




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

A woman with dark hair, wearing a black face mask and a red polo shirt, is holding a large, orange carrot with green leafy tops. She is looking up and to the right with a slight smile. The background is a bright blue sky with some white clouds. There are some green leaves and small green fruits (possibly guavas) in the top right corner.

Latin America and the Caribbean at the **Food Systems Summit**

2021

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Julio Berdegue

Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean

Foreword

On 23 September 2021, the Food Systems Summit convened by the Secretary General of the United Nations, António Guterres, was held. In his opening remarks, the Secretary General recalled some of the reasons that prompted him to organize the Summit:

Food is life, but in countries, communities and homes in every corner of the world, this essential need, this human right, is not being fulfilled... At the same time, we are at war with nature, reaping a bitter harvest, ruined crops, falling incomes, and failing food systems... Food systems generate a third of all greenhouse gas emissions. And they are responsible for up to 80 percent of biodiversity losses... Food is life and hope. Change in food systems is not only possible, it is necessary. For all people. For our planet. For prosperity.

For more than a year, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean participated in an intense and fruitful process of preparation for the Summit. A total of 123 dialogues were organized throughout the region by the governments of the member countries of the United Nations, with the collaboration of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations System and many other actors. In addition, 115 indepen-

dent dialogues were held by local governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous and social organizations, the business sector, scientific and academic institutions, and national parliaments. Ministries and agencies of agriculture and rural development, foreign relations, social development, planning, science and technology, health, and the environment took part on behalf of governments in the region. In addition, the direct participation of heads of state and government, as well as vice-presidents and first ladies, was especially important.

For months, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in conjunction with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), have collaborated with the governments of the region and with the promoters of independent dialogues, providing scientific evidence, experiences, and resources to promote this important dialogue. Together, we have organized regional and sub-regional dialogues, in collaboration with organizations such as the System for Central American Integration (SICA) and the Community of Caribbean States (CARICOM). For its part, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) facilitated a fruitful hemispheric exchange between the respective ministries of agriculture.

On 26-28 July 2021, a Pre-Summit meeting was held at FAO headquarters in Rome, attended by 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries represented by a vice president, a first lady, 13 ministers of agriculture, four ministers from other government sectors and two Permanent Representatives to the United Nations based in Rome. The Pre-Summit facilitated progress in identifying consensus and differences between the countries, with most of the delegations from Latin American and the Caribbean highlighting the importance of agriculture in food systems.

The Summit, on 23 September 2021, was attended by 23 countries from the region: eight from the Caribbean, six from Mesoamerica, and nine from South America. These were represented by nine heads of state, five prime ministers, two first ladies, five ministers of agriculture, and two ministers from other portfolios. In addition, thousands of representatives from diverse sectors and organizations in the region followed the Summit live and, in many cases, organized their own parallel seminars, workshops, and events.

The official proposals and recommendations of the States that attended the Summit are contained in the official reports of the national dialogues, and, especially, in the speeches of their official representatives. The official transcripts of these speeches are included in this publication. We invite those who want to know more about what the representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean proposed at the Summit to read those 23 interventions, and draw their own conclusions.

We have summarized these proposals into eight focus areas:

The first area proposed by the representatives of the region, and the main theme of the Summit, was the **transformation of agri-food systems**. Representatives of 12 countries¹ in the region dedicated part of their interventions to making an explicit call for the transformation of agri-food systems (considered "urgent" by the Presidents of Costa Rica and Cuba, and the First Lady of Colombia), and to discussing the content and purposes of this transformation. In most of the references to this process, the representatives emphasized that it should aim to make agri-food systems more inclusive, equitable, sustainable and resilient. Some countries, such as Antigua and Barbuda, which was represented by its Prime Minister, added that there is a need for these systems to also be "carbon neutral and healthy". In many cases, as in the intervention

of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the need to balance the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development was emphasized.

The second area highlighted by the representatives is that of **food security and the need to advance towards achieving the Zero Hunger objective of the 2030 Agenda**. This issue was addressed in 15 of the interventions by the States of the region.² In several of these interventions, food insecurity was linked to poverty and economic, territorial, gender and ethnic inequalities. The President of Cuba pointed out that "2.3 billion people, or 30 percent of the world's population, lacks access to adequate food", while the Foreign Minister of Mexico called for "a great multilateral effort to eradicate hunger from the planet". The Prime Minister of Haiti discussed the paradox that his country has the agroecological conditions to ensure food security and nutrition for its population, but that current food systems are not capable of meeting this objective. Argentina's President, for his part, stressed that: "the agricultural sector is a fundamental part of the solution to achieve world food security in a sustainable way".

Closely related to the previous topic, the Summit also focused on the need to promote **nutrition and safe, healthy and nutritious foods**. Representatives of 14 countries³, addressed this issue, highlighting on numerous occasions the need to promote the production and consumption of safe, nutritious and healthy food. The Prime Minister of Barbados pointed out the importance of agri-food systems that "provide healthy food and nutrition... without forgetting that healthy eating is critical" because "the [COVID-19] pandemic has had a greater effect on citizens with comorbidities, many of which are associated with chronic non-communicable diseases" associated with unhealthy diets. The Mexican Foreign Minister referred to the increase in obesity, which is associated with

¹ Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

² Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

³ Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

consumption patterns of processed foods and with high levels of sugar. The Minister of Social Development of Panama pointed out the importance of "local food systems, both for the consumption of highly nutritious foods and to offer food at competitive prices". The Minister of Agriculture of Brazil highlighted the commitment of her country to "promoting healthy consumption by providing information to consumers". The Minister of Agriculture of Chile highlighted the policies of her country to promote healthy food environments and "to promote ancestral foods and diet". For his part, the President of Guatemala highlighted his government's policy "the Great Crusade for Nutrition, which aims to improve health and nutrition... with emphasis on children under 5 years of age". The First Ladies of Colombia and El Salvador emphasized the need for life cycle approaches to nutrition, from pregnancy and childhood, including the promotion of breastfeeding and complementary feeding. The Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines highlighted his country's programmes that support small-scale farmers and fishermen "to develop their capacities and to expand their production of organic and nutritious food".

Related to the discussion of nutrition, the importance of **school feeding** was also highlighted at the Summit. Representatives from eight countries highlighted the region's position on this issue.⁴ The President of Honduras noted that the goal is that by 2030 school feeding programmes will serve all children in the country, by improving the quality, quantity and efficiency of the policies already in place. The President of Guyana, for his part, pointed out that the school feeding system in his country contributes to the objective of providing healthy and nutritious food for the entire population, and that for this purpose "the links and synergies between consumers and food producers are strengthened, so that the latter can provide safe, healthy and nutritious school meals". It is worth noting that the School feeding

coalition was the coalition that attracted the most interest among the countries of the region.

Of course, the topic of **agriculture and agricultural production** could not be absent from a Food Systems Summit. Representatives from 19 countries⁵ addressed this issue from different perspectives. The Presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, as well as the Ministers of Agriculture of Brazil and Chile and the Minister of Agriculture of Paraguay, emphasized the contribution of Latin American agriculture to the world's food supply, and agreed that agriculture is part of the solution to global challenges such as climate change. In the transition to more sustainable production, Argentina's President emphasized that "local realities and national possibilities must be taken into account, respecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities", a concept that was also supported by Paraguay's Minister of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture of Brazil indicated that her country would continue "to expand production through increases in productivity and the rational use of natural resources". The Presidents of Bolivia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, as well as the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, emphasized the central role of family farming and called for it to be strengthened. In this regard, Costa Rica's President pointed out that it is necessary to promote family farming "through financial support mechanisms, insurance and the development of business skills... while renewing my country's commitment to the United Nations Decade for Family Farming". For his part, the President of Ecuador admitted that "farmers face important challenges to survive and continue producing", while highlighting the commitment of his government to assist thousands of Ecuadorian agricultural producers. The Prime Minister of Barbados proposed the creation of a global fund for the development of food security to support farmers in developing countries "so that they can defend themselves from the assault of cheap products that literally flood our markets".

⁴ Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana and Honduras.

⁵ Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

The importance of **science, technology and innovation** was addressed by representatives from 16 countries.⁶ The President of Cuba highlighted "the use of science, technology and innovation" to strengthen food security and the universal right to food in his country. The President of Guyana pointed out that his country "focuses on reducing the risk of the agricultural sector, implementing the use of innovative technologies and developing climate-smart practices". Venezuela's Minister of Popular Power for Food mentioned the development of scientific platforms that allow "the use of technologies with an ecological vision and as a means of democratizing biotechnological knowledge for production". For his part, the President of Bolivia emphasized that his country's proposal "is based on the approach of good living... underlining the need to strengthen traditional production systems and small-scale farmers."

International agri-food trade is a very important factor in the economies of the region, which was highlighted in the interventions of 11 countries⁷. The countries dependent on food imports, represented by the Prime Ministers of Antigua and Barbuda and Jamaica, demanded clear trade rules, while the Prime Minister of Barbados reiterated her call for the transformation of agri-food systems to consider the objective of significantly reducing the "food import bill" of the CARICOM countries. The President of Argentina said "it is essential to have a rules-based international trading system with the WTO at its centre to eliminate as soon as possible the distorting and protectionist agricultural policies that have traditionally harmed efficient agricultural producers". The President of Costa Rica emphasized the need for "fair trade, where the price covers the costs of production, post-harvest, marketing and investment". For his part, Uruguay's President pointed out that the path to sustainable food systems

must include "free, fair and predictable international agricultural trade, with clear rules that promote sustainable development".

It is no surprise that the topic of **climate change** was also discussed by the region's delegations. Twelve countries⁸ referred directly to this issue, including all of the Caribbean countries that participated in the Summit. The President of Guyana highlighted that climate change "presents a threat to food security... financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation is critical and integral to our efforts to improve local and regional food security". The Prime Minister of Jamaica agreed that climate change is one of the main causes of food insecurity in Small Island Developing States. Paraguay's Minister of Agriculture recognized the global challenge of climate change, adding that: "in adopting measures to reverse this phenomenon, we must give priority to safeguarding food security". Meanwhile, the President of Uruguay stressed that his country "is focused on developing a low-carbon agricultural sector that seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions".

The above were not the only topics discussed by the representatives of the region at the Food Systems Summit. For example, four countries⁹ referred to the need to reduce food losses and waste, and another four¹⁰ addressed the issue of resilience of agri-food systems.

Finally, as part of this review of the interventions of the region's representatives at the Food Systems Summit, I would like to thank the Presidents of Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador and Guatemala, as well as the Prime Minister of San Vicente and the Grenadines, and the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic, for their generous comments about FAO's role in the region.

⁶ Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁷ Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Paraguay and Uruguay.

⁸ Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, México, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁹ Brazil, Colombia, Guyana and Paraguay.

¹⁰ Antigua and Barbuda, Guatemala, Honduras and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

At the Food Systems Summit, the countries of the region not only communicated their approaches, priorities and proposals, but also made commitments through two mechanisms created during the process leading up to the Summit. The first was their participation in seven coalitions, which are voluntary collaboration mechanisms among their members, to advance certain issues related to agri-food systems. Six countries in the region joined one or more of the following coalitions: Family farming, School meals, Food loss and waste, Sustainable livestock, Sustainable productivity growth, Social protection and Zero Hunger.

The second mechanism of action is the so-called Food Systems Roadmaps. These Roadmaps were the result of the national dialogues that took place in the months leading up to the Summit. Fourteen countries in the region presented their Roadmaps at the Summit. In each case, the countries indicated the priority focus areas or issues that they intend to work on to move towards sustainable agri-food systems. The focus areas prioritized in these national Roadmaps include:

- Diversification of food production.
- Increase in national and sub-regional production to substitute food imports in the Caribbean countries.
- Promotion of agri-food exports and improvement of national participation in global markets.
- Improvement of national food markets and promotion of fair trade for producers and consumers.
- Support for the green and blue economies.
- Promotion of family farming, including by valuing their traditional knowledge.
- Associativity and cooperativism
- Scientific research and innovation
- Agroecology
- Food security and nutrition, including policies focused on vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, boys and girls.

- School meals
- Reduction of food losses and waste.
- Sectoral plans to adapt to climate change and reduce carbon emissions in agriculture.
- Strengthening resilience to climate change, pandemics and conflicts.
- Professionalization and digitization of public services for agriculture and agri-food companies.

These Roadmaps, with their respective focus areas, represent the different plans of each country for the transformation of agri-food systems, according to their own conditions, capacities, and priorities. For FAO, these Roadmaps represent national agendas that we will support in the coming years.

In his closing message to the Summit, FAO Director-General Qu Dongyu highlighted how the Summit will help to drive the transformation of agri-food systems:

FAO will play a leadership role to ensure that the Summit becomes a catalytic opportunity for all actors to unite behind the five action tracks of Action¹¹ ... FAO will work closely with sister agencies of the United Nations System and with many partners that participated in the Food Systems Summit process. We will ensure that the initiatives are implemented for the benefit of the people, male and female farmers, and all actors in the agri-food systems ... Let's work together to achieve MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems, for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind. Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work!

¹¹ The action tracks are the following:

1. Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
2. Sustainable consumption patterns
3. Nature-positive production
4. Advance equitable livelihoods
5. Resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

In conclusion, I offer three final reflections:

First, the Summit shifted the focus from agriculture, that is, from primary production and its actors, towards agro-food systems, where each human being and all social groups play a role and have something to contribute. This shift can be seen by actors in the agricultural sector as a threat or an opportunity. It certainly forces them to reach agreements with other actors, including those who have a different vision of agricultural production. But it also helps agriculture to once again occupy a privileged position on the political agendas of the countries of the region. This has long been an aspiration of the agricultural sector and the Summit process has created better conditions to achieve this goal.

