



GLOBAL
ALLIANCE
FOR THE
FUTURE
OF FOOD

7 CALLS TO ACTION FOR FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF FOOD

2021

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Suggestion for Referencing: Global Alliance for the Future of Food. *7 Calls to Action For Food Systems Transformation*.

n.p.: Global Alliance for the Future of Food, February 2021.

OVERVIEW

Ensuring the sustainability, security, and equity of our food systems is one of the most defining issues of our time. In line with our mission to help transform food systems as well as our belief in the deep and lasting change that dialogue can bring, the Global Alliance for the Future of Food has developed seven bold Calls to Action that we believe are critical pathways for creating a better future of food. Together, we have worked hard over the last eight years to forge insights, develop strong networks, build relationships with key decision-makers, and nurture our reputation as a high-integrity thought leader in the global sphere.

Elevated time and again by our members, partners, allies, and others, in a variety of contexts and formats, the seven bold Calls to Action detailed in this document address the critical underlying structures that hold back much-needed food systems transformation. We drew on the outcomes of all of our international dialogues, large and small, that we've held since 2012 and of the following global reports: [Synthesis of Global Reports](#), [Beacons of Hope](#), [Seeds of Resilience](#), [Climate Change and Food Systems Report](#), [Food-Health Nexus Report](#), [TEEBagriFood](#), and others. Importantly, whether taken individually or as a suite, the seven bold Calls to Action are underpinned by a commitment to food systems thinking as a prerequisite for action and acting on [our principles](#).

CALLS TO ACTION

The Global Alliance's seven Calls to Action are outlined below. This condensed brief draws upon work commissioned from seven colleagues to help the Global Alliance establish a baseline understanding of each Call to Action, to identify where the potential opportunities are for collective action, and to create space for further discussion.

These Calls to Action will be used to: 1) advocate food systems transformation at the international level; 2) inform the Global Alliance members' actions and activities at the local, regional, national, and international levels; and 3) highlight alignment with the actions and activities of other groups with whom we can coordinate strategic messaging.

We recognize the growing number of movements and initiatives currently seeking transformative change, and aspire for this process to celebrate and/or augment existing activities and a diversity of approaches while also catalyzing new forms of collaboration. We consider these bold Calls to Action to be complementary with these efforts, helping to shine a light on where there may be opportunities to build strategic alignment around key issues, galvanize networks, and accelerate systems-wide action.

WHAT'S NEXT

We are inviting feedback on the Calls to Action to help inform us of how they can be further adapted and/or enhanced. Crucially, we want to know if the global-facing Calls to Action also reflect the demands coming from local, regional, national, and international food systems actors around the world.

Now is time to reach for visionary and bold structural change – rather than piecemeal approaches – through a multisectoral approach and with a range of actors stepping up to the plate to connect, collaborate, and take shared ownership of the future of food.

In order to further advance our understanding of the Calls to Action and to connect the global with the local, the Global Alliance will be initiating and hosting a series of convenings and engagements, led and/or supported by the Global Alliance and its members over the coming two years.

If you'd like to share your thoughts on the Calls to Action, we'd love to hear from you. You can do so via this [online survey](#). It is our hope that these Calls to Action will resonate with the many other people and organizations working toward food systems transformation worldwide.

We will be reviewing the text periodically, ensuring that the Calls to Action continuously build upon the insights and feedback received. To keep updated about how the Calls to Action develop and/or our engagement plans, please sign up for our newsletter [here](#).

CONCLUSION

Now is time to reach for visionary and bold structural change – rather than piecemeal interventions – through a multisectoral approaches and with a range of actors stepping up to connect, collaborate, and take shared ownership of the future of food. The status quo is not a viable path forward. We need transformative systems change, and these Calls to Action are immediate ways to boldly realize the change so critically needed for people and the planet.

