



The European Commission's Knowledge Centre for Global Food and Nutrition Security



Analysis of Priority Actions for Food Systems Transformation – Zimbabwe

Introduction

There is a global consensus that most food systems are unsustainable: they generate food insecurity and hunger, malnutrition (from stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies to obesity), environmental degradations (natural resources depletion, climate change, and biodiversity loss), and inequalities and vulnerabilities among territories and food stakeholders. A transformation toward more sustainable, inclusive and resilient food systems is urgently needed, and the identification of ad hoc levers to implement this transformation strategic.

On the one hand, the [National Pathways](#) to sustainable food systems are one of the outcomes generated by the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). They have been informed by national dialogues organized during the preparation of the Summit. It should not be assumed that these pathway documents are final or endorsed by the respective government as [most countries](#) approach their pathway as 'living documents', but they still give a picture of the priorities.

On the other hand, under a partnership between the European Union, FAO, and CIRAD, and in cooperation with national and food systems stakeholders, country level [Food Systems Assessments](#) are being conducted, at different level of completion, in more than 50 developing countries.

Both National Pathways (NP) and Food Systems Assessments (FSA) profiles have identified country specific priority actions for the transformation of food systems.

The ambition of this synthesis report is to provide the comprehensive list of these priority actions in a condensed format that helps to gain an overview of the main results of both approaches and allows to some extent a comparison.

Methodological approach

This synthesis report is developed using a three steps approach:

- First, screening NP and FSA reports and extraction of the priority actions. In the National Pathways, the priority actions are called "game changers" and grouped around five "actions tracks" (i.e. thematic areas) defined in the frame of the UNFSS. In the FSA, the priority actions are called "systemic levers" and are grouped around four thematic areas. Notwithstanding these differences, it remains possible to extract from these documents "priority actions" and group them around the five "actions tracks";
- Second, reformulation, simplification and grouping of NP and FSA priority actions and classification according to the UNFSS five action tracks (Tables 2 and 3). These tables are displayed below to keep trace in a systematic and transparent way of the modifications performed during this step;
- Third, overview in a single table of the NP and FSA priority actions per action track (Table 1).

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Advancing knowledge towards zero hunger and sustainable food systems

Table 1: Summary of Priority Actions for the Sustainable Transformation of Food Systems in Zimbabwe

UNFSS	FSA	UNFSS – National Pathway – Priority Actions	Food Systems Assessment – Priority Actions
AT1: Ensure safe and nutritious food for all	Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen food safety (decentralisation of laboratories and legislation) Promote the production of traditional and nutritious foods (nutrition-sensitive agriculture, mechanisation, subsidies for farmers, agro-processing facilities, PPPs in the processing sector) Promote biofortification of staple foods (including by increasing demand and supporting the processing sector through PPPs) Invest in post-harvest infrastructure to reduce food waste Promote digital agriculture Increase funding for agriculture (minimum 10% of national budget towards agriculture sector) Promote sustainable intensification of agriculture (including labour-saving technologies, the use of inorganic fertilizers and herbicides) Invest in irrigation infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve food safety regulations Strengthen extension services (improved farming practices, including intensification) Improve access to quality inputs Provide incentives to the private sector for the production of healthy food Enhancing services and infrastructure for food production (storage, transportation, marketing and value addition)
AT2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns	Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the consumption of traditional and nutritious foods (new recipes, presence in formal markets, improve traditional markets) (focus on youth) Support school gardening and home-grown school feeding program Improve food supplementation for women and young children Nutrition education and awareness campaigns Implement National Food Based Dietary Guidelines for healthy eating Support research on food environment in urban environment to better promote the consumption of nutritious foods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of Food and Nutrition Security Committees in nutrition issues Strengthen nutrition education and implement multimedia nutrition awareness and behavioural change campaigns Strengthen regulations on unhealthy foods
AT3: Boost nature positive production	Sustainable natural resource use and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote conservation agriculture (sustainable soil and water management) Promote agroecology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of local authorities (including Food and Nutrition Security Committees) and farmers unions in natural resource governance and management Improve the capacity of extension services in soil management, agroecological practices and innovative livestock feed solutions
AT4: Advance equitable livelihoods	Inclusive economic growth, jobs and livelihoods ; Territorial development and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve land tenure systems (focus on women and youths rights) Invest in agro-food processing industries (training and skills development, access to finance) Increase access to agri-based loans (de-risking instruments, credit bureau) Capacity building for women and youths: ICT and financial literacy skills Encourage the establishment of cooperatives & farmers groups Improve market linkages (rural assembly markets, revision of agri-food policies, Agricultural Commodity Exchange) Review agri-food standards to meet local, regional and global market requirements Set up an agricultural market information system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage demand for environmentally suitable “healthy food” crops (market development and import substitution) Support farmer organizations / cooperatives / youth and women group / SMEs Improve participation of women and youth in food systems through better policies and strategies
AT5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand social protection programs (including nutrition- and climate-sensitive) Improve food systems governance (capacity building of food and nutrition security committees) Invest in climate-smart agriculture (adapted seeds and breeds) Establish strategic food reserves in different areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve food systems governance (national and sub-national levels) Improved consistency of natural resources policies, enhanced implementation and monitoring (including on land tenure)

