

# FORMULARIO OFICIAL DE COMENTARIOS

<b>FECHA DEL DIÁLOGO</b>	Miércoles, 5 Mayo 2021 08:45 GMT -06:00
<b>TÍTULO DEL DIÁLOGO</b>	Segundo Diálogo Nacional de Guatemala de cara a la Cumbre de Sistemas Alimentarios 2021
<b>CONVOCADO POR</b>	Gobierno de Guatemala - Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
<b>PÁGINA DEL EVENTO DE DIÁLOGO</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/14783/">https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/14783/</a>
<b>TIPO DE DIÁLOGO</b>	Estado miembro
<b>ENFOQUE GEOGRÁFICO</b>	Guatemala

Las conclusiones de un Diálogo de la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios se emplearán para desarrollar la hoja de ruta hacia unos sistemas alimentarios sostenibles en el lugar en el que se celebre. Serán una contribución valiosa a las hojas de ruta nacionales y, además, resultarán de interés para las distintas líneas de trabajo que se preparan para la Cumbre (las Vías de Acción, los Grupos Científicos y los Campeones), así como para otros Diálogos.

# 1. PARTICIPACIÓN

## NÚMERO TOTAL DE PARTICIPANTES

156

## PARTICIPACIÓN POR RANGO DE EDAD

1 0-18      26 19-30      88 31-50      33 51-65      8 66-80      0 80+

## PARTICIPACIÓN POR GÉNERO

71 Hombre      85 Mujer      Prefiere no decirlo u Otro

## NÚMERO DE PARTICIPANTES DE CADA SECTOR

13	Agricultura/cultivos	17	Educación	3	Atención médica
1	Pesca y acuicultura	1	Comunicación	0	Nutrición
1	Ganadería	3	Elaboración de alimentos	45	Gobierno nacional o local
3	Agrosilvicultura	0	Comercio minorista de alimentos, mercados	9	Servicios públicos
12	Medio ambiente y ecología	3	Industria alimentaria	1	Industria
1	Comercio	0	Servicios financieros	43	Otro

## NÚMERO DE PARTICIPANTES DE CADA GRUPO DE INTERÉS

8	Pequeña/mediana empresa/artesano	1	Trabajadores y sindicatos
3	Gran empresa nacional	0	Parlamentario
3	Corporación multinacional	3	Autoridad local
11	Pequeño agricultor	55	Institución gubernamental y nacional
0	Agricultor mediano	2	Comunidad económica regional
1	Agricultor grande	9	Naciones Unidas
20	ONG local	0	Institución financiera internacional
11	ONG internacional	11	Fundación privada / Asociación / Alianza
5	Pueblos indígenas	0	Grupo de consumidores
7	Sector científico y académico	6	Otro

## 2. PRINCIPIOS DE ACTUACIÓN

### ¿CÓMO HA ORGANIZADO EL DIÁLOGO PARA INCORPORAR, REFORZAR Y MEJORAR LOS PRINCIPIOS?

-The selection of the two topics 1) Seasonal Hunger and 2) Sustainable Food Systems shows the importance of tackling these key problems of our country by acting with urgency. The proposals of the participants also demonstrates the complexity involved with the sustainability of our food systems and the challenges that we have to overcome. -Sectors and stakeholders related to Sustainable Food Systems in Guatemala were summoned widely and publicly to hear and include their different ideas, proposals and solutions in a respectful matter and build trust with the stakeholders and let them trust each other too. - The content and objectives of the Sustainable Food Systems Summit, as well as the results of the First National Dialogue, were published in advance, with this we show our commitment to let stakeholders know about the discussions being held and also our commitment to the Summit and the Summit Dialogues. -A pre-registration was developed to characterize and learn about the participant, their interests, intervention issues and region, as well as the priorities of issues within the framework of the Sustainable Food Systems Summit. This let us enforce inclusivity in the national dialogues process and has helped us add new inputs to Guatemala's position by recognizing the complexity of our national food systems by hearing the voice of the actors involved.

### ¿CÓMO REFLEJA SU DIÁLOGO LOS ASPECTOS ESPECÍFICOS DE LOS PRINCIPIOS?

-The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Guatemalan government prioritized Action Line No. 1 "Guaranteeing access to healthy and nutritious food for all", in which two subtopics are established (1) Seasonal Hunger and (2) Sustainable Food Systems. -To promote intersectoral dialogue processes, five working groups were defined (each one per region). This was the space where the principles of the convention were applied with the greatest emphasis, since the following methods were used: -Each group was made up of participants from each of the regions of Guatemala with representation from different sectors involved with food systems, in order to generate a constructive, inclusive, respectful, and complementary dialogue. - Since the participants were convened, information on the Summit and the results of the First National Dialogue were shared. -The stakeholders were encouraged to propose solutions according to their territorial contexts focused on the strengthening of the different Sustainable Food Systems that exist in the country and their integration into the national dialogues.