CALL TO ACTION #1: PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

Ensure integrated, participatory, rights-based approaches to governance and policymaking at all levels in order to address the structural inequities and power imbalances in food systems. Build processes and policy platforms on democratic principles, transparent deliberations, shared power, and inclusive participation to ensure that policies are driven not only by evidence but also by ethics and the broader public interest.

The governance of food systems has changed dramatically over the last 50 to 60 years with the industrialization of agricultural markets, consolidation, and diminished state roles. Across the world, food systems governance is marked by exclusionary processes that typically favour the values and interests of more powerful corporations, investors, big farmers, and large research institutes. The dominant position of the larger agribusiness corporations is such that these actors have acquired, in effect, a veto power in the political system.

This bold Call to Action addresses the most fundamental measures that can be taken to tackle existing food systems lock-ins that are preventing systemic change: opening up decision-making to include a plurality of voices that are demanding change in food systems paradigms, policies, and practices. The call for participatory and rights-based governance reflects calls for the democratization of food systems and for human rights-based approaches and the right to food. Participation and respect for human rights are key pillars of good governance. Participatory governance processes should be designed in such a way that they overcome structural inequities and power imbalances, i.e., the processes themselves should be participatory and inclusive. This Call to Action also calls for policies that are driven by ethics and the broader public interest as well as diverse evidence, since the preoccupation with evidence-based and/or science-based targets policy often privileges mainstream science over other sources of evidence, such as local and traditional knowledge, which often reflect a broader set of values.

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS FOR ACTION: FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Bolster the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as the place to negotiate food systems issues

The Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM) at the United Nations CFS is the largest international space of civil society organizations (CSOs) working to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition. It needs to be strengthened and bolstered as the key place to negotiate food systems issues.

Ensure integrated, participatory, rights-based approaches to governance & policymaking across the UN system

UN agencies need to be enlisted to ensure that global food systems governance is transparent and inclusive across the UN system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as well as other UN agencies aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (e.g., UN Environment Programme, UN Development Programme, World Food Programme, and United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues), to ensure genuinely participatory governance processes, especially at the forthcoming UN Food Systems Summit in 2021.

Support food policy councils & multilevel governance

Food policy councils are collaborations between citizens and government officials that provide a forum for advocacy and policy development to create sustainable and just food systems. At both the national and local levels, they provide important institutional models for developing more integrated and sustainable food systems. Food policy councils should be supported and encouraged as places to deliberate food systems issues.

CALL TO ACTION #2: PUBLIC RESEARCH

Increase public research for the public good supporting ambitious, transdisciplinary, inclusive, and systems-based approaches with an emphasis on the indivisible ecological, health, social, and economic goals. Embrace adaptive learning, diverse evidence such as traditional, farmer, and Indigenous knowledge, and the recognition that holistic understanding of food systems impacts is essential.

Publicly funded agricultural research and development are focused almost singularly on boosting production and productivity rather than on broader social and environmental food systems issues. Public resources are being deployed according to the same paradigm that has given us the Green Revolution and the Borlaug hypothesis of linking agricultural technology to productivity gains on a given piece of land. While such a narrow focus may have contributed to averting hunger crises half a century ago, it has generated a significant proportion of the key negative externalities contributing to the global risks we face today. The agronomic efficiency paradigm's influence on publicly funded research has not only outlived its purpose, it is now the root cause of many of the challenges linked to agriculture and planetary health today, and it has the potential to undermine the long-term ability of today's agricultural land to nourish a growing population. There are calls for more research into agroecology, circular bioeconomy, and other regenerative practices, and yet the actual funding for this is lagging far behind status quo research.

By placing an emphasis on indivisible ecological, health, social, and economic goals, this Call to Action reflects how – and why – agronomic efficiency considerations must be nested within broader landscape and food systems perspectives. By consequence, this means that national and international funding streams for food systems research must be reviewed from this perspective. It is the responsibility of publicly funded agricultural research to address these complex issues in a holistic and transdisciplinary way. It must help address the kinds of risks – human, social, and environmental – that are threatening human existence on Earth while also supporting the production of nutritious foods and offering decent, healthy livelihoods for those involved in its production and distribution. Applying an interdisciplinary food systems approach to research and policy would allow us to look deeper into the relationships between the different parts of the food systems of production, distribution, and consumption of food as well as into the outcomes of these core functions within broader food systems.

