

**Relatório da participação da Delegação da Assembleia da República**

ao

**X Fórum Parlamentar das PFH-ALC**

e à

**II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição**

## **1. Prévia. Enquadramento**

### **a. Receção à delegação do Senado Espanhol na Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas**

A 22 de março de 2023, a Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas realizou, na Sala do Senado do Palácio de São Bento, uma reunião ordinária subordinada ao tema da apresentação do projeto da Aliança Parlamentar Espanhola pelo Direito à Alimentação, que contou com a participação de uma delegação do Senado de Espanha chefiada pela Senadora Elena Diego (PSOE), na qualidade de presidente da referida Aliança.

O evento foi perspectivado enquanto um impulso ao fomento de um projeto similar no parlamento português: a criação de uma estrutura de diálogo plural, interpartidário, apostada no desenvolvimento de soluções e na partilha de experiências legislativas e de política pública, todas orientadas para a mitigação da fome, o reforço do direito à alimentação e a perspetivação destes desafios com enfoque de género.

A sessão terminou com a assinatura individual de uma declaração (em anexo) no âmbito da qual, até à data, mais de 25 Senhoras e Senhores Deputados se comprometeram com a realização de esforços consentâneos com os desideratos acima explanados, sendo posteriormente constituído um Grupo de Trabalho para a Instalação da Aliança Parlamentar Portuguesa pelo Direito à Alimentação com Igualdade de Género.

### **b. O convite e a composição da Delegação da Assembleia da República**

Na sequência dos dados apresentados *supra*, a comissão executiva das FPH-ALC e a FAO dirigiram a SEXAPAR e ao Grupo de Trabalho para a Instalação da Aliança Parlamentar Portuguesa pelo Direito à Alimentação com Igualdade de Género (GT-IAPPDAIG) os convites para a participação no X Fórum Parlamentar das FPH-ALC e da II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição, que se realizariam, respetivamente a 14 de junho em Santiago de Chile e a 15 e 16 de junho em Valparaíso.

Atenta a realização de trabalhos parlamentares na semana dos eventos, foi autorizada a organização de uma delegação de até 2 Senhoras e Senhores Deputados; na impossibilidade de SEXAPAR chefiar a delegação, discursar na inauguração do X Fórum Parlamentar das FPH-ALC e acompanhar os trabalhos, coube ao Senhor Presidente da Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas, na qualidade de coordenador do GT-IAPPDAIG, a tarefa em apreço.

A delegação da Assembleia da República foi, assim, constituída pelo Senhor Presidente da Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas, Deputado Pedro do Carmo (PS), pela Senhora Deputada Fátima Ramos (PSD) e pelo Senhor Deputado António Monteiro (PS). A delegação foi acompanhada pelo assessor parlamentar Paulo Ferreira Campos. Seguidamente, apresenta-se a agenda da deslocação em missão oficial da Assembleia da República que presentemente se reporta.

## **Agenda**

### **12 de junho**

- **16h30 (Hora de Lisboa)** – Partida da AR
- **18h50 (Hora de Lisboa)** – Partida de Lisboa (LIS) para Paris (CDG)
- **22h20 (CET)** – Chegada a Paris (CDG)
- **23h45 (CET)** – Partida de Paris (CDG) para Santiago de Chile (SCL)

### **13 de junho**

- **08h05 (CET-7)** – Chegada ao aeroporto de Santiago de Chile (SCL)
- **09h00 (CET-7)** – Chegada ao Hotel Pullman Vitacura Santiago
- **12h00 (CET-7)** – Prestação de cumprimentos a Sua Excelência o Embaixador de Portugal no Chile, Dr. Carlos Amaro
- **Restante dia** – contato com a realidade socioeconómica da cidade de Santiago de Chile

## 14 de junho

- **7h00 (CET-7)** – Pequeno-almoço
- **08h00 (CET-7)** – Início dos trabalhos do X Fórum das Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome na América Latina e no Caribe– sede da FAO – Complexo da Organização das Nações Unidas, Santiago de Chile
- **Pausa para almoço no Hotel Pullman Vitacura Santiago, oferecido pela organização**
- **15h00 (CET-7)** – Resumo dos trabalhos no Hotel Pullman Vitacura Santiago
- **Jantar oferecido pela organização no Hotel Pullman Vitacura Santiago**
- **21h00 (CET-7)** – *Transfer* assegurado pela organização para Valparaíso
- **22h45 (CET-7)** – Chegada a Valparaíso e check-in no Hotel Pullman Viña del Mar

## 15 de junho

- **7h00 (CET-7)** – Pequeno-almoço
- **8h00 (CET-7)** – Início dos trabalhos da II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome – Congresso do Chile, Valparaíso
- **13h00 (CET-7)** – Pausa para almoço oferecido pela organização
- **14h00 (CET-7)** – Continuação dos trabalhos
- **20h00 (CET-7)** – Lanche/*coffee-break* oferecido pela organização – Palácio Vergara, Valparaíso
- **22h00 (CET-7)** – Regresso ao Hotel Pullman Viña del Mar

## 16 de junho

- **7h00 (CET-7)** – Pequeno-almoço
- **8h00 (CET-7)** – Continuação dos trabalhos da II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome
- **12h30 (CET-7)** – Reunião bilateral FAO -Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome na América Latina e no Caribe
- **13h30 (CET-7)** – Pausa para almoço oferecido pela organização

- **14h15 (CET-7)** – Continuação dos trabalhos
- **19h30 (CET-7)** – Encerramento dos trabalhos
- **20h00 (CET-7)** – *Transfer* para Santiago de Chile gentilmente cedido pelo Congresso do Chile
- **22h00 (CET-7)** – Chegada ao Hotel Pullman Vitacura Santiago

#### **17 de junho**

- **8h00 (CET-7)** – Pequeno-almoço
- **9h30 (CET-7)** -*Transfer* para o aeroporto de Santiago de Chile (SCL)
- **11h55 (CET-7)** – Partida de Santiago de Chile (SCL) para Paris (CDG)

#### **18 de junho**

- **7h45 (CET)** – Chegada a Paris (CDG)
- **9h35 (CET)** – Partida de Paris (CDG) para Lisboa (LIS)
- **11h15 (Hora de Lisboa)** – Chegada a Lisboa (LIS)
- **12h00 (Hora de Lisboa)** – Chegada à AR

## **2. Partida de Lisboa e chegada ao Chile. Resumo do dia 13 de junho**

A delegação *supra* partiu, assim, de Lisboa no dia 12 de junho, rumo a Santiago de Chile, numa travessia aérea assegurada pela operadora *Air Fance* com escala em Paris (concretamente, no Aeroporto Charles de Gaulle). A viagem totalizou cerca de 16h, tendo a delegação chegado a Santiago de Chile pelas 9 da manhã de dia 13 de junho.

Para o primeiro dia de estada naquele país, entendeu a delegação tomar contato com a realidade socioeconómica do Chile, primeiramente através do contato com as populações civis e, seguidamente, com a apresentação de cumprimentos ao Senhor Embaixador da República Portuguesa no Chile, Dr. Carlos Marques.

O Chile atravessa um período de forte mobilização política da sociedade civil, particularmente patente nos recentes atos eleitorais realizados naquele país: à eleição da Frente de Convergência liderada por Gabriel Borić Font, numa vitória histórica da

esquerda chilena, seguiu-se a vitória da extrema-direita de José Antonio Kast nas eleições para a Assembleia Constituinte.

A atmosfera de verdadeira ebulição que ora se ilustra é patente nas ruas de Santiago de Chile, uma cidade a dois tempos, que exhibe marcas de profunda desigualdade.



*Figura 2 - Vitacura, o coração financeiro de Santiago de Chile. Vista do Parque do Bicenténario.*



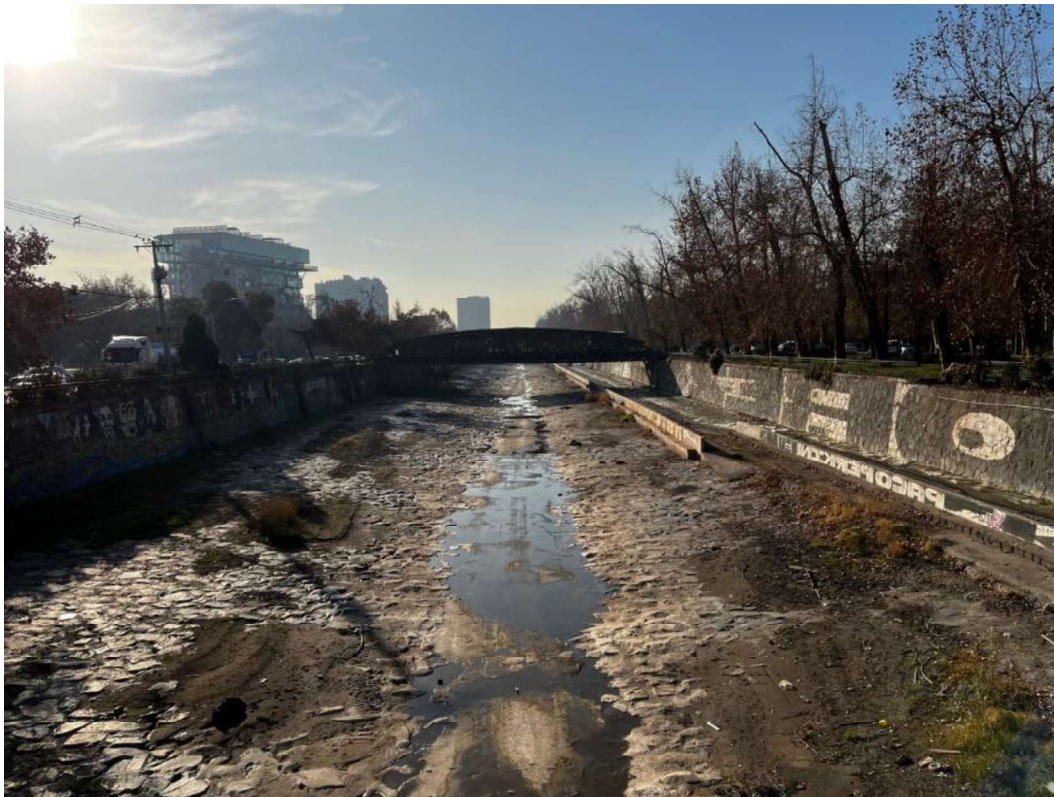
*Figura 1 - Santiago de Chile - vista de teleférico. A cidade conta cerca de 8 milhões de habitantes e estende-se, desordenadamente, ao longo do vale onde se encontra estabelecida.*



Figuras 3, 4 e 5 - Exemplos de pinturas e outros materiais políticos observados em Santiago de Chile. A visita da Delegação da AR ocorreu em plena discussão de uma nova Constituição para o Chile; Submetido a plebiscito, o projeto de Constituição viria a ser rejeitado.

A delegação teve oportunidade de contactar com a realidade de diversos distritos da cidade de Santiago; foi neste contexto que nos foi possível apreender a dinâmica viva, multicultural, de celebração de diversidade, que perpassa presentemente naquela cidade. Mas também foi possível tomar nota da marcada desigualdade que se sente, inclusivamente, entre bairros contíguos.

A respeito do clima da região, a presente deslocação em missão oficial ocorre numa altura em que o território chileno se vê marcadamente fustigado pelos efeitos das alterações climáticas.



*Figura 6 - O Chile tem sentido, intensamente, o efeito das alterações climáticas. A maior seca em 50 anos constituiu o cenário perfeito para os fortes incêndios florestais verificados em fevereiro de 2023. Este registo, capturado em Santiago de Chile, é de 14 de junho de 2023; no final desse mês, o país seria fustigado por uma histórica vaga de cheias.*

Na sessão de apresentação de cumprimentos na Embaixada da República Portuguesa no Chile, foi possível tomar contato com o contexto económico do Chile e, mais decididamente, da América Latina em 2023. Foi com preocupação que se discutiu a realidade da dívida pública argentina; noutra tom, a animadora trajetória da economia chilena e as oportunidades de abertura de novos mercados para os produtores e empresas portuguesas foram notas bem recebidas pela delegação.





Figura 7 - Registo da apresentação de cumprimentos ao Senhor Embaixador de Portugal no Chile, Dr. Carlos Marques.

Terminada a jornada de dia 13, a delegação recolheu ao Hotel Pullman Vitacura para preparar a participação nos eventos dos dias que se seguiram.

### 3. O X Fórum Parlamentar das Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome na América Latina e nas Caraíbas



Figura 8 - Foto de família do X Fórum da Frente Parlamentar contra a Fome na América Latina e nas Caraíbas.

a. Enquadramento do evento

O X Fórum Parlamentar das Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome na América Latina e nas Caraíbas decorreu no dia 14 de junho, conforme se identifica na agenda *supra*. A sessão da manhã decorreu no complexo das Nações Unidas em Santiago, mais precisamente nas instalações do Escritório Regional da FAO para a América Latina e as Caraíbas. O programa do evento segue em anexo ao presente relatório.

As Frentes Parlamentares podem ser sumariamente definidas enquanto organizações, de grau de formalidade variável, de parlamentares de diversas forças políticas - da esquerda à direita - que aderem individualmente às mesmas e se articulam na prossecução de objetivos comuns, frequentemente atinentes à promoção de agendas relacionadas com a concretização de Direitos Humanos e/ou a dinamização dos respetivos territórios; constituem, assim, uma marca característica do parlamentarismo da América Latina, tendo a sua ação sido particularmente patente a partir da década de oitenta do século passado.



*Figura 9 - O Coordenador do GT-IAPPDAIG, Deputado Pedro do Carmo (PS), participou enquanto orador na sessão da manhã do Fórum.*

b. Participação da delegação da AR



*Figura 10 - Registo da delegação da AR junto ao escritório regional da FAO, no complexo da ONU, em Santiago de Chile.*

O ponto fundamental da agenda do X Fórum Parlamentar recaía, precisamente, no lançamento de uma Aliança Iberoamericana apostada na promoção do Direito à Alimentação com enfoque de Género; todavia a circunstância da dissolução das cortes espanholas inviabilizou a plena participação espanhola e a respetiva assunção de compromissos tendentes ao lançamento daquele projeto - a este respeito, vale recordar que a organização deste evento, bem como da II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição, tem na Agência Espanhola de Cooperação Internacional e Desenvolvimento (AECID), um parceiro estratégico fundamental.

Neste particular contexto, a participação portuguesa assumiu uma importância redobrada, constituindo um sinal de forte aproximação destes países e, naturalmente, entre os parlamentares portugueses e os seus homólogos espanhóis na promoção do Objetivo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável 2, que se prende com a erradicação da Fome.

Em representação da delegação portuguesa, coube ao Presidente da comissão de agricultura e pescas na Assembleia da República, Deputado Pedro do Carmo (PS), a participação ,na qualidade de orador, na sessão inaugural do evento, cuja intervenção seguidamente se transcreve. Na cerimónia inaugural intervieram ainda o Ministro da Agricultura do Chile, Esteban Valenzuela; A presidente da Comissão de Cooperação Internacional e Desenvolvimento do Senado Espanhol, Senadora Elena Diego, por videoconferência; Sua Excelência o Presidente da Câmara de Deputadas e Deputados

do Chile, Dr. Vlado Mirosevic; O Subdiretor Regional da FAO, Mario Lubetkin; a Coordenadora da Frente Parlamentar contra a Fome do Chile, Deputada Carolina Marzán; e o Coordenador Regional das Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome na América Latina e nas Caraíbas, Deputado Jairo Flores. O registo de vídeo parcial da sessão da manhã pode ser consultado [aqui](#).

i. Intervenção do Presidente da 7.<sup>a</sup> CAPes na sessão da manhã



Figura 11 - O Coordenador do GT-IAPPDAIG, Deputado Pedro do Carmo (PS), dirige-se aos homólogos parlamentares da América Latina e das Caraíbas na sessão da manhã.

*Caras Senhoras e Caros Senhores,*

*É com enorme satisfação que a Assembleia da República Portuguesa marca hoje presença, pela primeira vez, neste espaço, com a Aliança Parlamentar Portuguesa pelo Direito à Alimentação com Igualdade de Género.*

*Agradecemos, desde já, todo o apoio e cooperação amistosa emprestada ao nosso projeto pela FAO e pelos nossos homólogos do Senado Espanhol, na pessoa da Ex-Senadora Elena Diego, absolutamente decisivo para que o desejo de tomar um papel ativo no combate à fome na América Latina e no Caribe se materializasse.*

*A delegação a que tenho a honra de presidir deseja que esta participação inaugure um novo tempo de cooperação iberoamericana na construção de um mundo melhor, mais justo e mais fraterno.*

*O tema que aqui nos traz e mobiliza não pode ser tomado de ânimo leve.*

*Este nosso encontro é a proclamação conjunta de que é inaceitável, em qualquer canto do mundo, que uma mãe tenha de deixar de comer para prover à sua filha.*

*É a certeza de que, na partilha de problemas, estratégias e soluções, as democracias do mundo podem, de forma participada, erigir uma alternativa de solidariedade, compaixão e desenvolvimento que se quer inclusivo e verdadeiramente global.*

*É a assunção da natureza última da responsabilidade política que nos une.*

*É o combate derradeiro pela Humanidade, com Humanidade.*

*E esse combate não se faz sem compreender a urgência de avançarmos todos juntos, a um tempo.*

*Caras e caros colegas parlamentares,*

*Esta é uma luta de vocação universal, porque também universais são as tragédias que a condicionam em menor ou menor grau:*

*a tragédia das alterações climáticas, que tornam imprevisível – ou impossível – a produção sustentada de alimentos nos diversos pontos do globo;*

*a tragédia da guerra e da doença, que afetaram e afetam a capacidade de prover segurança alimentar à escala global e, especialmente, a quem mais precisa;*

*a tragédia da pobreza extrema, que contribui decisivamente para o agudizar dos desafios às respostas sociais.*

*No caso português e à semelhança do que se tem sentido à escala global, o cenário que vos descrevo conduziu a um crescimento desenfreado da inflação, com consequências brutais na segurança alimentar do país e no acesso das famílias a bens alimentares de primeira necessidade.*

*A mitigação destes efeitos não se fez sem uma abordagem integrada e criativa, com enfoque na fiscalidade, reduzindo o Imposto de Valor acrescentado nestes bens, à semelhança dos nossos congéneres espanhóis, mas também com incidência direta nos agricultores, que assim viram os seus custos de produção menos expostos a este problema. No âmbito da Política agrícola Comum, foi ainda possível desenhar outros apoios diretos à produção.*

*Mas, perante estes desafios, a Europa tem de decidir como quer encarar o combate à fome no mundo.*

*Não podemos continuar a avançar a dois ritmos, mantendo no espaço europeu um padrão de exigências regulatórias e alfandegárias incapaz de responder, com seriedade, às contingências do flagelo global que aqui sentimos com tamanha intensidade.*

*O projeto europeu não se pode construir à custa de fazer vista grossa às realidades à nossa volta e de que tomamos consciência.*

*A ideia de não deixar ninguém para trás não pode conhecer fronteiras terrestres, marítimas ou aéreas, sob pena de se convolar num mero leque de boas intenções.*

*Queridas amigas e queridos amigos,*

*A dimensão do desafio que se nos coloca – que é o de nos reinventarmos, reinterpretarmos a forma como vemos a produção alimentar global e, sobretudo, como a distribuímos e redistribuímos – só nos pode convocar para um caminho alicerçado na compreensão mútua e na compaixão entre os povos, tomando por referente uma ideia plena de Humanidade.*

*Não teremos asas para alcançar um ideário de desenvolvimento económico, social e ambiental sustentável enquanto a fome nos cortar as pernas.*

*Neste caminho, ninguém pode ser dispensado: as respostas públicas que pretendemos ensaiar neste espaço não dispensa, nem poderia dispensar, a proteção da especial vulnerabilidade das mulheres rurais; não esquece, nem poderia esquecer, os pequenos produtores e os agricultores de subsistência; não se constrói, nem se poderia construir, sem o envolvimento esclarecido e comprometido dos estratos substanciais da agricultura de produção em tons de uma verdadeira Economia de Missão.*

Após a sessão inaugural seguiu-se uma breve apresentação do panorama de segurança alimentar e nutricional de 2022 Na América Latina e nas Caraíbas, levada a cabo pela Dr.<sup>a</sup> Daniela Godoy, responsável da FAO pelo dossier da Segurança Alimentar para a América Latina e as Caraíbas; uma alocução do Presidente do Comité de segurança Alimentar Mundial das Nações Unidas, Gabriel Ferrero e a propósito do papel dos parlamentos na prossecução da fome zero no atual cenário mundial e, por fim, uma breve intervenção a propósito do projeto de Aliança Iberoamericana e do Pacto Parlamentar Iberoamericano por parte de Silvia Giacoppo, Presidente do PARLATINO,

e Luís Lobo, coordenador do Projeto de Apoio à Iniciativa América Latina sem Fome do Programa Espanha-FAO para a América Latina e as Caraíbas.