Another effect of this process in Latin America and the Caribbean is that it has promoted the recognition that food is central to sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions. This advance has consequences. For example, it helps us to understand that we will never again be able to address food and agriculture issues exclusively from a sectoral perspective.

Third, never before has the region been the scene of such a broad and polyphonic dialogue on agro-food systems. The visions, arguments, and proposals presented are diverse, depending on the perspectives, priorities and also the interests of those who raise them. It is clear that there is no single vision on agro-food systems. The different actors have no choice but to participate in this dialogue, which may sometimes be confusing and disorganized, or even frustrating, but which will not disappear or fade away, and which can be tremendously productive if we manage to gradually build, with all our voices being heard, a social consensus on the transformation towards MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agro-food systems, to achieve **better production, better nutrition, a better environment** and a **better life**, without leaving anyone behind.



António Guterres
Secretary-General of
the United Nations

Speech

Excellencies, distinguished participants, honoured guests.

Food is life. But in countries, communities and households in every corner of the world, this essential need – this human right – is going unfulfilled. Every day, hundreds of millions of people go to bed hungry. Children are starving. Three billion people cannot afford a healthy diet. Two billion are overweight or obese. 462 million are underweight. And nearly one-third of all food that is produced is lost or wasted.

We must build a world where healthy and nutritious food is available and affordable for everyone, everywhere. Yet we know the challenge before us. It is not new. But the COVID-19 pandemic has made this challenge much greater. It has deepened inequalities. Decimated economies. Plunged millions into extreme poverty. And raised the spectre of famine in a growing number of countries.

At the same time, we are waging a war against nature - and reaping the bitter harvest, ruined crops, dwindling incomes and failing food systems.

Food systems also generate one-third of all greenhouse gas emissions. And they're responsible for up to 80 per cent of biodiversity loss. At the same time, food systems can and must play a leading role in addressing all of these challenges to realize the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

We know that well. Over the last 18 months, you have been part of a remarkable global engagement. As the pandemic physically pushed us apart, the preparations for this Summit brought us together.

Through national dialogues, governments gathered together businesses, communities and civil society to chart pathways for the future of food systems across 148 countries. Over 100,000 people came together to discuss and debate solutions – many of which are now being shared at this Summit. You injected new life into multilateralism. And you are leading the way to food systems that can drive the global recovery in three fundamental ways.

For people. For the planet. And for prosperity.

First – we need food systems that support the health and well-being of all people. Malnutrition, hunger and famine are not forces of nature. They are the result of the actions or inactions of all of us. As a global community, we need to ramp up emergency food and nutrition systems in areas affected by conflict or climate emergencies. We need to invest in early-warning famine prevention systems. And we need to shock-proof all of the systems that contribute to nutrition – from food systems themselves, to health, water and sanitation.

Nutritious and diverse diets are often too costly or inaccessible. This can lead to poor consumer choices or no choice at all. I urge governments and businesses to work together to increase access to healthy diets, including by incentivizing new behaviors. For instance, I am pleased to see many Member States rallying around universal access to nutritious meals in schools. A great example of how social protection can support resilience, food security and the rights of children and young people.

Second — we need food systems that protect our planet. It is possible to feed a growing global population while also safeguarding our environment. It takes sustainable consumption and production methods and nature-based solutions. It takes the smart, sustainable management of natural resources — from farms to fisheries. And it takes countries coming to COP26 in Glasgow with bold, targeted plans to keep the promise of the Paris Agreement. The war on our planet must end, and food systems

can help us build that peace. Throughout, we need to strengthen the resilience of local food systems to external shocks, like conflict, climate change and pandemics.

Third and finally — we need systems that can support prosperity. Not just the prosperity of businesses and shareholders. But the prosperity of farmers and food workers — and indeed, the billions of people worldwide who depend on this industry for their livelihoods. Working in the fields, transporting food to market and to our homes. And doing so during an extraordinary period of lockdowns and transportation constraints. These women and men have been the unsung heroes of the last 18 months. Too often, these workers are underpaid — even exploited.

Yet these systems and the people who keep them up-and-running represent 10 per cent of the global economy. They can be a powerful driver for an inclusive and equitable recovery from COVID-19. But only if we change how we support them. As a global community, we need to shift our approach on agricultural subsidies, and employment support for workers. And we need to re-think how we see and value food — not simply as a commodity to be traded, but as a right that every person shares.

Excellencies,

Above all, meeting our goals across these three principles depends on partnerships. Only by working together can we maintain the extraordinary momentum generated from this Summit. The United Nations family is proud to be taking this journey with you and we pledge our full support. The entire system — led by our Rome-based agencies — will continue to champion this vital effort. Our Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams will continue to lend their leadership and support at the country level. And we will continue this journey together, convening again in two years to take stock of our progress and preserve the energy through the Decade of Action.

We also need more businesses to join this work — from food producers, to the transportation and marketing industries. We need the advocacy and voice of civil society to continue calling for change. And throughout, we need the engagement of the people at the centre of our food systems. Family farmers, herders, workers, Indigenous Peoples, women, young people. Let's learn from each other — and be inspired by one another — as we work together to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Excellencies, dear friends. Food is life — and food is hope. Change in food systems is not only possible, it is necessary. For people. For our planet. For prosperity. This is our moment. Let's get to work. And thank you.



QU Dongyu

Director-General of the FAO

Speech

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Over the past 20 months, the preparation process to the Food Systems Summit has exceeded many expectations. Today, we are seeing a high level of energy and commitment for changes. It is the time to turn this momentum into action and work together to follow through on transformative pathways based on national priorities and conditions. Efforts to transform our agri-food systems present many unique opportunities for the reduction of poverty and inequality, and for more healthy diets.

FAO will take a leadership role to ensure that the Summit's follow-up becomes an catalytic opportunity for all the stakeholders to rally behind the 5 Areas of Action, which were outlined by the Secretary-General. FAO will work closely with its sister agencies in the UN System along with many partners that have been engaged in the Food Systems Summit process. Make sure the initiatives actions are implemented for the benefit of people, farmers and all the stakeholders of agri-food systems.

The Summit follow-up will have a strong focus on strengthening the science-policy interface, building on the important work of the Scientific Group, and working closely with the CFS's High-level Panel of Experts. It will also draw on the rich insights and expertise of young people, private sectors, food pro-

ducers and indigenous groups. Most importantly, the Summit follow-up will support our Members in implementing their transformative pathways. For this, we need more and better targeted and sustained investments.

There are low-cost, high-impact interventions that can help hundreds of millions of people get rid of hunger. If we can attract an annual investment of about USD 40 to USD 50 billion until 2030 to fund targeted interventions — like agricultural R&D, innovation, digital agriculture, reduction of food loss and waste, literacy improvement for women, and social protection programs, etc.

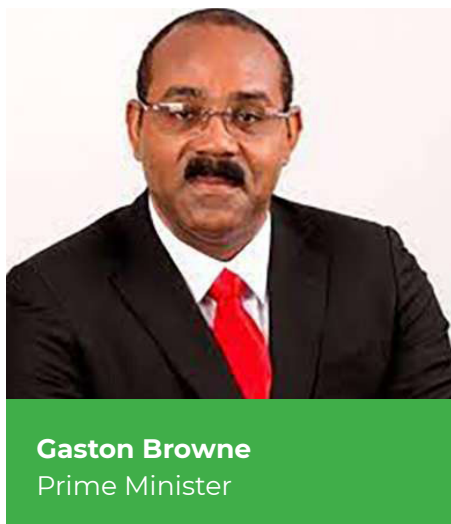
FAO's technical expertise and investment support can put knowledge into action. We will bring on board the investment leaver for action. FAO's flagship initiatives — including the Hand-in-Hand, the Food Coalition and others — can help rebuild agri-food systems back better at the country level. FAO with the ecosystem of partners will work with International Financial Institutions to help countries to turn their vision for transformation into robust investment plans. FAO will support Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams and non-UN partners by providing advisory services for food systems dialogues, policy support on national food systems design, and shared learning. The new FAO will try our best to implement the FAO new strategic framework 2022-2031. I am confident that the tangible results will be deliverable together.

Let us work together to achieve MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life for all, leaving no one behind. Let us roll up our sleeves and get things done!

Thank you.

Statements by Heads
of State and country
delegates at the **Food
Systems Summite**
United Nations





Antigua and Barbuda

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

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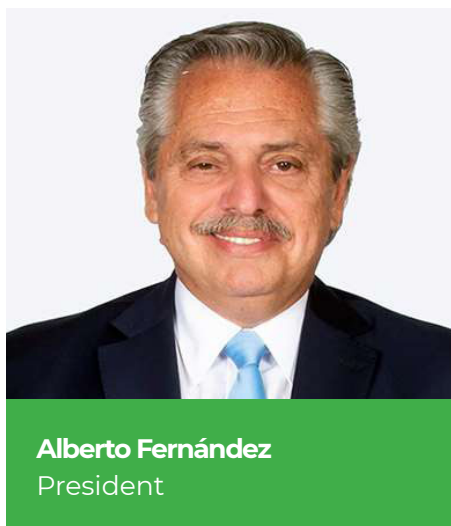
The Summit follow-up will have a strong focus on strengthening the science-policy interface, building on the important work of the Scientific Group, and working closely with the CFS's High-level Panel of Experts. It will also draw on the rich insights and expertise of young people, private sectors, food producers and indigenous groups. Most importantly, the Summit follow-up will support our Members in implementing their transformative pathways. For this, we need more and better targeted and sustained investments.

There are low-cost, high-impact interventions that can help hundreds of millions of people get rid of hunger. If we can attract an annual investment of about USD 40 to USD 50 billion until 2030 to fund targeted interventions — like agricultural R&D, innovation, digital agriculture, reduction of food loss and waste, literacy improvement for women, and social protection programs, etc.

FAO's technical expertise and investment support can put knowledge into action. We will bring on board the investment lever for action. FAO's flagship initiatives — including the Hand-in-Hand, the Food Coalition and others — can help rebuild agri-food systems back better at the country level. FAO with the ecosystem of partners will work with International Financial Institutions to help countries to turn their vision for transformation into robust investment plans. FAO will support Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams and non-UN partners by providing advisory services for food systems dialogues, policy support on national food systems design, and shared learning. The new FAO will try our best to implement the FAO new strategic framework 2022-2031. I am confident that the tangible results will be deliverable together.

Let us work together to achieve MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life for all, leaving no one behind. Let us roll up our sleeves and get things done!

Thank you.



Argentina

Quiero felicitar al Secretario General por elegir el tema de los sistemas alimentarios para celebrar esta Cumbre. En este ámbito considero que la FAO debe hacer un aporte sustancial.

En la Argentina los sistemas alimentarios se encuentran conformados por una diversidad de actores, incluyendo pequeños y medianos productores, cooperativas, agricultura familiar y grandes esquemas de producción. Desde hace décadas venimos desarrollando e incorporando tecnologías que nos han permitido mejorar la eficiencia de los sistemas alimentarios, respetando los tres pilares del desarrollo sostenible: el social, el económico y el ambiental.

Estamos convencidos de que el sector agrícola es parte fundamental de la solución para alcanzar la seguridad alimentaria mundial de una manera sostenible. Se deben tener en cuenta las realidades locales y las posibilidades nacionales, respetando el principio de responsabilidades comunes, pero diferenciadas.

El objetivo debe ser producir en forma sostenible, sin priorizar exclusivamente algunos de los pilares del desarrollo por sobre los demás. Es fundamental que haya un sistema de comercio internacional basado en reglas con la OMC en su centro y eliminar a la mayor brevedad las políticas agrícolas distorsivas y proteccionistas que han perjudicado tradicionalmente a productores agrícolas eficientes, especialmente en los países en desarrollo.

Espero que como resultado de esta Cumbre podamos salir fortalecidos en nuestro convencimiento y en nuestro accionar, a fin de poder alcanzar los elevados Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, establecidos en la Agenda del 2030. Como contribución a ese proceso, Argentina ha adherido a la coalición de comedores escolares, área en la que contamos con una vasta y rica experiencia.

Señor Secretario General el mundo puede seguir contando con Argentina para continuar contribuyendo con alimentos sanos, inocuos, nutritivos y producidos de forma sostenible. Esperamos de esta forma contribuir a poner fin a la pobreza, a erradicar el hambre y lograr la distribución progresiva del ingreso, al uso eficiente y sostenible de los recursos naturales y al desarrollo nacional sin dejar a nadie atrás.

Muchas gracias.



Mia Amor Mottley
Primer Minister

Barbados

*Excellencies,
The global spread of Coronavirus disease in 2020 created an unstable economic situation, especially for my country and other tourism-dependent countries across the world. The United Nations Economic Situation Report 2021, reminds us of the devastating impact of COVID-19 on the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Not only did it virtually erase progress made by many of us following the worldwide recession that started in 2007/8, but sadly too many of our families lost loved ones. My friends, for many of us this pandemic-induced crisis, has also led to further setbacks regarding the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in relation to the elimination of poverty and hunger. What does this pandemic have to do with the conference that focuses on food systems?*

My friends, the relevance lies in the implications for national food security and food sovereignty. The pandemic immediately led to disrupted global supply chains. This forced many governments, including my own, to accelerate food production efforts and or to devise new systems that were critical in order to ensure our citizens could have access to food and affordable food, at that. In a previous Forum, I made mention of the April 2020 Meeting of the conference of heads of government of the Caribbean community, which led to the approval of the COVID-19 Agro-food Risk Management Framework and Action Plan.

