

Proposals of the Philippines on the Zero Draft: STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

(Note: Kindly consider added text in blue fonts)

A. Urban and peri-urban food systems for food security and nutrition

Production

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

2. Develop and implement land-use zoning policies, including forestry and greening, and **mixed land-use zoning integrating agriculture, residential and commercial areas**, that safeguard and support urban agriculture, livestock and fishing activities; (zoning policies)

3. Prioritize agricultural extension services that preserve natural resources, enhance soil health and biodiversity. This could entail promoting **high-yielding and high-quality inputs such as climate resilient, pest and disease-resistant varieties of seeds/planting materials**, agroecological and other innovative approaches, bioeconomy strategies, as well as regenerative and nutrition sensitive practices, among others; (extension services)

4. Strengthen food systems actors' equitable access to capacity development programmes for the use of innovation and technologies such as **modern greenhouse structures, materials and technology**, water efficient hydroponics, vertical and indoor farming, renewable energy systems, artificial intelligence, as well as social innovations such as community gardens; (innovations)

Midstream (storage, processing, transportation, wholesale)

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, the **private sector** and civil society should:

6. Encourage social innovations such as community supported agriculture, food cooperatives, food hubs and farmers' markets **in boosting the local economy, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and** that enhance access to safe and nutritious food while contributing to equity, social inclusion and resilience across the rural and urban continuum; (social innovations)

7. Foster diversity of food actors and support inclusive wholesale markets to strengthen connections with small-scale producers and informal sector actors,

ensuring fair supply chain practices to redistribute value and ensure reasonable prices for their products. This could entail supporting the use of innovation and technologies for small businesses that connect consumers to small scale producers through digital platforms and delivery services; (inclusive supply chains)

Market and retail

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

8. Support territorial markets and shorter supply chains that integrate urban and rural functions including food trade infrastructure into the national and subnational zoning policies and urban planning, thus promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, as well as increased access to fresh produce for all residents across the rural-urban continuum; (territorial markets)

Food losses and waste

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, and all relevant stakeholders should:

16. Strive to minimize food loss and waste throughout all stages of the food value chain across the rural and urban continuum by: providing supportive infrastructure such as shading and cold storage units; facilitating access to innovation and technology to informal sector actors to increase availability of fresh food and preserve perishable foods; providing training and resources including on the use of analytics to support relevant data-driven interventions along the food value chain; and supporting circular economy through redistribution programmes that repurpose surplus food and reduce waste and adoption of sustainable practices such as composting. (food losses and waste)

B. Urban and peri-urban interrelated systems that impact food security and nutrition

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

21. Design Adopt best practices interventions that integrate disaster risk reduction into urban planning and design, prioritizing climate risk mitigation, enhancing resilience of supply chains, and strengthening critical infrastructure, such as cold storage and distribution networks, identifying at-risk, vulnerable and priority areas, provision of access to disaster economic protection (e.g. insurance, microfinance), access to information (e.g. early warning systems), and promotion of digital inclusion and access to digital platforms especially to the most vulnerable and at-risk for market-linkages, weather data and extension services, to ensure food security and nutrition can continue to meet the needs of U-PU residents in times of crisis; (resilient supply chains)

D. Strengthen data, research and knowledge systems to enable improved understanding and monitoring of food security and nutrition across the rural urban continuum

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, and International Organizations should **collaborate including with academe, research institutions, private sector and food system actors to:**

33. Prioritize capacity development on FSN data collection, analysis and use across the rural urban continuum, as well as on geographic information systems, remote sensing, digital tools and participatory mapping to target areas most vulnerable to food-system disruption and to inform long term planning, **contingency plans** and crisis response; (capacity development)

34. Ensure finer grain disaggregation of FSN data by geospatial location and socioeconomic status and incorporate qualitative data to capture multiple and compounding dimensions of vulnerability across the rural urban continuum; (data disaggregation)

35. Invest in tools, information technology and digital systems that address data gaps such as those in the midstream sector and streamline and simplify FSN data collection while improving data quality; **promote easy access to data, and data analysis tools to inform decisions and policies, including AI-driven analytics to track food system disruptions in real-time** (investment in data collection, **dissemination and use**)

36. Invest in and enhance monitoring and evaluation of food policies and programmes by implementing comprehensive assessment frameworks that also include evaluating economic development, environmental sustainability, and other broader socio-economic effects; (monitoring and evaluation)

37. Prioritize funding for **context-specific** interdisciplinary research, including research innovation qualitative and participatory research that focuses on the complexities of food security and nutrition across the rural-urban continuum, encompassing agricultural practices, urban planning, supply chain dynamics, public health, and social sciences **to address community needs.**
(interdisciplinary research)

38. Invest in and learn from local governments, city food networks, local universities, civil society organizations and local knowledge institutions, as a mechanism for leveraging diverse knowledge, including traditional knowledge, digital tools, participatory frameworks, and multi-stakeholder platforms. This approach ensures transparency, enables progress tracking, and facilitates the sharing of lessons, results, and challenges between cities and across sectors; (knowledge sharing)