

UN Food Systems Summit+2 Stocktaking Moment

SESSION REPORT

All session recordings will be available after the conclusion of the session. Please send the report of your session to Ms. Yota Nicolarea (Panayota.Nicolarea@fao.org) and Mr. Thembani Malapela (Thembani.Malapela@fao.org) by Tuesday 1st August COB

Type (click one): HLS/PLENARY – LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE – SPECIAL EVENT

Value Chain for Resilient Agrifood Systems

25 July 2023-15.30 to 16.30hrs

Name of note-taker: Yasaman Matinroshan

Organization/country: FAO

E-mail of note-taker: yasaman.matinroshan@fao.org

List of speakers, in all segments, and key messages

NAME AND TITLE OF SPEAKER	SEGMENT (opening, panel, closing, etc.)	KEY MESSAGES OR/AND RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS
1. Máximo Torero Cullen, Chief Economist, FAO	Moderator	Importance of building resilience and efficiency across the value chain and across agrifood systems.
2. David Laborde, Director Agrifood Economics, FAO	Technical presentation	<p>We should understand the drivers of resilience to define solutions.</p> <p>Resilience could be addressed at different levels, but for our purpose we need to think about it through a systems approach.</p> <p>Some solutions should be taken before a shock arrives and others during and after.</p> <p>Invest in early warning system, anticipatory actions, scaling up social safety nets, invest in the recovery (to define the type of action after the shock that has occurred).</p> <p>Important to take right combination of actions to address the challenges.</p>

<p>3. Bryan Acheampong, Minister for Food and Agriculture, the Republic of Ghana</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>Paying strong attention to address hunger and malnutrition in Ghana.</p> <p>New Planting for Food and Jobs programme launched by the President of Ghana, a flagship programme to address hunger and malnutrition.</p> <p>Encouraging the adoption of climate resilient practices and invest in sustainable practices in addition to efforts to enhance innovation and reduce food loss and waste.</p>
<p>4. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, Minister for Agriculture, the People's Republic of Bangladesh</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>Development of sustainable and resilient agrifood value chain is critical to ensure economic growth.</p> <p>Strengthen capacity and improve access of smallholder farmers to market.</p> <p>Storage facilities, data and information and use of digital technologies will help enhance efficiency.</p> <p>Aim should be to make agriculture attractive for youth.</p>
<p>5. Fernanda Machiaveli Morão de Oliveira, Executive Secretary, Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture, the Federative Republic of Brazil</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>Brazil's strong commitment to build resilient food systems.</p> <p>Importance of support to family farmers, providing technology and agriculture machinery (as many still work manually) and paying more attention to climate resilient agriculture practices.</p> <p>Microcredit programme to help women working in rural areas and in agriculture sector to improve farming and for women empowerment.</p> <p>Leaving no one behind, better targeting family farming.</p>
<p>6. Cary Fowler, Special Envoy for Global Food Security, United States of America</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>Vulnerability of value chain increases when we rely on single or few crops, therefore we need to provide options to farmers.</p> <p>Efforts to promote resilient crops (nutritious and diverse local/indigenous crops) that are resistant to shocks (e.g. climate change) and crisis are critical to eradicate hunger and achieve sustainable agrifood systems, exemplified by initiative on the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS).</p>