Source: KC-FNS, 2022

Table 2: Priority Actions - Food Systems Assessment (FSA)

Thematic Areas	FSA - Priority Actions (Systemic levers)		FSA - Reformulation Priority Actions		Link to AT	Comment
Addressing lack of diversity in diets and nutrition problems of women and children	1	Follow through on government nutrition policies and, especially, strengthen multi-stakeholder Food and Nutrition Security Committees at national and subnational levels for behavioural change campaigns, including nutrition education and other communication methods (multimedia nutrition awareness and behavioural-change campaigns).	1.1	Capacity building of Food and Nutrition Security Committees in nutrition issues	2	
			1.2	Strengthen nutrition education and implement multimedia nutrition awareness and behavioural change campaigns	2	
	2	Facilitating platforms for strengthened government, civic and private sector institution collaboration within the food systems.		Improve food systems governance (national and subnational levels)	5	
	3	Improved regulation of the private sector with regard to production, marketing and importing of unhealthy processed foods and improved food safety regulations.	3.1	Strengthen regulations on unhealthy foods	2	
			3.2	Improve food safety regulations	1	
Addressing low productivity and lack of diversity in agricultural production	4	Facilitate production diversification and increased productivity: improved farming practices (including intensification), better extension support, distribution of more appropriate inputs (traditional seed varieties, livestock breeds and organic fertilizers), incentives for private sector investment into diverse “healthy” food production, processing, food and livestock feed manufacturing in rural areas.	4.1	Strengthen extension services (improved farming practices, including intensification)	1	
			4.2	Improve access to quality inputs	1	
			4.3	Provide incentives to the private sector for the production of healthy food	1	
	5	Encourage demand for environmentally suitable “healthy food” crops among different stakeholders: by developing suitable markets (among consumers, food manufacturers and livestock feed producers) and promoting import substitution.		Encourage demand for environmentally suitable “healthy food” crops (market development and import substitution)	4	
Improving food value chains and employment opportunities for women and young people	6	Policy support to stimulate private and public sector investment in rural areas and overall value chain development: enhancing services and infrastructure for food production (storage, transportation, marketing and value addition).		Enhancing services & infrastructure for food production (storage, transportation, marketing and value addition)	1	
	7	Facilitate and strengthen smallholder, youth and women’s organizations and associations.		Support farmer organizations / cooperatives / youth and women group / SMEs	4	
	8	Revision of the National Gender Policy (2013–2016) and the National Youth Policy (2013) to include specific strategies to support rural women and young people participation in food systems.		Improve participation of women and youth in food systems through better policies and strategies	4	
Addressing the degradation of natural resources	9	In line with current decentralization, strengthen local level institutions (including Food and Nutrition Security Committees), which can be a conduit for improved natural resource management.		Capacity building of local authorities (including Food and Nutrition Security Committees) and farmers unions in natural resource governance and management	3	9, 11 grouped
	10	Improving the capacity of the existing extension services can rapidly affect most of the country. A strong focus needs to be on improved soil management, agroecological practices and innovative livestock feed solutions.		Improve the capacity of extension services in soil management, agroecological practices and innovative livestock feed solutions.	3	
	11	Introduce mechanisms that support sustainable land management (strengthening government extension services, farmers unions and the role of traditional leaders to govern and manage these schemes to encourage better implementation of environmental protection policies).				grouped with 9
	12	Other leverage points are the following: revision of policies to encourage consistency; better monitoring of policy implementation and the condition of natural resources; gradual, orderly, land reform to decongest communal areas; encouraging civil society to work together; and sharing of success stories and research findings.		Improved consistency of natural resources policies, enhanced implementation and monitoring (including on land tenure)	5	
Total	12				15	

