

UNITED NATIONS FOOD SYSTEMS COORDINATION HUB

FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

Progress on food systems
transformation: Implementation of
the National Pathways – Best
Practices and Innovative Solutions

Date: 16 April 2024



SG's Call to Action for Accelerated Food Systems Transformation

Six key areas for concerted action by all actors and stakeholders:

- 1. Incorporating food systems transformation into all national policies**
- 2. Establishing multi-sector and multistakeholder food systems governance**
3. Investing in science, research, data, innovation, and technology
- 4. Deepening inclusive design and implementation.**
5. Promoting increased engagement of businesses and accountability
6. Ensuring access to finance



Country progress on national pathway operationalization

127 countries have developed a pathway today

- **60%** have started to develop implementation/action plans for their national pathways
- **70%** have integrated their national pathway into national strategies and/or sector plans
- **40%** are linking finance to national pathways



Country examples: update, operationalize, integrate

Colombia: Articulation of the Right to Food legislation and the Food and Nutritional Security strategy to respond to the priorities and actions defined for each area of the National Pathway. The National Development Plan "Colombia World Power of Life", establishes the national system to implement the Right to Food.

Costa Rica: Pathway updated through multi stakeholder, multi sectoral engagement. An action plan for the operationalization of the pathway has been developed, including lead national institutions, performance indicators and budget.

Bolivia: Food systems transformation has been included as a key element in the National Development Plan 2021 - 2025, as well as in the NAP 2021 - 2025 and the 2nd generation NDC. Action plan developed for implementation of the national pathway, including responsible entities and budget allocation. Plans to set up a monitoring platform.



Country examples: update, operationalise, integrate

Panama: Creation of legislation and a new institutional framework for sustainable rural territorial development and family agriculture. It considers planning, investment and financing, and central and local bodies for the management of the rural territories.

Honduras: The Long-Term State Policy for the Agrifood Sector 2023-2043 is a response to the constraints and challenges faced by producers to contribute to the integral development of the country through the transformation of food systems.

Guatemala: The National Pathway has been operationalized through the Food and Nutritional Security Policy. Food systems included as an axis of intervention in the policy instrument.

Dominican Republic: The National Pathway was incorporated into the National Plan for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security 2023-2026 to ensure the coordination of key actors and identify changes that must take place in the national food system.



Country examples: update, operationalise, integrate

Haiti: The National Pathway was revised through multi stakeholder engagement and linked to the national strategy for food security and nutrition. An action plan has been developed with ambitious objectives.

El Salvador: The National Pathway lays the foundations for a new National Food and Nutrition Security Policy. A national model for food system transformation developed involving various sector and 19 government entities.

Brazil: To implement food systems transformation Brazil relies on the National System of Food and Nutritional Security, which integrates inter-ministerial public policies at the local, state, and federal levels to achieve food and nutritional security.

Mexico: Transformation of the Food System through a health perspective. The General Law on Education and the General Law on Adequate Food lay the foundations. New Dietary Guidelines under development, taking into consideration human and planetary health. Geospatial Platform developed highlighting links between nutrition, health and food systems.



Country progress on governance setup and dialogues

Status

- **70%** established multi-sector and multistakeholder food systems governance mechanisms
- **50%** continue using food system dialogues to deepen inclusive design and implementation on FST



Country examples: governance setup and dialogues

Chile: The National Commission for Food Security and Sovereignty was established.

Belize: The National Food Systems Pathway Committee includes representatives from key ministries including agriculture, health, education, rural and human development. It also includes key United Nations agencies including, UNDP, PAHO, UNICEF, WFP.

Peru: Food systems councils were created in Lima and Huancayo, leading to the formulation of food policies covering topics like agroecological transformation, short marketing circuits, public purchases from family farming, food markets, food education, food environments laws, reduction of food losses and waste management, among others.



Country examples: governance setup and dialogues

Ecuador: Consultations with public sector, academia, civil society organizations, decentralized autonomous governments and UN agencies led to the development of an action plan to support the transformation of food systems.

Bolivia: Food systems approach is integrated into the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2023-2027), with a dedicated workstream on Food Systems and Productivity. UN Working Group (FAO, WFP, IFAD, ILO) has been set up and provided support to develop national pathway action plan.

El Salvador: Multisectoral platforms have been established at the national level to implement the pathways, as well as fostering collaboration with coalitions and networks such as "One Health" and "School Feeding."

Haiti: The Ecosystem of Support is a key enabler for food system transformation. A National Task Force for food system transformation is established with UN agencies (FAO, WFP, UNDP).



Country examples: governance setup and dialogues

The Latin America and the Caribbean Food Systems Task Force:

The Task Force, consisting of nine UN agencies (currently led by WFP) serves as a regional governance mechanism and provides support to 16 countries in the region.

The support includes convening the Ecosystem of Support, consolidating collective assistance and enhancing inter-agency collaboration for national pathways' implementation. Key outputs include tailored support plans for each country, systematization of best practices, hosting of technical webinars, participating in events to position the topic and showcase progress in the region, and mapping of funding sources.

Examples of areas of assistance provided to Bolivia:

- Identifying financing opportunities for investments in food systems with a climate perspective
- Raising visibility of best practices and innovations at country level
- Creating a monitoring system for the National Pathway Action Plan



National Pathways and Partners

Examples of pathways can be found at the Hub's website:

- <https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/en> under “Dialogues and Pathways”

Food system partners:

- Food Systems Assistance Gateway
(<https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/hub-solution/food-systems-assistance-gateway/en>)
- Food Systems Coalitions of Action
(<https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/hub-solution/coalitions-of-action/en>)



Questions to National Conveners

Operationalizing national pathways and other relevant food system planning instruments

- Could you outline, what further steps have been taken to implement the national pathways since the UNFSS +2 last year in July, and to keep them dynamic as a driver for national food system transformation?
- Please emphasize entry points, specific innovative approaches or institutional changes or interesting examples at local level.

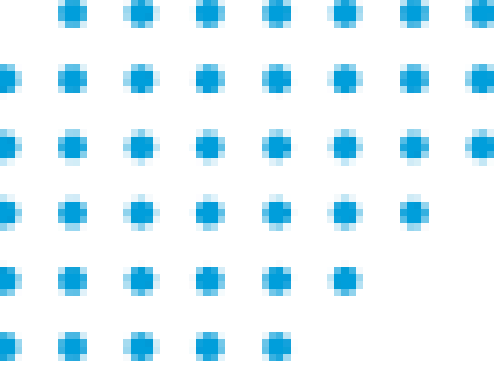


Questions to National Conveners

Effective and inclusive governance structures, food system dialogues

- Are you holding regularly national dialogues with a wide range of stakeholders? Could you share your experience regarding the usefulness of the dialogues and what the results are?
- How can food system governance structures effectively drive the national food system agenda? (e.g. national or also local governance structures, focused or with a wide set of actors, who is chairing?).
- In what ways can we enhance regional collaboration to transform food systems and bolster resilience? What are the main challenges and lessons learned within the regional approaches to food system transformation?





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