

# UN Food Systems Summit +4 Stocktake

## SESSION REPORT

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☐ Investment Dialogue

☐ Stakeholder Action Session

## Transforming Food Systems Together: Aligning Action, Investment and Accountability

29 July 2025 | 9:00 – 10:50

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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
Mr Maximo Torero Cullen	Moderator Opening Remarks	Transforming agrifood systems is not optional. The transformation should be country-owned and country-led, grounded in political will and backed by long-term aligned support by all partners and stakeholders.

		We should move beyond fragmented pledges and toward a unified, inclusive path for sustained delivery. Investment in agrifood systems should generate both financial returns and social and environmental impact.
Mr. QU Dongyu, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Opening	Youth should be recognized as the drivers of agrifood systems transformation. Technology and Innovation are key to overcoming systemic barriers. We need to put the basic human right of the Right to Food at the center of all our work. This Stocktake to reflect and act boldly, and to strengthen our partnerships to turn Vision into Action.
Mr. Alvaro Lario, President, International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Opening	Policy ambition without delivery won't feed anyone. Partnership is at the core of what we deliver. Co-investment with the private sector and integrate guarantees to derisk. South-South and Triangular Cooperation is essential to share best experience from one region to another. Deploying financial instruments, aligning institutional incentives and support the government.
Ms. Cindy L. McCain, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP)	Opening	WFP we are committed to work closely with our partners to build greater resilience through school meals programme, local procurement, social protection and early warning systems. Our collective challenge is to unlock financing at scale and WFP is ready and committed to work with all partners to transform a longstanding transformation of our food systems.

His Excellency Ouk Makara, Vice Chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development, the kingdom of Cambodia	Ministerial Panel	<p>We must invest in systems and not in silos.</p> <p>Food systems should be at the centre of development linking agriculture, climate, resilient and nutrition and economic growth.</p> <p>Building capacity and strengthening accountability, designing cross-sector investment plans.</p> <p>Embrace political leadership and foster institutional coherence, unified actions led by local identity, supported by a global system.</p>
The Honourable Franklyn Derick Wasi, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock, Solomon Islands	Ministerial Panel	<p>SIDS are facing significant climate vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Working on school feeding programmes, through local markets and production. Improving coastal fisheries with the local communities.</p> <p>Building an M&amp;E system to improve accountability.</p> <p>Importance of Public-Private Partnership and a closer collaboration with the private sector entities. Investment in local infrastructure and empowering youth and women in food systems.</p>
His Excellency Roberto Albino Mito, Minister for Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries, the Republic of Mozambique	Ministerial Panel	<p>The country is facing the situation of lack of coordination with many supply driven projects, facing farmers waiting for donation and this system is not anymore sustainable.</p> <p>We need a new approach and engage on farming business. A demand driven and private sector-led growth</p> <p>Importance of government led programme, building resilient infrastructure (highly exposed to climate change).</p> <p>Instead of many fragmented projects to build one single well-coordinated national</p>

		agriculture development programme bringing all key partners together.
Mr Marco Antonio Oviedo Cajas, Vice Minister for Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ecuador	Ministerial Panel	<p>Priority to have a transformative agenda for food systems with focus on family farming and smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Extremely important to prioritize a territorial approach for improving food security and nutrition and having a robust governance structure to involve all key actors and stakeholders.</p> <p>Working extensively on intelligent climate actions, including agriculture insurance and importance of health of soil and diets.</p>
Mr Andreas Schaumayer, Head of Division Food Security and Fisheries, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany	Ministerial Panel	<p>In the current global context, fiscal space is shrinking,</p> <p>Loss of political partnership and leadership are affecting women and the most vulnerable groups of the society.</p> <p>Germany is committed to addressing the root causes of hunger beyond humanitarian and short-term aid.</p> <p>An innovative instrument used is a Changing Lives Transformation Fund in support of the governments.</p> <p>Making agriculture more resilient and sustainable requires closer partnership in light of decrease in funding.</p> <p>Fully support data infrastructure and stronger coordination among partners as well as mobilizing agribusiness finance.</p> <p>Effective investment needs an enabling environment, robust political framework and policy coherence.</p>
Ms. Sanda Ojiambo, Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Global Compact	Ministerial Panel	Very happy to see private sector engagement in this important agenda of agrifood systems,

		<p>particularly SMEs being so close to the communities.</p> <p>Notion of Corporate Accountability brought by the UN Secretary-General, and the focus on impact on people and planet.</p> <p>It is good for business and good for society.</p> <p>Businesses must play the lead in fostering environmental, social and governance responsibility.</p> <p>We need common mechanism between business and government to allow comparability, monitor progress and demonstrate impact.</p> <p>The UN Global Compact has facilitated corporate accountability across a broad range of stakeholders for the SDGs. This framework should include energy and logistics efficiencies as well as innovative all driven by the private sector.</p>
Mr. Peter Bakker, President and Chief Executive Officer, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Ministerial Panel	<p>Business is not on the sideline of the food systems transformation. They are part of this as part of competitiveness and resilience.</p> <p>Systemic transformation through fragmentation but through fast scaling delivery.</p> <p>We have been developing the business engagement of the summit through three tracks; 1) progress by a compendium of inspiring cases. 2) unlocking investment with country and SMEs. 3) accountability.</p> <p>Business collects data, hopes to make better decision to be rewarded by capital market.</p> <p>Capital should include beyond financial results, but to include environmental and social results, and that is where accountability matters.</p>