Source: KC-FNS, 2022

Table 3: Priority Actions – UNFSS National Pathway

Thematic Areas	National Pathway - Priority Actions (Game changers)		National Pathway - Reformulation Priority Actions		Link to AT	Comment
Action track 1: Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all	1	Promote and enforce food safety standards in both formal and informal food markets (decentralisation of the government analyst laboratories (GAL) to provincial level is recommended). MoHCC should put in place a Food Safety Act.		Strengthen food safety (decentralisation of laboratories and legislation)	1	
	2	Promote consumption and production of traditional grains, traditional vegetables and wild fruits (improve accessibility, availability and affordability).		Promote the production of traditional and nutritious foods (nutrition-sensitive agriculture, mechanisation, subsidies for farmers, agro-processing facilities, PPPs in the processing sector)	1	2, 6, 7, 13, 14.1, 18.2, 19.1, 30, 49, 55 grouped
	3	Promote the consumption of nutritious traditional vegetables and wild fruits (new recipes) (focus on youth).		Promote the consumption of traditional and nutritious foods (new recipes, presence in formal markets, improve traditional markets) (focus on youth)	2	3, 4, 18.1, 49 grouped
	4	Promote traditional vegetables and fruits in formal markets to increase demand.				grouped with 3
	5	Promote diversified crop and livestock production and consumption of biofortified foods through biofortification of staple foods (orange maize, Iron rich beans, orange fleshed sweet potatoes) targeting rural areas with restricted market access to fortified foods and reinforce monitoring for the mandatory commercial food fortification of foods to deliver nutritious foods to consumers.		Promote biofortification of staple foods (including by increasing demand and supporting the processing sector through PPPs)	1	5, 10.2, 19.2, 30 grouped
	6	Invest in mechanisation and agro processing to improve the quality of traditional food produced.				grouped with 2
	7	Nutrition gardens and nutrition sensitive agriculture approaches should be reinforced.				grouped with 2
	8	Expand nutrition sensitive social assistance and protection initiatives to reach vulnerable-households with nutrition services and programs that focus on production of nutritious foods.		Expand social protection programs (including nutrition- and climate-sensitive)	5	8, 14.2, 56 grouped
	9	Improve the nutritional status of people through home nutrition and schools gardening, including traditional vegetables; Maternal Micronutrient Supplementation; Good Manufacturing Practice (from Farm to Fork); Adapt and adopt the Complementary Feeding Framework for improving young children's diets.	9.1	Support school gardening and home-grown school feeding program	2	9.1, 10.1, 14.3 grouped
			9.2	Improve food supplementation for women and young children	2	
	10	Expand the home-grown school feeding program (HGSFP) to improve nutrition for school children and create a market for locally produced foods including biofortified crops (orange maize, iron rich beans, orange sweet potatoes and pearl millet) to increase farmer incomes and bolster their livelihoods.	10.1	Expand home-grown school feeding program		grouped with 9.1
			10.2	Create a market for biofortified crops		grouped with 5
	11	Raise community awareness of the benefits of eating healthy and having active lifestyles. Design and implement innovative Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns and nutrition education to improve food and feeding practices for children, and society at large, and influence food supply and food environments.		Nutrition education and awareness campaigns	2	
	12	Utilise existing institutional frameworks to implement the activities outlined in the National Development strategy (NDS-1) and other sector specific policy documents to accelerate transformation of sustainable food systems. The functionality of the existing food and nutrition security committees at national, province, district, ward and village levels have to be prioritised.		Improve food systems governance (capacity building of food and nutrition security committees)	5	12, 16 grouped
	13	Identify, renew and implement longer-term actions across multiple systems –food, health, water and sanitation, education and social protection-- in the food system to facilitate sustained access to affordable and nutritious foods, essential nutrition services and positive nutrition practices in all contexts; and to promote diversification, including in nutritious indigenous foods.				grouped with 2
	14	Adopt policy and fiscal measures across sectors to support food affordability (i.e., subsidies for healthy and sustainable foods; f expansion of social protection programmes; procurement policies for healthy school meals).	14.1	Provide subsidies for healthy and sustainable foods		grouped with 2
			14.2	Expand social protection programs		grouped with 8
			14.3	Implement procurement policies for healthy school meals		grouped with 9.1
	15	Implement long-term inclusive strategies that foster multifaceted investment in agriculture, agribusiness, and agro-industries and ensure food safety, micronutrient content, and sustained food quality.				Not selected - not specific

