

# **Update on WFP's engagement in the 2021 United Nations food systems summit**

## **WFP and the food systems summit and WFP's role in action track 5**



**Informal consultation**

**8 April 2021**

**World Food Programme  
Rome, Italy**

## WFP and the food systems summit

### Background

1. In September 2021, the United Nations Secretary-General will hold a summit in New York that aims to transform the way the world produces, consumes, manages and thinks about food. The summit will be preceded by a pre-summit in Rome on 19–21 July. As outlined by the Secretary-General, rather than a negotiated outcome document, a Secretary-General “Statement of Action” will set a vision in which food systems play a central role. The summit is supported by five action tracks (see list below) and four cross-cutting levers of change (Innovation, Finance, Gender and Human Rights).
  - **Action track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all**, chaired by the Executive Director, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). The United Nations anchor agency for action track 1 is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
  - **Action track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns**, chaired by the Founder and Executive Chair, EAT Foundation. The United Nations anchor agency for action track 2 is the World Health Organization (WHO).
  - **Action track 3: Boost nature-positive production**, chaired by the Global Leader of the Food Practice, WWF International. The United Nations anchor agency for action track 3 is the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
  - **Action track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods**, chaired by the President and CEO, CARE USA. The United Nations anchor agency for action track 4 is the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
  - **Action track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress**, co-chaired by the Director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development and Co-President of The Club of Rome. The United Nations anchor agency for action track 5 is WFP.
2. **WFP’s objective for the summit and beyond** is to elevate the public discourse and the pitch of global policy agendas around the importance of food systems in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, the objective is also to encourage significant action that builds the resilience of food systems and mitigates against food insecurity and malnutrition, reduces vulnerabilities to shocks, prevents conflict and promotes peace.

### Rationale for WFP’s engagement

- **The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.** Eradicating hunger and malnutrition is one of the great challenges of our time, and food systems – the production, distribution and consumption of food – are not meeting the needs of large sections of society. The COVID-19 pandemic has been a shock multiplier, driving vulnerabilities, affecting all aspects of the food value chain from farmers, traders, processors, distributors and retailers, and highlighting food system fragilities.
- **WFP brings a unique operational footprint and expertise to the food systems summit process.** WFP is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, **delivering food assistance in emergencies** and **working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience**. With two-thirds of WFP’s response in conflict-affected contexts, WFP’s track record, knowledge of vulnerable communities and array of solution-oriented partnerships reflect the Secretary-General’s call for a “whole of society approach” to tackling today’s crises.
- **WFP has the opportunity** to take many of the summit ideas forward in the WFP Strategic Plan (2022–2026).

## WFP support to all action track and cross-cutting levers

- **Engage with all actors and processes across action tracks**, recognizing the interlinkages between the different workstreams and the need to revitalize global partnerships to achieve food system resilience.
- **Engage all organizational levels**, by establishing coordination mechanisms to engage with stakeholders and partners from WFP headquarters to the six regional bureaux and over 80 country offices.
- **Support national dialogues through country offices**, and the findings that emerge around propositions, and, in particular, **striving to empower and mobilize marginalized voices** in developing countries and fragile settings where food systems have broken down as a result of conflict and climatic or economic shocks.
- **Raise awareness of the food systems summit**, and its objectives, with all stakeholders. WFP's deep field presence beyond national capitals is expected to be especially instrumental in phase 2 of national food systems dialogues, which aims at a broader and more decentralized engagement.
- **Generating a series of propositions and mobilizing cross-cutting levers of change**. WFP has focal points for each action track and lever of change. While most propositions are focused on action track 5, WFP has also submitted and is supporting propositions across all tracks (see list below).
- **Leveraging its engagement and expertise with global forums.**<sup>1</sup>
- **Supporting the development of global coalitions of action**. WFP is supporting Member States, and the food systems summit action track leads to developing coalitions of action to inform summit outcomes. As one example, Finland and Iceland have convened Member States to develop a coalition to expand school meals across the world as a way of achieving multiple SDGs at once and transforming several parts of the food system. World leaders, including President Macron of France, have committed to supporting the coalition. United Nations agencies such as FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are involved in discussions. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and universities also have committed their support. WFP has been asked to set up a secretariat to support this initiative, which will be ready for a prelaunch at the meeting in Rome in July.

