

The key issues that must be addressed to make food systems more resilient can be grouped into two strategic approaches:

I. Transforming Systems (Structural Change):

This approach focuses on addressing the root causes of vulnerability and transitioning the food system to a more equitable and sustainable model, irrespective of specific shocks:

- Build stronger food systems that go beyond simply recovering from a crisis by making fundamental changes. To make the system more equitable and sustainable, implement significant and transformative changes to address its fundamental weaknesses.
- Address the structural inequalities and unsustainable practices that make people vulnerable by focusing on the main reasons for vulnerability, which are rooted in underlying conditions that control the resources and rights available to different groups
- Improve governance, ensure strong policy coherence, enhance knowledge systems and science-based decision-making, and significantly improve emergency preparedness, contingency planning, and foresight to reduce the impacts of foreseeable crises.
- Strengthen actors' capacities, especially those most affected by shocks, and ensure that solutions are rooted in community values and socioecological interdependencies.

II. Strengthening National Capacities and Operations:

This approach focuses on practical, targeted actions to shore up the country's economic and social infrastructure against specific threats like climate change and import dependence:

- Integrating Equitably Transformative Resilience ETR into national policies and action plans (such as climate plans) to ensure an ambitious approach that promotes transformation through strategy and action, while enhancing governance structures that minimize the effects of severe weather events.
- Enabling capacity development for the most vulnerable, aligning social protection with development policies, and ensuring meaningful participation through reformed governance of professional agricultural bodies to make those most affected central to resilience planning.
- Transforming the way food systems are financed by promoting inclusive and equitable access to low-interest credit and resources, and ensuring that investments do not exacerbate vulnerabilities but instead contribute to the long-term process of building ETR and supporting marginalized actors like young entrepreneurs.
- Operationalizing emergency preparedness and foresight by expanding food stocks and increasing transparency to stabilize prices and maintain access to foodstuffs during crises, contributing to regional resilience.
- Managing stresses that impact resilience by ensuring the timely and equitable supply of essential production inputs to increase functional capacity and promote the diversification of income sources and livelihoods.

- Reducing areas threatened by erosion and soil loss, improving soil fertility, and recognizing the importance of "green water". These efforts should be supported by directing support to farming methods that are both good for nutrition and environmentally friendly
- Promoting diversity and strengthening the resilience and productivity of place-based food systems, especially in rainfed areas, to reduce dependency on external inputs and increase the robustness of livelihoods against climate variability.
- Investing in diverse production systems that prioritize local seed systems and traditional knowledges to strengthen diversity and redundancy while reducing external dependency and homogeneity.
- Supporting scale-appropriate infrastructure and diverse supply chain functions to shift power within supply chains and ensure that private sector practices contribute to inclusive, sustainable food systems by providing dignified livelihoods and fair returns, especially through quality labels.
- Enabling adaptive capacity and redundancy through investment in appropriate scale technologies (water-saving irrigation) and promoting the safe and sustainable utilization of non-conventional water resources (treated/semi-saline water) to alleviate ecosystem stress.
- Building better knowledge co-creation processes and strengthening data quality, forecasting, and modelling capabilities through digital innovation and accessible technology, ensuring transparency and accountability regarding market volatility and food commodity prices.
- Encourage investment in agriculture and food industries, expand the adoption of the tripartite financing mechanism, and facilitate access to financing for young entrepreneurs. Support developmental and social programs for small farmers and improve governance of professional agricultural bodies.
- Raising the added value of export-oriented products through promoting processing, packaging, diversification of supply, and special quality labels.
- Addressing socioeconomic vulnerabilities where high food price inflation impacts purchasing power requires combating poverty through targeted programs for vulnerable groups and providing necessary social assistance, aid, and allowances for the needy.