	16	Strengthen the Food and Nutrition Security Committees at National and Sub National levels to support and coordinate Nutrition specific and Nutrition Sensitive interventions.				grouped with 12
Action track 2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns	17	Launch of the MoHCC led National Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) for Zimbabwe to promote healthy eating among consumers followed by Implementation in various sectors – agriculture, health, education; Civic organisations like the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) should complement government efforts on consumer marketing, education and to increase consumer demand for nutritious and healthy food options.		Implement National Food Based Dietary Guidelines for healthy eating	2	
	18	Promote and support the production and consumption of indigenous foods, nutrient rich foods, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), Neglected and Underutilised Foods (NUS) like nuts, fruits, vegetables, tubers and edible insects (mopane worms). Deliberate sensitization of the younger generation about the benefits of the indigenous and traditional foods is key. In addition, GoZ should explore the use of subsidies to boost agriculture and commercial production of healthy foods to increase availability of cheap nutritious foods.	18.1	Promote and support the consumption of indigenous food (focus on the youth)		grouped with 3
			18.2	Promote and support the production indigenous and healthy food (subsidies)		grouped with 2
	19	Partner with private sector and food industry to promote the production of nutritious (Low salt, low sugar, low fat) foods and food fortification initiatives to drive responsible processing sector and healthy-diets driven consumption systems. This includes regularisation of the Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and other value chain actors to meet regulatory food and agro-industry safety and nutrition requirements.	19.1	Support the processing sector in the production of nutritious foods (low salt, low sugar, low fat) through private-public partnerships		grouped with 2
			19.2	Support the processing sector in the production of fortified foods through private-public partnerships		grouped with 5
	20	Initiate the setting agro-food processing industries across the food value chains to ensure value addition and increase access to healthy and sustainable diets-driven. This includes exploitation of the underutilised traditional foods. In addition, to create access to markets for these ventures there is need to align national policies to Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) to access the wider Africa market.				grouped with 2
	21	Accommodate street vending in city by laws “formalisation” and modernise the food and farmers markets as these are sources of cheaper nutritious food options. For example, the renovation of the Mbare musika farmers market and others in urban settings.		Modernize traditional food markets as a source of cheap and nutrition food		grouped with 3
	22	Maintain the “nutrition sensitivity” in the urban food environments to increase access to affordable nutritious foods in response to the emerging impacts of nutrition transition of the local food environment. Research by the Academia is needed to understand the food environment, food consumption patterns and developing indicators and characteristics of sustainable consumption.		Support research on food environment in urban environment to better promote the consumption of nutritious foods.	2	
23	Reduce food wastage and postharvest spoilage across the food value chain through investments in post-harvest infrastructure, value addition and food preservation initiatives.		Invest in post-harvest infrastructure to reduce food waste	1	23, 32, 51.2 grouped	
Action Track 3: Boosting nature positive production at sufficient scale	24	Invest in productivity enhancing technologies, including improved seeds and animal breeds adapted to the changing climate. The low input and low output agriculture the country should be addressed in order to increase crop and livestock production anchored on sustainable production systems that take into account climate smart agriculture practices.		Invest in climate-smart agriculture (adapted seeds and breeds)	5	24, 54, 55 grouped
	25	Promote the use of inorganic fertilisers and herbicides which are more sustainable and environment friendly.				Grouped with 34
	26	There is need to implement fully the Livestock Growth plan, Maize, Wheat and Soya Bean production Recovery plans.				Not selected - not specific
	27	Attract youths to agriculture “making agriculture sexy” through digitalization and other smart technologies that reduce that reduce drudgery.		Promote digital agriculture	1	27, 44.1 grouped
	28	Expand the GoZ led policy action to support adoption of climate smart and/or conservation agriculture (Pfumvudza/Intwasa) to safeguard food security and nutrition of farmers. Conservation agriculture protects the soil and the environment through ensuring sustainable soil and water management and irrigation, in the different agro-ecological zones.		Promote conservation agriculture (sustainable soil and water management)	3	28, 38 grouped