## WFP and action track 5

### WFP's role as United Nations anchor agency for action track 5

3. Of the five summit action tracks, WFP "anchors" action track 5, which focuses on building the resilience of food systems to counter all shocks and ensure that no one is left behind. As United Nations anchor agency for the action track, WFP is expected to:
  - **Fully support the work of the action track chairs for action track 5**: WFP has embedded subject matter experts in each working group for action track 5 and contributed significantly to the [action track 5 synthesis paper](#). WFP is regularly briefed by the chairs on the decision-making

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<sup>1</sup> Including, but not limited to: Inter-Agency Standing Committee relevant forums, the Committee on World Food Security (including the upcoming Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition), Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network and UN Nutrition, Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP), Global Resilience Partnership, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management, Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy Solutions in Situations of Displacement and partnerships with research organizations (e.g. Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research - CGIAR) to support action track development.

meetings held jointly by the chairs of the five action tracks. WFP has proposed the development of individual solutions and supports building coalitions of action around them (see section on individual solutions below).

- **Contribute to the development of content** related to the action track and ensure that key issues for that action track are addressed: WFP ensured that action track 5 adopted the United Nations-recognized definition of resilience; WFP is currently involved in the drafting of the True Cost of Food Paper (under development by the Scientific Group), and is actively inputting to the Countdown Report (development led by action track 1), which is expected to develop resilience indicators featured in the *Lancet* report of September 2021 and published on an annual basis. WFP is further liaising with the Scientific Group and other stakeholders to contribute from a content perspective to the papers currently being drafted for the summit.
- **Develop partnerships across action tracks**, with an eye to broad input and buy-in as well as subsequent implementation (international, national, local, civil society, private sector, etc.): WFP is closely partnering with a number of actors and stakeholders, especially towards building coalitions for action to support the various propositions. Please see Annex III for more details on partnerships.
- **Help in distilling key points/principles for use in a voluntary political outcome document:** WFP is looking both at summit discussions and at principles or ideas that emerge from the national dialogues.
- **Set up mechanisms to drive implementation of proposed actions after the summit:** From an organizational perspective, WFP will factor in key ideas or outcomes in its Strategic Plan (2022–2026). Furthermore, WFP will coordinate across actors and stakeholders to ensure the summit is not a mere line-up event but that it can deliver systemic change beyond September 2021.
- **WFP contributed USD 1.5 million to the food systems summit trust fund** to support ongoing activities associated with the summit. In addition to this amount, two staff members have been seconded to the food systems summit Secretariat, both at P5 level. Additionally, WFP is the administrative agent and trust fund manager. WFP staff in human resources, finance, legal, procurement and WFP's Nairobi office are working closely with the summit secretariat to ensure that the proper back office support is provided.

#### **WFP's programmatic core aligns with the ambitions that underpin action track 5**

- **Mitigating the impacts of shocks:** building the resilience capacities of individuals, households, communities and institutions to absorb, adapt and transform in the face of shocks and stresses.
- **Understand and address the drivers and root causes of food insecurity in conflict settings:** create a shared understanding of the issues with our partners and create joint action plans to address prioritized issues.
- **Localize supply chains:** strengthen local supply chains by incentivizing value chain investment through stable markets (e.g. institutional procurement for school meal programmes) and technical assistance to key actors.
- **Support to smallholder farmers:** strengthen farmers' associations, linking farmers to markets, addressing inequities in access to resources and knowledge, linking to complementary interventions (social protection, nutrition and school feeding) and prioritizing the most vulnerable.

