

# **ECDPM's recommendations for the UN Food Systems Summit +2 and beyond**

## **Food security requires better finance and climate action**

We are at the make-or-break moment for food system transformation and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Ending hunger, mitigating climate change and adapting to a warming planet require more and better public and private financing and more coherent and integrated policies for food systems and climate action.

---

**This brief presents ECDPM's finance and policy recommendations for the UN Food Systems Summit + 2 and beyond.**

---

These recommendations are derived from recent work<sup>1</sup> and validated during informal consultations by ECDPM. Our recommendations target, in particular, the September Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi, the Finance in Common Summit, COP28, and Italy's G7 Presidency.

<sup>1</sup> Emerging from, amongst others, our work around: [Public Development Banks](#) and [private financing](#) for food security and food systems; at [COP27](#); and recent multi-actor policy dialogues on the food and [climate nexus](#)

# Key recommendations for food systems and climate action

During the high-level session on “Food Systems and Climate Action” at the UNFSS +2, and beyond, governments and other stakeholders should commit to, or work towards developing or supporting, depending on ambition, the following:

1.

More coherent food and climate diplomacies, policies and investments, and the provision of more political and financial support for achieving food security under climate change, targeting climate resilience in food systems and adaptation of smallholder farmers.

This should include coordinated engagement by the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) within the relevant UN Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) processes and consistent messages from this UNFSS +2 to COP28 and beyond;

2.

An outcome-based joint RBA work programme on the food-climate nexus, with the possible establishment of a joint Trust Fund to provide financial resources for the programme;

3.

An acceleration of public and private investments for the climate resilience of food and agricultural sectors in Africa through faster implementation by donors of the Climate Finance Delivery Plan,<sup>2</sup> focusing on food and agriculture and ensuring that appropriate climate financial resources reach small and medium-scale food producers and processors.

This should include the design and implementation of a roadmap for doubling adaptation finance for African food systems;

4.

Design and implementation of country-led joint food and climate policy and investment plans, integrating Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation strategies, and Food Systems Transformation Pathways;

5.

A roadmap for achieving SDG2 through national climate-compatible pathways, as proposed by FAO at COP27, and context-sensitive integrated approaches for mitigation and adaptation;

6.

Strengthening of institutional innovations on food security and climate resilience.

This includes stronger collaboration between Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Finance, better leveraging human capital by supporting youth and women as key innovators in the food economy, and increasing the involvement of smallholder farmer organisations in food and climate policy-making.

# Key recommendations on financing the transformation

During the high-level session on “Financing Food Systems Transformation” at the UNFSS +2, and beyond, governments and other stakeholders should commit to, or work towards developing or supporting, depending on ambition, the following:

1.

Partnerships between public development banks (PDBs) and other public and private investors that can catalyse coordinated investments in the food sector (with a focus on Africa), including by de-risking agriculture and in line with the UNFSS National Pathways;

2.

Coordinated use of blending instruments and guarantees in agriculture and agribusiness.

This should include leveraging, together with Ministries of Finance, the rechanneling of part of the recently allocated Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for African countries and strengthening Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) with grant resources and highly concessional financing to food systems by increasing their capital bases;

3.

Better targeting of public, private, and blended investments to SMEs and smallholders through multi-stakeholder platforms, appropriate financial instruments, and policy reforms that act as incentives for responsible and inclusive investment;

4.

A research and policy dialogue agenda on public and private investments in sustainable food systems, focusing on how to rebalance the “risk–return–impact” assessment of agrifood investment opportunities and ensure financial flows reach currently marginalised players.

The agenda should also include investment pathways compatible with the 1.5-degree ambition, clarifying options for a fair transition and minimising associated trade-offs;

5.

A stronger Finance in Common PDBs Platform for sustainable food systems that prioritises collaboration and lesson-sharing among PDBs for greater impact of investments in food systems.