At the time, most of our plans and efforts were based on a short to medium term expected duration of

this virus. Well, we know recognize the need to have more long term sustainable and resilient systems in place, to guarantee:

- 1) That we significantly reduce the 6 billion US CARICOM food import bill and;*
- 2) That we can provide sustainable amounts of healthy food and nutrition, lest we starve and let us not forget healthy eating is critical because where does the pandemic hit our citizens and all of us the most? With the comorbidities, many of which are as a result of chronic non-communicable diseases.*

So, I ask you how best may we address the challenges of this global nemesis? To begin with, I always remind my fellow Barbadians that the experience of the pandemic is more likely to be characterized by a marathon or as a marathon, I should say, rather than a 200 meters or 100 meters sprint. While our immediate response will focus on the things that we all know well: vaccination and observant protocols in longer-term response to survival will require the promotion of economic resilience and diversification by repositioning the food and agricultural sector at the center of the socio-economic development of the region.

But it is not just because of the pandemic, it is also because of the climate crisis and the reality that hurricanes and floods and droughts will seriously disrupt our capacity to produce food globally, and particularly for us within our region. And if we want our people to start concentrating on the production of food, we can't tell them that we only need you for a pandemic or for a climate crisis.

It, therefore, must be in the context of a policy framework that is equally sustainable and equally nurturing of those persons in our community who simply are seeking, first, to provide enough food for their communities and their country while at the same time earning a living for their family. They cannot do this if they are literally going to face an onslaught of imported produce more cheaply produced, and sometimes not as better produced because of the inclusion of chemicals and pesticides.

I therefore want to suggest as I end that any serious effort at achieving sustainability in the agri-food systems will require a focused and deliberate attention to a number of things:

- 1) Yes, food and healthy lifestyles. Agricultural production must be linked to healthy lifestyles. It is not only important to grow but let us grow*

healthy food that will allow our citizens to keep healthy as far as possible. Let us eat what we grow as a matter of urgency.

2) That we must focus on science and technology, high productivity in agriculture production systems can only be achieved through the use of high technological inputs based on research and innovation.

3) Climate crisis actions, agricultural systems must be built on the production of drought-tolerant varieties, effective soil management and pest management, improved water management strategies, including irrigation and water capture systems, and my friends, the use of solar energy systems.

4) Agriculture and tourism linkages, if our domestic agricultural sector must be repositioned to supply at least half of our food needs in the tourism sector; we would then be able to save vital foreign exchange and also lead to the creation of new and creative talents both in production, distribution and of course in marketing. Then, of course, policy space, because if we do not have the policy space to protect our farmers from the onslaught of cheap imported foods, they will not be able to produce for us when it is most needed, as we have seen from the pandemic and the climate crisis.

5) And finally, the global food security development fund. I repeat the need for the establishment of a global food security development fund in cooperation with the international financial community, because this is what is needed to be able to allow many of our farmers and in many countries. We are not in a position to provide the level of support to our farmers that is needed to be able to ensure that they can withstand that onslaught of cheap produce that literally floods our markets.

My friends, if we are capable of achieving these things, then, my friends, the future of ensuring that all people can have basic access to food will be secured. That, I believe, is the purpose of the Summit.

Thank you for the opportunity to address this distinguished Forum.



Luis Alberto Arce Catacora
President

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Muchas gracias. Saludar y agradecer al Secretario General de la ONU Antonio Guterres por haber convocado esta Cumbre. Saludar a las y los jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, cancilleres, delegados, representantes de los diferentes sectores que hacen parte de los sistemas alimentarios. Saludar a los pueblos del mundo, reunidos en este importante evento.

La Cumbre nos convoca con la finalidad de transformar los sistemas alimentarios hacia unos que sean saludables, producidos por medios sostenibles y que sean además equitativos. El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia atendió el llamamiento del Secretario General y acude hoy no con las manos vacías, sino que viene con una propuesta elaborada con las voces de sus diversos actores y se condice con una amplia normativa nacional y su posición como país en la defensa constante de la seguridad con soberanía alimentaria.

Nuestra propuesta se construye sobre la base del enfoque de vivir bien que proyecta el bienestar colectivo y con la madre tierra, postulando la necesidad de consolidar sistemas de vida que permitan avanzar de forma simultánea en la reducción de la extrema pobreza, la protección de las funciones ambientales y el fortalecimiento de sistemas productivos sustentables. En este sentido subrayamos la necesidad de fortalecer los sistemas de producción de alimentos tradicionales y de pequeños agricultores: la agricultura familiar, comunitaria y convencional que se constituye en la base para proteger los sistemas de vida, y paralelamente impulsar un cambio en el sistema alimentario, basado en la agroindustria sostenible.

Con mucho agrado hemos evidenciado durante el desarrollo de la Pre-Cumbre en Roma que nuestra propuesta encuentra coincidencias con las de otros Estados parte. Al comprender que la agricultura tradicional, orgánica, local y de los pueblos indígenas, es fundamental en las diferentes sociedades, así como para la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios, por lo que se debe contemplar su importante valor en esta gran tarea.

Estoy seguro de que el resultado de esta Cumbre, así como los compromisos asumidos solo serán posibles si trabajamos en conjunto, reconociendo nuestras diferentes potencialidades, para lo cual debemos actuar con urgencia y prontitud. Nos quedan solo 9 años para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. El momento es ahora y la forma es de manera colectiva.

Gracias.



**Tereza Cristina Corrêa
da Costa Dias**

Minister of Agriculture,
Livestock and Food Supply

At the international level, we call on industrialized countries to assume their responsibilities and support the most vulnerable through international cooperation. Regarding the coalitions that will carry on the work of the summit, Brazil has joined initiatives on food loss and waste, school meals, and sustainable livestock. Together with my colleagues, Secretary Vilsack, today we launched the Coalition on Sustainable Productivity Growth, which will contribute to increasing the efficient use of productive resources and the availability of food at affordable prices.

We have a long way to go. We are committed to this challenge.

Thank you very much.

Brazil

Your Excellency, Secretary-General of the United Nations Antonio Guterres, honorable Heads of State and Governments.

The Food System Summit is an opportunity to reorient national and international priorities towards a future of prosperity, equity, and sustainability for all. In Brazil, we promoted a comprehensive and inclusive national dialogue that identified challenges and pointed out solutions to strengthen the sustainability of our food system. We have drawn up a national pathway that indicates priority lines of action and concrete measures until 2030.

I hereby take on the commitment to build a more productive, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable food system in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Brazilian reality. Based on our tropical agriculture model, we will continue to expand production through increasing productivity gains and the rational use of natural resources. This way, we will reduce the pressure for the incorporation of new areas into productive activity. We will also work to reduce food loss and waste, and we will promote healthy eating through information to consumers.

Under the coordination of IICA, the Americas have achieved recognition of the diversity of production systems and emphasized the need to avoid prescriptive visions of sustainability. We reinforce the importance of science and innovation as the basis for public policies and for health rules and standards, and we defended open international trade, free of distortions and based on fair and transparent rules.



María Emilia Undurraga
Minister of Agriculture

Chile

La alimentación es parte central del desarrollo, salud y bienestar de las personas, y son los sistemas agroalimentarios una de las vías más importantes para derrotar la pobreza y el hambre en el mundo, motores para el desarrollo local, guardianes de paisajes y tradiciones, así como actores para la adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático.

Para responder a esta convocatoria, nuestro país organizó diálogos nacionales para comprender mejor la diversidad e incorporar miradas desde los territorios. El proceso concluyó que para adaptar los sistemas alimentarios se debe equilibrar los ámbitos social, ambiental y económico, evitando los sesgos urbanos para políticas rurales. Este enfoque integral debe incorporar al mundo público, privado, la sociedad civil, la ciencia y la cooperación internacional.

Los sistemas alimentarios se han adaptado a distintos desafíos, por lo que se deben considerar estas experiencias con la participación activa de los pueblos indígenas, las mujeres, jóvenes y la ciencia, incluyendo toda la cadena: el transporte, las ferias, mercados y a los consumidores.

La seguridad alimentaria global requiere producir más alimentos saludables para una población creciente y debe adaptarse al cambio climático, fomentar la producción local, la agricultura familiar y un comercio internacional abierto, transparente y sin medidas que distorsionen su funcionamiento.

El objetivo es continuar avanzando con todos los actores. Chile ha desarrollado distintas iniciativas, como la estrategia de sustentabilidad agroalimentaria, la Política Nacional de Desarrollo Rural, el Plan Estratégico para aumentar el consumo de productos del mar, la Ley de Composición Nutricional de los Alimentos y su Publicidad, y el sistema “Elige Vivir Sano”.

Por esto, que como país nos hemos comprometido a:

- *Establecer una institucionalidad que genere un plan de acción para la implementación de la agenda en torno a la modernización de sistemas alimentarios.*
- *Fortalecer entornos alimentarios saludables que faciliten la disponibilidad y acceso a alimentos sanos e inocuos, promoviendo políticas y acciones que contribuyan a la salud y la educación de la población, como actualmente lo hace el sistema “Elige Vivir Sano”.*
- *Potenciar una adecuada promoción alimentaria y la puesta en valor de los alimentos ancestrales.*
- *Transitar hacia cadenas alimentarias más sostenibles, eficientes e innovadoras, permitiéndonos enfrentar los nuevos desafíos del cuidado del medio ambiente, equidad social y sostenibilidad económica.*
Asimismo, Chile ha adherido a la Coalición de Alimentación Escolar Saludable y a la de Protección Social.

Para finalizar, quisiera reiterar nuestro agradecimiento por darnos este espacio para dialogar y proponer vías de acción, quedando disponibles para el próximo encuentro el 2023 y seguir contribuyendo a sistemas alimentarios sostenibles, adaptados a las realidades y necesidades de cada uno de nuestros Estados.

Muchas gracias.



María Juliana Ruiz Sandoval
First Lady

Colombia

Colombia ha entendido el llamado de urgencia a transformar los sistemas alimentarios la importancia de hacerlo desde el trabajo colaborativo, propositivo, articulado y sobretodo solidario para el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030 en su integralidad. Pero, sobre todo, con el convencimiento que es un deber moral con las demás generaciones y por eso, nuestro compromiso es total en esta década de acción que aceleró el COVID y ya no espera.

La hoja de ruta que hoy presentamos como país, es una apuesta nacional, colectiva y además visionaria que se fundamenta en lograr que nuestros sistemas alimentarios sean equitativos, saludables, sostenibles y sobre todo resilientes. Yo tuve el honor de ser convocante de los diálogos preparatorios a la Cumbre junto a Lina Arbeláez, Directora del Instituto Colombiano del Bienestar Familiar y con ella ya llevamos a cabo 6 diálogos multisectoriales en todo el país con población diversa, en los que participaron más de 400 actores, en donde pudimos identificar retos, plantear acciones concretas, incluso replantear lo que se debe mejorar. Todo bajo el marco de las 5 acciones propuestas, además en este proceso pasó algo fundamental para Colombia, es que firmamos la coalición para la alimentación escolar.

Tenemos definitivamente una oportunidad única con esta hoja de ruta y reconocemos que hay temas fundamentales que podemos profundizar en Colombia. Uno de ellos: la gran alianza por la nutrición

que, con este objetivo de disminuir, ojalá erradicar las muertes por y asociadas a desnutrición, buscamos mejorar la práctica de la lactancia materna, sensibilizar sobre la alimentación complementaria y lograr con esto el fortalecimiento de las cadenas de valor locales y los circuitos de comercialización, protegiendo siempre el campo como patrimonio cultural y agroalimentario. Tenemos además unos retos transversales que hemos identificado en los que seguiremos trabajando como arraigar el enfoque en derecho humano a la alimentación adecuada y a la perspectiva diferencial y territorial, particularmente en un país tan diverso como Colombia.

La implementación de la ley de compras públicas locales y la de política nacional de pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos, así como el fortalecimiento de la alimentación escolar y de los instrumentos sobre agricultura campesina familiar y comunitaria.

La Cumbre es sin duda una puerta para potenciar el cumplimiento de nuestra hoja de ruta. El camino para hacerla realidad requiere un compromiso de todos, donde co-construyamos y actuemos con co-responsabilidad, poniendo el foco especial en el liderazgo intergeneracional, apropiando los jóvenes la sabiduría ancestral y conjugándola con su ímpetu innovador para que sean ellos los grandes agentes de cambio positivo y protagonistas de la transformación de nuestros sistemas alimentarios, acelerando ese cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030.



Carlos Alvarado Quesada
President

Costa Rica

Agradezco al Secretario General, António Guterres y a su enviada especial para la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios, Agnes Kalibata, por su liderazgo en un proceso tan importante y complejo como esta Cumbre particularmente en tiempos tan difíciles como los que juntos y juntas enfrentamos.