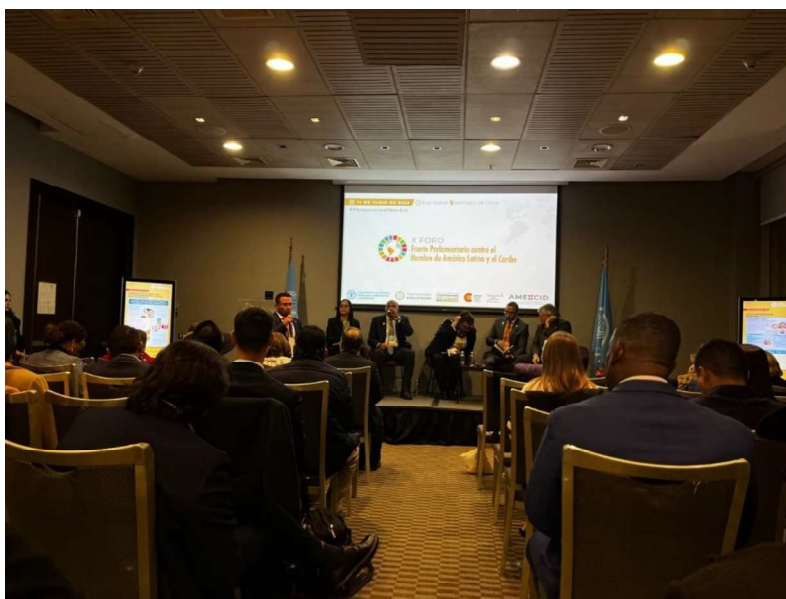
Terminados os trabalhos, as delegações rumaram ao Hotel Pullman Vitacura, onde decorreram as sessões da tarde.



*Figura 12 - No final dos trabalhos da manhã, a Senhora Deputada Fátima Ramos (PSD) tomou contato com homólogas de diversos parlamentos da América Latina, bem como outras lideranças femininas presentes no evento.*

## ii. Intervenção da delegação portuguesa na sessão da tarde

Os trabalhos da parte da tarde compreenderam três momentos: um primeiro, de interação com a sociedade civil e com outras organizações, centrado na discussão de sugestões e recomendações a respeito da ação política concertada para a promoção da direito à alimentação; um momento de intervenção das diversas delegações nacionais para um breve ponto de situação a respeito das respetivas frentes parlamentares e dos avanços legislativos registados a respeito dos temas em apreço; e um momento destinado à eleição dos novos órgãos coordenadores das Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome na América Latina e nas Caraíbas.



*Figura 13 - Registo da sala onde decorreu a ronda de comunicações, pelas diversas delegações nacionais da FPH-ALC, do estado da arte no que concerne à promoção do direito à alimentação com enfoque de género nos respetivos países.*

Não integrando formalmente as Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome da América Latina e nas Caraíbas, a delegação portuguesa, naturalmente, não participou na eleição dos seus novos coordenadores; participou, outrossim, na sessão de contato com que a sociedade civil, com particular enfoque nos contributos dos povos indígenas para a questão do combate à fome e, vis-à-vis, para a tomada de consciência da sua especial vulnerabilidade neste contexto.

Nessa mesma sessão houve ainda a possibilidade de assistir a uma alocução sobre comunicação política eficiente pela AECID, na pessoa do Dr. Enric Sol. Desta sessão fica uma imagem forte, frequentemente repetida: a de que “a fome tem rosto de mulher”. O que fica dito constitui uma feliz ilustração das particulares dificuldades que as mulheres rurais daqueles territórios enfrentam, tanto no contexto do acesso à terra como do acesso a alimentação digna.





*Figuras 14 e 15 - À margem da eleição da nova coordenação da FPH-ALC, o coordenador do GT-IAPPDAIG, Deputado Pedro do Carmo (PS), é entrevistado pela assessoria de comunicação da FAO a respeito da primeira participação portuguesa no Fórum; seguidamente, procedeu-se à entrega de uma lembrança simbólica à Dr.ª Barbara Villar Lago, assinalando o seu contributo e apoio à delegação da AR na preparação desta participação.*

No momento destinado às intervenções das frentes parlamentares nacionais a delegação portuguesa - numa intervenção conduzida por todos os membros da delegação - teve oportunidade de expor o ponto de situação nacional a respeito da possibilidade de criação de uma Aliança Parlamentar Portuguesa; seguidamente, foi possível transmitir ainda às restantes delegações o sentimento de solidariedade e identificação com a causa da erradicação da fome na América Latina e o desejo do aprofundamento da partilha de experiências legislativas e de políticas públicas com os homólogos daqueles territórios.

No que concerne ao ato eleitoral, a parlamentar Sonia Rojas Mendez, da Costa Rica, foi eleita a nova coordenadora regional da Comissão Coordenadora Executiva do Frente Parlamentar contra a Fome da América Latina e nas Caraíbas, com a parlamentar Laura Párraga, da Bolívia a ser indicada como coordenadora adjunta regional. A Deputada Sonia Rojas torna-se, assim, a primeira mulher de ascendência indígena a ser eleita para o cargo.

Determinados trabalhos as delegações dirigiram-se nessa noite para Valparaíso, onde decorreria, nos dias 15 e 16 de junho, a II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição.

#### 4. A II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição



Figura 16 – “Foto de família” das delegações à II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição.

##### a. Enquadramento do evento

A II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição decorreu assim nas instalações do Congresso Nacional do Chile, sito em Valparaíso. As delegações ficaram alojadas nos hotéis indicados pela organização, todos na vila vizinha de Viña del Mar. O programa do evento, bem como a respetiva nota de enquadramento, anexa-se ao presente relatório. Participaram, no evento, delegações de cerca de 160 países.

A cimeira ofereceu a oportunidade única de obter um retrato fidedigno do estado da Fome no mundo, com a contribuição da Academia, de estruturas técnicas dedicadas da Organização das Nações Unidas e de interlocutores-chave das diversas latitudes do Globo. Foi possível, inclusivamente, apreender que o tema da alimentação apresenta desafios muito diversos nas diferentes regiões: foi, nesse sentido, perceptível que estes problemas não se reduzem ao binómio abundância-escassez, nem tão pouco se esgotam nos dilemas da organização económica da produção agrícola. Ainda a este respeito, cumpre que dar nota da frequente referência a figuras jurídicas e modelos

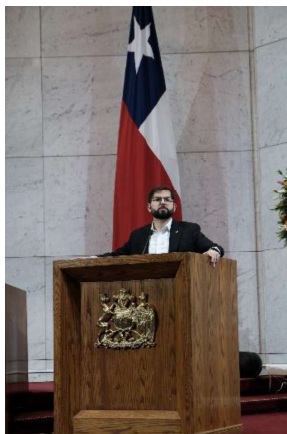
organizacionais de políticas públicas que têm sido introduzidos, consagrados e desenvolvidos no nosso ordenamento jurídico: desde logo, a questão da dinamização da agricultura familiar - particularmente no contexto da América Latina, muito associada ao campesinato, com perfeita tradução nas dinâmicas de desenvolvimento rural -, mas também às estratégias de escoamento de produtos agrícolas regionais através de refeitórios públicos, com particular incidência no contexto das escolas e o impacto que que esta estratégia, assente na compra agregada a pequenos produtores, teve na melhoria da realização do direito à alimentação dos destinatários (essencialmente, crianças); outro aspeto amplamente discutido prendeu-se com o acesso à terra.

Foi, de resto, com a particular interesse que se identificou o conjunto de progressos que se tem verificado nestas matérias, no domínio da legislação nacional, reminiscentes dos diversos processos legislativos discutidos na Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas durante a XIII, XIV e XV Legislaturas.



*Figura 17 - Vista das galerias da Sala das Sessões da Câmara de Deputadas e Deputados do Chile.*

b. Sessão Inaugural



*Figuras 18, 19 e 20 - Registos da sessão solene de abertura da II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome (1). Em cima: a delegação da Assembleia da República, o Senhor Embaixador de Portugal no Chile. Em baixo, à esquerda: Sua Excelência o Presidente da República do Chile, Gabriel Boric, preside à sessão inaugural. Em baixo, à direita: registo da comunicação vídeo do Presidente da União Interparlamentar (UIP), Deputado Duarte Pacheco (PSD).*

A inauguração da Cimeira teve lugar no Salão Nobre do Congresso Nacional do Chile, sendo presidida por Sua Excelência o Presidente da República do Chile, Gabriel Boric Font. Na sessão inaugural usaram ainda da palavra o Subdiretor Regional da FAO, Mario Lubetkin; a Deputada Carolina Marzán e a Senadora Carmen Gloria Aravena, membros da Frente Parlamentar contra a Fome do Chile; o Presidente da Câmara de Deputadas e Deputados do Chile, Dr. Vlado Mirosevic; e o Presidente do Senado da República do Chile, Senador Juan Antonio Coloma.

Na segunda parte da cerimónia inaugural, dedicada a declarações de lideranças parlamentares e parceiros da organização, registaram se alocações da Dr.<sup>a</sup> Gloria Sandoval, da parte da Agência Mexicana para Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento (AMEXCID); do Dr. Ron Hartman da parte da IFAD; do Embaixador Mario Arvelo, Representante Permanente da República Dominicana na FAO; do embaixador Gabriel Ferrero, Presidente do Comité de Segurança Alimentar Mundial; do deputado Duarte Pacheco, Presidente da União Interparlamentar; da Senadora Silvia Giacoppo, Presidente do PARLATINO; do Dr. Marou Hassan Dit Koubou, Membro de Parlamento Pan-Africano; da Dr.<sup>a</sup> Puan Maharani, Presidente da Assembleia Interparlamentar da Ásia e Pacífico e Porta-Voz do Conselho Representativo Popular da República da Indonésia; da Senhora Eurodeputada Pina Picierno, Vice-Presidente do Parlamento Europeu; do Deputado Jerges Mercado, Presidente do Parlamento da Bolívia; da Senhora Deputada Celmira Sacramento, Presidente da Assembleia Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe; do Senhor Deputado Luis Redondo, Presidente do Parlamento das Honduras; do parlamentar Saboto Caesar, Ministro da Agricultura de São Vicente e Granadinas; e, por fim, do Senhor Diretor da AECID, Dr. Antón Leis.

O registo vídeo da sessão inaugural pode ser consultado [aqui](#).



*Figuras 21 e 22 - Registos do final da Sessão Inaugural. À esquerda: a Senhora Deputada Fátima Ramos (PSD) com a delegação de Taiwan; à direita, com a Presidente da Assembleia Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe, Celmira Sacramento.*

Após um rápido *coffee break*, o programa prosseguiu com uma primeira sessão de discussão de perspetivas da segurança alimentar e nutrição, rumo a sistemas agroalimentares eficientes, inclusivos, resilientes e sustentáveis.

Neste primeiro conjunto de intervenções de natureza mais técnica, participaram a Doutora Marcela Villareal, Diretora da Divisão de Parcerias e Colaboração das Nações Unidas (FAO); a Doutora Camila Corvalán Diretora do Centro de Investigação em Ambientes Alimentares e Prevenção de Doenças Crónicas associadas à Nutrição da Unidade de Saúde Pública do Instituto de Nutrição Tecnologia Alimentar da Universidade do Chile; a Dr.<sup>a</sup> Hilal Elver, ex *Special Rapporteur* para o Direito à Alimentação (ONU); e o Dr. Sibiri Jean Zoundi, Subdiretor do Secretariado do Sahel e África Ocidental.

A sessão em apreço terminou com um conjunto de comunicações, em mensagem de vídeo, de duas personalidades galardoadas com o Prémio Nobel da Paz: Mohammed Yunus (2006) e Tawakkol Karman (2011). Terminada a sessão, houve lugar a almoço no restaurante do Congresso Nacional do Chile.



Figuras 23 e 24 - À esquerda: registo das declarações da Senhora Deputada Fátima Ramos (PSD) à assessoria de comunicação da FAO. À direita: registo do encontro entre a Senhora Deputada Fátima Ramos (PSD) e a Deputada Carolina Marzán, principal responsável pela organização do evento da parte do Congresso Nacional do Chile.

A parte da tarde foi, essencialmente, preenchida com duas sessões temáticas: uma primeira referente ao desafio de garantir o acesso a dietas alimentares saudáveis para todos; e uma segunda focada na análise do *gender gap* na segurança alimentar e nutricional. À margem dos trabalhos, o Governo do Chile aproveitou a efeméride para lançar, em conferência de imprensa e na pessoa do Ministro da Agricultura, Esteban Valenzuela, a Estratégia Nacional chilena de Soberania Alimentar para a Segurança Alimentar.

O registo de vídeo dos trabalhos do primeiro dia da II Cimeira pode ser consultado [aqui](#).

Concluídos os trabalhos do primeiro dia, os participantes rumaram ao Palácio Vergara para uma receção institucional, organizada pelo Governo do Chile, composta por um jantar volante e um breve espetáculo musical, protagonizado por um projeto educativo de integração de crianças com necessidades especiais.

No segundo dia de trabalhos, realizaram-se dois painéis de discussão da parte da manhã: o primeiro, sobre a transformação dos sistemas agroalimentares em face das alterações climáticas; o segundo, sobre estratégias de fortalecimento da cooperação e colaboração interparlamentares na promoção do Direito a uma Alimentação Adequada.

Durante a parte da manhã, assinalam-se três momentos-chave para a delegação portuguesa: primeiramente, o encontro entre o Presidente da Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas, Deputado Pedro do Carmo, e o Presidente da Comissão de Política Agrária e Fundiária da Verkhovna Rada, Dr. Oleksandr Haydu, que em baixo se regista; seguidamente, a intervenção do Senhor Presidente da CAPes na segunda sessão acima identificada, na qual teve oportunidade de ilustrar o sentimento de missão e de capacitação para enquadrar os problemas globais da Fome que perpassou a delegação portuguesa na sequência da participação neste evento; e, por fim, a reunião bilateral entre a Delegação da Assembleia da República e as Frentes Parlamentares contra a Fome na América Latina e nas Caraíbas, moderada pelo Subdiretor Regional da FAO, Mario Lubetkin.



Figura 25 - Registo do encontro do Presidente da 7.ª CAPes com o Presidente da Comissão de Política Agrária e Fundiária da Verkhovna Rada (Ucrânia), Oleksandr Haydu.

- c. Reunião bilateral, moderada pelo Senhor Subdiretor-Geral da FAO, Mario Lubetkin, entre a delegação da Assembleia da República e a FPH-ALC



Figura 26 - Registo da reunião bilateral.



A reunião bilateral a que agora se faz menção realizou-se paralelamente aos trabalhos, integrando um conjunto de outras reuniões da mesma natureza, todas mediadas pela FAO, no âmbito das quais foi possível coordenar a ação concreta das organizações interparlamentares envolvidas.



*Figura 27 - O Coordenador do GT-IAPPDAIG, Deputado Pedro do Carmo (PS), usa da palavra.*

O tema fundamental da presente reunião prendeu-se com a primeira participação portuguesa, enquanto observador, no X Fórum das FPH-ALC, o ensejo de contribuir para o estabelecimento do projeto da Aliança Iberoamericana e a vontade, expressada pela FAO e pelas Frentes Parlamentares presentes na reunião, em que a formalização e o lançamento desse projeto tivessem lugar em Lisboa, na Assembleia da República, durante o ano de 2024. O envolvimento do parlamento português foi elogiado e tido como crucial para o avanço da agenda do Direito à Alimentação naqueles territórios, mas também no que concerne ao fortalecimento do diálogo interparlamentar com os parceiros europeus e, bem-assim, na eventual replicação de modelos cooperativos observados entre Espanha e a América Latina no contexto da CPLP.



*Figuras 28 e 29 - Registos do final da reunião: à esquerda, com o Subdiretor Regional da FAO para a América Latina e as Caraíbas, Mario Lubetkin; à direita, o Presidente do Comité de Segurança Alimentar Mundial das Nações Unidas, Gabriel Ferrero.*

Concluída a reunião bilateral, a delegação seguiu para o almoço. Da parte da tarde, abriu-se a discussão do Pacto Parlamentar Mundial, que se viu aprovado e integra, em anexo, o presente relatório, e no âmbito do qual, entre outros compromissos, se exigiu – e, presentemente, já se verifica - que as representações parlamentares tivessem lugar no Comité de Segurança Alimentar Mundial.

O registo de vídeo dos trabalhos do segundo dia da II Cimeira pode ser consultado [aqui](#).

Após as intervenções de encerramento, concluiu-se o evento, rumando a delegação portuguesa a Santiago de Chile, de onde partiria em direção a Lisboa no dia seguinte, chegando a Portugal no dia 18 de junho.

## **5. Epílogo**

Terminada a participação da Assembleia da República nos termos descritos, o aprofundamento dos trabalhos referentes ao projeto da aliança parlamentar ibérica viu-se, primeiramente, condicionados pela circunstância da dissolução das cortes espanholas e, ato contínuo, pelo anúncio de dissolução da Assembleia da República, inviabilizando a boa prossecução, na XV Legislatura, dos temas em apreço. Em reunião técnica realizada, no passado mês de novembro, entre a equipa de apoio da 7.<sup>a</sup> CAPes e a coordenação técnica da FAO, foi patente o interesse daquela organização no apoio à recuperação deste projeto durante a XVI Legislatura, com a eventual solicitação de um ponto focal dos Serviços da Assembleia da República para o acompanhamento deste *dossier*.