# A year of opportunities: from the UNFSS +2 to the G7 Italian Presidency

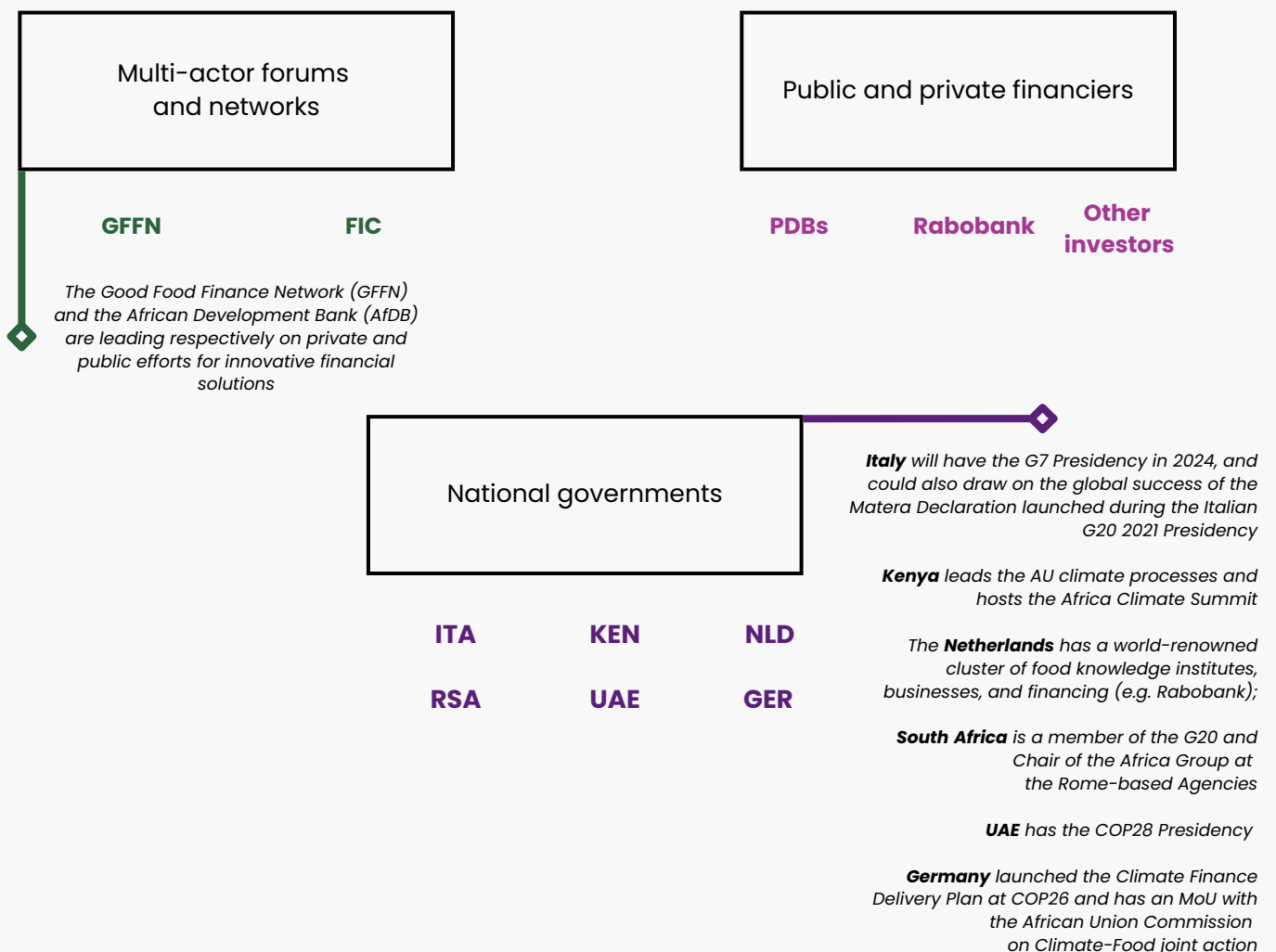
From the September Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi, the Finance in Common (FIC) Summit in Cartagena, the World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings in Marrakech, COP28, and Italy's G7 Presidency, there are **several upcoming opportunities to assess the current state of affairs around the food-climate-finance nexus**. They serve as discussion platforms for designing and implementing better food, finance, and climate strategies and could **provide momentum for a coherent narrative on the food-climate nexus**.

These platforms can support more systematic planning and coordination through multi-level governance arrangements that **maximise synergies between institutions and actors**, as well as actions and their financing at global, regional, national, and local levels. Action should be on national implementation, balanced with international coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogue through these global milestones. This is critical because **high-level political support, cooperation, and peer review** are required to effectively implement any planned coordinated action.

**Champions**, at the forefront of global and regional plans of action and summits on the food-climate-finance nexus, **are critical for achieving the food, finance and climate ambitions**. They should link these global milestones and coordinate to ensure coherence and complementarity of actions.

## Selected food-climate-finance champions





The time for action is now: These champions, the presidencies of the highlighted events and the associated preparatory processes, together with interested partners and stakeholders, should design an **'international roadmap'** to provide global leadership on investments and resilience for food security and sustainable food systems.

Creating momentum, and coalitions for change, at the UNFSS+2 on the above recommendations, could **pave the way** for similarly constructive and ambitious results during this whole year of opportunities, to finally address the profound interconnections that exist between public and private financing, climate action, and SDG2.

We'd like to hear from you! Please contact us if you have any comments or if you are interested in working together on the above recommendations.

You can reach us at [info@ecdpm.org](mailto:info@ecdpm.org) and follow us on Twitter [@ECDPM](https://twitter.com/ECDPM)

Follow our [work and updates](#) on food systems and climate action