Costa Rica es consciente de la urgente necesidad de transformar los sistemas alimentarios, desde las prácticas para la producción hasta los patrones de consumo de los alimentos para lograr sistemas alimentarios más resilientes, eficientes en el uso de los recursos naturales, respetuosos y potenciadores de la salud de las personas y del planeta. Por ello, mi país se sumó entusiasta a esta iniciativa y celebró cuatro diálogos nacionales con la participación de más de 500 personas provenientes de todos los sectores interesados. Los resultados de esos diálogos nacionales y de otros que se celebraron en el marco del Sistema de Integración Regional Centroamericano bajo la Presidencia Pro-Tempore de Costa Rica, permitieron identificar líneas de acción prioritarias para avanzar hacia la sostenibilidad de esos sistemas. Principalmente:

- El comercio justo, donde el precio cubra los costos de producción, la post cosecha, la comercialización y la inversión.*
- La promoción de mecanismos de comercialización más directos, donde los productores y consumidores puedan tranzar los productos a mejores precios en beneficio de ambos.*

- Una alimentación sana y nutritiva, una transformación innovadora, esfuerzos crecientes en investigación e innovación, la aplicación de los principios de la agroecología, el fomento de inversiones y mecanismos bajo el enfoque de la bioeconomía y las soluciones basadas en la naturaleza.*

- El estímulo a la agricultura familiar mediante mecanismos de apoyo financiero, seguros y desarrollo de capacidades empresariales.*

Precisamente, en relación con este último punto, quiero aprovechar la oportunidad para renovar el compromiso de mi país con el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura Familiar lanzado en 2019, y apoyar la creación de una coalición de países para la agricultura familiar junto con España y con el respaldo de otros países y entidades para impulsar a las y los agricultores familiares en todo el mundo.

Es nuestro deber y nuestro compromiso asegurarles un lugar central en las políticas públicas, el acceso al crédito y las nuevas tecnologías, así como garantizarles de una compensación justa. De esa forma, liberaremos su potencial único para conducirnos hacia sistemas agroalimentarios más productivos y a la vez sostenible.



Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez
President

Cuba

Señor Secretario General, señor Presidente.

Vengo a hablar en nombre de un pueblo al que se ha pretendido rendir por hambre durante más de 6 décadas. En abril de 1960, en un memorando infame y secreto por mucho tiempo, un oscuro funcionario del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de nombre Lester Mallory, escribió los fundamentos de la política de bloqueo a Cuba orientada a provocar hambre, desesperación y el derrocamiento del Gobierno.

Han pasado 61 años y ese bloqueo impuesto para provocar hambre y desesperación, no sólo se mantiene, sino que se ha recrudecido de manera oportunista en tiempos de pandemia. Las pérdidas ocasionadas al país tan sólo en el periodo de abril de 2019 a diciembre de 2020 ascienden a un total de 9,157,2 millones de dólares, reflejo del carácter genocida de una política declarada de rendirnos por hambre.

A pesar de los obstáculos, el Gobierno cubano con extraordinario esfuerzo y pese a carencias y dificultades garantiza el derecho universal a la alimentación a través de la canasta básica familiar normada que reciben todos los cubanos y cubanas y que incluye 19 productos alimenticios de primera necesidad a precios asequibles. Adicionalmente, se avanza en la implementación del Plan Nacional de soberanía alimentaria y educación nutricional, enfocado en disminuir la dependencia de las importaciones, potenciar la capacidad productiva, el uso de la ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación, y desarrollar sistemas alimentarios eficientes y sostenibles a nivel local.

Cuba agradece la contribución que en este proceso ha recibido las agencias especializadas de las Naciones Unidas, pero no ignora que las condiciones

imperantes en el mundo actual afectan sensiblemente a la alimentación de millones de seres humanos. La causa es estructural, la persistencia de un injusto orden internacional, décadas de dominación imperialista, de aplicación de un neoliberalismo salvaje, proteccionismo y dependencia económica, producto de siglos de colonialismo y neocolonialismo, constituyen causas raigales del subdesarrollo que favorecen la pobreza extrema y, con ella, el hambre y la exclusión, que sufren las grandes mayorías.

Este escenario se complejiza para aquellos países en desarrollo que cargan con el peso de una deuda externa pagada ya mil veces. Algunos, al igual que Cuba, sufren además la aplicación de medidas coercitivas unilaterales violatorias del derecho internacional que obstaculizan su legítimo derecho al desarrollo.

Excelencias, según la organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura, FAO, en 2020 entre 720 y 811 millones de personas padecieron hambre, más de 2300 millones, el 30% de la población mundial, carecieron de acceso a alimentos adecuados y persistió la malnutrición en todas sus formas, amenazando el cumplimiento del objetivo de desarrollo sostenible dos: hambre cero para 2030.

La única solución a ese doloroso drama humano es transformar de manera urgente, radical y sostenida, los irracionales insostenibles patrones de producción y consumo del capitalismo que están destruyendo el medio ambiente y la biodiversidad, solucionar el problema de la deuda externa y otorgar un trato comercial especial y diferenciado a los países en desarrollo.

Las naciones industrializadas deben y pueden asumir su responsabilidad histórica y atender con urgencia los nocivos efectos del cambio climático que están impactando también en la disponibilidad, el acceso, la calidad y estabilidad de los alimentos. Para comenzar, bastaría con que cumplan sus compromisos de financiación para el desarrollo y cooperación internacional.

No es posible olvidar la advertencia que hace 25 años lanzó el líder histórico de la Revolución cubana, Fidel Castro Ruz en la Cumbre sobre la alimentación en Roma y cito: “Las campanas que doblan hoy por los que mueren de hambre cada día, doblarán mañana por la humanidad entera, si no quiso, no supo o no pudo ser suficientemente sabia para salvarse a sí mismo”.

En nombre de mi pueblo, castigado vilmente por un Gobierno ajeno que no ha podido someterlo, reitero aquella advertencia con la gravedad y la urgencia que imponen los 25 años transcurridos.

Muchas gracias.



Limber Cruz
Minister of Agriculture

Se espera que la Cumbre indique un antes y después en todo lo que respecta a las acciones que tiendan a reforzar, mejorar y poner en marcha El Sistema Alimentario Nacional, cuyos resultados serán sujetos de un seguimiento continuo, coordinado y consensuado entre todos, para ajustar o readecuar cuando así se requiera para lograr la necesaria transformación y el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Para ello, se dispondrán de los recursos y esfuerzos necesarios y por igual esperamos seguir contando con el apoyo de la FAO, PMA y el FIDA, junto a todo el sistema de Naciones Unidas ante el cual agradezco la iniciativa de su Secretario General para organizar esta Cumbre.

Muchas gracias.

Dominican Republic

Distinguido Secretario General, Jefes de Estados y Gobiernos, Ministros y Representantes ante esta Cumbre sobre los sistemas alimentarios.

El gobierno de la República Dominicana se ha unido al compromiso de transformación de su sistema alimentario en un proceso en el que se desarrollaron diálogos a nivel nacional integrando a todos los sectores de interés que con el apoyo de la FAO, PMA y FIDA han resultado en propuestas que hoy integran una hoja de ruta que transforma la producción y consumo de alimentos en alternativas sostenibles, resilientes y equitativas para garantizar el acceso, la disponibilidad, la calidad, la seguridad de los alimentos y contribuir al logro de los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible de cara al 2030.

Luego de esta Cumbre sobre sistemas alimentarios nos abocamos a trabajar y unir esfuerzos en lo referente a : promover programas de Educación alimentaria y nutricional, mejorar las condiciones de acceso a alimentos, generar más capacidades y facilidades para garantizar una producción agrícola e industrial sostenible, revisar e implementar las políticas públicas vigentes y requeridas en materia en cambio climático para lograr la adaptación del país a este fenómeno, del cual es altamente vulnerable e integrar a todos los grupos de interés al trabajo, seguimiento y compromisos asumidos por el país en esta Cumbre.



Ecuador

Apreciados Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, Representantes de organismos internacionales y de la sociedad civil.

Es muy valiosa la articulación entre las naciones para promover la transformación agroalimentaria y hallar soluciones para la sostenibilidad que tanto anhelamos. Igual que en la mayoría de países del mundo, el trabajo de los agricultores es esencial para la economía de nuestro país, pero también para la buena alimentación y nutrición de millones de familias.

El sector agrícola contribuye con el 8% al Producto Interno Bruto del Ecuador, alrededor de 8 mil millones de dólares, pero también significa el 29% de la generación de empleo entre la población. Y lamentablemente, pese a esas importantes cifras, nuestros campesinos aún enfrentan grandes desigualdades para subsistir y producir. Por eso, apenas este gobierno empezó su gestión, iniciamos un proceso de fortalecimiento de trabajo campesino y de ayuda a miles de productores ecuatorianos.

Pronto empezaremos a dar créditos al 1% de interés y hasta 30 años plazo para que todos puedan trabajar con tranquilidad. En forma paralela, el Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca del Ecuador está trabajando en el diseño de sistemas de riego y en una reestructuración completa de la atención al campo.

En el marco de esta Cumbre alimentaria, quiero manifestar que mi Gobierno está trabajando sin pausa en la reducción de la desnutrición crónica infantil que afecta a uno de cada cuatro niños menores de 5 años. Priorizamos el acceso a los alimentos con responsabilidad de todos los actores de la cadena agroalimentaria.

Para finalizar, es importante recordar que el próximo año el Ecuador será anfitrión de la Conferencia Regional de la ONU para la Alimentación y la Agricultura. Tengo la firme convicción de que los 33 países de la región trabajaremos en el propósito de crear mecanismos que potencien las capacidades de América Latina y el Caribe para fomentar sistemas alimentarios más eficientes, inclusivos y sostenibles.

Me despido de ustedes con un muy fuerte abrazo, que Dios bendiga a la humanidad.

Muchas gracias.



Gabriela de Bukele
First Lady

El Salvador

Es un honor y un gran reto que El Salvador forme parte de esta Cumbre para acelerar los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de la Agenda 2030.

Nuestro gobierno está comprometido con acciones para mejorar las condiciones de seguridad alimentaria, nutrición y el bienestar social de toda la población. Es una deuda histórica que tenemos con la niñez y los salvadoreños.

Para que El Salvador mejore los niveles de desarrollo social, económico y cultural, debemos invertir desde el inicio: en la primera infancia, y este es mi compromiso más grande. Vamos a garantizar, entre otras necesidades, la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional desde el embarazo, la primera infancia y, por supuesto, el resto del ciclo de vida. Pero estamos priorizando ese inicio de todo ser humano, pues en los primeros años es en donde se construyen las bases para su desarrollo integral.

“Crecer juntos” es el nombre de nuestra política de atención al desarrollo integral a la primera infancia que hemos desarrollado desde mi despacho. Busca que ninguna niña, ni ningún niño se quede atrás. Solo en tema de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional la política abarca acciones para fomentar, proteger y apoyar la lactancia materna que incluye el aumento en la cobertura de centros de recolectores y bancos de leche materna, campañas de donación y desensibilización. Reducir el bajo

peso infantil desde la prevención e identificación oportuna, reducir el sobrepeso en niñas menores de 8 años con sensibilización a las familias sobre comida nutritiva. Incrementar la tensión educativa inicial y parvulario con un menú nutritivo en el refrigerio escolar y educación alimentaria. Fortalecer las competencias de los profesionales de salud y educación en temas de primera infancia.

Desde mi experiencia como educadora y psicóloga prenatal, ahora madre, sé que la leche materna es el mejor alimento para todo ser humano, es el mejor comienzo para su vida y todos los profesionales de la salud también lo aseguran. La leche materna es una receta única, perfecta, personalizada y sí, hasta mágica que alimenta al bebé de una manera óptima, según sus necesidades, pero esa magia se extiende, porque es amor convertido en alimento. Crea un vínculo que promueve relaciones afectivas tempranas, es decir, conecta las familias.

No podemos hablar de garantizar una seguridad alimentaria y nutricional si como Estado no nos comprometemos a fomentar, promover y proteger la lactancia materna. Son más de 90 mil bebés que recibimos en promedio cada año en El Salvador y la lecha materna es lo mejor que les podemos dar. Por eso en tan solo 3 meses logramos articular al Sistema Nacional Integrado de Salud y a la Asamblea Legislativa para que una de las iniciativas de “Crecer Juntos” se convirtieran en ley.

La ley “Nacer con Cariño” nos permitirá asegurar que las madres y sus familias estén informadas desde la etapa de preconcepción, embarazo y parto. Y para que, en ese primer encuentro con su bebé, ellas se sientan plenas, seguras, empoderadas que crean en su cuerpo y en los beneficios que la lactancia materna traerá para su hijo, para su familia y, por ende, para nuestro país.



Alejandro Giammattei Falla
President

Guatemala

Les extiendo un saludo cálido y cordial en el nombre de Guatemala, agradezco la invitación para participar en esta Cumbre sobre los sistemas alimentarios.

Guatemala en línea con las prioridades establecidas en la política general de gobierno del 2020 al 2024, se comprometió con una participación proactiva para generar resultados tangibles. En ese marco, mi país priorizó el eje de acción N°1: “Garantizar el acceso de alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos”. Tomando en cuenta que la lucha contra el hambre y la desnutrición ha sido un pilar fundamental desde el primer día de mi gobierno.