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS FOR ACTION: FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Advocate for UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) to embrace True Cost Accounting

The UNFSS is an important opportunity to catalyze food systems transformation. As part of the Summit deliberations, publicly funded research institutions should be encouraged to adopt the application of True/Full Cost Accounting to agricultural research spending.

Accelerate data-driven public accountability & holistic metrics

Public accountability mechanisms based on ground-truthed data, evidence, and citizen science to track progress along agreed metrics must be developed and adopted so there is widespread, distributed, accountable, and responsible reporting on targets and progress in delivering research for food systems sustainability outcomes.

Support the re-greening of EU and US agricultural funding

The European Union's 2021–2027 multi-annual financial framework (MFF), including a reform of EU Common Agricultural Policy and international cooperation priorities from centrally designed to locally designed programming, as well as the launch of the new research support instrument called Horizon Europe, should create enabling conditions for the re-greening of agricultural research for development. Seize opportunities through the Biden–Harris administration to advance sustainable, regenerative food and agriculture systems.

CALL TO ACTION #3: EXTERNALITIES

Recognize and account for the positive and negative environmental, social, and health impacts and externalities of food and agricultural systems policies and practices to inform decision-making. Mainstream and strengthen True Cost Accounting (TCA) and other impact assessment tools, approaches, and methodologies to mitigate risk, increase accountability, and provide transparent, consistent guidance on integrated assessment and accounting for governments, farmers, corporations, the finance and investment community, consumers, and other relevant stakeholders.

In the food and agriculture sector, the overarching productivity metric is crop yield per hectare, regardless of environmental and social externalities, such as natural resource degradation or household unpaid labour. More significantly, the focus on yields considers flows and not stocks, allowing farmers to run down their assets to an irreversible point of return, thus pre-empting future growth while generating externalities that affect all of society. Meanwhile, hunger concerns have become exacerbated by environmental and social concerns linked to prevailing production and consumption practices: the climate crisis, the energy crisis, the food price crisis, and the health crisis are all in plain view. A number of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other studies suggest that the real cost of food is at least three times as much as its shelf price. Focusing on the produced capital (i.e., food) alone has generated substantial natural, social, and human externalities, among which (ironically) is food insecurity.

A TCA approach, through its feedback loops of flows and stocks, can anticipate information about potential losers and winners, trade-offs and synergies, of different food security strategies in the overall context of national economies. The success of food and agriculture enterprises requires consideration of factors inherent to the sector: environmental goods and services that provide the basis of production; informal economies that characterize farming activities; food quality improvements; and wealth distribution along the food supply chain. A full understanding of food and agriculture policies and practices cannot but evaluate all costs and benefits of incentive measures, investments, field practices, and consumption choices. TCA frameworks represent the most recent attempt to integrate environmental, social, and health impacts into economic costs. Such accounting brings transparency to food systems by unveiling invisible costs.

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS FOR ACTION: FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Engage champions of TCA approaches at Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

The CFS represents an opportunity to engage with government representatives willing to champion TCA approaches, to highlight TCA approaches in evaluating the health and climate cost of food, and to propose an alternative food systems narrative.

Prepare & present TCA as a cross-cutting game-changing systemic solution at UN Food System Summit

Prepare and present a concrete plan of action to the UN Food Systems Summit for the strengthening and mainstreaming of TCA, involving a full range of stakeholders, by mobilizing all concerned parties, including governments, with representatives from agriculture, environment, rural development, health, economy, and trade.