### ¿TIENE ALGÚN CONSEJO PARA OTROS CONVOCANTES DE DIÁLOGOS SOBRE CÓMO REFLEJAR LOS PRINCIPIOS DE ACTUACIÓN?

-It is important to be able to cover the widest number of actors within the country's territory and to be able to include their perspectives within the dialogue in the same way. For example, including the descriptions that different regions give of their own Sustainable Food Systems. -On the other hand, it is important to consider that participation is under equal conditions for all those involved and that they have all the necessary tools and information to perform in the best way during the dialogue. In our experience, during this process, Guatemala has managed to influence the perspectives of the independent dialogues carried out in the country; and in the regional dialogues, focused on the Central American region, which have reached good practices, actions, alliances and possible commitments that will input and reflect the interests of Guatemala for the transformation of food systems ahead of the Summit.

# 3. MÉTODO

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Las conclusiones de un Diálogo están influenciadas por el método que se utiliza.

**¿HA USADO EL MÉTODO RECOMENDADO EN EL MANUAL DE REFERENCIA PARA CONVOCANTES?**

**Sí**

**No**

# 4. TEMA PRINCIPAL Y CONCLUSIONES DEL DIÁLOGO

## TEMA PRINCIPAL

In this Second National Dialogue as a follow-up to the previous dialogue, Action Line No. 1 was prioritized, called "Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all" which is subdivided into two specific topics (1) Seasonal Hunger and (2) Sustainable Food Systems. This aimed to design and implement a process that allows stakeholders to intervene in the development of pathways towards Sustainable National Sustainable Food Systems within the framework of the Sustainable Food Systems Summit, according to the 2030 Agenda, for Sustainable Development.

For this second stage, the following results were defined:

Outcome 1: Connect the sub-national and national levels.

Result 2: Include the participation of local authorities, producers, consumers and SMEs

Outcome 3: Analyze options for the sustainability of Sustainable Food Systems from the local context.

Outcome 4: Identify options and opportunities for collective action.

Result 5: Promote a dialogue that includes Indigenous Peoples and Women

- The Dialogue process is part of the Sustainable Food Systems Summit, 2021;
- Building a country position to present at the Sustainable Food Systems Summit, 2021;
- Strengthening the processes that are already being promoted in the country and;
- The integration and search of the perceptions, positions, actions, opinions, and thoughts of the participants.

To lead the dialogue during group work, the following themes were developed:

- Context of the Sustainable Food Systems in Guatemala;
- Presentation of the objective of each sub topic;
- Presentation of the generating questions;
- Development of intersectoral dialogue and;
- The development of the national dialogue.

### VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

- ✓ Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
- Línea de acción 2: Cambio hacia patrones de consumo sostenibles
- Línea de acción 3: Impulsar la producción positiva para la naturaleza
- Línea de acción 4: Promover medios de vida equitativos
- Línea de acción 5: Fomentar la resiliencia ante las vulnerabilidades, los choques y el estrés

### PALABRAS CLAVE

- ✓ Finanzas
- ✓ Innovación
- ✓ Derechos humanos
- ✓ Empoderamiento de mujeres y jóvenes
- ✓ Políticas
- ✓ Datos y evidencia
- ✓ Gobernanza
- ✓ Compensaciones
- ✓ Medio Ambiente y Clima

## HALLAZGOS PRINCIPALES

The main findings of the Second National Dialogue helped in the process of the Food Systems Summit by adding new opinions, proposals and solutions for Guatemala's food systems. These findings are separated between the two topics that were discussed in this dialogue: 1) Seasonal Hunger and 2) Sustainable Food Systems.

### 1) Seasonal Hunger

- Propose an economic, political, and institutional strategy to combat Seasonal Hunger.
- Promote research projects, as developed by ICTA, related to agricultural production and better livelihoods.
- Develop a characterization of Sustainable Food Systems for analysis, evaluation, and execution, carrying out short, medium, and long-term actions.
- Establish intervention strategies in both agricultural and non-agricultural territory. Streamline processes for the inclusion of beneficiaries in social care programs.
- Make a protection action plan based on the social context and the characterization of the population, determining the degree of impact on the populations. To provide the assistance and protection necessary to generate ad hoc plans to the context with the challenge of food sovereignty.
- Develop actions by the State and civil society to prevent Seasonal Hunger caused by extreme weather conditions and inappropriate agricultural practices.
- Create community food storage centers to maintain reserves in difficult seasons, especially the rainy and heatwave season.
- Promote the sustainable management of natural resources in watersheds and micro-watersheds.
- Develop community silos projects implementing safety measures to avoid contamination of pests and rodents in food production.
- Maintain a prevention plan and not only humanitarian assistance at the inter-institutional, intersectoral level with the involvement of civil society.
- Establish campaigns at the local level, informing about what seasonal hunger is, its development period and what actions are promoted by the community.
- Promote the management of knowledge and technology for the management of Sustainable Food Systems including adaptation to new technologies.
- Promote the water law to protect and safeguard the reservoirs that remain for the well-being of all present and future.

