

## UN Food Systems Summit+2 Stocktaking Moment

### SESSION REPORT

All session recordings will be available after the conclusion of the session. Please send the report of your session to Ms. Yota Nicolarea ([Panayota.Nicolarea@fao.org](mailto:Panayota.Nicolarea@fao.org)) and Mr. Thembani Malapela ([Thembani.Malapela@fao.org](mailto:Thembani.Malapela@fao.org)) by Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> August COB

Type (click one):  HLS/PLENARY –  LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE –  SPECIAL EVENT

### *Leadership Dialogue: Partnerships for Food Systems*

26 JULY 2023, 9:30-11:00

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List of speakers, in all segments, and key messages

NAME AND TITLE OF SPEAKER	SEGMENT (opening, panel, closing, etc.)	KEY MESSAGES OR/AND RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS
1. Mr. Thomas Laurent, Deputy Director-General, FAO	Opening	<p>In the Sahel and West Africa, food security and nutrition crises feed into each other and are reinforced by health, economic, security, political, and climate crises, aggravating rural marginalization and deepening the fragility of food systems.</p> <p>Last year, the Sahel and West Africa Club, the European Union and the Global Network convened a high-level meeting on food and nutrition crises in the Sahel and Lake Chad regions. During that meeting, Members and regional organizations committed to developing policy and institutional frameworks to operationalize the HDP Nexus. FAO is fully supportive and committed to this approach.</p>

		<p>In a context where humanitarian needs are steadily increasing and the gap between needs and the capacity of international community to respond is growing, agri-food systems transformation towards an enhanced resilience is a logical and cost-effective investment to prevent and respond to food crises. The solution lies with substantial and continuous investment in agri-food systems.</p>
<p>2. Mr. Ali Bety, High Commissioner of the 3N Initiative, Niger</p>	<p>Opening</p>	<p>The integration of Niger’s national pathway in main national policies ensured its full political, technical, and operational alignment to existing priorities and efforts, notably, the 3N Initiative that operationalizes the HDP nexus. As such, food systems transformation is intrinsic to the HDP nexus approach in Niger.</p> <p>Food systems transformation can contribute to peace through improving the equality of access to natural resources, stability of food access, and improved social cohesion. Working together with other countries and institutions of the region is key to address the transboundary nature of food crisis drivers, such as climate change, conflict, and to respond to the food insecurity of displaced population.</p> <p>The national pathway and operationalization of the HDP nexus approach offer unique opportunity to accelerate food systems transformation in food crisis contexts. Multisectoral cooperation on national and regional level is essential to guarantee synergies on scale.</p>
<p>3. Mr. Martien van Nieuwkoop, Global Director, Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank</p>	<p>Opening</p>	<p>The Global Network Against Food Crises is an important actor and a partner in fostering cooperation for recognizing and preventing food crisis. World Bank contributes to these efforts as a Global Network member, and through the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard and preparedness plans.</p> <p>National pathways and HDP nexus approaches have been key to empower countries, improve resilience and financial allocation to priorities. The Global Network leadership has been instrumental in providing a framework for the HDP roadmaps that show the implementation of the nexus approach.</p>

<p>4. Ms. Estherine Lisinge-Fotabong, Director of Agriculture, Food Systems and Environmental Sustainability, AUDA-NEPAD</p>	<p>Opening</p>	<p>The Sahel is home to some of the most vulnerable populations, who face food insecurity because of conflict and instability. The chronic lack of funds in region results in only short-term interventions. We need an inclusive, strategic and sustainable approach to building peace and resilience.</p> <p>The regional institutions and partners play a key role in propelling food systems transformation on a significant scale. Only by ensuring that our initiatives are locally driven and sustainable and inclusive, we can ascertain a resilient and peaceful Sahel.</p>
<p>5. Mr. Abdoulaye Mohamadou, Executive Secretary of CILSS</p>	<p>Panel discussion</p>	<p>Implementing the national pathways with a HDP nexus approach responds to the main needs of the countries.</p> <p>Regional organizations need to support the countries of the Sahel and West Africa in pursuing this approach, that has already seen substantial country-driven progress. This support should be in terms of technical coordination, financing, and political momentum.</p> <p>Food systems transformation will not be achieved by 2030 if we do not commit necessary funding.</p>
<p>6. Mr. Emilien Yissao BAKONE, Executive Secretary of the "Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA)" and Focal Point of HDP-N strategy, Burkina Faso</p>	<p>Panel discussion</p>	<p>Burkina Faso is committed to transforming food systems through its national pathway for food systems transformation and operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach.</p> <p>Two years since the Summit, Burkina Faso has made significant progress to implement the national pathway. The strategic step was to integrate the pathway in national strategies and sectoral plans, and to align it with other relevant policies.</p> <p>Regional cooperation with other countries and regional institutions is essential to address cross-border challenges in our region, such as conflict and insecurity, climate change, natural resource management or population displacement.</p> <p>The implementation of the national pathways and the operationalization of the HDP nexus approach in the Sahel and West Africa offer unique opportunities to accelerate the transformation of food systems in contexts of food crises.</p>

