

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

UNFSS+2 CLOSING CEREMONY

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Name of note-taker: Lynn El Hadj Ali

Organization/country: UN Food Systems Coordination Hub

E-mail of note-taker: lynn.elhadjali@fao.org

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. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko , Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlights the importance of the summit agenda for African countries for three reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The African continent is still struggling from structural and transitory food insecurity coupled with other problems 2) Food systems are deeply affected by COVID and the Ukraine war 3) The African Union will soon be embarking on a consultative process for initiating and designing a post-Malabo program ● Announces that they have planned to launch a three-year African Union operation plan for the transformation of African food systems 2024-2026 ● Hopes that Minister of Finance will work with financial institutions to develop and submit an African agri-food system financing mechanism

<p>2. Janusz Wojciechowski, EU Commissioner for Agriculture</p>	<p>Opening</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building structures for citizen dialogue on food systems transformation is essential to collectively developing for food systems transformation ● We need to scale up investments ● Demands coordinated policy discussion on food system transformation, notably to find ways of repurposing public investments to embrace the three pillars of sustainability
<p>3. Jhenifer Mojica, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia</p>	<p>Opening</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Colombia is united in transforming our agrifood systems, that protects family agriculture and ancestral knowledge to sustainable agriculture that can face climate change and improve livelihoods of our rural population. ● To go from messages to positive impact – knowledge, innovation, technology and wealth must serve countries with the potential of producing sustainable food and protecting the planet whilst reducing inequality. ● Farmers, fisherfolk, women and rural youth are suffering the most between the dynamics of production and consumption. ● Colombia has 43 million hectares of farmland, but 1/3 population suffers from food insecurity. ● Columbia has resources, potential and opportunities to produce food that the country needs, but political decisions, programs and domestic capital are not enough. UNFSS+2 provides the opportunity to identify support from the international community. ● In the next summit, we need to overcome the promises and come with agrifood systems already transformed. It is a global tragedy we can avoid between us.
<p>4. Laura Suazo, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Honduras</p>	<p>Opening</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some of her commitments include encouraging the UN representatives back home to have a meeting like the UNFSS+2 with actors from all the sectors- farmers, private sector, civil society, etc. ● Urges to work together towards a financial model that is tailored towards the needs of farmers with appropriate interests ● There needs to be a stronger attention to the commercialisation of agricultural products ● We need to give more values to the practice of farming and farmers

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “The time for accelerating change is not now, it was yesterday”
5. Vatimi Rayalu , Minister for Agriculture, Fiji	Opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fiji has a national youth policy within the Ministry of Agriculture and the aim is to actively involve young people in the agricultural development ● In Fiji there is a need for younger farmers ● They are looking to introduce technical vocational trainings into the education system to help in re-skilling young people in active agricultural production
6. Nicolas Domke Venegas , Youth Representative from SENA Group	Panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Based on the national pathways submitted, only around 50 mentioned young people in terms of development and employment. While in about 30 national pathways, young people are completely absent in the text. ● Young people do not wish to be beneficiaries of policies, but hope for Member States to support and help connect young people around the world to identify best practices which can support the implementation of the national pathways. ● Request for National Convenors to have mechanisms to engage young people, and together have a monitoring framework for accountability.
7. Pramisha Thapaliya , Youth Representative from World Food Forum	Panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlights how unfortunate it is that there is still a lacking partnership between National Convenors and Members States with the youth ● Asks for support to bring young people in the envisioned youth coalition to be partners in the implementation of national pathways ● Support young people with finance, capacity building and means of implementation
8. Cindy McCain , Executive Director, WFP	Panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We have the solutions; we need to act swiftly to implement and scale up these solutions ● 5 key areas requiring action: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) promoting local production for local consumption 2) employing climate sensitive agricultural practices across the production chain 3) drastically reducing post-harvest loss 4) leveraging investments in public procurement to benefit rural communities 5) putting young people and women at the centre of our efforts

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forging new and strong partnerships across sectors and organisations is crucial
<p>9. Alvaro Lario, President of IFAD</p>	Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The cost of inaction is much higher than the cost of action ● Alongside the World Bank, IFAD is taking a leading role in shaping the new financing agenda for food systems transformation and developing a tool on financial flows of food systems ● Highlights the importance of partnerships
<p>10. QU Dongyu, FAO Director-General</p>	Speech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food insecurities are becoming even more challenging due to the emerging risks- climate change, economic shocks, and enduring conflicts ● The infrastructure is important to ensure that what's produced has access to the markets ● Putting people at the centre will help us design more efficient solutions ● We need to produce more with less ● Farmers hold the key to driving, adapting, and implementing new practices, innovation and technologies ● Moving forward we need to strengthen the Hub and further improve its work
<p>11. Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary General of the UN</p>	Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reminds all of the importance of having young people on your delegations and promises to increase the involvement of the youth ● Urges everyone to read the Shadow report ● The final outcome is still within our control and we need acceleration to get there ● Without access to financing and debt relief, developing countries will not be able to invest in food systems that take us beyond just feeding people ● States that they are calling for an additional hundred billion dollars of SDRs that can be rechannelled to IFAD, MDBs in addition to what we already have going through the IMF. ● Call for a strategic engagement with the private sector. ● Concrete action points from the UNFSS+2: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) we must embed the food systems strategies across all national policies for sustainable development

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) we must establish food systems governance that brings together all stakeholders across our society 3) we must invest in research, data and innovation and technological capacities 4) we must promote engagement and accountability of business to shape the sustainability of food systems recognising their centrality in the food and agriculture ecosystem 5) every step of implementation we must include the full participation of our women, youth and Indigenous communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We must look to working with the IFIs and the IMF and the World Bank to provide support, specifically in African countries
<p>12. Antonio Tajani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Italy</p>	<p>Closing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calls on Russia to change decision on leaving the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which has large impacts to Africa. ● Stresses the vulnerability and importance on the need to protect SIDs. ● Italy stands ready to work with the Global Coalition to share the know-hows to apply agriculture for growth. ● Expo 2030 Project in Rome to foster global dialogue to identify common solutions to tackle global challenges, such as food security. ● UNFSS+2 has been a crucial stage of collaboration between the UN and all countries to address hunger, food security and climate. The political results will be further strengthened at the SDG Summit, COP28, G7, which Italy will chair next year, which will ensure food security on the agenda. ●

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

The session offered an opportunity for high-level speakers to reflect on the UNFSS+2 Summit and the key takeaways. As clearly addressed by all speakers, the stocktake provided us all with a space to amplify the successes and agree on the actionable next steps needed to make food systems work for people and the planet. Some of the key takeaways addressed during the Summit included:

- 1) the need to strategically embed the food systems strategies across all national policies for sustainable development
- 2) establish food systems governance that brings together all stakeholders across our society, most notably often marginalised communities– farmers, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples
- 3) leveraging investments in public procurement to benefit rural communities
- 4) engaging the private sector and promoting the accountability of business to shape the sustainability of food systems
- 5) promoting cross-collaboration across the varying sectors and working as a single team with one another