Ao presente relatório juntam-se, em anexo e em complemento à informação que presentemente se presta, o seguinte conjunto de documentos:

- Declaração de 22 de março de 2023;
- Nota de enquadramento e programa dos eventos;
- Declaração conjunta do X Fórum Parlamentar das FPH-ALC;
- Pacto Global contra a Fome celebrado na II Cimeira Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição.



ASSEMBLEIA DA REPÚBLICA

Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas

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A 22 de março de 2023, na Sala do Senado do Palácio de São Bento, em reunião da Comissão de Agricultura e Pescas subordinada à apresentação do projeto de Aliança Parlamentar Ibero-Americana pela Erradicação da Fome e pela Igualdade de Género na América Latina e no Caribe,

**Considerando** que a erradicação da fome se deve erigir como uma missão comum a toda a Humanidade, particularmente evidente num mundo pós-pandémico;

**Assumindo** a interseccionalidade patente no desafio da erradicação da Fome e no combate às desigualdades de género;

**Convocando** os laços de amizade e cooperação parlamentar portuguesa com os homólogos da América Latina e Caribe;

**Reconhecendo** que, desde 2009, a Frente Parlamentar contra a Fome na América Latina e no Caribe e a Aliança Parlamentar Espanhola pelo Direito à Alimentação, apoiado pelo programa Espanha-FAO, têm desenvolvido um trabalho meritório no combate à Fome com Igualdade de Género naquela região;

**Assinalando** a importante contribuição do Senado Espanhol na construção de um diálogo ibérico para o desenho de soluções para os flagelos da Fome e da Desigualdade;

**Reiterando** o compromisso das parlamentares portuguesas e dos parlamentares portugueses no desenvolvimento de uma agricultura sustentável e garante de segurança e soberania alimentares,

*As Senhoras Deputadas e Senhores Deputados abaixo-assinados*

**Comprometem-se a:**

1. Criar a Aliança Parlamentar Portuguesa pelo Direito à Alimentação com Igualdade de Género;



2. Encetar esforços com vista ao estabelecimento de uma Aliança Parlamentar Ibero-Americana apostada:
- a. No fortalecimento da cooperação interparlamentar;
  - b. No intercâmbio de experiências no plano do pensamento legislativo e da política pública comparada;
  - c. Na elaboração e acompanhamento dos instrumentos idóneos à implementação do ODS 2 com Igualdade de Género, tanto a nível ibero-americano como mundial, dando cumprimento aos acordos e compromissos firmados na I Cúpula Parlamentar Mundial contra a Fome e Subnutrição e na próxima II Cúpula Parlamentar Mundial que se realizará no Chile em 2023.

~~António Fontes~~

António Fontes

Justie Souze

Cristina Mendes da Silva

Martiz Luis de Furtz

~~João Nicolau~~

~~João Castro~~

~~António José Amador~~  
classificação

Francisco Rocha

Salvador Ferra

Paulo Manuel Silva

Fátima Ramos

Beatriz Nunes

Patrícia

Patrícia

(Patrícia Ferra)

João Brando



## X FORO

# Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe

## JUSTIFICACIÓN

En un contexto global complejo, con condiciones humanitarias adversas, América Latina y el Caribe enfrenta notables desafíos para erradicar el hambre y la malnutrición en todas sus formas.

A pesar de los avances logrados en la región para reducir la desnutrición infantil en las últimas décadas, el hambre y la inseguridad alimentaria han ido en aumento desde 2015, alcanzando su nivel más alto en el contexto de la pandemia de la COVID-19.

Según recientes datos del [Panorama de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2022](#), durante el 2021 el 29,3% de la población mundial se vio afectada por la inseguridad alimentaria moderada o grave, mismo año en que en América Latina y el Caribe 56,5 millones de personas padecieron hambre y un 40,6% de su población se enfrentaba a una inseguridad alimentaria moderada o grave.

A lo anterior, se suman las disparidades específicas de género existentes en la inseguridad alimentaria, que se acentúan en mayor medida en esta parte del mundo. Disminuir estas brechas es un imperativo ético y práctico, pues sin una verdadera igualdad de género no se logrará la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional para todas y todos.

Otro dato alarmante es que en América Latina y el Caribe el costo de las dietas saludables corresponde a uno de los más elevados del mundo. En 2020, 131 millones de personas no podían permitirse una alimentación saludable en la región, lo que afecta gravemente a la nutrición y la salud de las poblaciones más vulnerables, incluidos los niños, las niñas y las mujeres.

Adicionalmente, el cambio climático representa una de las mayores amenazas para la producción alimentaria mundial y regional, y, a su vez, las prácticas no sostenibles de los sistemas agroalimentarios impactan negativamente sobre el clima.

Para cambiar este complejo panorama, se necesita avanzar decididamente hacia una transformación de los actuales sistemas agroalimentarios, que los haga más eficientes, inclusivos, resilientes y sostenibles para una mejor producción, una mejor nutrición, un mejor medio ambiente y una vida mejor, sin dejar a nadie atrás.

Para ello, es importante lograr una sólida cooperación multilateral y voluntad política a todos los niveles (local, nacional, regional, birregional y global), además de la participación de todos los actores de la sociedad, tal como lo mandata la Agenda 2030.

Desde la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO) se sostiene que un compromiso político sólido – acompañado de una adecuada asistencia técnica para el desarrollo de políticas públicas de Estado- podrá lograr cambios duraderos en el tiempo y de gran impacto en la transformación esperada, la que, indisociablemente, debe ser guiada por los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) **1, 2, 5, 10, 13, 16 y 17**.



En dicho desafío, un rol activo y eficaz de los parlamentos es fundamental. Esto, ya que cuentan con una gran capacidad de alcanzar consensos de Estado y presupuestos adecuados, en un trabajo colaborativo con los distintos actores de la sociedad como: los ejecutivos, la sociedad civil, la academia, los medios de comunicación, las organizaciones internacionales, entre otros.

## ANTECEDENTES

El Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe (FPH-ALC) es una red, plural e institucionalizada en sus parlamentos, que moviliza voluntades y amplios compromisos políticos desde hace más de 10 años. La integran más de 400 parlamentarios y parlamentarias, y es apoyada por la FAO, la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) y la Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID).

Desde su conformación en 2009, el FPH-ALC ha impulsado la aprobación de más de 80 leyes y políticas nacionales y regionales que han contribuido directamente al reconocimiento y la realización del derecho a la alimentación adecuada, a la seguridad alimentaria con enfoque de género, a la reducción y prevención de pérdidas y desperdicio de alimentos, al derecho a la información de los consumidores, a la alimentación escolar, al fortalecimiento de la agricultura familiar sostenible, a la toma de acción por el clima, entre otras temáticas.

A la fecha, son 21 congresos nacionales y cinco parlamentos regionales los que integran el FPH-ALC. Éstos últimos se destacan por su importante trabajo vinculado al desarrollo de leyes marco o modelo que sirven de referencia a los países a la hora de generar leyes nacionales o locales.

El trabajo del FPH-ALC ha sido tomado como referencia para la creación de plataformas similares; tal como la “Alianza Parlamentaria Española por el Derecho a la Alimentación”, que se creó en 2018 en las Cortes Generales y se relanzó el 2021 en el Senado de dicho país, y la “Alianza Parlamentaria Portuguesa por el Derecho a la Alimentación con Igualdad de Género” oficializada en marzo de 2023 en el seno de la Comisión de Agricultura y Pesca de la Asamblea de Portugal.

## OBJETIVO GENERAL

El X Foro del FPH-ALC se realiza en un momento crítico en la región. Por lo cual, su objetivo será fortalecer el trabajo del FPH-ALC y promover, paralelamente, un



compromiso político del más alto nivel entre los parlamentos de Iberoamérica y el Caribe para que contribuyan a la generación, aprobación y fiscalización de políticas públicas de Estado y presupuestos adecuados orientados a un efectivo cumplimiento de los ODS 1, 2, 5, 10 y 13 en contexto de post pandemia y crisis climática; fortaleciendo, a su vez, el logro de los ODS 16 y 17.

Se trata, además, de un objetivo que proyecta instalar un trabajo legislativo permanente en la región iberoamericana y caribeña que apunte a una verdadera transformación de los sistemas agroalimentarios, hacia sistemas más **eficientes, inclusivos, resilientes y sostenibles**.

Bajo esa misma idea, se busca que dicho trabajo parlamentario contribuya a esfuerzos regionales como el nuevo impulso para la “Iniciativa América Latina y el Caribe sin Hambre 2025”, un compromiso suscrito en 2006 por los países de la región; y a acuerdos globales como los de la Cumbre Mundial de Sistemas Alimentarios de 2021 y los derivados de la I y II Cumbre Parlamentaria Mundial contra el Hambre y la Malnutrición.

## RESULTADOS ESPERADOS

### Fortalecimiento del FPH-ALC

Producto de la pandemia por la COVID-19 y los conflictos globales que se han generado en los últimos años, desde 2018 que no se celebra el Foro del FPH-ALC. Retomar esta instancia resulta tremendamente relevante ya que permitirá el fortalecimiento de la integración regional desde los parlamentos, el intercambio de conocimiento y experiencias, y la movilización de compromisos concretos y voluntades políticas para la transformación de los actuales sistemas agroalimentarios de la región.

Asimismo, se espera que las conclusiones del X Foro contribuyan al proceso de actualización del “Plan para la Seguridad Alimentaria, Nutrición y Erradicación del Hambre de la CELAC 2025” (Plan SAN CELAC), acordado en la [Declaración de Buenos Aires](#), el 24 de enero de 2023, tras la VII Cumbre de Jefas y Jefes de Estado Latinoamericanos y Caribeños, así como a su posterior implementación con apoyo de los parlamentos.

Durante el evento, además, se elegirá la nueva Comisión Coordinadora Ejecutiva (CCE) del FPH-ALC.





## Lanzamiento de la “Alianza Parlamentaria Iberoamericana por la Seguridad Alimentaria para todos y todas”

A fin de institucionalizar una importante red de colaboración que se ha venido desarrollando entre los parlamentos de España, Portugal y América Latina en el ámbito de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, el X Foro se propone oficializar una alianza de cooperación interparlamentaria entre el “FPH-ALC”, la “Alianza Parlamentaria Española por el Derecho a la Alimentación” y la “Alianza Parlamentaria Portuguesa por el Derecho a la Alimentación con Igualdad de Género” que se ha venido forjando desde la I Cumbre Parlamentaria Mundial contra el Hambre y la Malnutrición en 2018, con el apoyo de la FAO y las agencias de cooperación internacional de España y México.

Asimismo, esta alianza se articulará con los procesos impulsados desde la Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB) en relación al ODS2 y al logro de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional en todos los países involucrados, una **prioridad ratificada en el XI Foro Parlamentario Iberoamericano** que se realizó en República Dominicana en noviembre de 2022.

La alianza nace como un esfuerzo adicional en un contexto de múltiples plataformas parlamentarias por el ODS2 funcionando en la región y en el mundo; un proceso de sinergias en continuo desarrollo y expansión. En particular, se espera que esta alianza iberoamericana funcione de forma complementaria y paralela, en ningún caso sustitutiva, al trabajo que ya ejercen, por separado, las tres alianzas parlamentarias que la compondrán.

Adicionalmente, se espera que su funcionamiento se base en un instrumento concreto que permita liderar compromisos de alto nivel político y asegurar un trabajo legislativo de gran impacto. Se trata del **“Pacto Parlamentario Iberoamericano por la seguridad alimentaria para todos y todas”**, un acuerdo formal que buscará asegurar, mediante el establecimiento de metas e indicadores, una adecuada identificación, implementación y seguimiento de acciones que impacten positivamente en la transformación de los sistemas agroalimentarios a nivel local, nacional, regional y global.

La alianza Parlamentaria Iberoamericana dará seguimiento a los compromisos de la I y II Cumbre Parlamentaria Mundial contra el Hambre y la Malnutrición, fortalecerá el trabajo parlamentario birregional y mundial, consolidará las relaciones existentes entre los FPH ALC y las alianzas parlamentarias española y



portuguesa, además de incentivar la cooperación de ida y vuelta y la movilización de nuevos recursos para el trabajo legislativo en torno a la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional.

Se espera, además, que, durante el X Foro, tanto el FPH-ALC como las alianzas parlamentarias de España y Portugal definan la forma de coordinación general de la “Alianza Parlamentaria Iberoamericana por la Seguridad Alimentaria para todos y todas”.

### **Incorporación del enfoque de género en las acciones del FPH-ALC**

A nivel mundial, la prevalencia de la inseguridad alimentaria entre las mujeres es mayor que la de los hombres. En tanto, en América Latina y el Caribe esta brecha es aún mayor en comparación al mundo y a las otras regiones (4,3 puntos porcentuales en el mundo en 2021, frente a 11,3 puntos porcentuales en la región).

Es por ello que para el FPH-ALC, disminuir las brechas entre mujeres y hombres en el ámbito de la alimentación es una cuestión prioritaria. Sin lograrlo no podrán cumplirse las metas de los 17 Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, incluido el ODS2: Hambre Cero.

Gran parte del trabajo del Frente se caracteriza por un gran liderazgo de mujeres parlamentarias y la importancia que le dan sus integrantes a la incorporación de un enfoque de género en la legislación sobre seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, y agricultura sostenible que impulsan.

## **EVENTO PARALELO**

### **Conversatorio “Seguridad Alimentaria en la Agenda Pública: el rol de los medios y los parlamentos para una mejor nutrición, producción, medioambiente y vida en Iberoamérica y el Caribe”**

La voluntad política es una de las principales herramientas del Frente para movilizar acciones contra el hambre y la malnutrición, pero con ello no basta. Se requieren fuerzas tanto del sistema político, como del sistema mediático y de las y los ciudadanos para que la seguridad alimentaria y la agricultura sostenible, con perspectiva de género, llegue a lo más alto de las agendas públicas. Por lo



cual, en este reto, el papel de las y los periodistas, y de las y los comunicadores es clave.

En base a dicha idea, la décima versión del Foro del FPH-ALC contemplará la realización del “Conversatorio: Seguridad Alimentaria en la Agenda Pública”, que facilitará el intercambio de experiencias y conocimientos entre profesionales de la comunicación, legisladores y especialistas de la FAO, la AECID y la AMEXCID.

Asimismo, la actividad pretende fortalecer las alianzas de la FAO con medios de comunicación de alcance global interesados en la visibilización de las acciones parlamentarias que sean definidas durante el X Foro del FPH-ALC.

El conversatorio se llevará a cabo el día previo al X Foro (**13 de junio de 2023**), tendrá una duración de media jornada y contará con una presentación inaugural del Subdirector General de la FAO y Representante para América Latina y el Caribe, Mario Lubetkin.

## DOCUMENTOS CLAVE

- 10 Notas de Orientación Jurídica para Parlamentarios de América Latina y el Caribe
- Lecciones y buenas prácticas de las alianzas parlamentarias por el ODS2 desde el enfoque de la Cooperación Española
- La protección de los derechos de las mujeres rurales en América Latina, estado actual de la legislación y políticas existentes en el contexto de post pandemia covid-19
- Panorama de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2022
- Propuesta desde los parlamentos de Iberoamérica para la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios de Naciones Unidas - 2021
- Otros documentos generados por el FPH-ALC con apoyo de la FAO, la AECID y la AMEXCID



## AGENDA TENTATIVA X FORO DEL FPH-ALC

X FORO del FPH-ALC		
8.00-8.30	<b>Acreditación</b>	<b>Todos los participantes</b>
8.30-9.30	<b>Inauguración oficial</b>	<p>Secretaria de Estado para la Cooperación Internacional de España o Director AECID</p> <p>Canciller y/o Ministro de Agricultura de Chile <i>(Por definir)</i></p> <p>Representante de AMEXCID (Por definir)</p> <p>Presidente Senado de España o Presidenta Comisión de Cooperación Internacional del Senado España <i>(Por definir)</i></p> <p>Presidente de la Asamblea de Portugal o Presidente de la Comisión de Agricultura <i>(Por definir)</i></p> <p>Diputado <b>Jairo Flores</b> Coordinador regional FPH ALC</p> <p>Diputada <b>Carolina Marzán</b> Coordinadora FPH de Chile</p> <p><b>Mario Lubektin</b> Director Regional de la FAO</p>
9.30-10.00	<b>Presentación del Panorama de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional 2022. “Las actuales cifras del hambre y cómo revertirlas”</b>	<b>Daniela Godoy</b> Oficial Principal de Seguridad Alimentaria de FAO para América Latina y el Caribe
10.00-10.15	<b>Conferencia magistral “El rol de los parlamentos para lograr el Objetivo Hambre Cero en el actual escenario mundial”</b>	<b>Gabriel Ferrero</b> Presidente del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial



10:15-11:00	<p>“Lanzamiento oficial de la Alianza Parlamentaria Iberoamericana por la Seguridad Alimentaria para todos y todas” y del Pacto Parlamentario Iberoamericano.</p>	<p>Diputado <b>Jairo Flores</b> Coordinador regional FPH-ALC</p> <p>Alianza Parlamentaria Española por el Derecho a la Alimentación <i>(Por definir)</i></p> <p>Diputado/a de Portugal <i>(Por definir)</i></p> <p>Senadora <b>Silvia Giacoppo</b> Presidenta del PARLATINO</p> <p><b>Luis Lobo</b> Coordinador del Proyecto de Apoyo a la Iniciativa América Latina y Caribe sin Hambre del Programa España-FAO para América Latina y el Caribe</p> <p>Modera: Parlamento PARLASUR</p>
11.00-11.15	<b>Foto de familia y punto de prensa</b>	
11.15-11.30	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11.30-12.00	<p><b>Sugerencias y recomendaciones de los aliados de la acción parlamentaria por la seguridad alimentaria</b></p>	<p>Representante del ODA-ALC <i>(Por definir: Rol de la academia)</i></p> <p>Representante de Sociedad Civil <i>(Por definir: la incidencia de la sociedad civil en el logro de la SAN)</i></p> <p><i>Representante del sector privado (Por definir)</i></p> <p><b>Enric-Sol Brines Gómez</b> Director de Comunicaciones de la AECID <i>(Rol de los medios, conclusiones conversatorio día anterior)</i></p> <p>Modera: <b>Alfredo Mayén</b> Coordinador del Programa Mesoamérica sin Hambre AMEXCID-FAO</p>
12.00-13.00	<p><b>Breve presentación de avance del Plan de Trabajo de cada capítulos nacional y regional del FPH-ALC y rendición de cuentas de la actual CCE</b></p>	<p>Autoridades de la CCE</p> <p>Representante de cada FPH</p> <p>Modera: <i>(Por definir)</i></p>