	29	Promote climate proof and environmentally friendly policies and technologies such as "Agroecology" to increase agricultural productivity and production while reducing the carbon footprint and increasing carbon capture, without undermining health or nutritious diets.	Promote agroecology	3	
	30	Scale up community level "nutrition sensitive" agriculture interventions to drive diversified crop and livestock production, including promoting the production of biofortified crops.			Grouped with 2 & 5
	31	Increase agricultural financing to meet the CAADP target of minimum 10% of national budget towards agriculture sector. The GoZ should mobilize financing institutions and private sector actors to invest in agriculture, and to stimulate sustainable, affordable financing to agriculture.	Increase funding for agriculture (minimum 10% of national budget towards agriculture sector)	1	
	32	Reduce post-harvest losses through utilisation of appropriate technologies and value addition via investments in agro-processing infrastructure in rural areas. This will increase availability of nutritious food options and boost livelihoods.			grouped with 23
	33	Encourage investment in nature positive land utilization by addressing land tenure issues through farm audits, resolving land disputes, and inspection of farms for the consideration of the 99-year lease recommendations.	Improve land tenure systems (focus on women and youths rights)	4	33, 39, 43 grouped
	34	Invest in agricultural research and development to develop innovations for sustainable agriculture intensification, reduction in cost of production, connect farmers to markets, and improve farm-level decision-making using remote sensing data. The Academia has key role to play to generate the necessary evidence that will drive policy decisions.	Promote sustainable intensification of agriculture (including labour-saving technologies, the use of inorganic fertilizers and herbicides)	1	34, 45, 25 grouped
	35	Take advantage of the SADC and Africa continental free trade area (AfCFTA) to export to the Africa wide market. More focus should be given to value addition and integrating household farmers through agro-food processing training and rural food processing hubs.	Invest in agro-food processing industries (training and skills development, access to finance)	4	35, 46 grouped
	36	Implementation of the Irrigation Development Fund and resources directed towards Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and development. The country is targeting expanded irrigation development and water harvesting for enhancing agriculture production and productivity, targeting over 350 000 ha during the NDS1. Boreholes rehabilitation and drilling for rural community water supply and for horticulture production schemes.	Invest in irrigation infrastructure	1	
	37	Promote the Food for Assets' (FFA's) initiative to help in the building of community assets & nature positive solutions.			Not selected - not specific
	38	Engage the most vulnerable and food insecure households in shock-prone, marginal and fragile lands to meet food and nutrition needs while simultaneously restoring, stabilizing, and rehabilitating degraded land through soil and water conservation measures. Rehabilitating degraded land through soil and water conservation measures.			grouped with 28
Action Track 4: Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution	39	Promote policy, legal and institutional reforms; and increase budgetary resources and innovations for land rights particularly for the women and youths. The land reform program gains should be protected and the 99-year lease be made a viable asset to access agricultural financing.			grouped with 33
	40	Take stock of all existing policies and assess whether they are nutrition and gender sensitive and promote inclusion of the vulnerable groups (identify gaps, promote the policies).			Not selected - not specific
	41	Support the financial services sector with risk-reducing and risk-sharing policy and related instruments to promote lending that has a bias towards agri-based loans at household level and ensure that the central bank invests in the creation of a district data base/credit bureau for farmers. Ensure the distributing agri-based loans and comprehensively address in the food systems value-chain attributable to lack of collateral security.	Increase access to agri-based loans (de-risking instruments, credit bureau)	4	41, 42 grouped
	42	Increase access to affordable agriculture financing by restructuring Agribank into a Land Bank. Government will incentivise banks to lend to agriculture and persuade them to move away from the current practice where most banks are investing in non-productive short-term instruments.			grouped with 41