- **Reducing food loss and waste:** promote good post-harvest loss management practices through improved knowledge and techniques for the storage and handling of crops, storage equipment and market knowledge.
- **Support the scale up of home-grown school feeding programmes:** as a multisectoral platform that enhances resilience, supports the response to shocks, strengthens local economies and livelihoods, and builds human capital.

#### **WFP's desired outcome for action track 5 beyond the summit**

4. WFP hopes that the United Nations food systems summit will be a turning point in the world's journey to achieving the SDGs by 2030 and that it will be a key contribution to the Decade of Action. WFP's corporate objectives align with the summit's. Our dual "saving lives, changing lives" approach emphasizes a long-term vision and investment that incorporates humanitarian, development and peace actions and promotes coherent responses. WFP will take advantage of the growing interest in the role of resilient and sustainable food systems in contributing to peace and WFP's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize. The five objectives are: 1) put the furthest behind first; 2) pave the road from farm to market; 3) reduce food waste; 4) encourage a sustainable variety of crops; and 5) make nutrition a priority.

#### **Member States dialogues/national food systems summit dialogues**

5. National dialogues are facilitated by David Nabarro and are to be government owned and led by a national convener. The Deputy Secretary-General has requested the resident coordinators to support the governments in their efforts to hold these dialogues. In this regard, WFP stands ready to support the resident coordinators or the national governments, both at the country and regional levels. When these dialogues happen, WFP country offices are eager to present solutions that have been identified in the country context and that may serve to shape the pathway to transform food systems in each context.
6. As of 24 March 2021, the number of United Nations Member States committed to convening diverse and inclusive dialogues is a clear example of the leadership, and 57 Member States have been named and can be viewed here. WFP has set up a desk officer support function to facilitate country office engagement and information sharing around the national food systems summit dialogues. To date, the support team within WFP has been approached by a number of countries, including Algeria, Armenia, Bhutan, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, India, Iraq, South Africa, Kenya, Mauritania, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Yemen.
7. WFP will leverage the Global Network Against Food Crises to support the promotion of an enabling environment to carry out national dialogues and ensure that they are relevant to action track 5 and take into consideration resilience-building priorities. The Global Network Against Food Crises, through its Technical Support Unit, will avail dedicated technical resources and make sure national teams and conveners are equipped with relevant tools and briefing material to support capacities of national stakeholders, enabling dialogues around topics of interest for fragile and food crisis contexts. The support by the Technical Support Unit will be undertaken in close consultation with country-level stakeholders and in partnership with the European Union/FAO's Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) initiative, building on their established network of country-based policy advisors and WFP's emerging and complementary Peace and Conflict Advisory Network.

## **First wave of individual solutions proposed by WFP**

8. WFP's unique operational footprint means an unparalleled capacity to combine "hard" supply chain and "soft" programming interventions to achieve humanitarian, development and peace outcomes. Given this expertise, presence and knowledge of food systems, WFP is well placed to contribute to the selection of solutions (please see Annex I for full list of first wave solutions proposed by WFP). A transformative proposition is a feasible and sustainable action, based on evidence and best practice, that would shift the operational models or underlying rules, incentives and structures that shape food systems and act on parts or across the whole system to advance global goals. Based on its experience, lessons learned and through extensive consultation with its country office operations, WFP has selected a list of solutions/propositions that offer transformative potential in the area of food systems due to their scalability, cost benefit ratio/trade-offs and synergies, return on investment, localization and overall impact. These are not game changers *per se* but have been selected owing to their potential impact if implemented at scale and fulfilling their potential through strategic partnerships and coalition building. The solutions have been inserted in the four priority areas outlined by action track 5 synthesis paper (please see Annex II and Annex V). Some initiatives fall into multiple action tracks. At the time of drafting this paper, a list of "areas of collective action" is being agreed upon by the action tracks' chairs. Once this list is endorsed, WFP will assess its role in leading, associating or technically supporting for relevant initiatives.