13.00-13.30	<b>Plenaria</b>	Todos los participantes
13.30-15.30	<b>Almuerzo</b>	
15.30-16.15	<b>Fortalecimiento del trabajo parlamentario en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional con enfoque de género</b>	<p><b>Claudia Brito</b> Oficial de Género de la FAO</p> <p>Representante FPH-ALC (Por definir)</p> <p><b>Elena Diego</b> Presidenta de la Comisión de Cooperación del Senado de España</p> <p>Representante PARLAMERICAS</p> <p>Representante de la sociedad civil (Por confirmar: experiencia de empoderamiento de mujeres rurales en la agricultura familiar de Chile)</p> <p>Modera: PARLANDINO</p>
16.15-17.15	<b>Designación de nuevas autoridades de la CCE del FPH-ALC y de la Coordinación General de la Alianza Parlamentaria Iberoamericana por la Seguridad Alimentaria para todos y todas.</b>	<p>Todos los participantes</p> <p>Modera: CCE</p>
17.15- 17.30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
17.30-17.45	<b>Clausura oficial</b>	<p>Autoridades de la nueva CCE</p> <p><b>Antón Leis</b> Director de la AECID</p> <p>Representante de AMEXCID</p> <p><b>Mario Lubektin</b> Director Regional de la FAO</p>



## ANEXO:

### Leyes impulsadas por el FPH, ordenadas según lineamientos de la propuesta desde los parlamentos de Iberoamérica para la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios de Naciones Unidas - 2021

**Vía de Acción 1:** Garantizar el acceso a alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos. El Derecho a la Alimentación Adecuada como motor de la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios.

n°	Parlamento	Ley	Año
1	Argentina	Ley de Regulación del consumo de sodio	2013
2	Argentina	Ley de Promoción de la Alimentación Saludable	2021
3	Bolivia	Ley de Alimentación Escolar en el marco de la Soberanía Alimentaria y la Economía Plural del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia.	2014
4	Bolivia	Ley de Promoción de la Alimentación Saludable	2015
5	Brasil	Ley de Alimentación Escolar	2009
6	Brasil	Enmienda Constitucional al Art. 6 (reconoce el derecho a la alimentación dentro de los derechos sociales)	2010
7	Colombia	Ley por medio de la cual se adoptan medidas para fomentar entornos alimentarios saludables y prevenir enfermedades no transmisibles y se adoptan otras disposiciones	2021
8	Costa Rica	Ley de definición de la Canasta Básica por el bienestar integral de las familias	2020
9	Ecuador	Ley Orgánica de Alimentación Escolar	2020
10	El Salvador	Ley de Promoción, Protección y Apoyo a la Lactancia Materna	2013
11	El Salvador	Ley del Programa de Vaso de Leche Escolar	2013
12	El Salvador	Ley para la adquisición y consumo de leche fluida y sus derivados, por parte de las instituciones que administran fondos públicos	2021
13	El Salvador	Dictamen para incluir explícitamente el derecho a la alimentación en la Constitución (debe ser ratificado por la próxima legislatura)	2021
14	FOPREL	Ley Marco Regional referida al derecho a una alimentación y nutrición adecuada escolar	2014
15	Guatemala	Ley de Alimentación Escolar	2017
16	Guatemala	Reforma a la Ley de Alimentación Escolar	2021
17	Honduras	Ley de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional	2011
18	Honduras	Ley de Alimentación Escolar	2016
19	México	Reforma Constitucional Art. 4° y 27 (incorpora derecho humano a la alimentación nutricional y desarrollo rural sustentable)	2011
20	México	Reforma a la Ley General de Salud para promover la lactancia materna y el amamantamiento	2014
21	México	Modificación en la Ley General de Desarrollo Social para reconocer el Derecho a una Alimentación Nutritiva	2016
22	Nicaragua	Ley de Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional	2009
23	Nicaragua	Ley del Digesto Jurídico Nicaragüense de la Materia Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional	2015



24	Nicaragua	Ley de actualización del digesto jurídico nicaragüense de la materia de Soberanía y SAN	2019
25	Panamá	Ley que establece medidas para promover la Alimentación Adecuada y estilo de vida saludable en los Centros Educativos.	2017
26	Paraguay	Ley de Alimentación Escolar y Control Sanitario	2014
27	PARLANDINO	Marco Normativo para la Seguridad Alimentaria con Calidad Nutricional y Respeto a las Políticas de Soberanía Alimentaria	2017
28	PARLANDINO	Marco Normativo para Garantizar la Inocuidad de los alimentos en la Región Andina	2020
29	PARLATINO	Ley Marco de Derecho a la Alimentación, Seguridad y Soberanía Alimentaria	2012
30	PARLATINO	Ley Marco de Alimentación Escolar	2013
31	República Dominicana	Ley de Seguridad y Soberanía Alimentaria y Nutricional	2016
32	San Vicente y las Granadinas	Ley Hambre Cero	2016
33	Uruguay	Ley de Alimentación Saludable en los Centros de Enseñanza. Normas para su promoción	2013
34	Uruguay	Ley sobre instalación de Salas de Lactancia Materna	2017

**Vía de Acción 2:** Adoptar modalidades de consumo sostenibles. Sistemas alimentarios con consumidores mejor informados, más conscientes y con mejores hábitos de consumo.

n°	Parlamento	Ley	Año
35	Argentina	Ley del Plan Nacional de Reducción de Pérdidas y Desperdicio de Alimentos	2018
36	Chile	Ley sobre composición nutricional de los alimentos y su publicidad	2015
37	Colombia	Ley por medio de la cual se crea la política para prevenir la pérdida y el desperdicio de alimentos	2019
38	El Salvador	Ley de Fomento de la Donación de Alimentos	2019
39	México	Modificación de la Ley General de Salud en materia de sobrepeso, obesidad y de etiquetado de alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas	2019
40	Perú	Ley de Reducción y prevención de pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos	2019
41	Paraguay	Ley que establece el régimen especial para la donación de alimentos	2020
42	PARLATINO	Ley Marco para América Latina sobre la regulación de la publicidad y promociones de alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas dirigido a los niños, niñas y adolescentes	2012
43	PARLATINO	Ley Modelo de Etiquetado de Productos Alimenticios Procesados y Ultraprocesados para el Consumo Humano y Protección a la Salud	2017
44	PARLATINO	Ley Modelo para la Prevención y Reducción de las Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos	2022





**Vía de Acción 3:** Impulsar la producción favorable a la naturaleza. Agricultura Familiar consolidada digitalizada y sostenible para transformar los Sistemas Alimentarios.

n°	Parlamento	Ley	Año
45	Ecuador	Ley Orgánica de Tierras Rurales y Territorios Ancestrales	2016
46	Ecuador	Ley Orgánica de Recursos Hídricos, Usos y Aprovechamiento del Agua	2014
47	Ecuador	Ley Orgánica de Agrobiodiversidad, Semillas y Fomento de la Agricultura Sustentable	2017
48	Paraguay	Ley Nacional de Cambio Climático	2017
49	Paraguay	Ley Plan PROEZA (Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático)	2019
50	PARLANDINO	Marco Normativo para Luchar Contra la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada Y No Reglamentada (Pesca Indnr) y Fomentar el Desarrollo Sostenible de los Recursos Marítimos en los Países Miembros del Parlamento Andino	2020
51	PARLATINO	Ley Modelo de Cambio Climático con enfoque en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional	2021
52	Uruguay	Ley que declara de interés general la conservación, investigación y el desarrollo sostenible de los recursos hidrobiológicos	2013
53	Uruguay	Ley sobre Creación del Fondo de Financiamiento y Desarrollo Sustentable de la Actividad Lechera	2015
54	Uruguay	Ley del Plan Nacional para el Fomento de la Producción con Bases Agroecológicas	2018

**Vía de Acción 4:** Promover medios de vida equitativos. Territorios rurales consolidados y con Agricultores Familiares que salen de la pobreza y transforman los sistemas alimentarios.

n°	Parlamento	Ley	Año
55	Argentina	Ley de Reparación histórica para la construcción de una nueva ruralidad en la Argentina	2014
56	Chile	Ley de promoción, protección y fomento de la actividad apícola	2022
57	Colombia	Ley por medio de la cual se dictan normas encaminadas a salvaguardar, fomentar y reconocer la gastronomía colombiana	2021
58	Colombia	Ley por medio de la cual se expiden normas para garantizar beneficios sociales focalizados a los pescadores artesanales comerciales y de subsistencia	2022
59	Costa Rica	Reforma Constitucional sobre el Derecho al Agua	2020
60	Ecuador	Ley Orgánica para el Desarrollo de la Acuicultura y Pesca	2020
61	Ecuador	Ley Orgánica de Sanidad Agropecuaria	2017
62	El Salvador	Ley de Creación del Fideicomiso de Apoyo a la Producción del Café	2010
63	El Salvador	Ley modificadora de la ley de Creación del Fideicomiso de Apoyo a la Producción del Café	2017
64	El Salvador	Ley de Creación del Fideicomiso para la Soberanía Alimentaria y el rescate del sector agropecuario	2021



65	<b>El Salvador</b>	Ley de Agricultura Familiar	2021
66	<b>FOPREL</b>	Ley Marco Regional sobre el Derecho Humano al Agua Potable y Saneamiento	2015
67	<b>México</b>	Ley Federal para el Fomento y Protección del Maíz Nativo	2020
68	<b>México</b>	Reforma a la Ley Agraria	2022
69	<b>México DF</b>	Ley de Agricultura Familiar	2015
70	<b>Panamá</b>	Ley que establece la organización y funcionamiento de las cadenas agroalimentarias	2017
71	<b>Panamá</b>	Ley de Agricultura Familiar	2020
72	<b>Paraguay</b>	Ley de Defensa, Restauración y Promoción de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina	2019
73	<b>Paraguay</b>	Ley de Crédito Agrario Diferenciado	2020
74	<b>PARLANDINO</b>	Ley Marco para la Promoción y el Fortalecimiento de la Economía Campesina y la Agricultura Familiar en la Región Andina	2020
75	<b>PARLATINO</b>	Ley Modelo de la Agricultura Familiar	2017
76	<b>PARLATINO</b>	Ley Modelo de Pesca Artesanal o en Pequeña Escala	2017
77	<b>PARLATINO</b>	Ley Modelo de Sistemas Comunitarios de Agua y Saneamiento	2021
78	<b>Perú</b>	Ley de promoción y desarrollo de la agricultura familiar	2015
79	<b>Uruguay</b>	Ley que declara de interés general la producción familiar agropecuaria y la pesca artesanal y establece un mecanismo de reserva de mercado estatal de bienes y servicios alimenticios	2014

**Vía de Acción 5:** Crear resiliencia ante las vulnerabilidades, las conmociones y las tensiones. Sistemas Alimentarios más resilientes en beneficio de todos y todas.

n°	Parlamento	Ley	Año
80	<b>El Salvador</b>	Ley transitoria de medidas de apoyo al sector agropecuario para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria ante la emergencia nacional de abril 2020	2020
81	<b>Honduras</b>	Ley de Auxilio al Sector Productivo y a los trabajadores ante los efectos de la Pandemia provocada por el COVID-19	2020
82	<b>Honduras</b>	Ley que declara de prioridad nacional el apoyo al sector productor de alimentos y agroindustria alimentaria y decreta medidas para asegurar la soberanía y seguridad alimentaria	2020
83	<b>Panamá</b>	Ley que dicta medidas económicas y financieras para contrarrestar los efectos del COVID-19 en la República de Panamá	2020

**Vía transversal** para el logro de las 5 vías Alianzas parlamentarias nacionales e internacionales, inclusión de los pueblos originarios e igualdad de género para transformar los Sistemas Alimentarios.

n°	Parlamento	Ley	Año
84	<b>Honduras</b>	Ley para el Programa Nacional de Crédito Solidario para la Mujer Rural	2015
85	<b>Honduras</b>	Ley que modifica el Programa Nacional de Crédito Solidario para la Mujer Rural	2019



## Declaración Final X Foro Regional del Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe

*Santiago de Chile, 14 de junio de 2023*

Nosotras y nosotros, parlamentarias y parlamentarios comprometidos con el logro de un mundo sin hambre ni malnutrición en todas sus formas, reunidos en el X Foro Regional del Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe (FPH-ALC) realizado en Santiago de Chile, y movilizados ante los elevados indicadores de hambre y malnutrición en todas sus formas en nuestra región, declaramos que:

- **Reconocemos el trabajo desarrollado por el FPH-ALC durante estos 14 años**, con apoyo permanente de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), a través del Proyecto de Apoyo a la Iniciativa América Latina y el Caribe sin Hambre, respaldado por la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), y por el programa Mesoamérica sin Hambre AMEXCID-FAO, iniciativa conjunta de la Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID) y la FAO.
- **Valoramos el trabajo permanente de los más de 400 parlamentarios y parlamentarias** que conforman esta red plural presente en 21 parlamentos nacionales y seis parlamentos regionales, que ha permitido el impulso de más de 85 leyes en torno al Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible N°2 (ODS2) “Hambre Cero” y sus temáticas vinculadas. Asimismo, **resaltamos el rol de los parlamentos regionales y subregionales** de América Latina y el Caribe, organismos de integración que han sido fundamentales en la promoción de esta agenda, mediante la elaboración de leyes modelo de referencia para los países.
- **Nos comprometemos a seguir elevando la lucha contra el hambre y la malnutrición en todas sus formas a lo más alto de las agendas políticas en nuestros países** en medio de un contexto global complejo, en el que, en el año 2021, un tercio de la población mundial se vio afectada por la inseguridad alimentaria moderada y grave, cifra que se eleva a un 40,6% de la población en América Latina y el Caribe, región donde se acrecientan las brechas entre hombres y mujeres y que presenta el mayor costo de una dieta saludable en todo mundo.
- **Resaltamos la participación y el compromiso de las parlamentarias y parlamentarios del Caribe**, quienes se han propuesto incentivar la activación de capítulos nacionales del FPH en la subregión, considerando las particularidades de sus países, muchos de ellos pequeños estados insulares en desarrollo altamente vulnerables al cambio climático, y las realidades críticas en términos de hambre y malnutrición que presentan naciones como Haití.
- Igualmente, y valorando la importante presencia de España y Portugal en este X Foro Regional, **nos comprometemos a enfrentar de manera coordinada aquellos desafíos comunes en la región iberoamericana**, como son la brecha de género en

el acceso a dietas saludables y la realidad de las mujeres rurales, los impactos de la crisis climática sobre los sistemas agroalimentarios, y los indicadores de malnutrición, en especial aquellos de malnutrición por exceso traducidos en alarmantes niveles de obesidad y sobrepeso en la mayoría de nuestros países.

- En ese escenario, y restando tan solo siete años para alcanzar las metas de la Agenda 2030 de las Naciones Unidas, **reafirmamos la necesidad de fortalecer la vinculación con la sociedad civil**, en especial con la academia, a través del Observatorio del Derecho a la Alimentación de América Latina y el Caribe (ODA-ALC) y el Observatorio del Derecho a la Alimentación en España (ODA-ES), **y de expandir las alianzas parlamentarias**, como mecanismos clave para seguir articulando coaliciones promotoras cada vez más eficaces en el combate al flagelo del hambre y la malnutrición en todas sus formas, incluyendo en ellas el aporte de los gobiernos nacionales y organismos internacionales.
- Por ello, en este X Foro Regional del FPH-ALC, ratificamos el compromiso de seguir impulsando una **Alianza Parlamentaria Iberoamericana por la Seguridad Alimentaria para Todos y Todas**, esfuerzo tripartito entre el FPH-ALC, España y Portugal, que busca institucionalizar una red de colaboración forjada desde la I Cumbre Parlamentaria Mundial contra el Hambre y la Malnutrición del año 2018, y que pretende articularse con los procesos impulsados desde diferentes espacios de diálogo y gobernanza mundial y regional, como la Unión Europea, la Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC), la Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB) y el Comité Mundial de Seguridad Alimentaria (CSA).
- En ese sentido, acordamos **solicitar de forma explícita al Comité Mundial de Seguridad Alimentaria que incluya un espacio permanente para los parlamentos del mundo en dicho comité** donde los parlamentarios de América Latina y el Caribe y el resto del mundo puedan compartir sus opiniones y sus experiencias con los demás miembros.
- Al mismo tiempo, **alentamos a la cooperación internacional a mantener e incrementar los esfuerzos** para sostener esta agenda, con una perspectiva de mediano plazo que permita la concreción de más y mejores políticas de Estado y el aumento de capacidades al interior de los parlamentos.
- **Participaremos activamente y daremos seguimiento a los compromisos emanados de la II Cumbre Parlamentaria Mundial contra el Hambre y la Malnutrición**, a celebrarse en el Congreso Nacional de Chile durante los días 15 y 16 de junio de 2023, incluyendo la promoción del Pacto Parlamentario Global para la transformación de los sistemas agroalimentarios, instrumento con el cual el FPH-ALC y los esfuerzos de articulación a nivel iberoamericano deberán coordinarse adecuadamente.
- En vista de la apremiante necesidad de alcanzar la igualdad de género en todos los ámbitos de la sociedad, especialmente en el contexto del funcionamiento de los

sistemas agroalimentarios, sin lo cual no será posible lograr la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional para todos y todas, **reforzaremos la adopción explícita de un enfoque de género** en todos los trabajos legislativos impulsados por el Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe.

- Asimismo, **adoptaremos una perspectiva climática en la acción legislativa**, tomando en cuenta los impactos de las prácticas no sostenibles de los sistemas agroalimentarios en el medio ambiente, así como las consecuencias nocivas del cambio climático para la producción de alimentos y los modos de vida en las poblaciones rurales, con afectaciones particularmente graves sobre las mujeres, los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades en situación de pobreza en América Latina y el Caribe.
- Agregar un ítem que diga:  
En el contexto del Decenio de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina declarado por las Naciones Unidas (2019-2028), Instamos a los parlamentos y gobiernos de América Latina a ratificar la importancia y transversalidad de la “Declaración de las Naciones Unidas de los Derechos de los Campesinos y de otras personas que trabajan en las Zonas Rurales”, y, a impulsar iniciativas normativas que promuevan el ejercicio de los derechos de las y los campesinos establecidos en la Declaración, con la finalidad de fortalecer este sector que garantiza la provisión de alimentos sanos, seguros y diversos a la mayor parte de familias en América Latina y el mundo.
- Finalmente, **reiteramos nuestro ineludible compromiso de seguir empujando un mundo sin hambre ni malnutrición desde los parlamentos**, como piso mínimo para aspirar al desarrollo armónico de nuestros pueblos, con respeto a los derechos humanos y procurando una vida digna para todas y todos, sin dejar a nadie atrás.

  
II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT  
**AGAINST HUNGER  
AND MALNUTRITION**

Chile | 15-16 June 2023

# CONCEPT NOTE

Promoting enabling environments for Inclusive, Resilient,  
Efficient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems



IN COLLABORATION WITH:



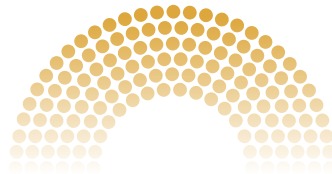
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Against Hunger

**AMEXCID**  
AGENCIA MEXICANA DE COOPERACIÓN  
INTERNACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO





**II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT  
AGAINST HUNGER  
AND MALNUTRITION**

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**Chile | 15-16 june 2023**





# BACKGROUND

The world is not on track to meet the goal to end world hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. The COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and climate change made this endeavour significantly more challenging, increasing the number of people suffering from hunger, intensifying inequalities and jeopardizing progress achieved in the past decades. At the same time, farmers – and humanity as a whole – are facing new challenges posed by climate change, land degradation and water scarcity, biodiversity loss as well as other negative environmental impacts: an unprecedented, complex and overlapping wave of crises.

