kind support, please specify which entity (UN Agency, country, organization, institution) that provides in-kind support to the Coalition, and provide concrete examples of what this support entails (200 words max).

If you answered yes on financial support, please specify which entity (UN Agency, country, organization, institution) that provides financial support to the Coalition and provide concrete examples of what the funding has been utilized for (200 words max).

If you answered yes on technical support, please specify which entity (UN Agency, country, organization, institution) that provides technical support to the Coalition, and provide concrete examples of what this technical support entails (200 words max).

If you answered yes on other types of support, please specify which entity (UN Agency, country, organization, institution) that provides other support to the Coalition, and provide concrete examples of what this support entails (200 words max).

### Section B: Reflecting on progress on food system transformations (FST)

11. Has your Coalition done any analysis of the national pathways emerging from the UNFSS process? Yes/No

If YES, kindly upload the analysis here (kindly note that the analysis will not be shared with external stakeholders).

12. Has your Coalition engaged in providing in-country support to governments? Yes/No

13. If the Coalition has engaged in providing in-country support to assist governments with national food systems transformation work, who were your main counterparts at national level? (200 words max).

14. How has your Coalition committed to a demand-driven, bottom-up approach aligning and serving national priorities? (200 words max).

15. What has been your Coalition's main contribution to national food systems transformation work since the UNFSS in 2021?

In the following spaces below please provide 2-3 examples of your most successful country level engagements and achieved results (e.g. support to governments in national pathway development/revision, country data diagnosis or analysis, establishing inclusive governance frameworks for food systems transformation, incorporating food systems strategies into sustainable development policies/strategies...).

16. What has been your Coalition's contribution to global advocacy efforts for food systems transformation since the UNFSS in 2021? In the following spaces below please provide 2-3 examples of successful engagements and the achieved results.

17. What has been your Coalition's contribution to regional engagement for food systems transformation since the UNFSS in 2021? In the following spaces below, please provide 2-3 examples and the achieved results (200 words max).

18. How would you define the overall value-added generated by the work of your Coalition (what has the Coalition achieved that its members would not have achieved individually)? Please be specific (200 words max).

19. Please elaborate on the main lessons learned since the UNFSS in 2021. What have been the main enablers for your Coalition to successfully deliver on your mandate, and what are the main challenges? (200 words max).

### Section C: Strengthening Accountability

20. What has been the main contribution of your Coalition to reduce fragmentation of the UNFSS ecosystem of support and operating with a systems approach, both globally and in countries? (300 words max).

21. How has your Coalition contributed to ensuring that development partners are leveraged according to their comparative advantage, and that development resources are used strategically and effectively? (300 words max)

22. Please share examples of collaborations you have engaged in at country level involving other UNFSS Coalitions, if any, and what the concrete results were (300 words max).

23. Has your Coalition established any specific, time-bound and measuring commitments and related monitoring tools to support food systems transformation efforts and the achievement of your Coalition's mandate? Yes/No

24. Has your Coalition supported any global, regional or national level initiatives aimed at measuring progress made in food systems transformation, or promoting inclusive stakeholder accountability? Yes/No

### Section D: Unlocking investments for food systems transformations

25. Is unlocking investments for food systems transformation part of the objectives of your Coalition? Yes/No

26. How does your Coalition finance in-country support to governments? Please provide concrete examples, if any (300 words max).

27. Please indicate how your Coalition has secured financing for delivering on its mandate (multiple choices possible).

- The Coalition is an independent legal entity able to mobilize funds.
- The Coalition receives funding mainly through its hosting agency or member base.
- The Coalition has received external earmarked funding to deliver on its mandate.
- The Coalition has no funding available to deliver on its mandate.

- Other

28. Has your Coalition set-up any innovative mechanism to channel technical assistance or mobilize financial resources to countries in support of their food systems transformation work? Please provide concrete examples, if any (300 words max).

29. Lack of funding and operational resources for Coalitions have been raised as key challenges by Coalitions in earlier Hub surveys. What are your recommendations for securing a long-term sustainable working modality for your Coalition? (300 words max)

#### Section E: Roadmap beyond the UNFSS+4

30. What are your expectations for the UNFSS+4 outcome documents and the UNFSS process beyond the UNFSS+4, leading towards the Stocktake in 2027? (200 words max).

31. Does your Coalition have any own objectives and KPIs that you aim to achieve by 2027? (200 words max).

32. In what ways can the UNFSS+4 and its outcomes be effectively linked to other global initiatives) (e.g. N4G, FfD4, 80th UN General Assembly, Stockholm Food Forum, UNFCCC COP 30, World Social Summit) (200 words max).

33. Are there any inputs or aspects not included or raised in the above sections of the questionnaire that you would like to share with the Hub? (200 words max).