## List of individual solutions submitted by WFP across the action tracks

### Action track 1, action track 2, cross-fertilized in action track 5

- **Nutrition-sensitive social protection:** augmenting and adapting existing programmes to enable nutritionally vulnerable households to afford and access a healthier diet while also stimulating food systems to increase the supply of nutritious foods.
- **Scaling up home-grown school feeding:** evidence shows that school feeding is a game changer across food systems and for children's health, education and well-being. A global coalition of partners is forming to support this solution, calling on the urgent re-establishment, improvement and scale up of school feeding programmes in high-, middle- and low-income countries. Specifically, through this game changer, WFP wants to support countries to re-establish effective school meal programmes and repair what was lost during the pandemic; expand access to school meals to the most vulnerable; and improve the quality and efficiency of school feeding programmes to maximize the impacts of school feeding for children everywhere.

### Action track 3 and action track 4<sup>1</sup>

- Connecting women smallholders with nature-positive production and digital inclusion.
- Strengthening indigenous peoples' agency to contribute to food systems transformation.

### Action track 5

1. These solutions have been clustered in the four priority areas outlined by action track 5 (see Annex II). This is a preliminary list that will be fine-tuned, developed and added to.
  - **E-commerce ecosystem solution for rural transformation** (platforms to reach last mile households). E-commerce solutions provide the opportunity to leverage technology to reach women, youth and poor farmers, thus addressing the SDG agenda of leaving no one behind by empowering women and youth by strengthening their income opportunities through new job opportunities in the farming and food-system support sectors (such as research and development, packaging, digital marketing, logistics and financial services).
  - **Strategic food reserves to smooth consumption shocks and build resilience in shock-prone areas** to stabilize prices, build safety nets and/or boost national social protection systems. Effective food reserves (leveraging early warning systems and good governance protocols) can be a tool for governments, supported by development partners, to stabilize prices, build safety nets for temporary assistance to affected communities and/or boost national social protection systems. Strategic and emergency food reserves strengthen government preparedness in emergencies and enable governments to maintain expenditure levels in health and other sectors during periods of short-term food shortages and shocks.

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<sup>1</sup> These solutions were submitted by WFP but for the time being have not made it through the first wave of submissions, however they are being re-considered for wave 2.

- **Harvest-tenure rights provided by mobile grain storages to reduce post-harvest losses in sub-Saharan Africa.** The solution is a package of 1) provision of knowledge to smallholder farmers and other food system actors; 2) behavioural change communication to encourage the adoption of improved practices; and 3) sustainable business/government models to improve access to technologies and equipment for handling and storage. Supportive national agricultural policy frameworks are key elements of the enabling environment and may be included in the approach.
- **Local and public procurement schemes specifically targeting smallholder farmers** to purchase food with specific characteristics (locally produced, produced by women's or youth cooperatives, organic, seasonal, etc.). The solution aims to systematize and scale institutional demand (public and private) and local procurement strategies (complemented by in-the-value-chain-interventions) to incentivize the transformation to more equitable, sustainable local supply chains. Large buyers of food at the local level – both public and private – can leverage their purchasing power to strengthen local value chains (reduce risk, set standards, develop skills and smooth transaction costs) and promote fair and transparent relationships among the different players. Actors may deploy specific purchasing principles, criteria and tools to safeguard the interest of the weakest players along the value chain and strengthen their agency and bargaining power. These strategies maximize the multiplier effects of the funds injected in local economies by strengthening the resilience and capacities of smallholders and small and medium agricultural enterprises along the value chain.
- **The Global Network Against Food Crises, an innovative approach to address complex food crises with integrative approaches** (humanitarian-development-peace nexus, joint area-based interventions), shared information and driving causes (WFP and FAO main implementers). As the drivers of complex and protracted food crises are diverse (acting simultaneously or reinforcing each other), the Global Network Against Food Crises is an innovative mechanism to address the root causes of food crises and promote sustainable and long-lasting solutions through a) shared analysis and knowledge; and b) strengthened coordination in evidence-based joint responses and collective efforts across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, both at policy and field levels. The Global Network Against Food Crises offers a framework, still to be fully developed, to support existing coordination and partnerships within existing architecture and to improve joint advocacy, decision making, policy and joint programming.
- **The Sahel Resilience Initiative**, integrating food for assets, school feeding, nutrition, capacity strengthening and seasonality. Through the support of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), a comprehensive programme, the BMZ/WFP Sahel Resilience Initiative, is being implemented by WFP across the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger) to address the root causes of vulnerability and sustainably improve the nutrition and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, mostly smallholder farmers. An integrated package of activities – combining food for assets, school feeding, nutrition, capacity strengthening and seasonal support – is implemented across the region, at scale and in the same communities.