In 2021, between 702 and 828 million people were affected by **hunger**<sup>1</sup>. It is estimated that nearly 670 million people will suffer from hunger in 2030 – around 8 percent of the global population, the same percentage as in 2015, when the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was launched<sup>2</sup> – a significant setback in progress towards SDG2, with serious implications for the achievement of all SDGs.

**Malnutrition** is also a major challenge. Rising consumer food prices mean the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet grew by 112 million in only one year to almost 3.1 billion<sup>3</sup>. Child malnutrition is particularly concerning. An estimated 22 percent (149 million) of children under 5 are affected by stunting, 6.7 percent (45 million) suffer from wasting and 5.7 percent (39 million) are overweight<sup>4</sup>. Adult obesity is increasing in all regions from 11.8 percent in 2012 to 13.1 percent in 2016, the last year for which data is available.

Furthermore, at the global level, the **gender gap** in the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity grew even larger in the year of the COVID-19 pandemic, disproportionately affecting women's economic opportunities and access to healthy food. Globally and in every region of the world, food insecurity is more prevalent among women than men. Women and girls are also more likely to suffer from various forms of malnutrition, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight, obesity and anaemia – in 2019, nearly one in three women aged 15 to 49 years (571 million) were affected by anaemia<sup>5</sup>.

**Agriculture**<sup>6</sup> and food systems are deeply intertwined with economies, cultures, societies, health, climate and the environment; hence, both agriculture and food systems affect progress towards the majority of SDGs and are uniquely placed to contribute to it.

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1 FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO.

2 FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022.

3 FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022.

4 FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022.

5 FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022.

6 In this document, agriculture refers to crop, livestock, fisheries (capture and aquaculture) and forestry..

## II Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

### CONCEPT NOTE

Increasing food production is no longer the main challenge to address hunger. The world already produces more food than needed to feed all the global population, but around a third of the food produced is either lost or wasted and most of the world's poor people living in rural areas – where most of the food is produced – are unable to fulfil their basic needs.

There is a strong need to increase access to food and raise incomes and economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, particularly in rural areas. More specifically, there is a need to increase access to healthy, nutritious, sustainably produced and culturally acceptable food and to more remunerative, fair and inclusive markets.

Family farming<sup>7</sup> is the predominant farming model worldwide, as it accounts for 90 per cent of the 608 million farms in the world and it produces the majority of the world's food in value terms. In spite of that, almost 80 percent of the world's poor and food insecure live in rural areas. Most of them are small-scale family farmers, who face difficulties accessing productive resources, opportunities and markets. The concentration in value chains and the distribution of economic benefits in food systems are also areas to consider. Solutions to strengthen and diversify market opportunities for family farmers can contribute to increasing the diversity of food systems and improve the availability and affordability of food.

On the production side, the promotion of sustainable agrifood systems must address the increasing degradation of natural resources, rising greenhouse gas emissions, loss of biodiversity, climate change and its repercussions on agriculture, with obvious impacts on food security. This essential goal is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve including due to the growing impact of climate change, an existential threat that requires immediate action to achieve zero emissions in 2050 in full respect of the Paris Agreement.

Consumption patterns are evolving rapidly, with a continuously increasing number of people looking for diets that are healthier, safer, more nature-positive, economically equitable and socially just. This shift in consumer behaviour is constantly increasing the demand for more healthy, sustainable and culturally appropriate food creating new market opportunities for producers applying sustainable and diversified production practices. The emergence of these new markets will foster the transition towards more sustainable production systems. From another side, it will require attention from Nations to develop legislation, regulations, programmes and policies to encourage and enable farmers to fulfil requirements, particularly those without the means to pay for private certifications.

In light of this scenario, the United Nations 2030 Agenda calls on countries to **redouble their efforts** to address the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), which seeks to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” in order to build a world where “no one is left behind”.

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<sup>7</sup> Family farming is a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production that is managed and operated by a family, and is primarily reliant on the family labour of both women and men.

## PARLIAMENTARIANS' PROCESS TOWARDS THE II GLOBAL SUMMIT

In this context, the **essential role of parliamentarians** in promoting food security and nutrition in their countries has been affirmed. With their powers to draft and adopt legislation, approve public budgets and monitor the implementation of public policies and government commitments, legislators are well placed to ensure that food security and nutrition are prioritized on national political and legislative agendas, in line with the specific contexts and needs of their societies.

Recognizing the key role they can play, parliamentarians around the world have been working to position the fight against hunger and malnutrition at the top of political and legislative agendas at national, regional and international levels. Below, some initiatives carried out globally.

### First Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

In October 2018, around 200 parliamentarians from around the world gathered for the **first Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition**<sup>8</sup>, held in Madrid, Spain. The Summit was organized by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Spanish *Cortes Generales*, and the Parliamentary Front against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean and explored how parliamentarians can use their legislative and oversight powers to promote food security and improve nutrition. In the **Summit's final declaration**, parliamentarians recognized their key role in ending hunger and malnutrition, as well as the need for laws and policies that protect the right to adequate food for all and to tackle gender inequalities.

### Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues on 'Food Security and Nutrition in the time of COVID-19'

As a follow-up to the first Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition, between March and September 2021, FAO and AECID held a series of **Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues on Food Security and Nutrition in the time of COVID-19** focused on the challenges posed by this pandemic, with the participation of parliamentarians from 50 countries and nine parliamentary networks.

The Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues highlighted the various actions that parliamentarians have taken to help reduce and mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition, including through emergency legislation and the oversight of government action. The Dialogues highlighted the important role of timely parliamentary action to combat hunger and malnutrition in the face of crises and the essential role parliamentarians play in raising public awareness and mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> See: <https://www.fao.org/about/meetings/global-parliamentary-summit/en/>

<sup>9</sup> March 2021 – Mesoamerica and South America; 19 March 2021 – Francophone African Countries; 1 April 2021 Arabic Countries; 15 April 2021 Anglophone African Countries; 31 May 2021 Latin America and the Caribbean; 6 September 2021 Asia Pacific Countries; 22 September 2021 Global Dialogue. For a more in-depth overview of the Dialogues, see: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc1338en/cc1338en.pdf>.

#### UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)

The **UN Food Systems Summit**, convened by the United Nations Secretary-General, was held in September 2021 with the aim of launching bold actions to transform the way the world produces, consumes, and thinks about food, as a crucial step towards achieving progress in all 17 SDGs. During the process leading to the UNFSS, parliamentarians were encouraged to contribute to national and global dialogues to define strategies and pathways for transforming food systems, with the active participation of affected people and relevant stakeholders in planning and decision-making.

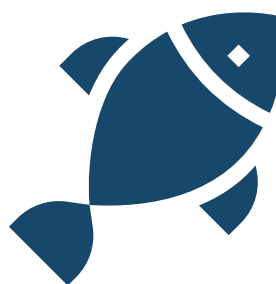
#### 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Presidents of the Parliaments of G20 Members

In line with the above, during the G20, FAO participated in the **7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Presidents of the Parliaments** of G20 Members focused on Food Security and Resilience in the face of COVID-19 (Rome, 8 **October 2021**) highlighting the role of parliamentarians as the “officials who can develop policies and legal instruments to address the pressing challenges we face together”.

#### Preparatory events towards the Second Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

To contribute to build the Agenda for the Summit, during 2022, FAO, with the support of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) organized a **series of preparatory events** to raise awareness among parliamentarians of key issues relating to food security and nutrition and stimulate dialogue on the role parliamentarians can play to contribute towards ending hunger and malnutrition. Building on the thematic sessions and the previous Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues, a Pre-Summit Meeting provided an opportunity for parliamentarians to reflect on the issues, insights and experiences shared and identify their expectations for the forthcoming Summit. During the thematic sessions, FAO launched an online survey to collect examples of parliamentary action to address hunger and malnutrition taken since the first Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition and identify priority issues that parliamentarians would like the forthcoming Summit to address.

In all those occasions, parliamentarians, aware of their role of custodians of political commitments, showed their determination to promote, nurture and strengthen the strong, shared political will and the action needed to rebuild better food systems, particularly in the aftermath of crises, and ensure all countries are back on a path to meeting the SDGs by 2030.



## JUSTIFICATION, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

**Justification:** The forthcoming Summit aims to take stock of the issues, ideas and actions discussed during the previous parliamentary exchanges and dialogues and stimulate further parliamentary action to build on progress made since the 2018 Summit. In doing so, it seeks to contribute the redoubling of efforts to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030.

The *Second Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition*, to be held in Chile in 2023, will provide a unique opportunity to share experiences on legislation enacted in parliaments throughout the world and their implementation, as well as to foster linkages among Parliamentarians and Parliaments to promote collaboration. The Summit will also provide an opportunity to discuss the needs and priorities previously expressed and identified by parliamentarians in order to address the challenges associated to the fight against hunger and malnutrition, and to explore the possibility of formal voluntary commitments by networks of parliamentarians on the basis of a Global Parliamentary Pact, including periodic monitoring and follow-up on legislative outcomes and achievements made.

### Specific Objectives:

The Summit will:

- A** Reaffirm the **urgency of ending hunger and malnutrition** in all its forms as a prerequisite for achieving Sustainable Development Goals, emphasizing the crucial **role that parliamentarians** can play in ensuring food security and nutrition, including through the adoption of gender-sensitive approaches.
- B** **Identify and share examples of good practices**, particularly in relation to the development of innovative legislation, that have been effective in the fight against hunger and malnutrition or that look promising.
- C** **Identify key priority areas for further parliamentary action on food security and nutrition.** Several priority areas emerged during the Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues and thematic sessions, as well as from the survey responses, which will provide the basis for deliberation and prioritisation at the Summit. These priority areas for action include:

- Protecting the right to adequate food for all;
- Promoting better nutrition;
- Protecting the most vulnerable sectors of society;
- Addressing gender inequalities and the gender gap in food security and nutrition;
- Making food systems more environmentally sustainable;
- Promoting responsible investments in agriculture;
- Supporting small-scale producers and family farmers;
- Building resilience to crises;
- Enhancing coordination, cooperation and collaboration; and
- Playing a stronger role with regard to budget approval and government oversight.

## II Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

### CONCEPT NOTE

- D Build consensus among parliamentarians on the need for action in these priority areas and stimulate broader political commitment (including through a Pact) and support for such action,** as well as parliamentary efforts to develop strong, coherent, comprehensive and implementable legal and policy frameworks at the national and international levels to promote improved food security and nutrition.

**Expected Outputs:** The main outcomes expected from the Summit will include:

- A** Consolidate existing parliamentary networks and alliances for food security and nutrition and promote new parliamentary alliances to contribute to the achievement of SDG2, with particular attention to the most vulnerable people and territories, and a focus on gender (SDG5).
- B** Discuss and pool efforts for the implementation of a Global Parliamentary Pact that includes a periodic monitoring system to keep track of parliamentarians' contributions to SDGs 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 17, by collecting data on relevant legislations/commitments, informing the international community, giving visibility to role played by parliamentarians, and consolidating the Global Parliamentary Summit as a periodic space for parliamentary dialogue on priority areas of work for food security and nutrition.



The image shows the logo for the Sustainable Development Goals. It consists of the words "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The word "GOALS" is larger than "SUSTAINABLE" and "DEVELOPMENT". The letter "O" in "GOALS" is replaced by a circular icon made of 17 colored segments, representing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

## **TENTATIVE PROGRAMME AND STRUCTURE**

The Summit, scheduled to be held on 15 and 16 June 2023, will have a high-level opening plenary session. In the morning session of the first day, organizers, regional parliamentary representatives and other partners will have a chance to highlight the crucial role of parliaments in achieving Zero Hunger, eradicating malnutrition and contributing to the realization of the right to adequate food.

This will be followed by four sessions focusing on how parliamentarians are contributing to address key agrifood system challenges. In the afternoon of the second day the conclusions will be presented, discussed and a Summit declaration may be discussed and adopted.

Around 200 Parliamentarians from all over the world are expected to attend the Summit. The Summit will be a hybrid event combining the participation of around 150 parliamentarians in person with a virtual component (around 50 parliamentarians) and an online audience. The invited parliamentarians will cover all regions of the world, with special support foreseen for legislators from low- and middle-income countries. Invitations will be extended to parliaments all over the globe, as well as to parliamentary alliances and networks collaborating with FAO and parliamentarians who proactively engaged in the Virtual Parliamentary Dialogues and other preparatory activities. The Summit will have simultaneous interpretation in all official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian).

## **PARTNERS**

As was the case with the first Global Parliamentary Summit, FAO and AECID are partnering in the organisation of the Second Summit, pooling resources to ensure adequate technical and financial support.

The President of the Chilean Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile and the President of the Parliamentary Front against Hunger and Malnutrition of Chile proposed the Republic of Chile as host of the second Global Parliamentary Summit, ensuring logistical support, including provision of an adequate venue and all needed technical equipment. The Government of Chile also expressed its willingness to contribute financially and operationally in the organization of the Summit.

## **COLLABORATORS**

Furthermore, the Summit will be supported by the European Commission and the Parliamentary Front against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean (FPH-LAC), a network involving more than 25 parliaments of the region and formed in 2009, within the framework of the "Latin America and the Caribbean without Hunger" Initiative. The FPH-LAC has since developed important legislative work, with the support of FAO, in partnership AECID and, more recently, the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID).



## DELIVERY AND OVERSIGHT

An interdepartmental Task Force, composed of representatives from across FAO, AECID, FPH-LAC and the Chilean government will constitute the **International Organizing Committee** and the **Technical-Logistics Committee**.

The International Organizing Committee will provide the guidelines, strategic indications to lead the planning, and development processes of the event, ensuring monitoring and follow-up of agreements reached and commitments made to manage the organization and ensure the success of the Summit. In particular, the International Organizing Committee will guide the development of the Summit concept note, agenda, invitations, possible side events, content of supporting documents, protocol activities, potential outcomes of the Summit and draft final declaration.

In parallel, the Technical Logistics Committee, under the guidance of the International Organizing Committee, will be in charge of operational matters.

FAO will guarantee constant liaison with regional, sub-regional and national parliamentary networks to ensure proper representation, transparency, accountability and effective participation during the event.







II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT  
**AGAINST HUNGER  
AND MALNUTRITION**

Chile | 15-16 June 2023

# PROGRAMME

IN COLLABORATION WITH:



Co-funded by  
the European Union

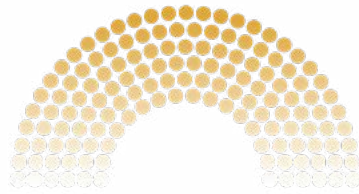


Parliamentary Front  
Against Hunger

**AMEXCID**

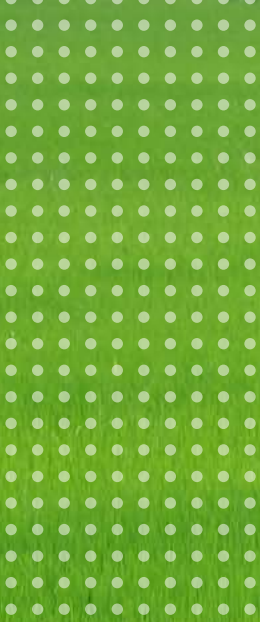
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INTERNACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO





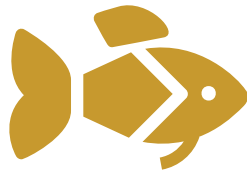
**II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT  
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## SESSION 1

# Ensuring the availability of and access to healthy food for all



### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The number of hungry people in the world increased to **828 million people** in 2021, an increase of about **46 million since 2020** and **150 million** since the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, according to a United Nations report. These figures show that the world is not on track to achieve its goal of ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030.

Despite global progress, trends in childhood malnutrition – including stunting and wasting, deficiencies in essential micronutrients, overweight and obesity – remain a major concern.

In 2021, the gender gap for food insecurity continued to widen, with **31.9 percent** of the world's women found to be moderately or severely food-insecure, compared to **27.6 percent** of men. This gap of more than 4 percentage points increased from 3 percentage points in 2020.

In order to meet the Sustainable Development Goals and guarantee the right to adequate food, sustainable diets must be physically and economically accessible to all without discrimination related to gender and other social variables such as age, ethnicity, religion, health and disability status.<sup>1,2</sup>

1 FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF. (2022). State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en>).

2 FAO and WHO. 2020. Sustainable healthy diets - Guiding principles. Rome. (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241516648>), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Bioversity International; Burlingame, B.; Dernini, S.(eds.) (2012) Sustainable diets and biodiversity. 309 p.; ill. ISBN: 978-92-5-107288-2

## II Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

### PROGRAMME

To overcome this situation, public policies are needed to address structural changes in the food environment. This means harmonizing fiscal measures, marketing and marketing regulations, mandatory front-of-pack labelling, incentives to encourage sustainable and healthy food production and short supply chains, together with food and nutrition education programmes. To address existing challenges in agrifood systems, we must strengthen coordination between public policies and broaden the range of interventions to help different types of food producers (mainly family farmers) and consumers. Special efforts are needed to close the gender gap and reduce all forms of inequality.

## BACKGROUND

COVID-19 has exacerbated the fragilities of agrifood systems and inequalities in societies, causing increases in hunger and severe and moderate food insecurity in the world.<sup>1</sup> The war in Ukraine, involving two of the world's largest producers of staple grains, oilseeds and fertilizers, is also disrupting international supply chains and driving up the prices of grains, fertilizers and energy, as well as ready-to-use therapeutic foods for the treatment of severe malnutrition in children. This comes at a time when supply chains are already being disrupted by extreme weather changes, especially in low-income countries, with serious implications for global food security and nutrition.<sup>3</sup>

Despite food-related efforts, trends in child malnutrition – including stunting, essential micronutrient deficiencies, maternal anaemia, overweight and obesity – have worsened<sup>4</sup>. A radical transformation of agrifood systems is therefore required, taking actions that guarantee access to healthy and sustainable diets for all men and women. This must be done in order to reduce levels of malnutrition and guarantee the human right to adequate food, particularly when we consider that almost 3.1 billion people globally do not earn enough to afford a healthy diet.<sup>4</sup>

Ensuring people's access to safe and healthy food is essential to prevent malnutrition in all its forms (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity), as this multiple burden of malnutrition leads to health problems such as underweight (low weight for age), stunting, chronic non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease (myocardial infarction and stroke), cancer, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma), and diabetes, among others.<sup>5,6,7</sup>

Governments therefore need to incentivize the production, supply and consumption of nutritious and culturally suitable foods. They must also contribute to making healthy diets less costly as well as more affordable and equitable for all. More could be done to reduce barriers to trade in nutritious foods such as fruit, vegetables and pulses.

3 FAO. 2022. United Nations report: global hunger figures rose to as many as 828 million people in 2021. (<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/un-report-global-hunger-SOFI-2022-FAO/en>).