Support integrated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reporting to advance national-level ambitions

Countries' interested in integrated SDGs reporting should adopt a TCA lens to assess trade-offs and synergies among various sectors' performance. Pro-TCA governments may wish to consider becoming a TCA role model and pave the way for more countries' adoption of TCA.

CALL TO ACTION #4: PUBLIC FINANCE

Direct public sector finance and fiscal policy across the value chain toward ecologically beneficial forms of farming, better and healthier food, and resilient livelihoods and communities. Break from harmful subsidies and perverse incentives with well-designed and durable reforms through collaborations between public servants, farmers, development banks, businesses, interdisciplinary researchers, politicians, and implementing organizations.

Every year, governments provide a significant amount of support to their agriculture sectors. For example, between 2015 and 2017, farmers in 51 key countries received a total of about US \$600 billion per year in the form of market price supports, production payments, and input subsidies. Historically, countries initiated such support programs to overcome food insecurity, promote economic growth, and alleviate rural poverty. However, because most agricultural policy was not designed to address environmental, climate, or nutrition-related problems, it is now inadvertently exacerbating them. For instance, market price supports (such as tariffs) are considered by many to be highly distortionary. Because programs typically benefit larger producers, they incentivize farm consolidation, eroding the extent and viability of smallholder farming. In addition, public support for agriculture can also have profound environmental costs, e.g., support measures that are tied to specific crops can discourage more environmentally beneficial, nutrient-dense crop rotations, instead resulting in large-scale monocultural production.

Public finance impacts all food systems, from production to consumption, whether that's through subsidies and incentives, taxes, or resources. The belief underlying this bold Call to Action envisions agricultural policy as a mechanism for stronger rural livelihoods and communities producing better and healthier food under ecologically beneficial forms of farming. Moreover, it is predicated on radical collective action by diverse systems actors. Country governments across the Global North and South must themselves drive the process of repurposing and reinvesting their agricultural policy, but they cannot and should not be expected to do it alone. Coalitions leading reform efforts must be candid with stakeholders about the slow onset of policy change (i.e., establishing a clear and agreed-upon timeline); achieve small, near-term wins to sustain motivation (e.g., symbolic measures, like the adoption of official resolutions or speeches by politicians that reference the reform efforts); and maintain a willingness to reshape strategies ad hoc.

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS FOR ACTION: FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Highlight the crucial role of shifting public finance for food & land use at global climate discussions, including COP26

The 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) will take place from 1 to 12 November 2021, hosted by the United Kingdom in Glasgow. COP26's Nature Campaign provides a bold opportunity to advocate for changes in land use, agriculture, and public support within the world's path forward toward achieving Paris Agreement targets.

Work to put food systems transformation on the agenda at the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The CBD focus is on promoting sustainable development in line with the UN's Agenda 21. As they currently stand, food systems are directly tied to the degradation of biodiversity and nature, making CBD an essential platform for furthering the food systems transformation agenda.

Advocate necessary policy reform as governments set out to rebuild from COVID-19

History suggests crises often give rise to policy reforms that outlive the original problems they were meant to solve. It is possible COVID-19-era government policies will remain in place, but it is critical that policy responses do not undermine efforts to reach goals stemming from the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and that conditions be attached to COVID recovery spending and policies that address long-term structural changes as well as short-term recovery.

CALL TO ACTION #5: FINANCIAL FLOWS

Unlock private, philanthropic, and multilateral investment opportunities in sustainable food systems and better align those opportunities amongst actors for greater impact. Redirect financial flows of philanthropy, major private investors, banks, and multilateral donor agencies away from harmful actors and practices toward desired actions that incentivize, accelerate, and amplify food systems transformation.

Important efforts have been underway to redirect financial flows toward more beneficial – and away from harmful – practices. Only a small proportion of public and private funds trickle down to small family farms, and even less to sustainable agriculture in the Global South. A 2020 study by Biovision, IPES-Food, and the Institute of Development Studies shows that 63% of financial flows are focused on reinforcing and tweaking existing systems. Their analysis shows that most investments reinforce industrial models, in effect locking out funding for more sustainable agriculture. As efforts get underway to jumpstart the world's economy after the COVID-19 pandemic, food systems investments become even more crucial, and non-public financial flows – from philanthropic to corporate to multilateral organizations – could be much more strategic in leveraging public funds.

