

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) and Mr. Thembani Malapela (Thembani.Malapela@fao.org) by Tuesday 1st August COB

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

Food Systems Transformation in Practice – Successes, Challenges and the Way Forward

Tuesday, 25 July : 09:30-12:30

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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. Dr Qu Dongyu, FAO Director-General	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving the SDGs is only possible if we transform our food systems. • Food systems represent great potential and great hope. • We need to work together, based in science and evidence, and share our experiences and knowledge to change our business models and transform our food systems. • The question is how we transform – FAO’s vision is to achieve better production; better nutrition; a better environment; and a better life.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food systems are highly context specific and require tailored solutions – for policy, innovation and investment. • Change is important for the long-term and for the next generation and requires us to think and act differently.
<p>2. T.R.H. Mr Pushpa Kamal Dahal, Prime Minister of Nepal</p>	<p>Keynote</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG2 Zero Hunger looks uncertain as we emerge from the COVID pandemic and continue to struggle with climate change and conflict. • Transforming our food systems is akin to building a fortress against hunger. • Current food systems have eroded biodiversity, exacerbated inequality, and propelled unsustainable production and consumption, and have contributed to climate change (through GHG emissions) and loss of Indigenous practices, contributes to worsening of public health (with increased incidents of NDCs). • Therefore, our endeavours to transform food systems must address these multiple challenges while (it is equally important) that food systems contribute to improving livelihoods, advancing economic development and enhancing quality of life leading to more equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems. • Nepal is committed to the right to food and food sovereignty – serving as a strong legal framework for food systems in Nepal and supports the improvement of food governance and policy coherence in health, agriculture, food security and nutrition. • Nepal has organized national and provincial food systems dialogues following the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 involving relevant stakeholders in analysing the food system, identifying the vulnerabilities and designing a food systems pathway to address these vulnerabilities. • Nepal prepared a Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan 2022-30 to streamline and lead the transformation of the food system to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal is committed to developing a sustainable food system to deliver affordable, safe, healthy and nutritious diets, while focusing on increasing agricultural productivity, supporting local farming, and investing in better storage infrastructure to minimize waste. Encouraging better public-private partnerships to enhance the food value chain. • Revitalizing local Indigenous food systems is Nepal’s ‘priority’, with increased interest and investment and traditional food grains such as millet. • Transforming food systems faces a myriad of challenges including low productivity, high post-production losses, frequent climatic shocks and weak climate resilience. Nepal, as a LDC, faces additional challenges such as lack of adequate storage, markets, cold chains, low level of mechanisation, high production cost, weak market linkages and uneven distribution system. The funding gap is the greatest challenge to implementation of planned capacity development activities. • Encouraged all to ‘join hands’ to transform our food system to protect our well-being, empowers our communities, preserves our environment and ensures a sustainable future for all.
<p>3. Dr Corinna Hawkes, Moderator</p>	<p>Technical scene setter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session was deliberately designed to share experiences of food systems transformation in practice. • Stakeholders are taking action, with the evidence showing that food systems are increasingly being integrated into national and subnational policies, strategies and programmes at multiple levels, impacting governance and coordination for inclusive participation and financing. • These are leading to experiences of progress, successes and good practice that can inspire all of us to take action. • But all of us working to transform our food systems face challenges when we try to convert what we have written on paper into practice – the implementation gap. • So we must learn from each other, and that is the focus of Plenary 1.