4 FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF. (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en>).

5 WCRF/AICR. (2007) (World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute of Cancer Research). Food, nutrition, physical activity, and the prevention of cancer: a global perspective. AICR: Second Expert Report. Washington, DC. (<https://www.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2011/nutrition-AICR-WCR-food-physical-activ.pdf>).

6 Hawkesworth, S., Dangour, A.D., Johnston, D., Lock, K., Poole, N., Rushton, J., Uauy, R. and Waage, J. (2010). Feeding the world healthily: the challenge of measuring the effects of agriculture on health. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences*, 365(1554): 3083-3097.

7 GBD. (2019) Global Burden of Disease Collaborator Network. Global Burden of Disease Study 2019, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2020. (<https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-results>).



## II Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

### PROGRAMME

Access to and consumption of healthy diets can be achieved through policies, legislation and programmes that encourage people to eat nutritious foods such as pulses, fish, fruit and vegetables and others that discourage people from eating unhealthy foods, for example through fiscal measures (taxes and subsidies), front-of-pack labelling and regulation of food marketing and advertising.<sup>8</sup> Intervening in the food supply chain can improve the availability, affordability and acceptability of nutritious, safe and wholesome products by optimizing production, storage, distribution, processing, packaging and retailing systems.<sup>9</sup> We also need to include women and support their empowerment along agrifood chains.

In order to encourage healthy eating, it is important to provide food and nutrition education to people and especially children, adolescents and young people. We also need to develop regulations that ensure consumers receive clear and truthful information, for example, through front-of-pack nutrition labelling of foods. Finally, state feeding programmes and social protection programmes can play a crucial role in feeding the vulnerable.<sup>9,10</sup>

## LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND ACTIONS

The right to adequate food means the right to have permanent access to the resources needed to produce, earn or be able to buy enough food, in order to prevent hunger and to ensure health and well-being. The Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, the Decade of Action on Nutrition, and the UN Decade of Family Farming are important instruments to help governments in achieving their commitments and urge governments to take action to ensure access and availability of a healthy diet for all. Parliamentary initiatives throughout the world have been crucial for generating policy, legislation and action.

Public policies on food and nutrition affect consumers' decisions, the various food producer categories and the work of the food industry. They therefore have an impact on the availability and affordability of food at all stages of the value chain, from primary production to final consumption. Past experience proves that interventions in agrifood systems produce positive and lasting improvements when they include explicit measures in favour of gender equality and women's empowerment. This means adopting transformative measures at community and national levels to address discriminatory gender norms and attitudes in order to improve incomes and build the resilience of agrifood systems.

The following are some of the evidence-based policies and actions that parliaments can put in place to ensure inclusion, promote equal access and encourage the consumption of healthy diets for all.<sup>9,11</sup> The success of the policy mix will depend on the country context, the main drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition in each setting (social conflict, climatic events, economic fluctuations, gender gaps, etc.), structural characteristics (income situation, degree of inequality, natural resource endowment, net trade position, etc.), and local economic, political and social considerations.

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8 HLPE. (2017). Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/3/i7846E/i7846e.pdf>).

9 HLPE. (2017). Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/3/i7846E/i7846e.pdf>).

10 FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF. (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en>).

11 Hawkes, C. Brazil, B.G., de Castro, I.R.R. and Jaime, P.C. (2016). How to engage across sectors: lessons from agriculture and nutrition in the Brazilian School Feeding Program. *Revista de Saúde Pública* 50. (<https://www.scielo.br/j/rsp/a/7qRs7bdtkSNhYbMgSgbrSTv/?lang=en>).

## Legislation to promote affordability

### Promoting healthier and more sustainable diets through public procurement

Public procurement has taken on an important role in the development agenda, due to its potential impact on local agriculture through the generation of markets and distribution networks and on people's nutrition, education and health.<sup>12,13</sup> As well as optimizing existing public budgets to achieve results that bring together different public policy areas, public food procurement is a way for agriculture (especially family farming with an agroecological approach) to improve nutrition.<sup>13</sup> Some school feeding programmes provide a clear example of the success of these regulations, especially when they involve short marketing chains.<sup>14,15</sup>

### Encouraging healthier diets through fiscal policies

The global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs 2013–2020 proposed that countries should consider using economic tools, which may include taxes and subsidies, to improve access to healthy dietary choices that create incentives for behaviours associated with improved health outcomes and discourage less healthy choices, as appropriate within the national context.<sup>16</sup> Findings suggest that fruit and vegetable subsidies to low-income populations were associated with increased sales, while food taxes are associated with higher prices and reduced sales.<sup>17</sup>

### Social protection policies

Transfers under social protection programmes intended and designed to improve food affordability include in-kind food transfers, vouchers, and cash transfers. They are implemented alone or by means of mixed schemes. Some transfers aimed at improving the nutritional intake of consumers could increase the consumption of certain nutritious foods. Free food and micronutrient supplementation targeting vulnerable groups (low-income or nutritionally and gender vulnerable) can also improve the nutrition status of those who receive these benefits.<sup>18</sup> Social protection programmes can also serve to raise women's well-being and employment rates, support adaptation to climate change and strengthen the resilience of rural livelihood systems.

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12 Hawkes, C. Brazil, B.G., de Castro, I.R.R. and Jaime, P.C. (2016). How to engage across sectors: lessons from agriculture and nutrition in the Brazilian School Feeding Program. *Revista de Saúde Pública* 50. (<https://www.scielo.br/j/rsp/a/7qRs7bdtkSNhYbMgSgbrSTv/?lang=en>).

13 HLPE. (2017). Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/3/I7846E/I7846e.pdf>).

14 Martínez Salvador, Laura, Hernández, Loarry Gabriel, and Alvarado Ramírez, David. (2021). Short Marketing Chains and Food Security: the case of El mercado el 100. *Problemas del desarrollo*, 52(206), 197-220. Epub 06 December 2021. (<https://probdes.iiec.unam.mx/index.php/pde/article/view/69732/62260>).

15 Agdonis, Jessica M.; Hinrichs, C. Clare. and Schafft, Kai A. (2009). The emergence and framing of farm-to-school initiatives: Civic engagement, health and local agriculture. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 26 (1–2): 107–119. (<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-008-9173-6>).

16 Thow, A.M. and Downs, S. (2014). Fiscal policy options with potential for improving diets for the prevention of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). Background paper for technical meeting on fiscal policies for improving diets. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland ([https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/obesity/fiscal-policies-for-diet-and-the-prevention-of-noncommunicable-diseases-0.pdf?sfvrsn=84ee20c\\_2#:~:text=The%20main%20fiscal%20policy%20interventions,and%2For%20other%20healthy%20foods](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/obesity/fiscal-policies-for-diet-and-the-prevention-of-noncommunicable-diseases-0.pdf?sfvrsn=84ee20c_2#:~:text=The%20main%20fiscal%20policy%20interventions,and%2For%20other%20healthy%20foods)).

17 Andreyeva T, Marple K, Moore TE, L. P. (2022) Evaluation of Economic and Health Outcomes Associated With Food Taxes and Subsidies. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *JAMA Network Open*. (doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.14371).

18 FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF. (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en>).

## Legislation to restrict the marketing (advertising and promotion) of highly processed, energy-dense foods of minimal nutritional value

### Regulate marketing (advertising and promotion) and merchandising regulations

Marketing (promotion and advertising) influences consumer preferences and increases demand for certain food products.<sup>19</sup> Evidence indicates that advertising and marketing have an impact on people's eating preferences and habits. The World Health Organization therefore recommended that countries should ensure healthier food environments by restricting the advertising and marketing (at least to children, youth and adolescents) of energy-dense products and nutrient-poor foods and beverages, particularly products high in saturated fats, sugars or salt.<sup>20,21,22,23</sup>

### Front-of-pack nutrition labelling on highly processed, energy-dense foods of minimal nutritional value

Many countries are concerned about nutrition labelling, since such labels provide consumers with information on the nutritional content of foods. Front-of-package nutrition labelling on pre-packaged foods and beverages can provide quick and easy-to-understand information for consumers at the time of purchase, allowing them to distinguish between healthy and unhealthy food and beverage options.<sup>24,25</sup>

Traditional nutrition labelling based on a list of nutrients per 100 g or per standard portion, and voluntary industry labels that refer, for example, to guideline daily amounts (GDAs) for adults, have proven to be inefficient and complex and some even mislead consumers. Over the last decade, new mandatory labelling options have therefore emerged. These take the form of front-of-pack messages and warnings about the nutritional content of some nutrients that are harmful to health, using seals or logos that are easy for people to understand.<sup>26,27,28</sup>

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- 19 HLPE. (2017). Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/3/I7846E/I7846e.pdf>).
  - 20 Mediano Stoltze, F., Reyes, M., Smith, T. L., Correa, T., Corvalán, C., and Carpentier, F. R. D. (2019). Prevalence of Child-Directed Marketing on Breakfast Cereal Packages before and after Chile's Food Marketing Law: A Pre-and Post-Quantitative Content Analysis. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 16(22), 4501.
  - 21 WHO. (2009). World Health Organization. Set of recommendations on the marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children. In: *Prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases: implementation of the global strategy*. Geneva: World Health Organization; November 2009. (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241500210>).
  - 22 Santaliestra-Pasías, A.M., Rey-López, J.P. and Moreno Aznar, L.A. (2013). Obesity and sedentarism in children and adolescents: what should be done? *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, 5, 99-104
  - 23 Harris, J.L. and Bargh, J.A. (2009). Television viewing and unhealthy diet: implications for children and media interventions. *Health Communication*, 24(7), 660-673
  - 24 WHO. (2021) Implementing fiscal and pricing policies to promote healthy diets: a review of contextual factors. (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240035027>).
  - 25 World Cancer Research Fund International (2019). Building momentum: lessons on implementing a robust front-of-pack food label. (<https://www.wcrf.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/PPA-Building-Momentum-2-WEB.pdf>).
  - 26 CLAS-COLANSA. Etiquetado Nutricional Frontal de Alimentos. (<http://colansa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Policy-Brief.-Etiquetado-Frontal-Documento-de-referencia-para-decisoros-1.pdf>).
  - 27 Orzuna, I. and R. López. 2023. Rendimiento de la Nutri-Score y de las etiquetas de advertencia en la identificación del producto más saludable. *Behanomics* (1). (<https://doi.org/10.55223/bej.1>).
  - 28 Becker, M. W., Bello, N. M., Sundar, R. P., Peltier, C., and Bix, L. (2015). Front of pack labels enhance attention to nutrition information in novel and commercial brands. *Food Policy*, 56. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2015.08.001>).

## Actions to promote the consumption of a sustainable diet

### Improving food and nutrition education

The structural and environmental changes described above must go hand in hand with nutrition education campaigns, awareness raising for behavioural change, knowledge transfer and consumer empowerment.<sup>29,30</sup> Nations can influence consumer perceptions of the nutritional value and sustainability of food through media campaigns, information on food packaging, nutrition education in educational centres and the adoption of national guidelines on food, nutrition and nutrition education. One way of doing this is through widely-circulated food guides.<sup>31</sup> Nutritional education alone is not enough, especially in food-insecure countries, and must be combined with strategies to improve access to nutritious food.<sup>32</sup>

### Food-based dietary guidelines

Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDG) are national tools whose purpose is to educate the population and guide national food and nutrition policies as well as the food industry, through easy-to-understand messages and illustrations. FBDGs are intended to inform national policymaking and provide the general public with advice on foods, food groups and dietary models that provide key nutrients with the aim of promoting overall health and preventing chronic diseases.<sup>33</sup>

It is also important to consider food culture when drafting FBDGs, as this knowledge can increase their effectiveness. Food culture comprises food uses, traditions, customs and symbolic processes, which are also influenced by the food production cycle in a particular context.<sup>34</sup>

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29 HLPE. (2017). Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/3/i7846E/i7846e.pdf>).

30 Muehlhoff, E., Wijesinha-Bettoni, R., Westaway, E., Jeremias, T., Nordin, S., and Garz, J. (2017). Linking agriculture and nutrition education to improve infant and young child feeding: Lessons for future programmes. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*, 13, e12411

31 McGill, R., Anwar, E., Orton, L., Bromley, H., Lloyd-Williams, F., O'Flaherty, M., Taylor-Robinson, D., Guzman-Castillo, M., Gillespie, D., Moreira, P. and Allen, K. (2015). Are interventions to promote healthy eating equally effective for all? Systematic review of socioeconomic inequalities in impact. *BMC Public Health*. 15(1): 457.

32 Lassi, Z. S., Das, J. K., Zahid, G., Imdad, A., and Bhutta, Z. A. (2013). Impact of education and provision of complementary feeding on growth and morbidity in children less than 2 years of age in developing countries: A systematic review. *BMC Public Health*, 13(Suppl. 3), S13.

33 FAO. (2014). The State of Food-based Dietary Guidelines in Latin America and the Caribbean 21 years after the International Conference on Nutrition. Rome. 125 pp. (<http://www.fao.org/3/i3677s/i3677s.pdf>).

34 Calderón, M. E., O. R. Taboada, A. Argumedo, E. Ortiz, P. A. López and C. Jacinto. 2017. Cultura alimentaria: clave para el diseño de estrategias de mejoramiento nutricional de poblaciones rurales. *Agricultura, Sociedad y Desarrollo* 14 (2).

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## SESSION 2

# Bridging the gender gap in food security and nutrition



### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Aside from being an important source of employment for women around the world, agrifood systems are a greater source of livelihoods for women than for men in many countries. However, in all regions of the world, women have less access to food than men<sup>35</sup> despite playing a key role in its production. At the same time women suffer more from malnutrition in all its forms – undernourishment, hunger, obesity, overweight and micronutrient deficiencies.<sup>36</sup>

Women tend to work in roles that are considered secondary and have worse working conditions (irregular, informal, part-time, low-skilled, labour-intensive and therefore precarious) compared to men. They have a greater burden as unpaid caregivers, which limits their education and employment opportunities. The wages and productivity of women working in primary agricultural production are systematically lower than those of men. When they are involved in the non-farm segments of agrifood systems, they work in lower positions. Women's participation in export-oriented high value-added chains, and in entrepreneurship in agrifood systems, tends to be limited by discriminatory social standards and barriers to accessing knowledge, assets, resources and social networks.<sup>35</sup>

35 FAO. (2023). The status of women in agrifood systems. Rome. (<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5343en>).

36 FAO. (2021). Consultation for the development of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition. Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition. Report of the online consultation No. 175 from 16.09.2021 to 30.11.2021. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb9466en>).

FAO estimates that closing the gender gap in agricultural productivity and the wage gap in agrifood employment would increase global gross domestic product by 1 percent (or almost USD 1 trillion). This would reduce global food insecurity by about 2 percentage points, reducing the number of food-insecure people by 45 million.

Addressing gender gaps in agrifood systems helps to improve the well-being of women and their households, reduce hunger, boost income generation and strengthen the resilience of communities and the system as a whole.

## BACKGROUND

### Women's work in agrifood systems

In 2019, 36 percent of working women and 38 percent of working men worked in agrifood systems.<sup>35</sup> In many countries, however, agrifood systems are a greater source of livelihoods for women than for men. In South Asia, 71 percent of women work in agrifood systems compared to 47 percent of men.<sup>35</sup>

However, women working in agricultural production tend to do so under very unfavourable conditions. They often work without pay on family farms or as casual labourers in agriculture. In land productivity on farms of the same size managed by men and women there is a gender gap of 24 percent and women earn on average 18.4 percent less than men in waged employment in agriculture.<sup>37</sup>

### Women's access to assets, services and resources

Women's access to assets, productive resources and services critical to agrifood systems – such as land, inputs, agricultural extension services, finance, information, education and technology – remains lower than that of men. However, the gender gap in mobile Internet access in low- and middle-income countries narrowed from 25 percent to 16 percent between 2017 and 2021, and the gap narrowed from 9 to 6 percentage points in terms of access to bank accounts. The percentage of men with ownership or secure tenure rights to agricultural land is twice that of women in more than 40 percent of the countries that have reported data on the proportion of women landowners.<sup>37</sup>

### Capacity for action, standards and policies

Discriminatory social standards in agrifood systems create power imbalances between men and women and limit the choices available to women, who are generally more involved in unpaid care and domestic work. These standards often restrict women's mobility and limit their opportunities for engaging in non-domestic work and market activities and their access to assets and income.

It is estimated that if half of small-scale producers benefited from development interventions focused on empowering women, this would significantly increase the incomes of 58 million people and increase the resilience of 235 million additional people.<sup>37</sup>

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37 FAO. (2023). The status of women in agrifood systems. Rome. (<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5343en>).

#### Resilience and adaptation to shocks

Coping mechanisms and resilience to climate change, disasters and conflict are negatively affected by gender inequalities. The multiple and often overlapping causes of fragility and different forms of discrimination affecting women and girls have significant implications for women's livelihoods and opportunities within agrifood systems. Globally, 22 percent of women lost their jobs in the agrifood system in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to only 2 percent of men. Also the gap between men and women living in food insecurity widened from 1.7 percentage points in 2019 to 4.3 percentage points in 2021.<sup>37</sup>

### LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND ACTIONS

FAO recognizes that there are three key ways that parliamentarians can transform agrifood systems and achieve gender equality.

- 1 First, the collection and use of high-quality data, disaggregated by sex, age and other forms of social and economic differentiation, and the application of rigorous qualitative and quantitative gender research are essential to effectively monitor and evaluate gender equality in agrifood systems and accelerate the rate of progress in achieving it.
- 2 Second, localized interventions that address multiple inequalities and that have been shown to reduce gender gaps and empower women in agrifood systems need to be carefully scaled up, taking into account the local context. Scaling up can occur through policy channels, through higher levels of investment, or through uptake by public and private sector stakeholders. We can only achieve major gains for women's well-being, as well as for economic growth and food security, by scaling up.
- 3 Last, interventions must be designed to end gender inequality and empower women and, where possible, should use transformative approaches at community and national level to address discriminatory gender norms and attitudes.

To achieve these goals, we must **increase women's empowerment**. This is essential to their well-being and positively influences agricultural production, food security, diet and child nutrition through the following actions<sup>38</sup>.

**Transformative** gender approaches aimed at changing restrictive social standards are cost-effective and offer high returns if implemented on a large scale.

Improving **women's rights to land ownership** or secure tenure of agricultural land positively influences women's empowerment, investment, natural resource management, access to services and institutions, resilience and food security. It also reduces gender-based violence and increases women's bargaining power.

Access to **formal childcare services** has a major positive impact on the employment of mothers and on the performance of activities related to agrifood systems.

Improving **women's access to agricultural extension services** – education, training, access to financial resources, technology and assets – is important for increasing food security and facilitating women's participation in the agrifood system as a whole.

37 FAO. (2023). The status of women in agrifood systems. Rome. (<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5343en>).

38 FAO. (2023). The status of women in agrifood systems. Rome. (<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5343en>).



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**Social protection programmes** have increased women's employment rate and resilience. They have also facilitated climate adaptation, improved well-being in high climate risk settings and helped the most affected and vulnerable people recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and extreme weather events.