<p>7. Mr. Mahamat Gueillet Hemchi, Agriculture and Livestock Advisor, National Convenor, Chad</p>	<p>Panel discussion</p>	<p>Chad has engaged in inclusive consultation for food systems transformation starting 4 months before the UNFSS to achieve the 2030 vision of Chad free from hunger. Including and aligning the national pathway to the National Development Plan as a key normative instrument supports its implementation and coordination with other ongoing initiatives.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture is the focal point that will create coordination mechanisms and a roadmap for the operationalization of the HDPN nexus. This approach will help to answer short-term needs of responding to food crises, and long-term need of food systems transformation.</p>
<p>8. Ms. Charlotte Sama, President of the Women's Cooperative in Kolongo, Women's College of the National Coordination of Peasant Organizations of Mali</p>	<p>Panel discussion</p>	<p>Civil society plays a key role in supporting food security and food systems, even in vulnerable and conflict-affected contexts.</p> <p>In Mali, the civil society and farmers created local food banks to ensure a stable access to food for the local population during crises. Yet, without access to credit, the banks cannot meet the needs of all vulnerable people and provide outside of times of crises.</p> <p>To build resilience, Mali needs a better cooperation on food banks that includes planning of food reserves, state financing, civil society for purchases, and fair participation of food producers.</p> <p>For an efficient inclusion of women and youth in agri-food system, the national legislation needs to specify the proportion of credit and agricultural inputs women and youth are entitled to in accessing governmental programs.</p>
<p>9. Ms. Valerie Guarnieri, Deputy Executive Director for Programme and Policy Development, WFP</p>	<p>Closing</p>	<p>Despite engagement and strong leadership, the food security situation in the Sahel and West Africa is continuing to deteriorate. We need to support national capacities and local communities to answer these needs.</p> <p>Investments in local communities and their resilience reduce the need for humanitarian assistance. Vital crisis response and long-term programming need to go hand in hand to support the 2030 Agenda in the Sahel.</p>

		<p>Mobilization of financial resources for these commitments is necessary to strengthen local resilience. Working with regional organizations to support national leadership, local stakeholders and within the UN system is an effective way to mobilize partnerships for food systems. The Global Network Against Food Crises is committed to support initiatives of stakeholders to improve food systems and reduce food crises.</p>
<p>10. Ms. Carla Montesi, Director for Green Deal and Digital Agenda within the Directorate General for International Partnerships of the European Commission</p>	<p>Closing</p>	<p>European Union reiterates its commitment to support the Sahel and West Africa in food systems transformation. The Global Network is a strategic partnership to better organize global support to different crises in the world. We need to keep working on the root causes of food crises. Russia's withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative threatens to deliver a blow to food price stability.</p> <p>Humanitarian aid is not the only response to food crises, but we need to continue working along the HDP nexus to transform food systems and make them more resilient, sustainable and inclusive.</p> <p>Regional food reserves can also support domestic production and markets while improving local resilience to food crises.</p>
<p>11. Ms. Mia Beers, Deputy Assistant to the Administrator for the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS), USAID</p>	<p>Closing</p>	<p>Fighting food crises today means recognizing that their recurrent and protracted nature also requires development responses that build resilience and sustainably reduce humanitarian needs and mitigate future crises.</p> <p>Localization is a key part of the toolkit. Food systems transformation can only take place with and through local governments, private sector and community actors. Our collective work needs to be anchored in country and regional initiatives to ensure local ownership and sustainability.</p> <p>Fighting food crises along the HDP nexus approach is an initiative that should inspire all actors implementing national pathways.</p>

12. Sibiri Jean Zoundi	Moderator	<p>Contextualized approaches to fighting food crises through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus are key for addressing immediate humanitarian needs and transforming food systems to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in the Sahel and West Africa.</p> <p>Food diplomacy and long-term investment have to create a commitment for the next generation to address the root causes of food crises in the region.</p> <p>The countries and regional organizations of the Sahel and West Africa are leading the efforts towards the transformation of food systems through inclusive coordination mechanisms and existing regional initiatives.</p>
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#### Interventions from the floor

SPEAKER	QUESTION OR KEY POINT OF INTERVENTION
1. Florence Egal, UN-Habitat	Climate change is an important driver of conflict, instability and food crises. UN Habitat is committed to support food security, sustainability and resilience within the wider UN system.

Overall summary, conclusions and recommended actions (max 250 words)

1. Contextualized approaches to fighting food crises through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus are key for addressing immediate humanitarian needs and transforming food systems to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in the Sahel and West Africa.
2. An inter-generation pact is required, enabling long-term commitments from the governments, regional organizations and their international partners. Stakeholders participating in the event rejuvenated such commitment already taken in previous high-level events.
3. The countries and regional organizations of the Sahel, West Africa and the Cameroon are leading the efforts towards the transformation of food systems through inclusive coordination mechanisms and existing regional initiatives.
4. The implementation of the national pathways for food systems transformation adopted at the Food Systems Summit, and the operationalization of the HDP-N approach in the Sahel, West Africa and Cameroon offer unique opportunities to accelerate the transformation of food systems in food crises contexts.
5. Leveraging the HDP-N approaches to advance the implementation of national pathways for food systems transformation is key to shaping food systems that are sustainable, inclusive and resilient to future shocks and crises.
6. Fostering partnerships in support of existing initiatives in the region is critical to maintain and generate further momentum and commitments from all partners to work jointly towards transforming food systems.
7. In the Sahel and West Africa and beyond, regional partnerships promoting humanitarian-development-peace nexus approaches will play an integral role in achieving the vision of national pathways for food systems transformation.
8. Building resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems is essential to ensure that countries affected by food crises can advance towards achieving the SDGs.