<p>4. Estherine Fotabong, Director of Agriculture, Food Systems and Environmental Sustainability, AUDA-NEPAD</p>	<p>Panel 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming the African food system is a complex process, requiring a coordinated effort across several sectors including agriculture, environment, health and development. This requires a systems approach. • Africa is, however, making progress, using the Malabo / CAADP framework, as well as the common Africa position which is implemented as part of the CAADP process and to date have 44 African countries that have implemented NAIP. • Examples provided: Ethiopia re seed varieties; Rwanda re innovation; Kenya re technologies. • Challenges: climate change, inadequate (rural) infrastructure impacting access to market, political instability, financing (both domestic resource mobilization and access global financing) are all among the most urgent challenges for Africa. • The way forward needs to build on what already exists, invest in infrastructure, capitalise on innovations and technologies, use trade (both regional and global).
<p>5. H.E. Dr Mohammed Abdur Razzaque, Minister of Agriculture of Bangladesh</p>	<p>Panel 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh has managed to transition from historical challenges of famine and food insecurity to self-sufficiency in food grains, particularly rice in recent years. • The Government's next target is to make Bangladesh self-sufficient in 'nutritious food'. • This involves an increase in productivity of 'almost' double and to achieve self-sufficiency in food, taking account of the associated factors such as nutrition, food safety, accessibility and affordability. • This involves transforming traditional subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture, which involves a number of measures: utilizing modern technologies such as high-yielding varieties, funding support from the Government of between 50-70% for mechanization and for seeds/fertilizers etc. • The transformation goals also include agro-industries and value addition, water management, CSA, high-value crops such as vegetable and fruits (e.g. investing in cold storage and infrastructure).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the priority areas identified for the transformation of Bangladesh’s food system from subsistence farming to modern commercial enterprises.
<p>6. H.E. Mariam Bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri, Minister of Climate Change and Environment of UAE</p>	<p>Panel 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UAE is not an agriculture economy and is heavily reliant on food imports. • One area that UAE has really harnessed is the power of innovation, which has transformed the ag-tech sector from a handful in 2017 to over 200 companies today growing berries, vegetables, etc. • Minister identified the biggest ‘break through’ would be to see if it is possible to grow grains in ‘closed-environment ag’. • One bottleneck has been in the area of food sovereignty, ensuring that food producers, including small-holder farmers, are benefitting. The Minister has set up a farmers ‘sitting room’ which takes place once-per-month, attended by the Minister, to enable conversations with farmers to build understanding and cooperation, including on strategic decisions such as how to make subsidies smarter, supporting those that are really contributing to the GDP through commercial agriculture, engaging youth in the ag-food sector (youth have become much more interested and engaged in growing their own food, they respect food much more and they are attracted to food innovations and technologies, including producing food in the cities they live in). • Small-holder farmers present a big challenge, how to up-skill and how to create market access (as a net importing country without economies of scale). To address this problem UAE is creating their own internal market for small-holder farmers using six large entities such as military, police, healthcare, etc, which requires the Government to procure 6/7 food items that can be produced sustainably in UAE from local producers. The end-of-year target is to have 50% of these foods to be procured locally by all six entities.