## Action track 5 four priority areas (as per action track 5 synthesis paper)

### Food systems summit action track 5 top four priorities for coalitions on resilient food systems

#### 1. Integrative nexus approaches to build food systems resilience

1. Resilience cannot be enhanced through siloed approaches. Therefore, multi-pronged approaches that address several problematics simultaneously have more chances to succeed when tackling complex and protracted problems, both in fragile and non-fragile settings – for instance, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in conflict-torn food systems and food crises in fragile countries; or the water, renewable energy and food production nexus in any country. Billions of people lack safe and sufficient access to food, water, energy, peace and basic needs in those countries, coupled with a rapidly growing global demand and increasing resource constraints (overshooting the regenerative capacity of food systems). There are feedback loops between food production, water/energy/land use, biodiversity, and human and planetary health. To address these challenges, the three nexus approaches presented below provide a framework to identify the interactions (trade-offs, synergies, lock-ins) around complex problems and address them through integrated actions to ensure policy coherence, maximize resources and activate positive feedbacks.
  - a) **Conflict and fragile settings:** with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to contribute to peacebuilding and social cohesion in conflict-torn food systems and food crises in fragile countries.
  - b) **Pandemics such as COVID-19:** another nexus around climate, food, water, biodiversity and health to help prevent pandemics and pests. This nexus approach is informed by recent work by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the long-lasting United Nations work on the one health approach.
  - c) **Resource scarcity and unsustainable use:** through the water, renewable energy and food production nexus.

#### 2. Multi-risk reduction and management (mitigation and adaptation)

2. As a complement to the topical typology to be addressed through integrative nexus approaches (conflicts, pandemics and resource scarcity), this package aims to focus on resilient investments to withstand the impacts of multiple risks (climate, economic, health shocks and conflict) in two geographical settings:
  - **Small island states and coastal areas** are highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. More than 60 percent of countries with the highest losses from disasters are small island states, with damages of up to 9 percent of gross domestic product. Small island states can reduce vulnerabilities and build resilience through establishing ecological local food systems from small producers linked with food procurement programmes for school feeding. Resilient investments are needed to withstand the impacts of climate change – from safeguarding coastal areas (mangrove reforestation, ocean reforestation with macroalgae) to building safety nets that support citizens after disaster strikes while enhancing their adaptive capacity or infrastructure. Other approaches include One Ocean/One Health, blue economy livelihoods, oceans as commons and fisheries as public goods that require policies to use them sustainably for present and future generations.
    - a) Preventing extreme climate events/floods: early warning systems, shock-responsive safety nets, weather-related insurance schemes, forecasted-based financing, Insu-Resilience.

- b) Joint planning to safeguarding coastal areas: early warning systems, nature-based solutions (mangrove/ocean reforestation), enhancing adaptive capacity or infrastructure development.
  - c) Ecological local food systems of small producers and fishers (including the blue economy) linked to value chains and public procurement programmes for home-grown school feeding.
  - d) Small island states and coastal areas oceanic resources, Voluntary Guidelines for Fisheries.
- **Deserts and arid and semi-arid lands** are fragile settings where customary and contemporary food systems coexist, and smallholder farmers and pastoralists share common resources that are severely affected by climate change and climate extremes.
- a) Early warning systems, adaptive social protection in the Sahel, the Sahel Resilience Programme, the R4 Rural Resilience in East Africa, Nut-sensitive Social Protection.