<p>7. Redouane Arrach, Secretary General, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests, the Kingdom of Morocco</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>Addressing resilience in value chains depends highly on the structure and the context and solutions should be adopted accordingly.</p> <p>Morocco had put in place a strategy that brought very good results and concrete examples called Green Morocco.</p> <p>Most important lesson: without investment in value chains, we can't discuss about building resilience and importance of financing in human capital and adaptation.</p>
<p>8. Jean Balié, Director-General, International Rice Research Institute</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>Focus on how we can leverage science and innovation across the rice value chains to make them resilient but also to address the main challenge of the rice sector.</p> <p>Rice is vital for the food security of over half the world's population. Rice production on a global scale is predicted to rise by 10% or 58 million tonnes to 567 million tonnes (Mt) by 2030.</p> <p>We need to focus our actions on a few challenges: (i) policy, market and trade; (ii) climate change, and (iii) nutrition.</p> <p>Filling the yield gap through the best technologies and practices, addressing market failures, and adopting the right production policy incentives.</p>
<p>9. Roy Steiner, Senior Vice President Food Initiative, The Rockefeller Foundation</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>We need diversity in decision makers, and collaboration is critical to enable everyone to advance.</p> <p>Process of including all range of stakeholders. De-carbonizing the food value chain. We need to enable and distribute energy through value chains. Localize and landscape level are very important. Build safety nets especially school meals to increase resilience in the society.</p>
<p>10. Gerrit-Jan van Uffelen, Senior Advisor Food Systems and Resilience in Protracted Crisis, Wageningen University</p>	<p>Panel</p>	<p>Better understanding of how food systems work, and what do we mean by value when we talk about value chains. These understandings are critical.</p> <p>Localization, working across humanitarian and development nexus, setting principles to ensure responsible investment, and knowledge to know where to invest in, engage more with and involve the youth.</p>

<p>11. David Kaatrud, Director Programme, WFP</p>	<p>Closing</p>	<p>This session has shown how the general awareness of food systems achieved by the Food Systems Summit is being honed in on specific commodities through the growing interest in value chains.</p> <p>A value chain perspective helps us to broaden our focus and offers a framework for integrating multiple sectors and disciplines, such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy and environment sectors.</p> <p>There is a need for more investment in research on this topic.</p> <p>While research is advancing on the analysis of value chains in general, more context-specific work is needed to better understand the impact of the use of value chain analysis, particularly in fragile environments to understand how value chain functions and can be strengthened in refugee, internally displaced persons, and even conflict settings.</p>
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Interventions from the floor: There was no time for intervention from the floor.

SPEAKER	QUESTION OR KEY POINT OF INTERVENTION
1.	

Overall summary, conclusions and recommended actions (max 250 words)

Increasingly, food supply chains and the livelihoods of agrifood systems' actors are disrupted by shocks - from droughts and floods to armed conflict and wars – and long-term stresses, including climate change and environmental degradation. Risk and uncertainty are inherent in agrifood systems, affecting both primary production and their middle and downstream food supply components, as well as all actors at all stages. It is clearer than ever that we would need to build resilient agrifood systems to predict, prepare and to respond to various shocks and unforeseen crises in a timely and efficient manner. This also means greater use and leveraging of science and innovation across the value chains to ensure our agrifood systems are becoming more resilient.

- Making value chains more resilient ensures access to healthy diets and contributes to the sustainability of agrifood systems.
- Building resilient value chains will contribute to more resilient agrifood systems in time of crises.
- Risks to agrifood systems could be reduced through a number of resilience-oriented mechanisms.
- There is a need to tailor our responses to the crises, particularly related to the context and value chains, investing in science, technology and innovation that build resilience across the agrifood systems.
- Importance of women's participation in the process and gender-responsive approaches for coping mechanisms.

- Boosting private-public financing is necessary to adapt crops to anticipated shocks and crises.
- Government support is needed for all relevant stakeholders for enhancing the resilience of food supply chains, especially for small and medium enterprises.
- Value chain development should prioritize economic outcomes, alongside inclusivity, environmental sustainability, and nutrition for meaningful impact.
- Building the capacity of the local food value chain actors (e.g., producers, retailers, traders etc.) is key to contributing to more resilient value chains.
- To unlock the potential of the agrifood systems, create jobs and reduce hunger, it is critical to engage and invest in enhancing the participation of marginalized groups (e.g. women, youth, Indigenous Peoples) in agrifood systems.
- Establishing strong local partnerships, including local academia, is key to identifying adequate solutions, building capacity, and multiplying benefits.