

## **1. Priority Issues**

The policy recommendations on building resilient food systems should focus on priority issues that are directly actionable for national and local actors.

1. Addressing multidimensional risk and vulnerability
  - Integrate climate, conflict, economic shocks, pandemics and environmental degradation into a single risk framework.
  - Prioritize populations facing intersecting vulnerabilities, including small-scale producers and urban poor.
2. Bridging short-term crisis response and long-term transformation
  - Link humanitarian food assistance, social protection and emergency measures with structural investments in sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods and food systems.
  - Emphasize resilience at community level, not only system-wide averages.
3. Governance and power imbalances
  - Tackle structural drivers of fragility, including market concentration, unequal access to resources, and policy incoherence.
  - Ensure inclusive governance that guarantees meaningful participation of those most affected by food insecurity in decision-making.
4. Nature-positive and climate-resilient production
  - Promote agroecological and other sustainable practices that enhance ecosystem resilience, in line with the call to shift from narrow risk management towards transformative approaches.
5. Data and early warning
  - Strengthen national capacities for risk-informed planning, early warning and monitoring.
6. Financing resilience
  - Align public budgets, climate finance and development cooperation behind resilience objectives, ensuring predictable, multi-year resources.

## **2. Complementary Elements**

To further enhance the report, a few complementary elements could be integrated:

1. Clearer operational pathway for implementation
  - Translate the analytical framework into a stepwise “how-to” pathway for countries (diagnose risks; prioritize vulnerable groups and territories; sequence policy reforms; monitor and adapt).
2. Political economy and power analysis
  - Deepen the discussion of power asymmetries, land and resource governance, data ownership and corporate influence over food environments.

- Provide guidance on policy and regulatory options that strengthen accountability and protect public interest, especially in times of crisis.
3. Social protection and livelihoods
- Make more explicit the role of shock-responsive social protection, public works, and livelihood diversification as core instruments of resilience, not only safety nets.
4. Monitoring and indicators
- Propose a concise, practical set of indicators that countries can use to track progress on food systems resilience, aligned with SDG monitoring but tailored to CFS guidance.