**Increased efforts to collect data** (disaggregated by sex and other social variables) with the aim of measuring empowerment in its multiple dimensions have been instrumental in improving the design and effectiveness of gender equality and empowerment programmes and policies and in strengthening agrifood systems.

Outstanding actions in the area of gender associated with food and nutritional security include the initiatives carried out by the Parliamentary Front against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as the Latin America and the Caribbean Parliamentary Pact for Zero Hunger with Gender Equality, among others.<sup>39</sup>



<sup>39</sup> Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre. 2022. Pacto parlamentario iberoamericano y caribeño por el hambre cero con igualdad de género. Disponible en: <http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/?s=genero>

## SESSION 3

# Transforming agrifood systems to make them more inclusive, sustainable, equitable and resilient to climate change



### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>40</sup>, especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), we need to support the transformation of current agrifood systems into more sustainable and resilient ones, so that the economic, social and environmental foundations that ensure food security and nutrition for future generations are not put at risk.<sup>41</sup>

Biodiversity loss caused by current agrifood systems and their negative impacts on soil health, deforestation, water and greenhouse gas emissions, make these systems less sustainable<sup>41,42,43</sup>, and increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.<sup>44</sup>

Addressing this challenge requires the combined efforts of different stakeholders at different scales. Legislation, policies and public instruments play a key role in this context.<sup>42</sup>

40 United Nations. (2015). un.org. Accessed at Sustainable Development Goals. 17 goals to transform our world. (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>).

41 HLPE. (2014). Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome, Italy. (<https://www.fao.org/3/i3901e/i3901e.pdf>).

42 HLPE. (2019). Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/3/ca5602en/ca5602en.pdf>).

43 FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP, and UNICEF. (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome: FAO. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en>).

44 Padilla, R. (2017). Rural industrial policy and strengthening value chains ECLAC Books, No. 145. (R. P. Pérez, Ed.) Santiago, Chile: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

## BACKGROUND

An agrifood system includes all elements and activities related to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, as well as the outcomes of those activities, including environmental and socioeconomic externalities.<sup>41</sup> Sustainable use ensures food security and nutrition for all, without jeopardizing the economic, social and environmental foundations that ensure food security and nutrition for future generations.<sup>40</sup>

Better efficiency in the management of natural resources used in agriculture is paramount to mitigate emissions. Provided sustainable practices are used, farming and forestry have great potential to act as carbon sinks, in biomass and soils, as they sequester carbon and thus help to mitigate rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels.<sup>45,46,47</sup> Mitigation of gas emissions is crucial to limiting climate change and is a necessary strategy to meet the 2°C goal set out in the Paris Agreement.<sup>48</sup>

Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, structural weaknesses in food systems have been exacerbated. This has also had an impact on the gender gap.

## LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND ACTIONS

At production level, agroecology, technical interventions, technological innovation, investments and public policy incentives contribute to the transition towards sustainable and resilient agrifood systems. This must be achieved on the basis of context-specific pathways, including different stakeholders at different scales.<sup>49</sup>

FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031 seeks to support the 2030 Agenda by transforming agrifood systems to make them more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind.<sup>50</sup>

In order to make agrifood system models more sustainable, resilient, nutritious and productive, it is crucial to actively acknowledge their participants as rights-holders. Policies and programmes should therefore take into account the situation of people in marginalized positions to ensure that “no one is left behind”, as set out in the 2030 Agenda. The principles of equality, self-determination, non-discrimination and inclusion guide action from a rights-based approach, since gender equality, respect for the rights of Indigenous and Tribal People and People of African Descent, and the fight against all forms of discrimination are part of

45 FAO. 2002. Soil carbon sequestration. World Soil Resources Reports 96. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. (<https://www.fao.org/3/bl001e/bl001e.pdf>).

46 FAO. (2016). The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (<https://www.fao.org/3/i6030e/i6030e.pdf>).

47 FAO. 2017. Soil Organic Carbon: the hidden potential. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. (<https://www.fao.org/3/i6937e/i6937e.pdf>).

48 Mbow, C., C. Rosenzweig, L.G. Barioni, T.G. Benton, M. Herrero, M. Krishnapillai, E. Liwenga, P. Pradhan, M.G. Rivera-Ferre, T. Sapkota, F.N. Tubiello, Y. Xu. (2019). Food Security. In: Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. P.R. Shukla, J. Skea, E. Calvo Buendia et al. (eds.). (<https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/>).

49 HLPE. (2019). Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/3/ca5602en/ca5602en.pdf>).

50 FAO. 2022. FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031. (<https://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf>).

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individual rights and collective rights.<sup>51</sup> We need to recognize the tensions between these spheres in order to go beyond a fragmented view of the exercise of rights and understand the web of realities in which individuals participate. Legislation, policies and actions that adopt an intersectoral approach promote the inclusion of historically excluded groups and sectors by taking into account dimensions that allow for a deeper understanding of the complex and multidimensional reality of social inequalities and discrimination and by ensuring more sustainable, resilient, nutritious and productive agrifood systems.<sup>52</sup>

#### Reducing deforestation

Several plans have been drafted to reduce deforestation. These include the Interministerial Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon, introduced in Brazil. This has led to a greater ability to respond to deforestation alerts and involved coordinated efforts by ministries, the federal police, the army and the public prosecutor's office.<sup>53,54</sup> This plan, in conjunction with private sector programmes, succeeded in decreasing the Amazon's deforestation rate from 2.78 Mha/year to 0.75 Mha/year between 2004 and 2009<sup>55</sup> (Mbow et al., 2019). Other countries introduced similar schemes.<sup>56</sup>

#### Soil remediation

One way to slow agricultural expansion is to increase yields through sustainable intensification. The Incentive System for the Agroenvironmental Sustainability of Agricultural Soils in Chile is a good example of this. This aims to recover the productive potential of degraded agricultural soils and maintain the levels of improvement achieved. The subsidized management plans under this system include technical advice, labour and inputs. The results have been marginally encouraging.<sup>57</sup>

#### Responsible investment in agriculture

Responsible investment in agriculture is essential for improving food security and nutrition. It also benefits sustainable livelihood management, the environment and communities.<sup>58</sup> It is based on 10 principles to support sustainable economic development, boost the participation of youth, respect tenure, and access to productive resources, among others. Policies related to these principles include the Law for the Promotion of Private Investment in Irrigation and Drainage Works<sup>59</sup> in Chile. This has allowed expansion of the area through hi-tech irrigation schemes. Small-scale producers have been able to harness this

51 UNDP. 2015. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. 24 p. (<https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>).

52 FAO. 2022. Practical guide for the Incorporation of the Intersectionality approach in sustainable rural development programmes and projects. Santiago de Chile. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CC2823EN>).

53 Negra, C. et al. (2014). Brazil, Ethiopia, and New Zealand lead the way on climate-smart agriculture. *BioMed Central*: 10-15. (<https://agricultureandfoodsecurity.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40066-014-0019-8>).

54 Finer, M., S. Novoa, M. J. Weisse, R. Petersen, J. Mascaro, T. Souto, F. Stearns, and R. G. Martínez. (2018). Combating deforestation: From satellite to intervention. *Science*: 360, 1303-1305. (<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aat1203>).

55 Mbow, C., C. Rosenzweig, L.G. Barioni, T.G. Benton, M. Herrero, M. Krishnapillai, E. Liwenga, P. Pradhan, M.G. Rivera-Ferre, T. Sapkota, F.N. Tubiello, Y. Xu. (2019). Food Security. In: *Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems*. P.R. Shukla, J. Skea, E. Calvo Buendia et al. (eds.). (<https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/>).

56 Finer, M., S. Novoa, M. J. Weisse, R. Petersen, J. Mascaro, T. Souto, F. Stearns, and R. G. Martínez. (2018). Combating deforestation: From satellite to intervention. *Science*: 360, 1303-1305. (<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aat1203>).

57 University of Chile. (2022). Evaluación de impacto del programa sistema de incentivos para la sustentabilidad agroambiental de los suelos agropecuarios. Santiago, Faculty of Agronomic Sciences, University of Chile. 367 p.

58 Committee on World Food Security. (2014). Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 32 p. (<https://www.fao.org/3/au866e/au866e.pdf>).

59 Law 18.450. (1985 October 22). Fomento a la inversión privada en obras de riego y drenaje. *Official Journal of the Republic of Chile*.

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technology to improve the efficiency of water use, increase their cultivated area and so on. Numerous laws on sustainability have been introduced in Korea, such as the Erosion Control Law, the Fertilizer Control Law and the Law on the Promotion of Environmentally-Friendly Agriculture and Fisheries, among others.<sup>60</sup>

To promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, FAO works through a needs-driven framework programme to cooperate with governments, smallholders, civil society, academia and the private sector. The Programme's main activities include awareness raising, capacity building and support for the implementation of international guidance tools such as the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI Principles).

In order to promote responsible investments for inclusive food systems, FAO supports the generation of evidence for policymakers on gender gaps in agriculture that are holding back progress towards hunger eradication and need to be urgently addressed. For example, the findings and recommendations of an African Union/FAO study that analyzed regional perspectives on gender and agrifood systems were drawn from an extensive review of existing statistics, gender audits of 38 national agricultural investment plans and national gender analyses conducted in 40 countries.<sup>61</sup>

#### **Legislative frameworks and public policies for family farming**

Family farmers are central to making agrifood systems more inclusive, sustainable, resilient and efficient. Family farming employs 30 percent of the world's population and produces more than 80 percent of the world's food in value terms (FAO, 2014a). It contributes to the conservation of biodiversity, land and cultural heritage. Even though family farmers are essential for transforming agrifood systems in a sustainable manner, such farmers (particularly young people and women) are still among those most affected by poverty and vulnerability (FAO, 2020b). We must therefore seek to consistently strengthen public policies and legislative and institutional frameworks in all policy areas relevant to family farming. Relevant policy areas include basic public infrastructure, access to land, technologies, productive resources, public services and financing. The way family farming is defined in law can act as a benchmark for legislative and policy measures to foster an enabling policy environment for strengthening family farming (FAO and IFAD, 2019b).

In Bangladesh, public policies for early investment in rural roads, electricity supply and fish fry farming laid the foundation for the development of the fish farming industry, generating a high-impact value chain for thousands of families and contributing to food security.<sup>59</sup>

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60 Udaeta, K., and Rodríguez, A. (2021). Soluciones basadas en la naturaleza para la sostenibilidad de la agricultura en la República de Corea: marcos de política habilitantes y casos de estudio de interés para América Latina y el Caribe. Santiago de Chile: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

61 FAO. 2018. Leaving no one behind: empowering Africa's rural women for zero hunger and shared prosperity. 28 p. (<https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1156159/>).

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#### Addressing market shocks, strengthening value chains and building resilience

Strengthening value chains is one way to drive structural changes, improving the distribution of value added capture along the chains and incorporating new producers and service providers. This is achieved through economic scaling up of links in the chain and better cooperation between them, as well as between the stakeholders involved, ensuring women's integration and empowerment along the entire value chain. Two recurrent constraints to value chains in rural areas are the absence of good agricultural and manufacturing practices, and gender gaps. Programmes to promote these practices, support and promotion to obtain certifications, quality systems, geographical designations and technical and production advice are useful for strengthening these chains.<sup>62</sup>

Risk management also plays an important role in strengthening the resilience of producers, which underpins food systems. Agricultural insurance offered in developed and developing countries around the world has contributed to the resilience of producers<sup>63</sup>. Chile, for example, offers government incentives for taking out such policies. This promotes risk transfer and working capital insurance against adverse losses, which are more common and harder-hitting due to climate change<sup>64</sup>. Similarly, in Kenya the state subsidizes 50 percent of the insurance for producers whose land measures between 0.2 and 8 ha.<sup>65</sup>



62 Padilla, R. (2017). Rural industrial policy and strengthening value chains. ECLAC Books, No. 145. (R. P. Pérez, Ed.) Santiago, Chile: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

63 Wenner, M. D. (2005). Agricultural Insurance Revisited: New Developments and Perspectives in Latin America and the Caribbean Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank. (<https://publications.iadb.org/en/agricultural-insurance-revisited-new-developments-and-perspectives-latin-america-and-caribbean>).

64 ASAGRIN. (2022). Asesoría para la evaluación de satisfacción de usuarios y usuarias del seguro agrícola. Santiago de Chile. 79 p.

65 KNA. 2020. Farmers receive over Sh117 million from the agriculture insurance cover. Kenya News Agency. (<https://www.kenyanews.go.ke/farmers-receive-over-sh117-million-from-the-agriculture-insurance-cover/#:~:text=Under%20this%20programme%2C%20the%20Government%20of%20Kenya%2C%20through,pay%2050%20percent%20of%20the%20remaining%20premium%20costs>).

## SESSION 4

# Strengthening coordination, cooperation and partnership at national, regional and international level, to ensure the right to adequate food for all



### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Achieving the global nutrition and health targets before 2030 in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>66</sup>, in a globalized world where climate change is increasing and affecting the production and marketing of healthy food, will require consensus and cooperation between countries and between institutions to counteract the severe impact on the agrifood sector caused by natural disasters, pandemics and conflicts. Only in this way can we make progress in realizing the human right to adequate food and nutrition for the health of all.<sup>67</sup> These efforts are translated into coordination and cooperation agreements and public redistribution policies in the economic, health, agricultural, fisheries and social protection fields, which allow progress towards healthier, more sustainable, equitable and resilient agrifood systems.<sup>68,69,70</sup>

66 United Nations. (2015). Sustainable development goals. 17 goals to transform our world: (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>).

67 FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF. (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en>).

68 FAO. (2013). Framework Law "Right to Food, Food Security and Sovereignty" Eighteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Latin American Parliament (page 44). Panama: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

69 FAO. (2019). FAO's work on the Right to Food. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (<https://www.fao.org/right-to-food/resources/resources-detail/en/c/1238127/>).

70 Zúñiga, V., and Rocha, P. (2021). La alimentación como un derecho humano: Estudio interdisciplinario U. de Chile plantea necesidad de consagrar el derecho a la alimentación en la nueva Constitución. Universidad de Chile News. (<https://www.uchile.cl/noticias/175191/estudio-plantea-necesidad-de-consagrar-el-derecho-a-la-alimentacion>).

## II Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

### PROGRAMME

The right to adequate food is exercised when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement.<sup>71</sup> This authoritative legal interpretation of Article 11 identifies several key characteristics of the right to food, namely: availability, adequacy, accessibility and sustainability, and how they relate to all areas of agrifood systems, including healthy diets and nutritious food, food safety, food production, consumer protection and sociocultural acceptability.

Primarily interpreted as the right to feed oneself in dignity, the right to adequate food is an international human right that has long been recognized and to which numerous countries have committed. In recent decades, several countries have developed and implemented constitutional reforms, national laws, strategies, policies and programmes that aim to realize the right to food for all and encompass quantitative, qualitative and cultural aspects of acceptability.<sup>70,72</sup>

## BACKGROUND

### Recognizing the human right to adequate food and the Sustainable Development Goals

The human rights-based 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, recognizes the realization of the right to food and points the way forward for transformative change. Because nations have the obligation to respect, protect, promote and realize the human right to adequate food, it is relevant to consider that recognizing the right to food in constitutions and developing laws related to food and nutrition security is now crucial to the fulfilment of SDG2. The 2030 Agenda specifically urges with regard to hunger, "By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round".<sup>73</sup>

This is why the eradication of hunger has become an urgent and priority issue on the global agenda. Addressing it will require the generation of collective responses and radical changes in the world's agrifood system.

### Legal and Regulatory Frameworks for the Realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food

To facilitate the radical transformations needed in today's agrifood systems, "more effective policy frameworks are urgently needed" to achieve food and nutrition security objectives.<sup>74</sup> We need to move towards systems that ensure healthy, sufficient and balanced diets that are affordable for the entire population; and to guarantee the right to adequate food for all, leaving no one behind. The human right to adequate food is of fundamental importance for the enjoyment of all rights and translates into obligations for all state bodies.<sup>75</sup>

71 FAO. Right to food. (<https://www.fao.org/right-to-food/en/>).

72 FAO. 2007. The human right to food. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (<https://www.fao.org/3/y7937e/y7937e.pdf>).

73 United Nations. (2015). Sustainable Development Goals. 17 goals to transform our world: (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>).

74 HLPE. (2020). Food security and nutrition: building a global narrative towards 2030. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome. 110 pages. (<https://www.fao.org/3/ca9731en/ca9731en.pdf>).

75 FAO. (2010). Guide on Legislating for the Right to Food. Book 1. Rome. 362 pp. Available at: (<https://www.fao.org/3/i0815e/i0815e00.pdf>).



#### Constitutional protection

The Constitution is the supreme or highest law in a country's legal system. Enshrining the right to food clearly and explicitly in the Constitution gives it the highest level of recognition and protection.<sup>76</sup> Constitutional provisions alone are not sufficient to ensure access to quality diets; framework laws on food and nutrition security and complementary sectoral legislation are required.<sup>75,77</sup>



#### Framework law

A framework law is used to legislate on multi-sectoral matters in a consistent, coordinated and comprehensive manner, setting out general principles and obligations, leaving the details to lower-ranking regulations, and delegating the adoption of the necessary measures to the competent authorities within the margins established by law.<sup>78</sup>



#### Sectoral laws

Designing and implementing relevant sectoral laws to determine their compatibility with the right to food is also relevant. Legal implementation of the right to food requires a comprehensive assessment of sectoral laws that may affect the availability, accessibility and adequacy of food from the perspective of healthy and sustainable agrifood systems.<sup>79</sup>



### Governance for realizing the human right to adequate food

Current global issues, particularly in the area of food and nutrition, challenge traditional forms of decision-making at national, regional and international levels. These complexities have led to a model of global governance, which involves a shift from hierarchically exercising power (government) to managing networks (governance).<sup>80,81,82</sup>

76 FAO. (2020). The right to adequate food in constitutions. Right to adequate food in constitutions. Legal brief for parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean No. 1 Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (<https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB0448EN>).

77 FAO. (2010). Guide on Legislating for the Right to Food. Book 1. Rome. 362 pp. (<https://www.fao.org/3/i0815e/i0815e00.pdf>).

78 FAO. (2020). Framework laws on the right to adequate food. Legal brief for parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean No. 2. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (<https://www.fao.org/publications/card/fr/c/CB0447EN/>).

79 FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF. (2022). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc0639en>).

80 Rosenau, James (2005), "Governance in the Twenty-First Century", in Rorden Wilkinson (ed.), The Global Governance Reader, New York, Routledge, pp. 45-63.

81 Finkelstein, Lawrence S. (1995), "What Is Global Governance?", Global Governance, vol. 1, issue 3, pp. 367-372.

82 Gillespie, S., Haddad, L., Mannar, V., Menon, P., and Nisbett, N. (2013). The politics of reducing malnutrition: building commitment and accelerating progress. The Lancet, 382(9891), 552–569. ([https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(13\)60842-9/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(13)60842-9/fulltext)).