#### Annex 2: List of Coalitions of Action responding to the 2025 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	Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition
5	Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus Coalition
6	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	Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition

14	The True Value of Food Initiative (TvFI)
15	Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition
16	Zero Hunger Coalition
17	Coalition of Action on Sustainable Productivity Growth and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition)
18	Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)
19	Food is Never Waste Coalition

### *Annex 3: Governance structures reported by the Coalitions*

DECISION MAKING STRUCTURES	
<p><b>Steering Committee.</b> Some Coalitions have a steering committee that provides strategic direction and oversight. These committees often include representatives from member countries, civil society, UN agencies, and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition); Agroecology Coalition; Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance); Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition; Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH); True Value of Food Initiative (TvFI); Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)</p>
<p><b>Task Force/Core Group/Leadership Group.</b> Some Coalitions feature a Task Force, Core Group, or Leadership Group as their main decision-making body, responsible for setting strategic priorities and guiding implementation.</p>	<p>Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls; Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance); School Meals Coalition; True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI); Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition; HDP Nexus Coalition; Coalition on Sustainable and Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC)</p>



<p><b>Strategic Advisory Committee / Group.</b> Certain Coalitions include Strategic Advisory Committees or groups that offer expert guidance and support to governance structures, often composed of technical specialists from diverse regions and sectors.</p>	<p>Aquatic Blue Food Coalition; Zero Hunger Coalition</p>
<b>OPERATIONAL STRUCTURES</b>	
<p><b>Secretariat.</b> Majority of the Coalitions operate with a Secretariat responsible for day-to-day administration, coordination of activities, and communication and engagement among members.</p>	<p>Agroecology Coalition; Aquatic Blue Food Coalition; Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH); Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS); Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls; Food is Never Waste Coalition; HDP Nexus Coalition; Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition); Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition; Agri-PDB Platform; Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance); School Meals Coalition; Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition; The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI); Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems Coalition (UFSC); Zero Hunger Coalition</p>
<p><b>Working Groups/Clusters?.</b> Working Groups or Clusters are often established to focus on specific technical areas, develop work plans, and provide inputs to decision-making structures.</p>	<p>Agroecology Coalition; School Meals Coalition; Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH); Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS); Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls; Agri-PDB Platform</p>
<b>ENGAGEMENT MECHANISMS</b>	
<p><b>Member Forum/Partner Group/General Assembly/Ministerial meetings.</b> Some Coalitions include broader engagement platforms such as Member Forums, Partner</p>	<p>Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance); School Meals Coalition; Agroecology Coalition, Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)</p>

Groups, Partner Meetings, or General Assemblies to facilitate coordination, knowledge sharing, and collaboration.	
<b>INFORMAL and OPEN GROUPS</b>	
Some Coalitions maintain informal or open groups that allow for flexible participation, dialogue, and knowledge exchange without formal governance roles.	Agroecology Coalition; Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)

**Annex 4: Overview of Types of Institutional Support Received by UNFSS Coalitions of Action**

Type of Support	Number of Coalitions Reporting	Coalitions
In-kind support	13	CRFS, HDSFS, Agroecology Coalition, HDP Nexus Coalition, UFSC, Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, CA4SH, Agri-PDB Platform, TVFI, Zero Hunger Coalition, RLFSC, Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition, School Meals Coalition
Financial support	11	HDSFS, Agroecology Coalition, HDP Nexus Coalition, UFSC, Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, CA4SH, Agri-PDB Platform, TVFI, Zero Hunger Coalition, RLFSC, Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition, School Meals Coalition
Technical support	11	Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition, HDSFS Coalition, HDP Nexus, Agri-PDB Platform, Zero Hunger Coalition, RLFSC, Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition, Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition, SPG Coalition, School Meals Coalition, Food is Never Waste Coalition
Other support	5	Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls, Zero Hunger Coalition, RLFSC, Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System, School Meals Coalition

**Annex 5: Summary of Types and Counts of Institutional Support Received by UNFSS Coalitions of Action**

Coalition	Types of Support Received	Count
Zero Hunger Coalition	In-kind, Financial, Technical, Other	4
School Meals Coalition	In-kind, Financial, Technical, Other	4
Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSC Alliance)	In-kind, Financial, Technical, Other	4
HDP Nexus Coalition	In-kind, Financial, Technical	3
HDSFS Coalition	In-kind, Financial, Technical	3
Agri-PDB Platform	In-kind, Financial, Technical	3
Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition	In-kind, Financial, Technical, Other	4
Agroecology Coalition	In-kind, Financial	2
Coalition on Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Food Systems (UFSC)	In-kind, Financial	2
Aquatic Blue Food Coalition	In-kind, Financial	2
The True Value of Food Initiative (TVFI)	In-kind, Financial	2
Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems Coalition	In-kind, Technical	2
Coalition of Action for Sustainable Productivity Growth (SPG Coalition)	Technical	1
Food is Never Waste Coalition	Technical	1
Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation Coalition	Technical	1
Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance (CRFS)	In-kind	1
Coalition for Action Making Food Systems Work for Women and Girls	Other	1
Coalition of Action 4 Soil Health (CA4SH)	Financial	1
Global Sustainable Livestock Coalition	Other	1

### *Annex 6: Types of National counterparts reported by the various Coalitions*

Coalition	National Counterpart
CRFS	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment
HDSFS Coalition	Ministry of National Food Security and Research (NFSR)
Agroecology Coalition	Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Ministry of Development Cooperation. In some cases, Permanent Representation to the UN in Rome
HDP Nexus	National Convenors and their teams
CA4SH	National governments, National Ministries of Agriculture and Land, National Convenors, national research institutions
UFSC	Mayors and local authorities at city, local and sub-national levels
Aquatic Blue Food Coalition	National governments and ministries
Zero Hunger Coalition	National governments and ministries
Agri-PBD Platform	Agricultural or flexible development banks, and regional association of PDBs
TVFI	National governments and National Convenors
RLFSC Alliance	National Convenor, National Task Force on Food Systems, Ministries of Agriculture and other sectoral ministries (Rural Development, Fisheries and Livestock, Health, Environment, civil society and private sector platforms
Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System Coalition	Coalition members and partners collaborate with national governments, local stakeholders
School Meals Coalition	National governments, working directly with Ministries of education, health, agriculture, social protection, and finance, national focal point for the Coalition, local academic institutions, civil society, municipal authorities, and parliamentarians.