### **3. Universal food access to build resilience**

3. Reframing food as a public good, human right, medicine and common good to inform policy options, legal provisions and subsidy allocations to guarantee the universal access to food every day. That universal food access scheme, based on this paradigm shift, would mirror the public-private policy mixes that guarantee access to health and education as universal entitlements all over the world. Food is an absolute human need that requires to be satisfied every day. As the world produces enough food for everyone to get an adequate diet and the market mechanism alone is not capable of guaranteeing access to food to all (the market alone is unfit to provide public goods), this proposal brings forward an inspirational and aspirational proposal to combine market mechanisms, public provision and civic collective actions for food (community-based, customary institutions). This universal food access scheme can be implemented through the universalization of specific policies (i.e. school feeding, universal basic income linked to food baskets, universal health coverage, or minimum salary thresholds above the food basket) and the scale up of employment generation schemes linked to adaptation/mitigation works, public procurement policies targeting small farmers, organic producers and local production, food banks as part of the public safety nets, or nutritional education as part of the national curricula. Moreover, health-care systems that integrate healthy food as medical interventions can enable more resilient systemic responses to such crises. In fact, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the fragility of food and health systems while triggering food insecurity in both developed and developing countries. The long-lasting social contract that sustained world democracies has been severely disrupted by the multiple crises we have suffered in the last decade.<sup>1</sup> The support to universal schemes to secure access to food, health and education for all could articulate new social contracts to live between social floors and planetary boundaries.

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<sup>1</sup> The Economist (2021). *How to make a social safety-net for the post-covid world. Governments must remake the social contract for the 21st century.* 6 March 2021 edition. <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2021/03/06/how-to-make-a-social-safety-net-for-the-post-covid-world>.

#### **4. Transition pathways to resilient food systems and the SDGs**

4. As part of the integrative approaches to complex issues (i.e. multi-risk resilience, protracted crises, compounded vulnerabilities) and grounded on tridentric governance schemes, action track 5 proposes the development of national food systems' resilience policy and action plans 2021–2030 to establish local, agro-ecological, resilient food systems, aligned with national adaptation plans, national determined contributions, disaster risk reduction plans (as part of the Sendai Framework), and the food systems summit-framed transition pathways to resilient food systems in order to provide a follow up at the national level of the main results of the food systems summit to meet the SDGs. National adaptation plans, national determined contributions, disaster risk reduction plans and transition pathways to resilient food systems should be aligned and be mutually supportive.

### WFP's partnerships for the summit

**Governments:** Member States are involved both in the dialogue processes and in directly supporting the Summit through the Group of Friends of the Food Systems Summit. In terms of action track 5, several Member States have offered direct support and WFP will be supporting their engagement.

**Rome-based agencies:** The Rome-based agencies view the post-summit activities as an opportunity to identify areas to collectively lead the implementation of activities to transform food systems.

**Research institutions:** With partners such as CGIAR and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, WFP will promote a deeper understanding of the functioning of food systems.

**Private sector partners:** The private sector is the most important sector of all, along with governments. Some have been helping to improve food systems for years by investing in and supporting WFP's work. From smallholder farmers, local processors and value chain actors to multinational companies, private sector actors are present throughout the entire food system.

**Food system summit United Nations task force:** The task force is responsible for ensuring a strategic and coordinated engagement of the United Nations agencies and the United Nations system throughout the preparatory process of the food systems summit. Chaired by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Inger Andersen, membership runs across the United Nations system as well as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral organizations.

