

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

Measuring Food Systems Transformations

Monday, 24th July: 9:30-10:30hs

Name of note-taker: Hernán Daniel Muñoz

Organization/country: FAO/Italy

E-mail of note-taker: Hernan.Munoz@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. Jose Rosero Moncayo, FAO	Introductory presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Food System Countdown Initiative has developed an indicator framework to track progress across global food systems. The FSCI architecture comprises five thematic areas each with 3-5 indicator domains, which map closely to country food system transformation pathways. The FSCI undertook a consultative process with additional scientific experts and policy stakeholders to select a set of existing indicators. The consultative process selected 50 indicators, a list as comprehensive and concise as possible given available indicators and data, for which it has compiled a global baseline of food systems.

2. Agnes Kalibata, AGRA	Commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FSCI framework is very welcome because: “If you can’t count, you do not count”. • From 2000 to 2020, the African continent grew out of food insecurity for the first time, but this is now reversing. • We need to invest in data to improve availability and quality and also, we need to use the new data technologies. • Hopefully this will provide an opportunity for the African continent to better understand food systems by providing the means to track and monitor progress and the type of policies needed. • The diversity of African food systems helped the continent to survive COVID-19.
3. Lawrence Haddad, GAIN	Moderated panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right data is required to transform the food systems. There is too much data available today. FSCI is an attempt to boil it down to 50 essential indicators. • This process involved 57 scientist and 550 policy stakeholders, who came up in a very transparent, inclusive, and objective way with 50 indicators in five domains with 12000 data points. <p>Dr Haddad moderated the panel asking the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is monitoring food systems important for your country and what are you doing to monitor progress of food systems transformation in your country? • Which kind of information system, indicators and data are you using?
4. Momtaz Uddin, Bangladesh	Moderated panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without monitoring we cannot measure any system, program, or project, so monitoring is very important for Bangladesh. • Bangladesh has developed a national food system dashboard following the global standard and with the support of GAIN

5. Getachew Feye, CGIAR Ethiopia	Moderated panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for food systems monitoring is very well recognised by Ethiopia and the country has responded very strongly to the UN Food Systems Summit process by developing a common vision to align all food system actors and tracking progress towards it. • CGIAR has been given the role of leading the development of the food system monitoring and evaluation framework with other government organisations in Ethiopia, using the FSCI indicators and its baseline data as a resource material.
6. Ruy Lopez, Mexico	Moderated panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico has prioritised a number of indicators to track the changes in the regulatory framework that it has made to implement its strategic plan to transform its food systems. • The performance of the FSCI indicators at the sub-national level will be assessed. These data are very difficult to collect in Mexico.
7. Marylaure Crettaz Corredor, Switzerland	Moderated panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the pathway for food systems transformation is very linked to the Swiss strategy for sustainable development. • There is a need to collect and produce more subnational and granular data. • FSCI indicators are useful for global comparisons.

Interventions from the floor

SPEAKER	QUESTION OR KEY POINT OF INTERVENTION
1.N/A	N/A

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

1. Food systems transformation needs a scientific based monitoring system, grounded on a set of clear indicators that could guide decision makers in the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies. At the same time this mechanism should reflect the systemic nature of food systems, showing the interactions happening between parts of food systems and identifying synergies as well as trade-offs.
2. The Food Systems Countdown Initiative (FSCI) framework and its 50 indicators offers a feasible starting point for monitoring relying on existing data at global level.
3. Participants of the session should be now more aware of the FSCI framework and selected indicators and appreciate that they were selected through a rigorous, independent, science-based, and consultative process.
4. FSCI should serve as guidance to include monitoring within plans of action to implement food systems transformation through national pathways and/or coalitions. Participants will hopefully be supportive of the need for monitoring at the global level.
5. Follow-up actions will include mechanisms to support those who want to use the FSCI framework and a forum for feedback and contributions for the regular review and improvement of the framework, indicators, and data as new metrics and sources may become available
6. FSCI will also track uptake stories and where countries refine the framework for relevance at the national and subnational level