<p>7. Ms Jennifer Lester Moffitt, Under Secretary for Marketing and regulatory Programs, USDA</p>	<p>Panel 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted the importance of taking a systems approach despite the complexity. • Congress has approved an investment of 5 billion USD to transform USA’s food system through a whole-of-government approach. • The USA food systems approach starts with farmers and ranchers, prioritizing access to markets and helping farmers and ranchers to expand existing markets, identify new markets and navigate these markets effectively. • Moves to expanding the capacity of food processors and distributors to create marketing options for farmers and ranchers. • And involving consumers, leveraging the power of procurement from large entities such as healthcare to smaller farmers markets. • The power of listening has been an important asset, and what has been heard is that in order to achieve equity and inclusivity goals it is important to invest in trusted local advisors which the USA is doing through regional food business centers in cooperation with local advisors that farmers already use.
<p>8. Ms Afshan Khan, Coordinator of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement</p>	<p>Panel 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works with 65 countries and 4 Indian states to address all forms of malnutrition. • Calling for nutrition-focused food systems applied in response to food systems problems. This requires a ‘joined-up’ approach that takes into consideration the country-level factors be that conflict, climate change, biodiversity, how food is produced or consumed. • This involves supporting producers so they have the resources to grow the right foods, equipping markets to enable them to sell nutritious foods within the range of everyone, and educating families about nutrition so they can produce, procure and prepare nutritious foods. • Experience has shown significant advantages to having the SUN country-level coordinator and the Food Systems National Convenor being the same person, centrally located in the office of the PM, promoting the development of local and regional food systems that produce diversified diets, integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation through climate smart agriculture and resilient farming practices, innovative technologies.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing is identified as a major obstacle by nearly all SUN countries. There is a direct correlation between debt repayments and Governments ability to fund social safety nets. • Proper nutrition is not just a goal that is ‘nice’ to achieve, without the affordability and accessibility of healthy food the world’s population is less productive, more prone to disease, and the chances of conflict over limited resources is heightened. • There needs to be a stronger focus on coordination and the inclusion of key stakeholders as a way to prioritize nutrition in both food production and distribution.
<p>9. H.E. Girma Amente, Minister of Agriculture of Ethiopia</p>	<p>Panel 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic transformation of the food system is not a matter of choice but is needed to meet the needs of the growing populations, for food, employment and decent living standards. • Have established an inter-ministerial committee involving 15 ministers, chaired by Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health, to reduce fragmentation ad duplication and streamline efforts. • Working to align national policies and identify gaps for financial support. • Already taking actions on the ground. To commercialize small-holder farmers ‘clusters’ to accelerate and scale issues such as mechanization, supported by Government policies such as tax exemptions and tariff reductions etc. • Irrigation is allowing food production in non-rainy seasons. • Scaling these positive initiatives is a priority for Government in the coming years, in partnership with development partners.
<p>10. H.E. Laura Suazo, Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock of Honduras</p>	<p>Panel 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.3/10 people in Honduras live under the poverty line. • It is essential to recognize the strong interlinkages between overcoming poverty and tackling food security and food safety. • Small countries like Honduras that have an abundance of natural wealth, continue to face challenges in achieving food security and accessing finance/ funding. • Emphasizes the need to focus on accelerating progress, promoting the value of agricultural

		<p>producers, and adopting a human-focused model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering that many countries are doing the same thing, it is essential to take the lessons learned and ensure that we have the proper technical response – with a human-focused lens. • In Honduras accessing food has been a priority, especially in the face of climate change. • Calls for a shift to bioeconomy, bio-diets, and bio-inputs. • Calls on banks to make development change more human-centric and accelerate the development of projects. • The producers are the most vulnerable in society, so we need to evaluate the work that they do and recognize that it is highly linked to international trade and value markets.
<p>11. Mr Brendan Gleeson, Secretary-General of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Ireland</p>	<p>Panel 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges facing Ireland are not the same challenges that are facing other food systems, Ireland has a well-developed food production system, well developed food safety system, is a large net exporter of food. • Regardless, the measures necessary to deliver change are the same, no matter what the challenge is. • What we do affects real people, and we have to mobilize real people that have different views and opinions around a common vision. • Ireland utilizes an approach of a series of progressive 10-year strategies, renewed every 5 years, that are developed through a cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach involving farm bodies, academics, state agencies, environmental NGOs, etc. to agree on a vision for the future of the agri-food sector over the coming 10 years. • The vision is particularly important, because people can get buried in the detail and will disagree on things. So it is important to focus on achieving • Agreement on the vision and then make progress incrementally towards that vision.

- The resulting report is then adopted by Government and its implementation, through a high-level implementation committee chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, ensures the strategy is delivered against measurable targets.
- The political buy-in is critical to the success of the strategy. In particular, working with the state agencies to address blockages and resolve difficulties through the high-level committee.
- Highlighted that the process, while successful for Ireland over the past 20 years, is not easy. Farmers feel they are overburdened with demands to meet the sustainability challenge, environmental NGOs feel they are not listened to, its difficult for the political system because sometimes tough decisions need to be made, civil servants can take a logical approach but fail to consider the legitimacy issues and understanding the sensitivities of the people around the table.
- The important thing is to bring the relevant stakeholders around the table, to cohere them around a vision, and then make sure you align national policy with that vision.
- For example, Ireland has used its CAP strategic plan to support that balance of economic, environmental and social sustainability, recognizing that each one of these three pillars of sustainability are equally important and you cannot succeed in transforming food systems without considering all three.
- The people that bring about change are the people that produce our food, fish our seas, the real people whose businesses are affected by the decisions policymakers take, and this is why it is important to involve everyone in establishing the vision.
- Achieving sustainability is a never-ending process, and you have to be relentless, focus on making progress and bringing people with you as you do it.