This Call to Action elevates the potential of philanthropic and other non-public financial flows to galvanize food systems transformation, especially as the global economy faces serious obstacles. Foundations, multilateral, and other non-public organizations are in a unique position to incentivize policy and practice away from harmful actors and toward desired actions that incentivize, accelerate, and amplify the adoption of agroecology and regenerative practices built on ambitious funding targets. This includes principles-aligned, integrative food systems investing that generates positive non-financial and financial returns and mobilizing integrated capital toward transforming food systems in partnership with farmers, entrepreneurs, investors, fund managers, and others.

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS FOR ACTION: FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Establish different ways to measure success

Rather than focus on productivity (Kg/ha) and profitability (\$/ton) as measures of success, investors should focus on more holistic indicators, extending beyond environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reporting. Considerations should not only include economic factors as well as carbon- and nature-related financial disclosures but also social, human, and broader ecological factors through the adoption of True Cost Accounting (TCA) methods.

Set ambitious funding targets

Leading philanthropic entities should propose an ambitious funding target to support agroecology and regenerative practices in specific regional contexts. Multilateral funding agencies such as the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund could champion better support for innovative regenerative projects.

South–North governance

Non-public financing should engage vulnerable and marginalized groups, including those from the Global South. Bottom-up approaches with active participation of farmers' groups, researchers, Indigenous Peoples, non-governmental organizations, and social movements can establish long-term partnerships for knowledge generation and sharing.

CALL TO ACTION #6: INVESTING IN AGROECOLOGY

Create enabling environments for agroecology and regenerative approaches

where investments can flourish and benefit all. Ensure a whole-systems approach that supports the advancement of agroecology and regenerative approaches, including a strong role for local institutions and communities, the protection and expansion of rights, public investment in parallel infrastructure (roads, schools, markets), policy coherence, coordinated governance, True Cost Accounting (TCA), and a greater role for smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, and women.

Agroecology is a vital science, practice, and movement that holds solutions to break out of the many current crises afflicting the planet. But there are barriers on many fronts. The greatest portion of financing for food and agriculture remains locked into dominant pathways that perpetuate productivist and technological solutions, export orientations, and serve to concentrate power in the food, seed, and agrochemical industry. Support for this kind of agriculture is premised on a mindset that commodifies food and externalizes its true environmental and social costs. Held up by short-term, unambitious, and fragmented policies, the current industrial system marginalizes the world's majority food producers: smallholder farmers, food provisioners, Indigenous Peoples, and their innovative solutions. Their voices, rights, and participation remain far from the centre of decision-making, particularly at the national level. Policies to support and invest in agroecology and regenerative approaches are slow to advance, and investments are extremely low relative to the need.

Investing in agroecology involves supporting holistic strategies that do not have to reconcile productivity with other environmental or social benefits, but rather aim to achieve both. An investment is sound when it takes into account the whole system, creating an enabling environment where it can flourish. Financial and other support to agroecology will pay off best with policy coherence, coordinated governance, and TCA, and when harmful policies and practices are actively reoriented to support, rather than block, the advancement of agroecology. This entails a strong role for local institutions and communities, the protection and expansion of rights – including collective, customary, and biocultural rights to land, territory, waters, seeds, and productive resources. It necessitates public investment in parallel infrastructure, and it relocates food systems through circular and solidarity economies, short-chain loops, and localized markets and food systems. Finally, while the *quality* of investment for “true” agroecology is critical, greater quantity of investment is also needed to affect systems-wide change.