Guatemala llevó a cabo tres diálogos nacionales con el objetivo de comprender mejor nuestros desafíos y explorar propuestas de soluciones que incluso puedan ser replicadas en otras latitudes. Las actividades que forman parte de los sistemas alimentarios en las ocho regiones de Guatemala, destaco a las instituciones del sector público, las organizaciones internacionales, la academia, las fuerzas vivas, los pueblos indígenas, las organizaciones de mujeres y los miembros del sector privado. Como parte del resultado obtenido, armonizamos una hoja de ruta interinstitucional con metas y acciones a corto y largo plazo, alineada a nuestro plan nacional de desarrollo y a la Agenda 2030 para el desarrollo sostenible. Una de ellas es la “Gran Cruzada Nacional” por la nutrición que tiene por objetivo el mejoramiento de la salud y la nutrición de la población guatemalteca con énfasis

en la niñez menor a 5 años, resaltando la producción de alimentos, educación, hogar saludable y buenas prácticas, entre otros.

Guatemala es un país con una variedad de recursos naturales y climas idóneos para la producción, sumándole a ello una ubicación geográfica excepcional. Sin embargo, es un territorio altamente vulnerable a los efectos del cambio climático. Los eventos climatológicos extremos degradan los suelos y sus consecuencias son devastadoras para la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios.

Creemos firmemente en alinear los esfuerzos con todas las partes interesadas a escala nacional y regional, por ello estamos comprometidos con: primero, el fortalecimiento de los programas de protección social; segundo, el fortalecimiento de la producción local y su vinculación con los consumidores a escala nacional; tercero, el fomento a la educación sobre consumo de alimentos saludables; y, cuarto, la generación de resiliencia.

En el marco de la precumbre, Guatemala se adhirió a la coalición del hambre cero y a la coalición de alimentación escolar en las que hemos estado trabajando arduamente. La coalición de comidas escolares representa la oportunidad de concertar acciones en el Programa Nacional de alimentación escolar, para garantizar que todos los niños tengan acceso a comidas saludables en la escuela para el año 2030, a fin de que la niñez tenga acceso a la nutrición, la salud y la educación, pilares fundamentales para lograr su desarrollo.

Desde nuestras particularidades, resaltamos el compromiso para impulsar el desarrollo de la agricultura, la producción, el comercio justo y el acceso a los alimentos.

Concluyo agradeciendo el acompañamiento de la oficina del Sistema de Naciones Unidas, así como las agencias especializadas: FAO, FIDA, PMA, PNUD y UNICEF de Guatemala. Invito a las autoridades aquí presentes y a todos a quienes, de forma directa o indirecta, forman parte de la cadena alimentaria para que actuemos en conjunto, de forma urgente y sin demoras para obtener resultados que nos permitan la sostenibilidad, la resiliencia e inclusividad en nuestros sistemas alimentarios.

Muchísimas gracias y que Dios les bendiga.



Mohamed Irfaan Ali
President

Guyana

Mr. Secretary-General, I commend you for the insightful manner in which you steer preparations for the Summit.

Food is essential to human existence and therefore is central to the attainment of each Sustainable Development Goal. As part of our efforts to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in a Decade of Action for delivery of the SDGs, this year's focus on food will play no small part in the global recovery efforts.

The reversal of development gains, the frequency of extreme weather effects, and economic contraction are among the daunting challenges confronting both developed and developing countries alike. However, the difference lies in our different capabilities to respond to these challenges. This Summit could help narrow these gaps. It also presents an opportunity to contribute to efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, address the climate crisis, and promote resilient and sustainable futures. By focusing on solutions and transformative actions, we are collectively giving a good foundation to sustain momentum on food security.

Mr. Secretary-General, Guyana is committed to the sustainable and equitable transformation of food systems. Our efforts to do so are rooted in our commitment to the 2030 Agenda. We are also wedded to the goals of ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for everyone, the reduction of on-farm and

post-harvest waste and loss, and the implementation of circular food economy.

We are focused on de-risking agriculture sector, implementing the use of innovative technologies, developing climate smart practices, and increasing investments in disaster preparedness and response. We are also promoting greater food security by investing in research and development, especially in the development of climate resilient crops and varieties, diversifying agriculture production and catalyzing agro-processing and investing in agriculture support infrastructure such as drainage and irrigation, and better farm-to-market routes and packaging facilities.

As part of our efforts to provide safe and nutritious food for all, Guyana has adopted measures to consolidate its national school-feeding program. We are strengthening the linkages and synergies between consumers and food producers, so they deliver safe, healthy, and nutritious school meals. This will also help provide small farmers with a guaranteed market for a portion of their produce.

Climate change poses a threat to food security. Financing for mitigation and adaptation to climate change is critical and integral to our efforts to improve local and regional food security. These priorities, which I have outlined, continue to drive for a sustained engagement in the Summit process. Guyana expresses its appreciation for providing a platform for us to advance the global food security. I assure you of Guyana's full commitment to this objective.

I thank you.



Haiti

Pour un territoire de 28 000 km carrés et d'environ 12 millions d'habitants, Haïti présente un potentiel agro-écologique suffisant pour atteindre la sécurité et la souveraineté alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Cependant, nous reconnaissons que nos systèmes alimentaires actuels ne sont pas assez performants pour garantir à tous l'accès à des aliments sains et nutritifs, et encore moins pour contribuer au développement socio-économique et à la durabilité environnementale.

De ce fait, nous devons dans les 10 ans à venir, transformer nos politiques publiques pour mieux les adapter et les rendre plus efficaces afin d'améliorer le bien-être des générations présentes et futures.

Le gouvernement haïtien s'engage à réajuster les politiques sectorielles, proposées dans son plan intitulé « Politique et stratégie nationales de souveraineté et de sécurité alimentaires et de nutrition en Haïti (PSNSSANH) » dans le but d'atteindre d'ici à 2030 les objectifs suivants : d'abord garantir l'accès à tous à des aliments sains et nutritifs ; ensuite passer à des modes de consommation durable, stimuler une production respectueuse de la nature, promouvoir des moyens de subsistance équitable ; enfin renforcer la résilience du système alimentaire.

Compte tenu de la crise politique, sociale et institutionnelle que traverse mon pays et la vulnérabilité accrue de notre économie aux catastrophes naturelles, certaines actions sont prioritaires d'ici à

2024 et cela, avant la mise en œuvre des réformes profondes en vue d'atteindre les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD).

Dans cette perspective, nous confirmons notre engagement à : assurer la stabilité politique et un environnement sécuritaire ; développer des outils adéquats pour financer le système alimentaire ; concevoir enfin des stratégies de valorisation plus productives et plus résilientes de nos territoires.

Le gouvernement d'Haïti mettra en œuvre dans les meilleurs délais une commission nationale stratégique pour le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la feuille de route. Celle-ci réunira des entités étatiques et des acteurs de la société civile. Cette commission aura pour tâche notamment de conduire des concertations permanentes pour définir les engagements des acteurs nationaux.

Je vous remercie.



**Juan Orlando Hernández
Alvarado**
President

Honduras

Sus excelencias, señor Secretario General de la ONU Antonio Guterres, señores y señoras.

Honduras ha enfrentado en estos dos últimos años, la peor crisis de su historia. La pandemia COVID-19 puso de rodillas nuestro sistema de salud y amenazó gravemente la producción de alimentos, poniendo en grave peligro la seguridad alimentaria. Como si esto fuera poco en noviembre de 2020 fuimos severamente golpeados por dos huracanes mortíferos: Eta y Iota, causando pérdidas de vidas, severos daños en los cultivos y una destrucción sin precedentes de nuestra infraestructura.

Cuando iniciamos nuestro gobierno dijimos que íbamos a hacer del Corredor Seco una zona altamente productiva y muchos pensaron que era un error por las condiciones climatológicas y topográficas imperantes. No nos equivocamos, ¡sí se podía desarrollar el Corredor Seco! pero había que ser creativos, pensar fuera de la caja, no seguir haciendo lo mismo para no obtener los mismos resultados.

Nuestra hoja de ruta se concentra en dos vías: promover medios de vida equitativos y reducir desigualdades. Proponemos reformas jurídicas e institucionales y de políticas públicas en torno a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, y una fuerte inversión en infraestructura digital, dirigidas a las zonas rurales dando acceso a las plataformas digitales de educación, capacitación, salud, comercio y

trabajo remoto o smart working. Crear resiliencia ante las vulnerabilidades, ante las conmociones y las tensiones.

Como país, tenemos metas claras en torno a alimentación escolar. Primero, recuperar el nivel de niños que recibían alimentos en las escuelas antes de la pandemia. Me refiero a 1.3 millones de niños para el año 2022. Segundo, para el año 2030, mejorar la calidad, cantidad y eficiencia de los programas de alimentación escolar de forma que cubran a todos los niños e incluyan, además, de producción de alimentos nutritivos en forma sostenible y asequible mediante el uso de agro-tecnología, el acceso a plataformas de conectividad digital con auto sostenibilidad energética. Bajo esta visión, el programa de alimentación escolar se convierte en el eje central del desarrollo de los pueblos, ya que resuelve de raíz las causas subyacentes del hambre, la pobreza, la violencia y la migración.

Estimados todos, se acabó el tiempo de palabras. En nuestro deber actuar hoy para garantizar acceso permanente a nutrición, salud y educación que necesitan para crecer, educarse y desarrollarse de forma sana y plena, rodeados por su familia en sus propias comunidades. El privilegio de preservar intactas sus tradiciones y culturas en un ambiente de paz. Participar activamente en el mercado global del futuro en condiciones de equidad, igualdad y justicia.

Y haciendo eco al Secretario General de la ONU, demostramos este día que somos capaces de prosperar en armonía con el planeta y pensando en el bienestar de todas las personas sin dejar a nadie atrás.

Muchas gracias.



Jamaica

Your Excellency Mr. Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General, your Excellency Mr. Abdulla Shahid, President of the General Assembly, fellow heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. President, the structurally vulnerable Small Island Developing States like Jamaica, which have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. This year's Food Systems Summit takes on special significance. It is staging underscores international community's strong conviction that despite the pandemic, no one should be left behind and that every citizen across the world has an equal and legitimate right to food and nutritional security.

Jamaica remains committed to continuing of a constructive work to advance the global food systems agenda. We also commit to exploring synergies within the various work streams of the financing for development in the era of COVID-19 and beyond initiative, which I co-chair with the UN Secretary-General and the prime minister of Canada to achieve the goal of Zero Hunger. In the Caribbean, food and nutrition insecurity are primarily the result of our small size, increasing exposure to climate change, and the related natural hazards. To compound our challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic has precipitated the worst economic recession in the region in the last half-century.

There is universal acceptance that there is no single model for food systems transformation, and the trade-offs vary by country and region. Multilateral

assistance to developing countries to transform food systems should therefore be delivered in line with the national priorities and realities, ensuring that the processes of transition are just, equitable, and fair.

The transformation of global food systems should strike a balance among the following objectives: the capacity to increase food production levels and variety, agricultural health and food security and safety, nutritional diversity and quality; and, equitable food standards that govern trade and environmental, economic, and social sustainability. Let me reiterate that responding to these challenges requires an inclusive multi-dimensional systems-based approach that addresses the range and complexities of our challenges in a holistic and sustainable model.

Our collaborative participation and contributions in this forum must move us closer to securing a joint commitment and united response to addressing this urgent matter.

I thank you.



Marcelo Luis Ebrard Casaubón
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Entonces México participa en estas dos preocupaciones y desea manifestar su compromiso pleno para avanzar en una y otra con nuevas tecnologías, con políticas públicas, con medidas acordadas entre todos los países que nos permitan avanzar en esa dirección.

Hoy por hoy ya es evidente que no tenemos tiempo que perder, alguien dirá, bueno nunca lo hemos tenido, pero ahora con la pandemia, la presencia de la pandemia y sus impactos sociales y en materia de salud, pues el tiempo se nos acabó. Tenemos que hacerlo ahora y México está en la mejor disposición de participar.

Muchas gracias.

Mexico

México agradece la invitación a esta Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios que ha promovido La Organización de las Naciones Unidas.

Desde luego es crucial el esfuerzo que podamos hacer todos los países del mundo de manera combinada en un gran esfuerzo multilateral para erradicar el hambre en el planeta, cosa que no hemos logrado y sigue siendo hoy un objetivo estratégico primordial. Pero también y al mismo tiempo, con los resultados de la pandemia en términos de salud, hemos observado que tenemos que cambiar los patrones de consumo, la prevalencia de la diabetes y la obesidad, el uso discriminado de azúcares, de alimentos procesados.

Entonces al mismo tiempo que tenemos que erradicar el hambre que está vinculado íntimamente a la desigualdad y la pobreza en el mundo, tenemos también que cuidar el consumo y modificar los patrones de consumo, la producción de gas metano y los efectos en la salud, como ya dije, la obesidad, que tiene una prevalencia notoria, notable en muchos países del mundo.



María Inés Castillo

Minister of Social
Development

Panama

Desde el corazón del mundo Panamá saludamos con optimismo, convicción y compromiso esta in-édita Cumbre de los sistemas alimentarios, convocada por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas como parte del decenio acción para alcanzar los de Desarrollo Sostenible de aquí al 2030.

El proceso de consultas ciudadanas y multisectoriales, realizado por Panamá en el marco de los diálogos sobre los sistemas alimentarios, fue asumido con responsabilidad por su relevancia y complementariedad en nuestra visión de desarrollo nacional y el compromiso que mantenemos para seguir cerrando brechas de inequidad con acciones concertadas entre múltiples actores. Estos diálogos nos brindaron una nueva oportunidad para enmendar las debilidades de cadenas alimentarias endebles y excluyentes. Fortaleció nuestra óptica en relación a la forja de desarrollo humano auténticamente sostenible y sensible a diferencias en nuestra población.