<p>12. Mr John Denton, Secretary-General of the International Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>Panel 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted the value of the cross-sectoral / multi-stakeholder panel to discuss the challenge of addressing these wicked problems. • Asked the question what global problem can be solved without private sector, and there are none. Private sector is a critical ally in this transformation. • The challenge for the private sector is to be a ‘legitimate player’ as a legitimate stakeholder in creating value for the world. • The private sector, who the ICC as a key stakeholder in transforming food systems, is not actually ‘in the room enough’ for these dialogues. • In 170 countries, just over 70% located in the global south. Agriculture and food matters to ICC because it matters to the members in the global south as well as the north. • Issues like the Ukraine wars impact on food supply chains matters to ICC. • Need to shift the debate away from moral pressure, because moral imperatives will not lead to a change in behavior, need market incentives to drive change. • Referring to the EU comment on the need for trade to align with sustainability, asserted that without a shift in the international financial sector that deals with trade finance this won’t be possible. • You can’t change private sector by ‘yelling’ at them or asking for philanthropy, there isn’t enough money in this area. The money will need to come from effective public private partnerships that is created around social impact with business models ‘attached’ to it, and the ICC is trying to lead solutions to achieve this. • The important next step is to scale these solutions so that private sector becomes part of the food systems transformation agenda.
<p>13. Ms Agnes Kirabo, Executive Director of the Food Rights Alliance Uganda</p>	<p>Panel 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first task is to mobilize and organizing ‘voice and not noise’, while it is true that it is important to bring all stakeholders around the table, each stakeholder has a responsibility to have a ‘competent voice’ in order to be a constructive part of shaping the decisions. • This requires investment, not just by Governments but also investing in civil society that are represented in these discussions. • It is also important to highlight that the discussion concerns a human rights issue, and that all decisions

		<p>should be towards creating an enabling environment that allows people to feed themselves adequately on healthy and sustainable diets at all times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will allow us to serve the people first, the planet next, and profit can follow. This ensures that the food systems transformation we achieve will not leave the people behind.
14. Mr Juan David Caro Alvarez, Youth Representative	Panel 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current food systems are not working for people and the planet, and this is why the Stocktaking Moment is necessary. • When addressing food systems transformation, there is a need to take into account the views of the largest population in the world, young people. • Through the World Food Forum, young people are communicating their priorities for food systems transformation: support for small-holder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, women and youth in food systems; support and invest in local markets; environmental and food education at school level; effective collaboration with all stakeholders. • Facilitating this mind-set and behaviour change takes time, with peer-to-peer learning and teaching being a successful model to achieve this. • We cannot continue to demand more production from rural farmers, cities must change and adapt and contribute to the production of food for a growing population.