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS FOR ACTION: FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Utilize the power of Green Recovery & Stimulus Packages

Innovative ideas are being taken up by governments, bolstered by the global movement for a Green New Deal for investing in a just transition to secure a more sustainable future for food, energy, and the environment. The public is eager to engage, and support for localized and agroecological initiatives has never been greater.

Connect to climate action

Set ambitious policy and funding targets for climate action that includes agroecological and regenerative approaches as key adaptation and mitigation solutions in the development of national climate plans.

Advocate for integrated food policies

There has been a marked rise in initiatives to formulate integrated food policies at the continental, regional, and national levels. These reflect a growing awareness of the intersectional nature of food and the strong need for coordination within and across sectors and policy silos. This is an opportunity to bring forward strategies to invest and embed agroecological and regenerative approaches.

CALL TO ACTION #7: PROMOTE NUTRIENT-DENSE, SOCIOCULTURAL DIETS

Promote nutrient-dense, whole-food diets underpinned by diversified food production adapted to different microclimates and sociocultural contexts. Create positive food environments that provide equitable access, healthy dietary guidance, controls on food advertising and marketing especially to children, a precautionary approach to new products, and special consideration for vulnerable groups and women's role as agents of change.

The persistence of historical problems such as malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies led to their addition to the growing list of diseases that have dietary practices as risk factors. The coexistence of conditions such as undernutrition and overweight – the so-called double burden of malnutrition – constitute contemporary challenges for almost all countries. The impact of this situation has profound consequences on health, well-being, physical and cognitive development, and subsistence conditions throughout life and across generations. There is also an impact on countries' economic and social development. In many regions of the world, the increased consumption of foods and beverages with high levels of sugar, saturated fat, and salt, which compose the group of ultra-processed foods, are associated with an increased prevalence of overweight, obesity, and non-communicable diseases. Changes in dietary patterns are the result of several factors, including the intensification of urbanization, lifestyle changes, and different aspects of the hegemonic food system such as the globalization of production processes, concentration of trade and food supply, and relatively low prices for ultra-processed products. Notably, impacts are experienced unequally among different groups of people and places. Too often, governmental responses to obesity, malnutrition, and climate change have been slow and inadequate.

There is increasing recognition that there are a variety of determinants of human health and well-being, demonstrating the diverse opportunities in our food systems to create positive health benefits. At every stage of life, food systems impact our health, which is determined by complex interactions between social, economic, and ecological factors; the physical environment; and individual behaviours. Key decision-makers and thought leaders will need to adopt and adapt new health-focused visions and prioritize policies, practices, and business models that align multiple determinants of health concurrently, including nutritious diets, ecological and animal health, safe food and water, safe places to live and work, and economic opportunity. This will be critical to addressing the barriers that prevent us from replicating, scaling up and out, and supporting the many positive health initiatives already taking place on the ground across food systems.

POTENTIAL PATHWAYS FOR ACTION: FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

Reinforce the call for integrated and systemic solutions in the context of the Nutrition for Growth Roadmap

The 3rd Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit will be held in December 2021 to drive greater action toward ending malnutrition. N4G seeks policy and financing commitments to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 – Ending Hunger in All its Forms – as an underlying driver of 12 of the 17 SDGs. There are opportunities to advance the Call to Action at this forum.

Engage local, regional, & national processes & actors

There is a significant opportunity to engage diverse health actors at various jurisdictional levels. Although much of the health sector is consumed by their pandemic response, this is also an opportune time where awareness is heightened about the systemic linkages between human, ecological, and animal health. Health actors can be strong voices for food systems transformation and should be mobilized to engage in upcoming international fora.