Con 8 consultas nacionales y subnacionales generamos evidencia para apalancar una visión de salubridad nacional en el marco de la década de acción para los ODS. Cientos de panameños a lo largo de todo el país reiteraron la necesidad de fortalecer el sistema alimentario.

Nuestra infraestructura agrologística necesita ampliar su capacidad para integrar a muchos panameños que no pueden beneficiarse de los sistemas alimentarios locales, tanto para consumo altamente nutritivo como para ofrecer alimentos

de forma competitiva. Con apoyo del gobierno nacional, múltiples actores de los sistemas alimentarios unieron fuerzas para enfrentar los efectos de la COVID-19 sobre la producción y distribución nacional de alimentos, garantizando el éxito de intervenciones sociales como el programa “Panamá Solidario”: La estrategia de alimentación gratuita más grande en la historia de nuestro país Panamá.

Hemos propuesto una hoja de ruta directamente alineada con nuestro plan estratégico nacional que, a su vez, Integra directamente acciones para cumplir con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Esto nos permitirá dar seguimiento directo al proceso que nos reúne hoy en esta Cumbre, utilizando mecanismos probados y consolidados para monitorear la Agenda 2030.

Hoy en esta cúspide sobre sistemas alimentarios, Panamá reitera, confirma que esta no es la Cumbre del abatimiento y mucho menos de la lástima, no venimos a lamentarnos. Esta es la Cumbre de la esperanza, de la confianza en nosotros mismos, nos inspiran nuestros niños y niñas en garantizarles una vida digna, sana y de bienestar.

Muchas gracias.



Santiago Berton

Minister of Agriculture and
Livestock

Paraguay

Señor Secretario General de la ONU, Antonio Guterres, señores ministros de Agricultura, Excelencias.

Las discusiones que nos convocan son de absoluta importancia y prioridad para un país en desarrollo eminentemente productor y exportador de alimentos para el mundo, como lo es la República del Paraguay. Es un honor para mí representarlos en esta Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios.

En el Paraguay el crecimiento económico, el desarrollo y la reducción de la pobreza, están estrechamente ligadas a la productividad agrícola. El comercio y el aumento de las exportaciones agrícolas han sido determinantes en la reducción de los indicadores de pobreza en más del 22% en los últimos 15 años.

Compartimos el compromiso de la sostenibilidad de la Agenda 2030 y coincidimos que estamos muy lejos de dar cumplimiento a las metas establecidas y que debemos redoblar esfuerzos con acciones concretas, teniendo en cuenta los principios de soberanía y las responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas.

Somos conscientes que el Cambio Climático es un desafío de toda la humanidad, al adoptar medidas que reviertan este fenómeno debemos dar prioridad fundamental de salvaguardar la seguridad alimentaria. Los sistemas de producción de alimentos son particularmente vulnerables a los efectos adversos al Cambio Climático. La agricultura es vital

para la erradicación de la pobreza y el desarrollo rural, así como los productores agropecuarios y los trabajadores de los sistemas alimentarios, son un eslabón imprescindible y central.

Queremos darle mayor contenido e impacto a la Cumbre, pero para ello necesitamos que todas las voces sean escuchadas y consideradas, especialmente la de los países en vías de desarrollo cuyas economías se basan en el sector agrario.

El camino para el logro del objetivo final no debe centrarse solo en la transformación de la producción de alimentos, debido a que no hay un sistema alimentario, hay múltiples sistemas incluso dentro de cada país, pero no debemos tratarlos de la misma manera. Hace años venimos implementando medidas y sistemas alimentarios sostenibles como el sistema de siembra directa, la biotecnología, la mejora en pasturas y la genética bovina, la reducción y pérdida de desperdicio de alimentos, la producción orgánica, son prácticas que hemos adoptado en el Paraguay y el MERCOSUR, reduciendo la huella de carbono y avanzando hacia una agricultura que no solo reduce emisiones, sino que también captura carbono.

El comercio abierto y transparente y predecible es fundamental para garantizar y respaldar la seguridad alimentaria mundial y el cumplimiento de los ODS, por ello es absolutamente prioritario avanzar de forma decidida en el proceso de reforma de la agricultura en el marco de la OMC.

Finalmente, depende de nosotros trabajar juntos en el camino hacia el desarrollo de una nueva hoja de ruta para sistemas alimentarios sostenibles y resilientes.

Muchas gracias.



Ralph Gonsalves

Prime Minister and Minister of
Foreign Affairs, National Security,
Legal Affairs and Information

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Your Excellencies, Distinguished delegates, friends.

The eradication of hunger is one of humanity's most noble yet enduring ambitions. Amidst this perilous climate epoch, as bleached coral reefs mangle our seas and global carbon emissions scourge across the Earth, the quest to defeat undernourishment seems an insurmountable task. Still, embedded within our collective consciousness reside the tools to address malnutrition and to safeguard the ecological systems on which our continued human existence so heavily depends.

Through a renewed multilateralism, with this United Nations and its specialized agencies at its core, we can ensure that everyone everywhere has access to safe and nutritious food. All stakeholders, including farmers, fishers, and indigenous communities, must mobilize themselves and be mobilized alongside their national governments to establish sustainable practices and to provide adequate sustenance to all. For our part, St. Vincent and the Grenadines has embarked on an ambitious campaign to support our small farmers, to help build their capacities, and expand their production of organic and nutritious foods. So too have we engaged our fisherfolk, providing permissible subsidies and fiscal support.

All of this we have pursued despite the economic fallout of COVID-19 and the recent volcanic eruptions that destroyed approximately one third of our nation's productive capacity. Notwithstanding these immense hurdles, we have kept the faith to ensure

that life, living, and production continue for all our people. The Food and Agriculture Organization, the FAO and the World Food Program, the WFP, have been our committed partners during these trying times. Global stakeholders, in particular, developed countries, have been summoned to match their endeavors with deep emission cuts and wide-ranging commitments for predictable and reliable development financing. More pressingly, the international financial architecture must be suitably reformed to provide social protections to the most vulnerable, to account sufficiently for small island exceptionalism, and to strike a balance between economic well-being and economic welfare through the promotion of sustainable economic practices.

During this pivotal decade, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, let us work together to build stronger cooperative networks, to defeat hunger, to end conflict, to strengthen resilience, to promote justice, and to advance sincerely a common agenda for all of humanity.

I thank you.



Luis Lacalle Pou
President

Uruguay

Los sistemas alimentarios juegan un rol fundamental en Uruguay como productor y exportador de alimentos, con profundo impacto económico, social y ambiental, y en nuestra inserción internacional.

Nuestro país tiene la vocación de proveer alimentos para el mundo, es por ello que hemos participado activamente del proceso preparatorio de esta Cumbre, a través de los diálogos globales y del diálogo nacional que reunió a varios actores de la sociedad. Este intercambio inspiró nuestra hoja de ruta nacional que presentamos hoy, desarrollada en base a los ODS de Uruguay y otros instrumentos para acelerar las transformaciones y alcanzar sistemas alimentarios más saludables, sostenibles e inclusivos.

Uruguay cuenta con avances normativos e institucionales que se reflejan en políticas públicas construidas con amplia participación, incorporando compromisos en materia productiva, ambiental, de salud y de género. Tendencias mundiales actuales como el crecimiento de la población, la urbanización, y el aumento del ingreso per cápita, traen aparejados desafíos en los hábitos de consumo y los sistemas de producción, para los cuales es urgente tomar medidas transformadoras para los sistemas alimentarios en los que hará falta la participación y el aporte de todos los actores: del Gobierno, del sector privado y de la sociedad civil.

Producir más con menos impactos sobre los recursos naturales es la clave para el futuro. Esto se podrá lograr con más inversión en agricultura y más innovaciones tecnológicas que permitan una mayor producción mundial de alimentos, ajustados a estándares sostenibles. La intensificación sostenible de la agricultura implica abordar el desafío de la adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático. Uruguay pone el foco en un sector agropecuario bajo en carbono que busca reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero.

El camino hacia sistemas alimentarios sostenibles estará guiado por las distintas realidades económicas, sociales y culturales, y con un comercio agrícola internacional libre, justo y predecible. Con reglas claras que promuevan el desarrollo sostenible.

Nuestro país continuará desarrollando esfuerzos para implementar sistemas alimentarios para las generaciones actuales y las futuras, en consonancia con las tres dimensiones del desarrollo sostenible.

Muchísimas gracias.



Carlos Leal Telleria
Minister of People's
Power for Food

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Saludos Señor Presidente, Señor Secretario General. Primeramente, expresar nuestro agradecimiento y felicitación por esta importante convocatoria.

Nuestro país ha venido trabajando la transformación del sistema alimentario a partir de los cambios del modelo político, económico, social y productivo, contemplados en nuestra Carta Magna y en el plan de la Patria, alineados con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

Nuestro empeño por lograr la soberanía y seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, ha impulsado la participación activa de todos los sectores y actores que inciden en la producción del país. Me refiero a las mujeres, jóvenes, pueblos indígenas, campesinos y campesinas, pescadores y pescadoras, las familias, agro-hermanos, comunas, movimientos eco-socialistas, la agroindustria, entre otros. Aplicando la modalidad de diálogos permanentes con el pueblo, cuya premisa ha sido la defensa de la alimentación como un derecho humano fundamental y no como mercancías o instrumentos de guerra o de desestabilización política, económica o social.

En este sentido, el Estado venezolano promueve políticas a favor de la producción primaria sostenible y sustentable, donde los usos, costumbres, conocimientos y saberes ancestrales y locales sirven de base para el uso consciente de los recursos de la madre tierra, a través de la creación de subregiones, para la preservación y protección de las cuencas hidrográficas y zonas forestales. Todo esto

acompañado de una plataforma científica, agrícola que permita la aplicación de tecnologías con una visión ecológica y como medio de democratización de los conocimientos biotecnológicos para la producción, que a su vez fortalezcan el surgimiento de economías locales sostenibles.

Por otra parte, se debe concebir la educación e información nutricional y alimentaria como eje transversal para contrarrestar el consumo direccionado por el marketing y la publicidad de las grandes transnacionales que atentan contra el bienestar de la población y consumo sano de los alimentos. Es importante alertar que el impacto económico derivado de la pandemia del COVID-19, los conflictos armados y los efectos adversos del cambio climático, son los principales factores que revierten los avances en la lucha contra el hambre. De igual forma, nos valemos de esta ocasión para reiterar una vez más nuestra denuncia sobre la aplicación sistemática y sostenida de medidas coercitivas unilaterales, violatoria de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, y al margen del derecho internacional. Afectando la seguridad alimentaria del pueblo de Venezuela, recordando que bajo ninguna circunstancia se debe privar a los pueblos de sus propios medios de subsistencia y de desarrollo. En este sentido, agradecemos a todos los países hermanos y a las instituciones del sistema de Naciones Unidas que nos han apoyado en medio de esta situación.

Finalmente, y ya para concluir, compartimos el pensamiento de nuestro comandante eterno Hugo Chávez, quien en relación al tema alimentario mundial en su momento expresó “el hambre no es un problema técnico ni de mercadeo, sino un problema de orden político, producto de la desigualdad social existente en el mundo, generada por el sistema capitalista establecido. Por lo tanto, para erradicar el hambre y transformar los sistemas alimentarios del mundo en función del bienestar de los pueblos y la vida del planeta, pasa primeramente por cambiar el modelo imperante y transitar a un modelo de desarrollo más humano, más justo, más equitativo e incluyente”.

Muchas gracias.

Coalitions



Coalitions



Summaries of FSS Roadmaps



The results of the dialogues in the Bahamas suggest that the gaps in the food system that should be prioritized are linked to intergovernmental collaboration, digitization to support extension services, the democratization of knowledge in value chains, and financial tools for the private sector.

To create a paradigm shift in the food system, a cross-cutting approach will be used in the development of the country's blue and green economies, using innovation, finance and youth empowerment as pathways of change, supported by data, policies and governance.

The roadmap proposes that achieving a sustainable and equitable food system is crucial for the socioeconomic development of the country. A sustainable food system comprises a specific chain of production and consumption activities that protect natural resources and biodiversity, through transformation and distribution, while taking into account environmental, economic and social dimensions.

The country relies heavily on international trade with an extensive list of food and agricultural products to sustain the value chain, and agriculture and fisheries play a major role in creating well-being and promoting sustainable economic development.

By incorporating the perspective of "equitability", the sustainable food system will contribute to four objectives that guide the roadmap:

- (1) Food security, nutrition and health
- (2) Socioeconomic development
- (3) Territorial governance
- (4) Environmental protection

To effectively and efficiently transform the food system to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda, the proposed 2022-2026 Strategic Plan includes five key areas:

- (1) Substitution of imported food
- (2) Development of the export market
- (3) Blue and green economy
- (4) Improvement of public services
- (5) Facilitation of financing and investment in agriculture

The Bahamas has prioritized three main lines of action to facilitate the transformation of food systems:

- (1) Improvement of the systemic competitiveness of the public sector, which includes the creation of an online platform and a review of the agricultural extension unit.
- (2) Promote and facilitate private sector investment, working with public-private partnerships to reshape agricultural interventions, and the development of a strategy to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- (3) Facilitate agribusiness financing to the sector, including guaranteed loans, a subsidy programme for agribusiness, and a business technical assistance programme.