## II Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

### PROGRAMME

#### Coordination, cooperation and partnership

Evidence shows that when strong political will is translated into laws, public policies and programmes, food security and nutrition indicators tend to improve significantly, enhancing people's quality of life. Parliamentarians play a key role in designing and passing laws, policies and budgets to transform agrifood systems in order to reduce malnutrition in all its forms and to guarantee the human right to adequate food, ensuring equal opportunities for women and men.<sup>83</sup>

The Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, or the Right to Food Guidelines (RTFG), were adopted in 2004 as a practical tool to guide nations towards achieving the right to food for all. Since 2004, this voluntary policy tool has provided members with guidance on how to transform the achievement of the human right to food from its international legislative roots through national policies, laws and programmes into a tangible and implementable operational objective to end hunger and ensure food and nutrition security for all.

Parliamentary action has been instrumental in putting the right to adequate food at the top of political, social and economic agendas. As we approach October 2024 and the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the RTFG, this is an opportunity to reflect on progress and obstacles and to remind ourselves of the legal, moral and collective obligation of nations and the urgency of eradicating hunger, food and nutrition insecurity as we begin the countdown to the 2030 SDG targets.

Parliamentary alliances have proved able to play a key, strategic role in addressing the problems and challenges that exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition. The parliamentary sector takes on a crucial role as an agent of change in promoting and developing measures for transforming agrifood systems, requiring policy coordination at intergovernmental and international level.<sup>82,84,85</sup>

The commitment to enhance different levels of cooperation, including South-South and Triangular Cooperation, helps fulfil the human right to adequate food.<sup>86</sup>

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83 IPU and FAO. (2021). Food systems and nutrition. Handbook for Parliamentarians No. 32. Rome. (<https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1415158/>).

84 Gillespie, S., Haddad, L., Mannar, V., Menon, P., and Nisbett, N. (2013). The politics of reducing malnutrition: building commitment and accelerating progress. *The Lancet*, 382(9891), 552–569. ([https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(13\)60842-9/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(13)60842-9/fulltext)).

85 Swinburn, B. and Moore, M. (2014). Urgently Needed: voices for integrity in public policy making. *Aust. N. Z. J. Public Health*, 38(6): 505.

86 FAO. (2013). Framework Law "Right to Food, Food Security and Sovereignty" Eighteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Latin American Parliament (page 44). Panama: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.



II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT  
**AGAINST HUNGER  
AND MALNUTRITION**

Chile | 15-16 June 2023



ORGANIZERS:



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



aecid  
Agencia Española  
de Cooperación  
Internacional  
para el Desarrollo



## Venue: Hybrid - The National Congress of Chile, Valparaíso

The event will have simultaneous interpretations in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

## AGENDA



Chile | 15-16 June 2023

# 15<sup>th</sup> Thursday

**08.00 h. - 08.50 h.** - Arrival of delegates, special guests, ministers, parliamentarians from host country and invitees (No registration – Summit Badges will be given in advance, as well as the invitation to the Inauguration Ceremony)

**09.10 h.** - Arrival of H.E. the President of the Republic of Chile, Mr Gabriel Boric Font (Protocol Room).

**09.15 h. - 09.50 h.** - **PART 1**  
**Inauguration Ceremony - Salón de Honor**

Authorities take seat at front stage (H.E. Boric, Hon. Coloma, Hon. Mirosevic, Hon. Marzán, Hon. Aravena and Mr. Lubetkin)

**09.15 h.** - Opening by the Master of Ceremony and presentation of the FAO video of the Summit (2:21 min. video)

**09.20 h.** - National Anthem of Chile (3:17 min.)

**09.24 h.** - Mr Mario Lubetkin, FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean on behalf of Dr Qu Dongyu - Opening remarks

**09.28 h.** - H.E. the President of the Republic of Chile, Mr Gabriel Boric Font - Welcome remarks

**09.35 h.** - Leaving the Salón de Honor, H.E. President of the Republic of Chile

**09.36 h.** - Hon. MP Carolina Marzán (Ms), President of the Parliamentary Front against Hunger and Malnutrition, Chile – Opening remarks

**09.40 h.** - Hon. Senator Carmen Gloria Aravena (Ms), Member of the Parliamentary Front against Hunger and Malnutrition, Chile - Opening remarks

**09.44 h.** - Hon. MP Vlado Mirosevic (Mr), President of Cámara de Diputadas y Diputados de Chile - Welcome remarks

**09.48 h.** - Hon. Senator Juan Antonio Coloma (Mr), President of Senado de la República de Chile – Welcome remarks

**10.00 h. - 10.50 h.** - **PART 2**  
**Inauguration Ceremony - Salón de Honor**

**10.00 h.** - Ms Gloria Sandoval, Director-General for Project Execution Abroad of AMEXCID (Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development)

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- 10.03 h.** Mr Ron Hartman, Director for Global Engagement, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization of IFAD – Video message
- 10.06 h.** Ambassador Mario Arvelo (Mr), Chair of the International Steering Committee of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming and Permanent Representative of Dominican Republic to FAO - Video Message
- 10.09 h.** Ambassador Gabriel Ferrero (Mr), Chair of Committee on World Food Security CFS
- 10.12 h.** Hon. MP Duarte Pacheco - (Mr), President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) - Video Message
- 10.15 h.** Hon. Senator Silvia Giacoppo (Ms), Deputy President of Parlatino – Video message
- 10.18 h.** Hon. Marou Assane Dit Koubou, (Mr), Member of the Pan African Parliament
- 10.21 h.** H.E. Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani (Ms), S.Sos, President of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Republic of Indonesia - Video Message
- 10.24 h.** Hon. MP Pina Picierno (Ms), Vice-President of the European Parliament - Video Message
- 10.27 h.** Hon. MP Jerges Mercado Suarez (Mr), President of Parliament of Bolivia
- 10.30 h.** Hon. MP Celmira Sacramento (Ms), President of the National Assembly of São Tomé and Príncipe
- 10.33 h.** Hon. MP Luis Redondo (Mr), President of Parliament of Honduras
- 10.36 h.** H.E. MP Saboto Caesar (Mr), Minister of Agriculture of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- 10.39 h.** Mr Antón Leis, Director of AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation)
- 10.45 h.** Attendees leave the Salón de Honor for coffee break.

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**11.00 h.** **COFFEE BREAK - El Pensador Hall**

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**12.00 h.** **KEYNOTE SPEECHES- Hemycicle**

Perspectives on food security and nutrition towards efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems Progress on SDG2 “Zero Hunger”.

**Ms Marcela Villarreal**, Ph.D., Director, Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division, FAO

**Ms Camila Corvalán**, Director of the Center for Research in Food Environments and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases Associated with Nutrition (CIAPEC), at the Public Health Unit of the Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INTA) of the University of Chile.

**Ms Hilal Elver**, Former Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (VIRTUAL)

**Mr Sibiri Jean Zoundi**, Deputy Director, Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat

**MESSAGES FROM NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS**

**Mr Muhammad Yunus**, Nobel Peace Prize 2006

**Ms Tawakkol Karman**, Nobel Peace Prize 2011

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**13.30 h.** **LUNCH BREAK - Floor 14/15**

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**15.30 h.** **SIDE EVENT - Hemycicle International Launch of the National Strategy of Food Sovereignty for Food Security presented by H.E. Esteban Valenzuela Treek (Mr), Minister of Agriculture of Chile**

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**16.00 h.** **SESSION 1 - Hemycicle**

Ensuring availability of and access to healthy diets for all

Opening: [Hon. Francoise Uwumukiza \(Ms\)](#), Member of the East African Legislative Assembly and Chairperson of EALA Committee on Agriculture Tourism and Natural Resources

Moderator: [Hon. Neveen ElTahri \(Ms\)](#), Member of the Economic Committee, Parliament of Egypt

[H.E. Saboto Caesar \(Mr\)](#), Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour - Member of Parliament, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Zero Hunger Trust Fund

[Hon. Kadil M. Sinolinding Jr. \(Mr\)](#), Member of the Parliament, Bangsamoro Transition Authority, Bangsamoro Region in Muslim Mindanao, Philippines

Bangsamoro Experience in the Philippines: Hope in the Midst of Malnutrition

[Hon. Frank Moses Moyo \(Mr\)](#), Second Deputy Speaker, Parliament of Zambia  
Parliamentary oversight on programme and policies for universal access to healthy diets: perspectives from Zambia

[Hon. Jairo Flores \(Mr\)](#), Member of Parliament, Guatemala  
Access and consumption of nutritious food in the context of raising food prices (i.e., School Nutrition Law-2017, and its updating- 2021 in Guatemala)

[Hon. Ana Lilia Rivera \(Ms\)](#), Senator, Member of Parliament, Mexico  
Draft General Law on Adequate and Sustainable Food

[Hon. Jiheng Li \(Mr\)](#), Vice Chairman of the 14th Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee of National People's Congress, People's Republic of China (VIRTUAL) Food security and nutrition - China's effort and contribution

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**17.15 h.** **COFFEE BREAK - El Pensador Hall**

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**17.30 h.** **SESSION 2 - Hemicycle**  
The gender gap in food security and nutrition

Opening: [Hon. Nino Tsilosani \(Ms\)](#), Chairperson of the Permanent Parliamentary Gender Equality Council, Member of Parliament, Georgia (VIRTUAL)

Moderator: [H.E. Ignacia Fernandez \(Ms\)](#), Undersecretary of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Chile

[Ms Elena Diego](#), Former Senator, Spain  
Road towards an Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Alliance and Pact for Zero Hunger with Gender Equality (VIRTUAL)

[Hon. Abdoulaye Vilane \(Mr\)](#), President of the ECOWAS Network of Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security, ECOWAS Parliament  
Parliamentary action on gender: experience of the ECOWAS Network

[Hon. Assane Marou Dit Koubou \(Mr\)](#), Rapporteur of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Economic Development and Food Security, Pan-African Parliament  
Gender mainstreaming in the recently adopted FSN Framework Law and draft Framework Law on Gender

[Hon. Latifa Lablih \(Ms\)](#), Member of Parliament, Morocco  
Gender Responsive Budgeting Initiative (VIRTUAL)

[Hon. Consuelo Veloso \(Ms\)](#), Member of Parliament, Chile  
Law to promote gender equity in the fisheries and aquaculture sector

[Hon. Blanca Ovelar \(Ms\)](#), President of ParlAmericas, Senator, Member of Parliament, Paraguay  
ParlAmericas' action to promote gender mainstreaming in the sustainable development agendas

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**19.30 h.** **INAUGURAL RECEPTION HOSTED BY GOVERNMENT OF CHILE – Palacio Vergara**

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# 16<sup>th</sup> Friday

09.00 h.

## SESSION 3 - Hemicycle

Transforming food systems to make them more inclusive, sustainable and resilient in the face of climate change

Opening: [Ms María Rosario Alonso](#), Right to Food Observatory, Spain

Moderator: [Hon. William Leong Jee Keen \(Mr\)](#), Member of Parliament, Malaysia

[Hon. María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos \(Ms\)](#), Member of the European Parliament  
European Green Deal - From Farm to Fork (VIRTUAL)

[Hon. Ricardo Velázquez Meza \(Mr\)](#), Senator, General Congress of the United Mexican States and Secretary of the Committees of PARLATINO

Model Laws: Family Farming, Climate Change and SAN, Food Loss and Waste

[Hon. Evaristus Njong \(Mr\)](#), Member of the Committee on Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change, Pan-African Parliament

Model Law on Climate Change as a means to address the climate crisis in Africa

[Hon. Kody Blois \(Mr\) and Hon. Francis Drouin \(Mr\)](#), Members of Parliament, Canada

Sustainability, Climate Change, and the Future of Food Security

10.15 h.

## COFFEE BREAK - El Pensador Hall

10.30 h.

## Session 4 - Hemicycle

Strengthening coordination, cooperation and collaboration to guarantee the Right to Adequate Food

Opening: [Mr Leonard Mizzi](#), Head, Sustainable Agri-food Systems Unit, DG INTPA, European Commission

Moderator: [Mr Antón Leis García](#), Director of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, AECID

Round Table: Inter and Intra-regional parliamentary initiatives: Actors, institutionality and parliamentary coordination - Governance and policy coherence for the achievement of the SDG2.

[Hon. Dr. Jihad Al-Fadhil \(Ms\)](#), Chairman of ASSECAA's Parliamentary Network for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa and the Arab world, Second Deputy Chairperson of the Shoura Council of the Kingdom of Bahrain (VIRTUAL)

[Hon. Angelique Ngoma \(Ms\)](#), President of the Commission for Cooperation and Development, Parliamentary Assembly of La Francophonie, APF, Member of Parliament, Gabon

[Hon. Yussuf Adan Haji \(Mr\)](#), Chair of the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, EAPA – FSN, Member of Parliament, Kenya

[H.E. Ar. Siti Rozaimeriyanty Dato Haji Abdul Rahman \(Ms\)](#), Secretary General of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, AIPA (VIRTUAL)

Parliamentary Fronts Against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean

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11.45 h. PRESENTATION OF THE GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY PACT PROPOSAL - Hemycicle

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12.30 h. LUNCH BREAK - Floor 14/15

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14.00 h. DISCUSSION OF THE GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY PACT PROPOSAL

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15.30 h. COFFEE BREAK - El Pensador Hall

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16.00 h. PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED INPUTS FOR THE GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY PACT PROPOSAL

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17.00 h. CLOSURE OF THE II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT AND RECOGNITION TO DR FERNANDO MONCKEBERG (MR) ) BY THE SUMMIT SECRETARIAT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE – Hemycicle

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17.03 h. RECOGNITION REMARKS TO DR FERNANDO MONCKEBERG (MR) BY MARCELA VILLARREAL

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17.06 h. RECOGNITION REMARKS TO DR FERNANDO MONCKEBERG (MR) BY AMBASSADOR ENNIO VIVALDI

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17.10 h. MR MARIO LUBETKIN, FAO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ON BEHALF OF DR QU DONGYU – Closing remarks

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17.15 h. MS GLORIA SANDOVAL, DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR PROJECT EXECUTION ABROAD OF AMEXCID (MEXICAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT) - Closing remarks

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17.20 h. MIRIAM CISCAR BLAT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AECID (SPANISH AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION) - Closing remarks

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17.25 h. HON. MP CAROLINA MARZÁN (MS), PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY FRONT AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION, CHILE – Closing remarks

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II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT  
**AGAINST HUNGER  
AND MALNUTRITION**

Chile | 15-16 June 2023

**GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY PACT  
AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION  
2023**

IN COLLABORATION WITH:



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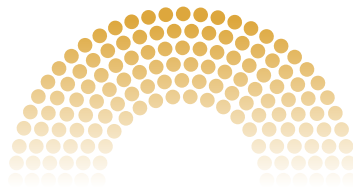


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**II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT  
AGAINST HUNGER  
AND MALNUTRITION**

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**Chile | 15-16 June 2023**



# Global Parliamentary Pact against Hunger and Malnutrition



We, parliamentarians from national, sub-regional and regional parliaments of the world, gathered in Valparaíso, Chile, on 15 and 16 June 2023, for the Second Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition, building on the efforts from the First Global Parliamentary Summit held in Madrid, Spain, on 29 and 30 October 2018, as reflected in the Madrid Declaration:

*Alarmed* that hunger and malnutrition in all its forms is on the rise in many regions and countries, that recent estimates see Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) being missed by large margins and that global challenges are increasing;

*Conscious* of the important role parliamentarians play in addressing hunger and malnutrition and achieving the SDGs by adopting legislation, approving public budgets, and overseeing and monitoring the implementation of public policies and government commitments, ensuring that food security and nutrition, creating a world free of hunger and promoting sustainable agriculture that respects the environment (SDG 2, SDG 8 and SDG 13), is prioritized in national political and legislative agendas;

## Global Parliamentary Pact against Hunger and Malnutrition

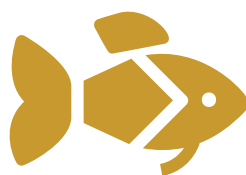
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*Recognizing* that this Pact is a non-legally binding instrument;

Now therefore, *have agreed*:

### **1. We commit ourselves to work for a transformation towards agrifood systems that are sustainable, inclusive, equitable, resilient and conducive to the realization of the right to adequate food of all people, by:**

- a.** Calling for a greater participation and involvement of parliaments and parliamentarians to strengthen political commitment;
- b.** Proposing and supporting concrete initiatives that are in line with the special contexts and needs of our societies;
- c.** Promoting and proposing legal and policy frameworks that create a conducive environment to the realization of the right to food and adequate nutrition and reinforces the relationship between farmers and consumers;
- d.** Safeguarding for sufficient and adequate budgetary allocations;
- e.** Overseeing the laws and other actions implemented in favour of the fight against hunger and malnutrition adopted by our Governments, in the search for continuous improvement;
- f.** Ensuring initiatives for the realization of the right to food and adequate nutrition with a territorial, age-based, and gender equality lens (SDG 5) and a cross-cutting perspective;
- g.** Fostering collective, inclusive and participatory processes;
- h.** Consolidating existing and creating new partnerships between and among parliamentary alliances and stakeholders (academia, civil society, scientific community, private sector, etc.) to foster exchanges of experience, knowledge and join forces;
- i.** Strengthening intersectoral and intergovernmental coordination, cooperation and partnership for sound institutional frameworks;
- j.** Promoting technical meetings aimed at achieving regional parliamentary consensus to reduce food and nutrition inequalities of the population.



## 2.

We will measure our progress in taking action by reporting on efforts in the transformation towards agrifood systems that are sustainable, inclusive, equitable, resilient and conducive to the realization of the right to adequate food of all people, such as:

- a. Political, social and environmental initiatives undertaken;
- b. Laws, regulations, policies, strategies, programmes and plans adopted, amended, supplemented and expanded;
- c. Safeguarding for the inclusion of sufficient and adequate budgets in institutions for these purposes (budgetary allocations made);
- d. Any other innovative or progressive action or activity carried out;
- e. Expedition of laws and regulatory frameworks allowing equal rights and conditions for rural workers and family and peasant farmers.

## 3.

We request the Committee on World Food Security to establish a mechanism for the representation of parliamentarians fighting hunger and malnutrition which allows them to participate in its sessions.



## 4. We request FAO to assist further development of technical ways to support the implementation of the Pact, and in particular:

- a. Review existing data collection and reporting systems to compile and analyze progress of parliamentary commitments in the fields of policies, oversight, legislation and budgetary allocations;
- b. Explore ways and modalities to develop and publicize relevant periodic global reports with the analyses and main findings on the implementation of parliamentary commitments found in the Pact;
- c. Encourage and support exchange and cooperation among parliamentarians and parliamentary bodies;
- d. Support awareness-raising and capacity development activities for parliamentarians and parliamentary officials, as well as the adaptation of existing and development of new training and knowledge tools;
- e. Elaborate, along with parliaments, organizations, and sectors, reports on indicators that allow evaluating the implementation of the commitments in a periodic manner; with the aim of knowing the achievements and progresses made by the III Summit.

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## 5. We call on international partners, institutions, and donors to support the efforts emerging as a result of the Pact.

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## 6. We request FAO to convene the International Organizing Committee of the II Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition to hold a III Global Parliamentary Summit, by no later than 2026, in Africa.









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# II GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY SUMMIT AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

Chile | 15-16 June 2023



IN COLLABORATION WITH:



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