Interventions from the floor

SPEAKER	QUESTION OR KEY POINT OF INTERVENTION
1. Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switzerland has a sustainable development strategy and will be supported by a new agriculture policy which adopts a food systems approach incorporating entire value chains. • This policy has been endorsed by the federal parliament. • But many challenges, including reducing biodiversity loss, sustainable livestock, behaviour change, ensuring consumer is empowered to make the right choice, breaking down silos and creating more holistic policies through cross-ministerial, multi-stakeholder dialogue.
2. Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global health systems were challenged by the global pandemic—and science helped us tackle these challenges. • Hunger forcefully returned in Brazil and in the world, and we recognize the multiple disease burden associated with malnutrition.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cited the President's recent statement in Europe, stating that exploitation of poor countries by the rich must stop. We need rules that allow access to technology, funding for all who want to produce, food sovereignty and recognition and valorization of local, productive, and social arrangements. • They are combining efforts with different ministries to remove Brazil from the hunger map by 2030. • Announce the launching of a new strategic plan called Brazil Without Hunger that was built on the following assumptions—interdependence of human rights, fighting hunger with adequate and healthy food through policies and programs, and promoting health, sustainable use of the environment and food sovereignty for all.
3. Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving sustainable food systems requires close cooperation with all food systems actors – e.g. climate agreement between the Norwegian government and farmers unions. • Taking a cross-sectoral approach is vital to sustainability, bioeconomy, reducing food loss and waste and sustainable feed production are key areas for Norway. • Implementing solutions adapted to local needs is also vital to success.
4. Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge presented a major challenge for the transformation of Uzbekistan's food system. The government responded by setting up regional knowledge hubs. • The government has also launched a free school meals programme. • Uzbekistan is also launching a food security summit later this year.
5. Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador has sought to ensure that its roadmap is inclusive. In doing so, it has convened two large national dialogues—with 1,500 that participated and a collaboration with various parts of the state (academia, 150 producer associations, local governments etc.) • An issue highlighted is the empowerment of rural women. • More than 70% of agricultural production facilities are family farmers and a lot of them are led by women. A credit called Super Rural Women was therefore created to financially empower women. • One of the challenges is the aging of their rural population. • They are also working on the collection of statistics to better refine and inform public policy.
6. Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half of the agricultural land is involved in economic production and agriculture accounts for approximately 5% of GDP. • Food availability is improving over the last 25 year and the prevalence of malnutrition is low.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, climate change is a significant challenge for Kazakhstan, including the impact on water scarcity. The area of arid farmland has increased by 14% in the last 5 years. • Government is taking measures to address these challenges, including strategy to achieve carbon neutrality includes agricultural practices, sectoral development strategy has been developed using FAO technical support which include investment in food systems.
7. Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to the crisis affecting Lebanon and asserts on the difficulty of achieving food security due to the different gaps that exist at a country, regional and global level. • Calls for an analysis of food systems in varying regions in collaboration with different actors and stakeholders, to think of solutions that are best adapted to the current situation and context. • Lebanon hosts more than 3 million refugees from Syria, and it has placed a heavy burden on the country socially, economically, and politically. • Call upon the UN and all relevant actors to organize the safe return of refugees. • Most people in Lebanon are living under the poverty line. • Asserts on Lebanon's humanitarian crisis and the need to cooperate with UN stakeholders, the Arab League institutions and other agriculture stakeholders to alleviate the current humanitarian situation.
8. Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the report drafted for UN Food Systems Summit 2021, a plan for food security up to 2028 was developed to ensure sustainable and accessible safe nutritious food for the population. • To increase effectiveness and efficiency production of agriculture – developed concept note on the basis of food security, organic farming, adaptation to climate, formation of agriculture clusters, digitalization, use of new export markets. • Stressed that the impacts of climate change on agriculture is already felt now, and not the distant future.
9. Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libya has embarked on a plan to develop agriculture, in collaboration with FAO, strategically promoting agricultural activities and rehabilitating their agricultural sector with a focus on small farmers and family farmers. • Another strategy in place in the plan is to promote competitiveness amongst private sector, of which most of them are now involved. Libya is also supporting young people to contribute to production, and honing their skills to be more competitive for local markets and exporting. • They are cooperating with several international organizations and institutions - one of which is the African Development Bank, to help implement the strategy. • South Libya is focused on creating job opportunities that can provide stability, which in turns addresses the social issues they are facing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing data banks for farms using modern technologies to allow for sufficient production. • Libya’s public projects are open for international investments, and invites all stakeholders to be involved.
10. Eswatini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food systems approach has given momentum to existing programmes, such as CAADP and NAIP. • Water and irrigation development has provided the major traction for transforming the livelihoods and reduce the dependence on rain fall. • Challenges continue in productivity, inclusivity and sustainability of Eswatini’s food system. • The government has establishment of the agricultural development fund which repurposes public financing by providing de-risking financing for the agri-food sector. • The government has also established agricultural industrial associations, which will require technical support to participate in commercial value chains.
11. China	<p>Since 2021, China has been promoting food systems transformation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving laws and regulations, i.e. – acted a series policy on protection of arable land, agriculture infrastructure, food protection, etc. – to help farmers earn a decent wage, and encourage new business to engage in capacity building; • Scaled up innovation and financing to help agriculture in rural area; • Facilitated farmer access to loans; greater agriculture budget; deepened international cooperation, established partnership with RBAs (Rome based agencies) to address food security and combat food waste and loss; engaged in south-south triangle cooperation. <p>Hopes that UNFSS+2 can offer a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange information on country’s priorities in research and development projects, latest technological innovations and practical case studies to foster international cooperation and collaboration.</p>
12. European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm-to-fork strategy is the EU’s blueprint for transforming the EU’s food system. • Code of conduct for responsible business practices is the EU’s approach to engaging the private sector in the transformation of food systems and is an example of how we can break silos. • International bodies need to adapt to the food system, and trade can play an important role in promoting sustainable practices, such as through WTO. Such international standards can be a strong compliment, such as Codex. •

14. Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change is the greatest threat to food security. Japan is addressing this through the transformation of food systems and sustainable agriculture. • At the Japan hoisted G7, countries confirmed that access to safe, nutritious and affordable food was the basis for all people to live with dignity. • Japan has identified three aspects for food systems transformation: improving productivity in a sustainable manner; maximising the use of existing domestic agricultural resources; and utilizing all form of innovation. • There is no one size fits all, and we need to work together to find solutions.
15. Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan 2025 – 2035 in place – aimed to implement the goals with all stakeholders to achieve: improving food security by producing better nutritious diversified food, ensuring prevention of NCDs and food-water borne diseases; better local production to reduce imports by supporting inputs and improve consumption . • Promotion of innovative, water- and energy-saving agriculture. • Agricultural sector account of 14% of GDP. • Ensuring technical and financial support to transform food systems. • Exchange of experiences and learning lessons is important.
16. Saudi Arabia	<p>Adopt concept of food systems transformation by restructuring and building its system, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish national strategies food security and agriculture ; setting up national body for food security. • Adopted modern technology and digitalization. • Boosted rural economy and empowering women and young people • Determined baseline for food loss and waste and improve consumption patterns. • Attraction of responsible investment, increasing the investment by 1000% in the previous 5 years. • Increased agriculture loans to 7 billion Saudi Riyal. • Provided incentives to the private sector. • Build food stocks. • Allocated 12 billion Riyal to sustainable agriculture development. <p>Want to promote quality and quantity aspects of their production, making food chains more flexible and adapted.</p>

<p>17. Madagascar</p>	<p>Facing challenges of vulnerabilities from the effects of climate change, growing population and global crisis. South Madagascar is affected by malnutrition caused by a series of droughts. To contribute to the transformation of food systems, Madagascar has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplied 450,000 family farms with agricultural inputs adapted to climate change. • Training young agripeneurs. • Establishing innovative facilities, including centers for nutrition and medical rehabilitation, bringing together nutritional recovery centers, food banks and canteens. • Efforts to Hydro-agriculture and road infrastructure, though more to be done. <p>Improvement rate of 0.86pt per year in the prevalence of stunting after implementation of the roadmap. Some reflections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated and inclusive approach is essential. • Multistakeholder platforms need to and allow the internalization of efforts needed to encompass the various sectors involved. • Need to optimize public-private investments in sustainable agriculture, scaling up consolidating actions in promoting resilience to shocks and climate change. • Need for increase of capacity building and research.
<p>18. Mozambique</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ‘package’ of economic accelerator measures was established by the government, including reducing VAT and eliminating tax on agriculture and related systems, as well as creating tax incentives for agriculture value chain activities. • There is also work ongoing to regenerate degraded land to return it to productivity. • In addition, there is support for water management and irrigation as well as renewable energy. • Mozambique is, however, struggling to address productivity and post-harvest losses due to poor infrastructure, as well as dealing with climate change and finance.
<p>19. Nepal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The governance prism is to transform the food system to be more equitable, resilient and sustainable from farm to fork. • Nepal has passed a law on the right to food and food sovereignty, creating a legal basis to fight food insecurity. • The response is a combination of national level, under the leadership of the Minister, working in collaboration with the local level. • The immediate priorities are to develop in line with the national food systems pathway, identification and classification of farmers, identification of food insecure households, restructuring of institutions and capacity development. • Nepal is doing its best to address these priorities but needs support from its partners.

20. Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan supports food systems transformation to achieve all 17 SDGs. • Azerbaijan is prioritizing concrete policy and programming steps to accelerate transformation, including: agricultural digitization, healthy diets; climate smart production; foster food processing; improved scientific approach and rural development are all key actions identified in the national pathway. • The focus will be to diversity the economy using the natural resources available in-country. • Azerbaijan is entering a post-conflict phase which will focus on reconstruction and green agricultural development.
21. Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stressed the importance of home-grown school meals as a key entry point for Zambia. • This, along with a declaration of free education last year, has resulted in a large increase in the number of children attending school. • A key aspect is the education of children about food and nutrition to help them inform their consumption behaviour. • School feeding is also educating children about climate change, which is a threat to food production and food security.
22. Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International partnerships are critically important for Malawi to support its development. • Malawi has recognised that it needs to do things differently to address major challenges such as climate change. Global cooperation will play a key role, including access to technology to adapt and mitigate climate change. • Technology and innovation, particularly energy in the agri-food sector, through collaboration and sharing knowledge is vital to Malawi's progress.
23. Tuvalu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing food systems transformation has been challenging but has made progress since the publication of food security strategy. • Actions are being taken at the household level, through gardens etc, as well as at the community level. • Tuvalu is focusing on education to improve nutrition and healthy food choices, including preparation. The government is also supporting the availability of health food choices through local production. • Collaboration and cooperation will be key to achieving Tuvalu's goals.
24. Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted a government assignment to develop national objectives indicators for sustainable food systems and healthy food consumption. This assignment addresses specific social and economic parameters focusing on health and decent livelihoods. • Also explained a second initiative involving nine government ministries cooperating around government policies on the three

dimensions of sustainability, economic, environment and social, to establish 10 strategic objectives for food systems transformation, including sustainable resource management, food security, ecosystem preservation, reduce climate impact, strengthen biodiversity, profitable production and decent livelihoods.

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

1. Transforming our food systems is necessary to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Food systems transformation represents great hope and great potential to address many of the ‘wicked’ problems facing our world and accelerate the achievement of all 17 SDGs for people, planet and prosperity, leaving no one behind.
2. All relevant stakeholders must be involved in establishing the overarching vision and the transformation pathway towards a sustainable food system, including small-holder farmers, Indigenous communities, women and youth, as well as civil society and private sector. However, in order for the cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder systems approach to work it must have strong political support and leadership based in effective inter-ministerial cooperation. In addition, all actors must engage in the process with a competent voice. This requires investment in coordination and the actors involved in the transformation process.
3. Food systems transformation is not easy and it is a continuous process that requires resilience and the long-term commitment of all stakeholders to incremental progress towards a common vision. Many countries are utilizing and adapting existing familiar frameworks, such as the right to food and food sovereignty, SDGs and CAADP/NAIP, as the basis for engaging stakeholders in the development and delivery of a food systems approach at country-level.
4. Research and innovation, data and evidence, technology and digitalisation, as well as increasing productivity, commercialisation, value addition, market access and trade are key focus areas for accelerating the transformation to sustainable food systems at country-level.
5. Finance, both domestic and access to international, remains the major challenge for food systems transformation.
6. Building resilience in food systems faced with degraded ecosystems and scarce natural resources, climate change, political instability and conflict is a common challenge across countries and regions.
7. ‘Real’ people must be placed at the centre of food systems transformation. Much of the change that is needed will be led by the people that make up the food system. Therefore, food systems transformation must contribute to improving livelihoods, advancing economic growth and prosperity for all and enhancing quality of life and well-being.
8. Up-skilling and mobilising small-holder farmers as part of the transformation to climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive food systems that provide a decent livelihood is also a common challenge emerging from the discussion.
9. Sustainable food systems is a top political priority for many countries and members are committing to food systems transformation to achieve the SDGs. There are many good practices emerging from the actions being taken at country-level. We need to accelerate food systems transformation at the national, regional and global levels by scaling emerging good practices and sharing knowledge and experiences through peer-to-peer engagement and cooperation.