Support the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in bringing this agenda forward

The CFS has recently endorsed Voluntary Guidelines for Food and Nutrition Systems, which were weakened during the negotiations due to deep resistance of commodity-producing countries to accept the definition of healthy and sustainable diets proposed. The proposal of some countries to replace “healthy” food with “nutritious” food was also an influencing factor. There is a need to raise the original intention and language in the draft proposal in CFS fora supporting implementation of the guidelines – especially in global fora that may refer to these guidelines (i.e., UN Food Systems Summit). There is a complementary opportunity for the climate community to play a role in also advocating for whole foods and diverse diets, widening the meat production and consumption debate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Global Alliance for the Future of Food would like to gratefully acknowledge the many people involved in the preparation of these action briefs. In particular, the Global Alliance would like to thank:

- Krystyna Świdarska, Principal Researcher (Agriculture and Biodiversity), Natural Resources, International Institute for Environment and Development (Call to Action #1);
- Ravi Prabhu, Director Innovation, Investment and Impact, CGIAR (Call to Action #2);
- Nadia El-Hage Scialabba, Independent Consultant (Call to Action #3);
- Ann Tutwiler, Coordinator, Policy Action Coalition, Just Rural Transition, and Senior Fellow at Meridian Institute (Call to Action #4);
- Marta Echavarria, Independent Consultant, EcoDecisión; and Rex Raimond, Transformational Investing in Food Systems Initiative (TIFS) (Call to Action #5);
- Faris Ahmed, Independent Policy and Research Consultant (Call to Action #6);
- Dr. Elisabetta Recine, University of Brasília, Brasília (Call to Action #7);
- Samara Brock, Yale University, who synthesized original submissions by the authors and prepared the papers in this package.

We extend deep gratitude to the Global Alliance secretariat team involved in this work: Ruth Richardson, Executive Director; Lauren Baker, Senior Director of Programs; Kasia Murphy, Director of Communications; and Pablo Vidueira, Blue Marble Evaluation Consultant.

DISCLAIMER

This discussion document was prepared by the Global Alliance for the Future of Food to stimulate an understanding of critical issues related to food systems reform, inform individual member foundations, and guide Global Alliance collective action. The Global Alliance has chosen to make it available to the broader community to contribute to thinking and discussion about sustainable food systems reform. Any views expressed in this discussion paper do not necessarily represent the views of the Global Alliance or of any of our members.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE FUTURE OF FOOD

The work of the Global Alliance for the Future of Food is guided by a set of seven shared principles: renewability, resilience, equity, diversity, healthfulness, inclusion, and interconnectedness. These principles shape our vision of the future of food, express our values, and encompass the change we want to make. Taken together, the principles provide a powerful framework to make more informed, comprehensive, and principled decisions. They enable us to see the whole system in new ways, highlight multiple entry points for change, and help us to adapt to specific contexts with sensitivity. Crucially, they ensure that we avoid siloed interventions, unintended consequences, and short-term solutions.



RENEWABLE

Address the integrity of natural and social resources that are the foundation of a healthy planet and future generations in the face of changing global and local demands.



RESILIENT

Support regenerative, durable, and economically adaptive systems in the face of a changing planet.



EQUITABLE

Promote sustainable livelihoods and access to nutritious and just food systems for all.

TO READ MORE ABOUT OUR PRINCIPLES, VISIT US AT WWW.FUTUREOFFOOD.ORG



DIVERSE

Value our rich and diverse agricultural, ecological, and cultural heritage.



HEALTHY

Advance the health and well-being of people, animals, the environment, and the societies that depend on all three.



INCLUSIVE

Ensure meaningful and authentic engagement of diverse people and organizations in transparent deliberations, shared power, democratic decisions, and collective actions affecting food systems for the public good.



INTERCONNECTED

Understand the implications of the interdependence of food, people, and the planet in a transition to more sustainable food systems.

ABOUT THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF FOOD



The Global Alliance for the Future of Food is a strategic alliance of philanthropic foundations working together and with others to transform global food systems now and for future generations. We believe in the urgency of transforming global food systems, and in the power of working together and with others to effect positive change. Food systems reform requires new and better solutions at all scales through a systems-level approach and deep collaboration among philanthropy, researchers, grassroots movements, the private sector, farmers and food systems workers, Indigenous Peoples, government, and policymakers.

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