The roadmap of the Plurinational State of Bolivia identifies a multitude of food systems in the country that can be grouped into two main systems: the Traditional Agriculture Food Production System (SPAAT), composed of production and distribution systems led by small-scale farmers, peasants and Indigenous People and local marketing and supply networks based on family and community productive units; and the Agroindustry Food System (SAA) made up of medium and large-scale agroindustrial production systems based on imported inputs and export mechanisms.

In terms of food systems, by 2030 the country proposes to promote the SAA reform and recover and support SPAAT, recognizing the cultural value, knowledge and traditional and ancestral practices that provide nutritious and sustainable food sustenance to populations. It aims to promote recovery, revaluation and incentives in the traditional food production system to:

- (1) Contribute to the nutrition and health of Bolivians through productive diversification.
- (2) Contribute to improving livelihoods in productive areas by revaluing the knowledge and productive practices of the different Indigenous Peoples.
- (3) Contribute to strengthening resilience to climate change, pandemics and conflicts of other kinds with a life systems perspective that is in harmony with mother earth.
- (4) Contribute to strengthening productive practices based on the management of soils, native seeds and agro-diversity through traditional knowledge and the promotion of dialogue.

The country has generated different instruments at the national level:

- (1) The Integrated State Planning System (SPIE).
- (2) General economic and social development plan (PGDES 2016-2020, in the process of updating towards 2025).
- (3) Constitution and national laws, such as the Law for the Regulation and Promotion of Organic Non-Timber Agricultural and Forest Production, the Law of the Agricultural Revolution and Community Productivity and the Law of peasant economic organizations, Indigenous Peoples and community economic organizations for the integration of sustainable family farming and food sovereignty, the Law of the Rights of Mother Earth and the Framework Law of Mother Earth.

Finally, the following objectives are proposed:

- (1) Expand the catalogue of food products offered through SPAAT based on market research.
- (2) Implementation of new indicators and metrics by the UN System that reflect traditional and agroecological food systems.
- (3) Opening of international markets to SPAAT products.
- (4) Provision of financing and technical assistance through UN System mechanisms.
- (5) Structural reform of the SAA according to indicators related to socio-ecological resilience, environmental performance, poverty and inequality, the right to nutritious food and food sovereignty.

Brazil's roadmap states that the Food Systems Summit constitutes a unique opportunity to review, improve and strengthen food systems with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including ending hunger and reducing food insecurity at all levels. Other targets mentioned are changing unhealthy diets and reducing the prevalence of overweight and obesity.

The country believes that efficient, sustainable and resilient food systems are capable of providing healthy food at affordable prices and in sufficient quantities to promote food and nutritional security. Food systems play a key role in promoting economic growth, social inclusion, and protecting the environment. The roadmap states that how food is produced, marketed and consumed is crucial to secure the future we want.

The roadmap points out that, under the Federal Constitution of Brazil, access to healthy, nutritious and adequate food is considered a human right, and the National System of Food and Nutritional Security (SISAN) integrates public policies at the state, federal and local levels to achieve food and nutrition security. In addition, initiatives such as the Alimenta Brazil Programme (ABP) and the School Feeding Programme (PNAE) have shown important results in the fight against hunger and malnutrition at the country level, and in other countries through international cooperation. Conditional income transfers and social protection programmes, such as the Auxilio Brazil Programme, also play a very important role.

Brazil's vision to achieve the goals established in the 2030 Agenda is based on the following priorities:

- (1) Promote on-going and inclusive scientific research and innovation for the development of sustainable food systems, through the implementation of innovative agricultural policies, and investment in research and development in the framework of the National Plan for Biological Inputs.
- (2) Support the development of multiple approaches to food systems adapted to local circumstances with a view to achieving food security, reducing GHG emissions and promoting resilient agriculture.
- (3) Promote the generation and use of renewable energy in food systems.
- (4) Support small-scale farmers and family farming to promote sustainable livelihoods and food diversification.
- (5) Promote greater integration of agrobiodiversity in food systems, thus supporting Brazil's six biomes and promoting biodiversity in production chains.
- (6) Guarantee safe, healthy and nutritious food for everyone through the implementation of food and nutritional security policies and school feeding programmes, among others.
- (7) Promote healthy and nutritious diets through measures such as the promotion of breastfeeding and healthy eating for children under two years of age, food and nutritional surveillance, and food guidelines based on scientific evidence, among others.
- (8) Reduce food waste and loss in the food system by implementing innovative food waste and loss reduction policies.
- (9) Remove barriers to agricultural trade at the multilateral level in the WTO for food and nutritional security, promoting greater access to markets for safe, healthy and nutritious products and strengthening the use of science as a basis for trade-related measures.

The country's roadmap is called "Colombia advances towards equitable, healthy, sustainable and resilient food systems", which was developed by the Intersectoral Commission on Food and Nutrition Security (CISAN). This aims to present Colombia's commitment to the transformation of food systems as part of its contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

For the development of the roadmap, a mapping of actions was carried out that identified nearly 200 actions related to the pathways of action of the Food Systems Summit. In addition, since 2020, preparatory meetings and national and sub-national dialogues for the summit were held using the methodology of the UN System. These dialogues included more than 400 people from civil society, academia, and the public and private sectors.

The challenges and advances of the roadmap are grouped according to the following Pathways for Action proposed at the Food Systems Summit:

- (1) Guarantee access to safe and nutritious food for all. The actions carried out by the country in the matter of nutrition are framed within the **Great Alliance for Nutrition and Zero Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean** to end hunger and combat food and nutritional insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, while improving the nutritional quality of food crops and reducing deaths associated with malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, through the implementation of the Ni1+ Action Plan Against Malnutrition.
- (2) Changes to promote sustainable consumption patterns, including measures to: strengthen local value chains and short marketing circuits; support the recognition, protection and promotion of the cultural, culinary and agri-food heritage of families, communities, farmers and ethnic groups; promote healthy and sustainable diets, practices, environments and food environments; reduce food waste through responsible consumption, and promote information, education and communication instruments related to food and nutritional security.
- (3) Promote production that is environmentally sustainable, through environmentally friendly production alternatives, such as the Public Policy for the promotion of Agroecology and the recognition of Participatory Guarantee Systems; the protection and recognition of indigenous and peasant productive systems and practices, and data on varieties and species of native agrobiodiversity; the integrated management, and the preservation and conservation of marine ecosystems and actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation. In addition, this effort includes the implementation of the National Environmental Policy for the Sustainable Development of Ocean Spaces and Coastal and Insular Zones of Colombia (PNAOCI), the National Policy on Climate Change and the Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC), among other policies.
- (4) Advance in equitable livelihoods, through the inclusion and participation of ethnic groups within agri-food systems; the recognition and guarantee of women's rights, especially rural women; social and community participation; guaranteeing adequate livelihoods, especially in rural areas, through appropriate social protection and governance measures; and raising awareness about the claim mechanisms in territories and communities towards the realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food, among others.
- (5) Create resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and tensions, considering the measures taken in the framework of the emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, including those related to food supply and security, such as the Initial Response Strategy to the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on public health, households, the productive apparatus and public finances, as well as recognizing the effects of climate change, zoonotic diseases and other events, and incorporating a One Health approach in the transformation of food systems. In addition, the roadmap highlights the policy for recovery, reactivation and sustainable and inclusive growth, called A New Promise for the Future of Colombia, and the national strategy for the food security of families in vulnerable conditions (*Ayudar nos Hace Bien*, or Helping Others Feels Good), among others.

El Salvador presented a roadmap based on national dialogues leading up to the Food Systems Summit, with the participation of different sectors and actors in various formats. It also mentions the country's international commitments, such as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador), the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030: SDG2, the World Movement for the Promotion of Nutrition, the Food and Nutrition Security Plan of CELAC (Plan SAN CELAC), the nutrition component of the National Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Regional Integral Policy of SICA 2020-2040, and agreements resulting from the Food Systems Summit.

The roadmap includes a model of El Salvador's Sustainable Food System that considers an evaluation of the system and its inputs in the country. Regarding the inputs, it is proposed to improve the governance of food systems through the strengthening of leadership in food and nutrition security and food sovereignty, and the strengthening of the institutional framework, including the FNS Law, School Feeding Law, Water Law, Territorial Planning Law and the Food Loss and Waste Law. To improve competencies, a mapping of vulnerable groups, information systems and research studies are proposed for the generation of evidence, decision-making and the training for key actors in FNS and FS, among others.

In this regard, participation mechanisms will be established, such as strategic alliances at the institutional, national and regional levels, coordination platforms and multisectoral support networks at all three levels, as well as spaces for coordination and dialogue with civil society and the private sector.

To develop sustainable food systems, the roadmap proposes the following actions:

- (1) Promote responsible and sustainable consumption to reduce malnutrition in all its forms and chronic non-communicable diseases, considering education and food and nutritional information to change eating behaviours, create healthy and inclusive food environments, and promote nutrition throughout the lifecycle.

Food and nutrition through the lifecycle includes the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, obesity and overweight, anemia, and undernourishment. The lifecycle also includes school nutrition and health, the reduction of food waste, fortified and biofortified foods, the rescue of ancestral food culture and efficient distribution and marketing chains.

- (2) Promote a more competitive, inclusive and sustainable agriculture, through technical assistance, innovation and technology in production processes, food systems with a gender and inclusion approach, local purchases from small-scale producers, land use planning for production and access to the means of production.

In addition, sustainable agriculture should be promoted through FNS surveillance and early warning systems, climate change management and reduction, emergency food supplies and improving the resilience of families.

Finally, the next steps to implement the roadmap are:

- (1) Establish the Sustainable Food System (SFS) model of the country in line with the FNS and SFS Policy for the next decade.
- (2) Establish networks and alliances for coordination.
- (3) Establish the political and institutional framework, such as the formulation of the FNS Law and the governing political and technical body.
- (4) Implementation and monitoring of policies and commitments, considering the management and allocation of resources, the development of capacities and monitoring systems.

Guatemala has proposed a roadmap towards sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems. The country has charted its path to fulfil the 2030 Agenda by harmonizing the strategic framework of the SDGs with its public policies. The roadmap is based on the General Government Policy 2020-2024, the National Development Plan "K'atún, Our Guatemala 2032". The axis "Well-being for the people" includes actions to ensure access to universal social protection through quality services in health and education, access to food and increasing resilience capacity for sustainable livelihoods.

Food and nutritional security is defined as one of the National Development Priorities, promoting the sustainability of food systems through the strengthening of agricultural productivity, technified family farming and access to water and sanitation, among others. The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (POLSAN) has been updated, along with the National Food and Nutrition Security System Law, The Great Crusade for Nutrition, the Integral Rural Development Policy, the School Feeding Law and its regulations, and the National Action Plan on Climate Change, among others. In this regard, the country's priorities include coordination and collaboration with actors from different sectors, and leadership in the established lines of action.

Guatemala proposes the following actions to guarantee food security and eradicate malnutrition:

- (1) Promotion of production, access, distribution and consumption of healthy and safe food, both in terms of access to food by the most vulnerable groups, and in the equitable integration of small-scale farmers and local communities. For this purpose, the country prioritizes good productive practices, such as irrigation systems to increase efficiency in food systems, scientific research projects, and adequate water management for production and consumption. In addition, it proposes to support resilient communities, innovation for local production and establish competencies at the economic level, promoting local entrepreneurs and producers, certification of healthy and safe food and the link between local producers and school meals. In addition, it aims to promote rural extension and guarantee access and availability of food.
- (2) Food education and the promotion of healthy food consumption, through the updating of dietary guidelines focused on children under two years of age to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition, nutrition education strategies and the promotion of healthy foods with cultural relevance.
- (3) Strengthening of social protection to support food systems at the country level, focusing on efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age. Also, strengthening the school feeding programme and other child care programmes during the first 1,000 days, and the creation of resilience programmes in the face of extreme climatic events such as droughts and floods, among others.

The strengthening of laws and public policies for the sustainability of food systems is also proposed, such as a legislative framework for family farming, healthy eating and the reduction of food loss and waste, developed through national and independent dialogues and in coordination with the Parliamentary Front against Hunger and legislative committees. The importance of promoting the participation of actors from different sectors and representatives of the country's regions is also highlighted.

In addition, the country has sought to play a leadership role in the School Feeding and Zero Hunger Coalitions of the Food Systems Summit by sharing good practices and lessons learned.

Guyana is working on concrete efforts for the transformation of agri-food systems, in line with the pathways of action of the Food Systems Summit. It developed a high-level national dialogue with the participation of actors from various sectors, which highlighted the common challenges facing the food system, such as costs of agricultural materials and inputs, limited markets, lack of disaster preparedness and recovery, lack of systems to reduce food loss and waste, and limited access of small and medium-sized companies to financing, among others.

Guyana highlighted its main priority areas, which are aligned with the three focus areas discussed during the CARI-COM Regional Dialogue:

- (1) Food security, including its different dimensions: availability, access, use and stability of food, including the need to diversify food production towards non-traditional sub-sectors that allow diversifying the diet, as well as generating instruments to promote the availability of fruits, vegetables and tubers.
- (2) Climate resilience to face the threats in the country, for example, through the protection of marine and terrestrial ecosystems; the increase in genetic diversity in crops and animal production; the use of innovative measures and technologies to assess food systems, identify risks and act early; the promotion of regenerative and circular production systems with consideration for indigenous and traditional knowledge; the development of climate-smart practices; and increased investment for disaster preparedness, with a special focus on the structural causes of vulnerability.
- (3) Access to financing and resources, including concrete changes in policies to encourage investment, through specific proposals such as the provision of seed capital, the development of mechanisms for equitable access to financing throughout the value chain, mixed financial solutions and loans or subsidies under favourable conditions to develop food value chains, scalability of protection programmes and technology transfer to meet international standards, among others.