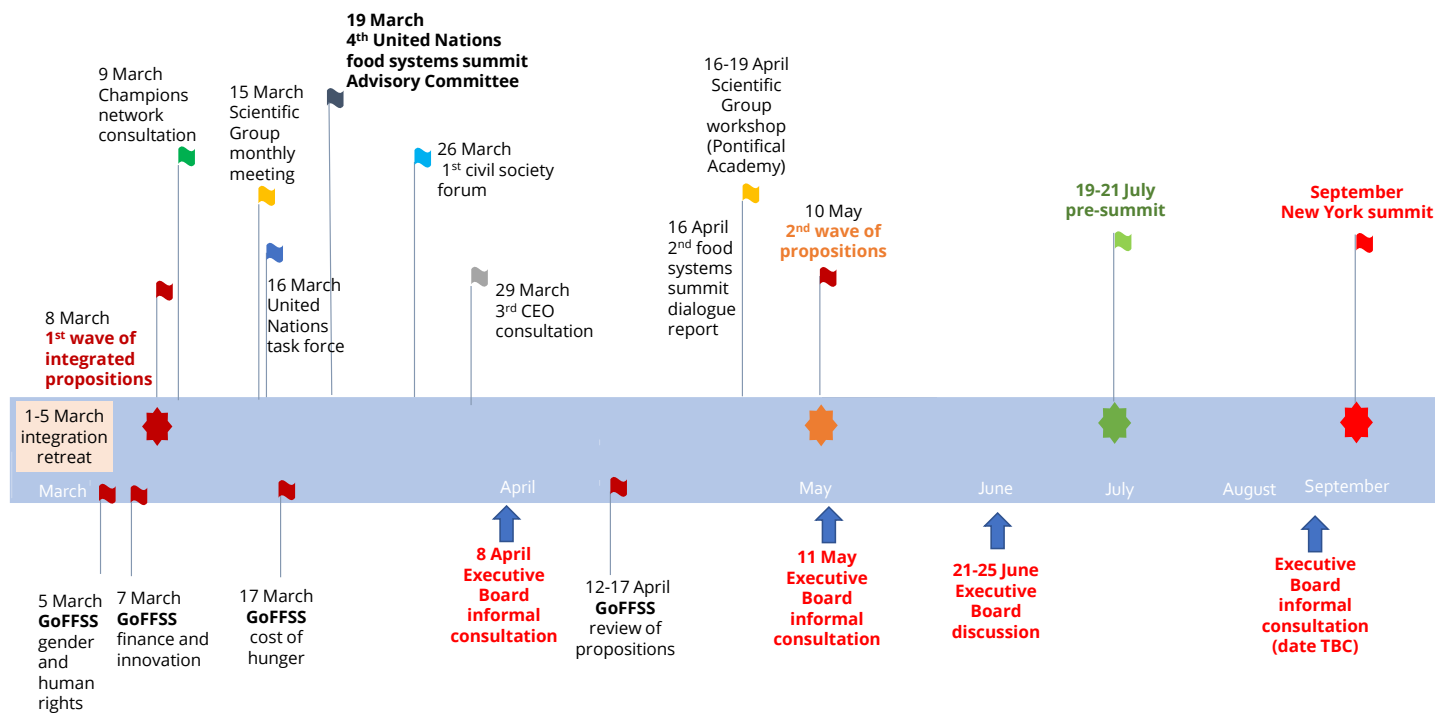
**NGOs:** During the Annual Partnership Consultation, WFP briefed its NGO partners and collected their feedback on the approach to the food systems summit. This input will be enriched through the country dialogues.

**International financial institutions (IFIs):** While the World Bank has expressed some degree of interest in the summit, currently there is no visibility on broader IFI engagement. Hence, this section is intended as a placeholder until the IFI involvement shapes further.

**Civil society:** WFP will strive to ensure engagement of all stakeholders in the summit, including women, youth, organizations of persons with disabilities, and indigenous groups.

Provisional timeline

Food systems summit provisional timeline



GoFFSS: Group of friends of the food systems summit

**List of useful links**

[Action Track 1 Synthesis Paper and Timeline](#)

[Action Track 2 Synthesis Paper](#)

[Action Track 3 Synthesis Paper](#)

[Action Track 4 Synthesis Paper](#)

[Action Track 5 Synthesis Paper](#)