	43	Empower women and youths, including through greater access to and control over land and productive resources, an essential step towards closing the gender gap in agriculture, leading to considerable gains in productivity and production.				grouped with 33
	44	Upscaling innovation and modernisation of agriculture, including ICT-based advisory services; automation of mechanisation and irrigation, and precision farming such as drip irrigation, fertigation and smart greenhouses and use of satellite technology to provide real time information on area under different crops; Capacity building training for women and youths on ICT and financial literacy skills are required.	44.1	Promote digital agriculture		grouped with 27
			44.2	Capacity building for women and youths: ICT and financial literacy skills	4	
	45	Promote labour saving technologies that reduce the amount of time women spend on agricultural activities and allows them to give quality care for the children and their families. This has downstream benefits of boosting agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition, in addition to attaining enhanced health and education outcomes.				grouped with 34
	46	Adopt policies and make investments that support the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in agribusiness including providing training and skills development, and financing. Agro-food processing ventures in rural areas has potential to generate employment for women and youths thus boosting their livelihoods.				grouped with 35
	47	Eliminate the current inequalities in the country's food systems, thus creating competitive and inclusive food value chains, promoting agribusiness linkages and agro-industrialization for improved market opportunities, job creation and livelihoods particularly for women and youths.				Not selected - not specific
	48	Facilitate access to food markets by the smallholder farmers, cooperatives and Agri-SMEs. The grain marketing Board (GMB) and Agricultural marketing Authority (AMA) have critical roles to play to achieve this goal including exploring new markets that emanate from the implementation of AfCFTA.				Not selected - not specific
	49	Promote the exploitation and increased consumption of traditional or indigenous foods, NUS and NTFPs should be promoted. This will boost availability of affordable nutritious foods and also generate income and improved livelihoods for rural communities.				grouped with 2 & 3
	50	Encourage the establishment of cooperatives or farmers groups at all segments of food value chains.		Encourage the establishment of cooperatives & farmers groups	4	
	51	Maintain a diversified Strategic Food Reserves with effective collection and distribution networks; Capitalise the Strategic Food Reserve; Implement measures that minimise post-harvest and storage losses; Review the market regulations, floor producer pricing policy and subsidy to millers; Establish Rural Assembly Markets (RAM) located in production areas to primarily serve as places where farmers and off-takers can meet and trade their products; Pre-season price announcement policy.	51.1	Establish strategic food reserves in different areas	5	
			51.2	Minimize post-harvest and storage losses		grouped with 23
			51.3	Improve market linkages (rural assembly markets, revision of agri-food policies, Agricultural Commodity Exchange)	4	51.3, 52.2, 53 grouped
	52	Review and establish general standards for agricultural commodities to meet local, regional and international market requirements; Institute legal reforms to support fair and transparent pricing mechanisms, establishment of an Agricultural Commodity Exchange and access to funding through a warehouse receipt system; Set up of an agriculture market information system that collects and disseminates information on local, national and regional, markets to enhance local production.	52.1	Review agri-food standards to meet local, regional and global market requirements	4	
			52.2	Establish Agricultural Commodity Exchange		grouped with 51.3
			52.3	Set up an agricultural market information system	4	
	53	Develop policies that promote market linkages and linking farmers to institutions; Amend legislation to remove element of GMB being sole buyer of grain; and revise the SGR policy to address thresholds.				grouped with 51.3
Action Track 5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities shocks and stress	54	Leverage national actions for building resilience of small-scale farmers to the impacts of climate change; and restoring degraded land under climate resilient practices.				grouped with 24
	55	Promote production of traditional grains and other indigenous foods not only to enhance sustainable access to nutritious food but also to build food system resilience. Seed banks and research into crop varieties resilient to drought and diseases need to be strengthened especially in agro-regions 4 and 5.				grouped with 24 & 2
	56	Design or adopt targeted social safety net programs to enhance community and household resilience to shocks, especially climate-change related shocks; droughts, floods and migratory pests and diseases like COVID-19.				grouped with 8

	57	Most traditional grains and vegetables are drought tolerant crops, promotion of production of these grains and vegetables will improve household resilience to climate change shocks.				grouped with 2
Total		57			28	

Source: KC-FNS, 2022