		<p>Corporate accountability should be practical, focused on outcomes and applied equally for all.</p> <p>Delivery of results builds trust, trust builds partnership, and partnerships will transform the food systems.</p>
<p>Prof. Joachim von Braun, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn</p>	<p>Ministerial Panel</p>	<p>We can't do stocktake without research. Providing insight for accountability and fundamental force for transformation.</p> <p>Research for accountability: provide data and diagnostic for systematic monitoring. For instance, climate science, modelling food systems functioning in the future. Research-based analysis is basis of violation of human rights for policy action.</p> <p>Research is the fundamental force for innovation. Scientific group has proposed 7 major priorities.</p> <p>We need to update two areas: AI and genetic revolution. We should scale up investment and partnership at Global Level.</p> <p>We need to look for success and learn from success. There are many encouraging examples to take note of and learn.</p> <p>More 60% of successful national pathways paid attention to science, technology and innovation.</p>
<p>His Excellency Salah Ahmed Jama, Deputy Prime Minister, the Federal Republic of Somalia</p>	<p>Closing segment</p>	<p>The key is how do we collectively transform our food systems together. We should bring all resources together in the form of knowledge, innovation and technology working in coordination.</p> <p>Highlighted the importance of governance and having an integrated and well-coordinated agenda for our national pathway.</p> <p>To direct financing it is very important to understand the national context and the</p>

		<p>specific condition of each country and being mindful of ever transforming world.</p> <p>Key word here is sustainability, appreciate the role of science and solidarity to achieve our goals collectively.</p>
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#### Interventions from the floor

SPEAKER	QUESTION OR KEY POINT OF INTERVENTION
1. Angola	<p>We align to the common African' position.</p> <p>National leadership, strong coordination for food systems transformation.</p> <p>Placing smallholder producers at the heart of our efforts, with focus on women and youth in rural areas. Science-based and building resilience for vulnerable communities.</p>
2. Australia	<p>Priority is given to research and development for agriculture while matching government funding, focus on efficiency, productivity, innovation and competitiveness.</p>
3. Nepal	<p>Ensure right to food of all our people. Nepal is aiming to strengthen our food systems and improve local production especially for nutritious food and school feeding.</p>
4. South Sudan	<p>Investment in agriculture value chain is crucial for South Sudan to improve the current challenges. Working closely with partners to build resilience. Happy to have established a national food security council, which also coordinates the implementation of food and nutrition policies across sectors.</p>
5. Cuba	<p>Since the first food systems summit Cuba has been committed to food systems transformation. Working on food security and nutrition policy providing a framework for a resilient and sustainable system including all the key actors. Also working on a national programme by the government to improve production and to reduce reliance on food import.</p>
6. Venezuela	<p>Strong emphasis of the government on the right to food for all and it is considered as a priority for national security and food security. The current sanctions on the country have affected the populations access to medicine and first necessities. The country has also started a family farming programme to protect all the vulnerable population.</p>

7. Togo	Focus on women and youth for agricultural zones. Improving access to water, inputs and equipment and distribution of subsidized fertilizers, solar power irrigation schemes. Turning crops like cotton to jobs. Launched national agriculture modernization programme. Investing in rural communities and climate smart agriculture.
8. Sweden	Updated national food strategy ensuring effective implementation through broad coordination. Emphasized as outcome a clear and measurable targets to monitor progress. Adopted a new development cooperation strategy to support sustainable food systems and food security.
9. Alegria	Need for greater investment and mechanisms to advance food systems transformation. Supports IFAD and FAO efforts to build resilient food systems, especially in developing countries. Highlighted the crisis in Gaza, stressing food must not be used as a weapon; called for immediate global food assistance in line with international law. Supports Africa and is ready to share experience in Saharan agriculture for future resilience.

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

- Objective of this session was to move from reflection to action, and also to encourage accountability.
- Moment of convergent crises - significant challenges. While hunger is declining, it is still too high. Remains a critical challenge in Africa.
- But also, a moment of opportunity for economies, right to food, environment and the transformation of agrifood systems.
- RBA leadership emphasized the importance of working jointly to support national processes of transformation, through policy and normative work, research, financing, technical assistance and humanitarian action.
- Ministerial and high level panel highlights included: the specific challenges of SIDS with climate change and the focus of many in making agrifood systems resilience to weather and climatic shocks; positive progress in integrating agrifood system transformation across climate, development, finance priorities in various countries; specific approaches, policies and projects which have been effective of increasing inclusion particularly of women and youth; calls for greater accountability from all sides -



through research - for progress on measuring transformation; the important role of the private sector in improving data, investment and action.

- Transformation must be country-led and supported by all stakeholders and partners.
- Conclusions were focused on collective and coordinated action to address that around 673 people suffering from hunger, as well as sustainability, accountability and solidarity.