Haiti presented its roadmap for the transformation of food systems to support the 2030 Agenda in Haiti with an emphasis on food sovereignty and security, and nutrition. It is based on the National Policy and Strategies for Food Sovereignty and Security and Nutrition in Haiti (PSNSSANH) which aims to achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient food systems and address the three types of problems associated with food systems: nutritional, socioeconomic and environmental. The roadmap establishes that the objectives of the food system should be to eradicate hunger, prevent malnutrition and ensure the food security of the population; support rural development in order to contribute to socioeconomic development; and guarantee environmental sustainability and reduce the vulnerability of the population to natural disasters.

The PSNSSANH was published in 2018 and adopted in 2021 by the Council of Ministers, resulting in 35 measures and 25 national programmes, which will be implemented throughout the country in coordination with 11 ministries and 12 organizations, in order to achieve SDG2 of the 2030 Agenda and contribute to the other SDGs.

PSNSSANH is based on the following four strategic areas:

- (1) Political, which addresses economic and sectoral policies, including a food and nutrition emergency preparedness system, and creates an enabling and protective environment for food sovereignty and security and nutrition, while enabling the various sectors of FNSS to prosper.
- (2) Operational, which aims to facilitate access to the goods and services necessary to achieve food sovereignty and security and nutrition for the entire population, in normal times and in emergency situations after a shock.
- (3) Institutional, in order to strengthen national institutions and capacities, so that these are capable of financing, coordinating and managing the decentralized implementation of priority national measures and programmes in the different FNSS sectors with mechanisms capable of ensuring admissibility of investments.
- (4) Cross-cutting, which addresses cross-cutting issues such as human capital, land use planning, gender and resilience.

Five sectoral actions are considered as priorities for the implementation of PSNSSANH:

- (1) investments in family agricultural production and trade in local products;
- (2) increase in import tariffs for agricultural products;
- (3) investment in social protection and nutrition programmes;
- (4) emergency preparedness and response; and
- (5) communication campaigns on the implementation of this programme.

Honduras presented an official roadmap for the transformation of the country's food system in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. At the public policy level, it highlighted the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy approved in 2018, which includes guidelines such as number 7: *“Implement sustainable agri-food systems that ensure the permanent national supply of food in sufficient quantity and quality, with the aim of improving the generation of economic, social and livelihood services that provide sustainable healthy and nutritious food and contribute to the eradication of food insecurity in rural areas”*.

Towards 2030, Honduras' efforts, in the public and private sectors, are focused on guaranteeing food security and nutrition, not only by transforming its food system, but also by promoting actions for the country's recovery after the crises in 2020. It aims to achieve this through the following actions that are expected to create a resilient, fair, equitable and sustainable food system, which acts as a driver of social transformation and offers better opportunities and quality of life, considering that a sustainable food system guarantees food security and nutrition for all people without risking their economic, social and environmental foundations.

The country prioritizes two of the five courses of action proposed at the Summit:

- (1) Promotion of equitable livelihoods through the following actions: establish or strengthen public policies that improve financial inclusion and technical assistance for small-scale producers and MSMEs; promote a fair marketing policy for producers and consumers, including equity in food marketing, with a focus on women; improve access to markets, including digital access, increase access to renewable energy sources, and provide technical assistance for the use of information and communication technologies for vulnerable groups; strengthen the relationship between producers, MSMEs and consumers with short food marketing chains, including the development of food storage, processing and distribution infrastructure; and link social protection programmes with access to nutritious food through the supply of local products.
- (2) Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses through the following actions: strengthen risk management systems from a food resilience perspective; enhance the role of local authorities and organizations, promote institutional strengthening and community organizations at the local level; promote land use planning and integrated watershed management through soil management, agroforestry systems, good practices and diversification of production; promote food and nutritional security and food sovereignty, fostering the consumption of local foods; and strengthen market information systems, thus improving existing price monitoring systems and information on climate forecasts.

Mexico presented a national roadmap for the transformation of its agri-food system, pointing out that food systems should help to ensure that all people in the world enjoy the right to adequate, sufficient and quality food.

It presented the outlook for the Mexican agri-food system in the next ten years, with a vision based on the following expectations related to the SDGs:

- (1) The executive and legislative power will modify and approve the necessary regulatory frameworks from a human rights perspective, to improve the production, distribution, access, marketing, consumption of healthy and sustainable food, as well as reducing food loss and waste.
- (2) The commitment of those responsible for government programmes that affect the production, access, availability and consumption of food.
- (3) The commitment of those responsible for protecting natural resources, including the right to land and territories of Indigenous Peoples.
- (4) Support for family or small and medium-scale agriculture to promote agro-ecological production and fair marketing.
- (5) A permanent and integrated child care policy for the first 1,000 days of life.
- (6) Establish mechanisms of social participation to identify solutions in the context of indigenous, Afro-Mexican and local communities, with cultural relevance.
- (7) Modification of mechanisms that hinder the adequate production, availability and access to healthy and sustainable food for certain groups, considering public purchases.
- (8) Implementation of the Behaviour Change Communications Programme to promote healthy, fair and sustainable food consumption, among others.
- (9) Special attention should be given to efforts towards achieving SDG 5, for the generation of actions aimed at supporting rural women, and particularly indigenous women, and SDG 13, for the generation of mechanisms that increase the resilience of the food system. In particular, this last aspect refers to the creation of agroecological matrices to predict disturbing phenomena and allow early action, as well as the strengthening of the food system based on agribusiness, which is supported by medium and large-scale systems.

Mexico's roadmap is based on three changes that are expected within the next three years, through coordination among stakeholders and integration with national planning documents:

- (1) A food security and food sovereignty policy that prioritizes the constitutional rights to a healthy environment, health, food and territory.
- (2) A mechanism to safeguard against conflicts of interest throughout the public policy process.
- (3) Promote agro-ecological production and regulate trade to prioritize human rights over commercial interests.

As a result of the national dialogues on food systems, and other dialogues that have been carried out, the country has identified the main objectives for the achievement of the SDGs and resilient food systems.

In this regard, Panama, through the Ministry of Agricultural Development, has defined four strategic actions to strengthen food systems:

- (1) Strengthening of family farming, including actions such as: creating legislation and a new institutional framework for sustainable rural territorial development and family farming, which considers planning, investment and financing for the management of the most lagging rural territories; promoting productive activities and social development; implementing market development policies and public procurement programmes for family farmers; and providing direct support to improve the capacities of small-scale farmers, among others.
- (2) Facilitating innovation and technology in production systems, through actions such as: promoting and strengthening scientific research, innovation, technological development and capacity building; prioritizing the incorporation of agrotechnologies, and promoting education and scholarships for new professionals in the sector.
- (3) New relations with markets, through measures such as the revision of bilateral and multilateral treaties; the creation of policies to protect domestic producers from excessive imports and unfair trade relations; the establishment of inclusive commercialization and marketing mechanisms in the value chain; the creation of peripheral and community markets, with the participation of local actors; and establishing research mechanisms to analyse national and international markets.
- (4) Promoting environmental sustainability and resilience to climate change through a broad and complex vision, which considers the architectural heritage as part of the environment, while implementing environmental development proposals that are focused on youth, strengthening policies and mechanisms to manage natural resources and promoting agribusiness and low-carbon agricultural production systems, among others.

Peru defined a roadmap to achieve a sustainable food system, with the objective of guiding the development of actions by the public and private sectors to meet the challenges facing the country in terms of health and nutrition, poverty and inequality and degradation of ecosystems related to food systems.

The roadmap is based on the five courses of action proposed at the Summit, with their related initiatives in the areas of food security, family farming, climate change and biodiversity, digitization, logistics and marketing chains, and land management and governance. For the development of this roadmap, the inputs used included information from the 2021 National Dialogues on food systems, the roadmap for the sustainable development of the gastronomy value chain, and two independent dialogues organized by the Peruvian Agroecological Consortium, the Technical Policy Committee for the Promotion of Healthy Eating Environments of the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima, and CONVEAGRO.

The nine priority axes that make up the **Second Agrarian Reform** are:

- (1) Food security based on the production of Family Farming.
- (2) Associativity and cooperativism with a view to increasing production, productivity and market insertion.
- (3) Hydraulic infrastructure, including water sowing and harvesting.
- (4) Improve civil service management in the agrarian sector, developing the necessary skills to provide technical assistance and training.
- (5) Rural industrialization, promoting vertical integration and improving the negotiating capacity of producers to give greater added value to production.
- (6) Promotion of farmers' markets and state purchases, promoting access to markets for small-scale agriculture.
- (7) Livestock restocking, improving pastures and genetics, as well as reducing vulnerability to frost in high-Andean areas.
- (8) Promoting intergovernmental and intersectoral territorial coordination to ensure the participation of local actors for integral rural development.
- (9) Access to credit from an agricultural development bank to support Family Farming.

In addition, the roadmap highlights that the Peruvian State has 17 national and sectoral policies, 10 national plans, six national strategies and 14 budgetary programmes related to food systems. These include, among others:

- (1) National Strategy for Climate Change and National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
- (2) National Strategy for Family Farming 2015-2021
- (3) National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security 2013-2021
- (4) National Agrarian Policy
- (5) National Fisheries Policy and National Aquaculture Policy

The roadmap is organized according to the following five lines of action, which are grouped into seven topics to be implemented in 3-5 years (food security, family farming, climate change and biodiversity, digitization, logistics and marketing chains, territory management and governance and temporality):

- (1) Guarantee access to healthy and nutritious food, through actions such as expanding social programmes for the population at risk of food insecurity and famine, expanding agricultural health services and constant monitoring of the nutritional status of the population, among others.
- (2) Adopt available consumption modalities, such as designing incentives to reduce the production of ultra-processed foods, promoting product certification and implementing food traceability, among others.
- (3) Promote environmentally friendly production by encouraging the consumption of super foods and foods from the country's terrestrial and marine biodiversity, formalizing land tenure and promoting the certification of agriculture free of deforestation, sustainable landscapes and fishing, among others.
- (4) Promote equitable livelihoods, in order to ensure access to sanitation services, promote coordination between the producer and final consumer, and expand access and use of digital tools and technologies for family farming, among others.
- (5) Build resilience in the face of vulnerabilities, shocks and tensions, with social protection strategies in case of emergencies, agricultural insurance and early warning systems, among others.

Within the framework of the Summit and the dialogues, the Dominican Republic has developed its National Roadmap towards a Sustainable, Resilient and Equitable Food System, which will contribute to the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda. The country has incorporated a description of the national dialogues organized by the Ministry of Agriculture, which created an Internal Secretariat for this purpose, as well as the independent dialogues. The roadmap is considered in the main planning instruments of the country, ensuring alignment with the goals and indicators included in its institutional framework.

The roadmap highlights the proposals received in the dialogues:

- (1) Production and supply of food in the Dominican Republic post COVID-19, identifying production needs, implementing the census of producers, enabling collection centres, promoting the application of plant breeding, adding export markets and creating strategic alliances between small, medium and large-scale processors, among others.
- (2) Diet and nutrition of the population as a key pillar in human and social development, improving food education from childhood, with the adoption of legislation for labelling and nutritional data, and strengthening the Dietary Guidelines.
- (3) Climate change and its impact on agricultural production, through greater government coordination, increasing the recording capacity of meteorological stations, a digital climate information bank, integrated water management, implementation of territorial management systems, promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and environmental education, among others.

Uruguay has established a roadmap for the transformation of food systems within a period of 10 years in the framework of the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda, based on a joint effort by the Ministries of Public Health, Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Environment and Foreign Relations. The country's roadmap highlights various existing strategies and plans, such as:

- (1) National System of Response to Climate Change and Climate Variability
- (2) National Committee to address food loss and waste reduction
- (3) National Climate Change Policy
- (4) Soil Use and Management Plans
- (5) National Gender Plan for Agricultural Policies

The roadmap was developed based on three focus areas:

- (1) Promoting health, nutrition and well-being, which includes building on the work by the National Honorary Council for Coordinating Policies to Combat Overweight and Obesity, and continuing the monitoring and implementation of the law on healthy eating in schools, thereby generating the conditions so that school feeding is adapted to cultural patterns and specific needs. This area also includes incorporating warning labels on the addition of sweeteners in foods and developing the Code for the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, among others.
- (2) Strengthening the livelihoods of those who work in food systems, which is linked to the development of policies that promote sustainability in the rural sector, capacity development, new technologies and investments, digitization of agriculture, supporting agroecological practices and promoting gastronomic routes of products with cultural identity, among others. In this regard, the roadmap highlights Uruguay's Rural Development Programme, which works directly with producers, providing advice and training for producers, to improve the quality of production, and thus enable the purchase of quality food from the National Food Institute (INDA).
- (3) Promoting environmental protection and sustainable production, which will build on the progress by existing planning instruments to meet important challenges, such as effectively decoupling economic growth from the increase in the intensity of the use of natural resources, and promoting environmentally sustainable production in all sectors, through proposals such as the development of the environmental footprint of livestock and strategies to promote a sustainable and circular economy.

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