### 2) Sustainable Food Systems

The production, processing, distribution, preparation, and consumption of healthy and safe food is sought for the rural and urban population. The following proposals are presented:

- Promote technological innovation to increase production with a diversity of crops.
- Promote the harvest of fruits and orchards for consumption and marketing.
- Promote the diversification of production in plots, to encourage self-consumption and the sale of surplus.
- Retake and strengthen the designation of origin for products, such as coffee, cardamom, and tea, as well as agroforestry production, to generate economic income that strengthens family agriculture.
- Develop a formal and non-formal education plan on nutrition issues for the entire population so that they know more about the subject and put this knowledge into practice for the benefit of the whole family.
- Promote the integration of all sectors involved to improve agricultural production, with the object to produce and consume healthy and nutritious food, under strict quality control standards, and the approval of the institutional governing bodies.
- Design social protection plans with the accompaniment of the Ministry of Social Development.
- Generate communication plans that allow the construction of sustainable development processes and policies from a socio-ecological model, that allow adequate decisions to be made to generate changes in favor of communities and the environment and the sustainability of Sustainable Food Systems.
- Consider the participation of the Ministry of Social Development and other State institutions to strengthen sustainable agricultural development.
- The Ministry of Agriculture should take the leadership as the governing body of agricultural development processes, with the accompaniment of other institutions such as the Ministry of Health, SOCEP, the Ministry of Education, and other related institutions to create an action plan to combat seasonal hunger. With the support of national and international organizations.
- Consider the budget issue, to program extraordinary funds for unforeseen or adverse events.
- Define a public policy that reflects the State's commitment to adequately manage natural resources, supporting communities with lands with agricultural productive potential, to mitigate Seasonal Hunger.
- Application of the Comprehensive Rural Development Policy.

## VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

✓	Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
	Línea de acción 2: Cambio hacia patrones de consumo sostenibles
	Línea de acción 3: Impulsar la producción positiva para la naturaleza
	Línea de acción 4: Promover medios de vida equitativos
	Línea de acción 5: Fomentar la resiliencia ante las vulnerabilidades, los choques y el estrés

## PALABRAS CLAVE

✓	Finanzas	✓	Políticas
✓	Innovación	✓	Datos y evidencia
✓	Derechos humanos	✓	Gobernanza
✓	Empoderamiento de mujeres y jóvenes	✓	Compensaciones
		✓	Medio Ambiente y Clima

## CONCLUSIONES DE CADA TEMA DE DEBATE - 1/5

### Region 1

#### Topic 1: Seasonal Hunger:

- Promote access to means of production, land to cultivate; regulate the production of agribusiness and monoculture that are detrimental to food security, promoting the diversification of small farmers' plots for a nutritious and healthy diet.
- Promote forestry projects, regulate the proper use of water
- Protect hydrographic basins.
- Strengthen forestry incentive programs and create an agricultural incentive, aimed especially at micro and small agricultural producers and family farming.
- Strengthen the role of the State in providing support in productive infrastructure, bringing appropriate technology to improve living conditions, especially in times of crisis or extreme weather events.
- The state must guarantee a food reserve in 2 or 3 years to provide food supplements in periods of greatest problem. Families must provide the necessary infrastructure to prepare for disaster risk.
- Educate and sensitize families to prepare balanced meals. For example, in times of drought, the CUSHRUN system is recommended, to maintain soil moisture.

#### Topic 2: Sustainable Food Systems:

- Develop a formal and non-formal educational system on the benefits of healthy eating.
- Develop new campaigns to make families eat a healthy diet avoiding foods high in fat and preservatives.
- A plan for the provision of inputs and resources to be able to produce throughout the year must be worked together with actors from society. It is necessary to use crops that provide the necessary nutrients and train producers to implement good agricultural practices. For times of drought, it is necessary to implement water reservoirs that allow producers to have irrigation in hot times and give the population the necessary tools to survive independently.
- The sustainability of the Food Systems will be possible if the producers themselves, the technical institutions are the ones who program, develop, and promote the distribution of the products.

### VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

- ✓ Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
- Línea de acción 2: Cambio hacia patrones de consumo sostenibles
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### PALABRAS CLAVE

- ✓ Finanzas
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## CONCLUSIONES DE CADA TEMA DE DEBATE - 2/5

### Region 2

#### Topic 1: Seasonal Hunger:

- Boosting food sovereignty with both technical assistance and agricultural incentives so that those with access to land can take advantage of its resources by cultivating them properly, while generating surplus production to obtain more economic income.
- Generate adequate technical assistance and attention processes; not 100% of the population but classifying it according to the degree of vulnerability.
- Establish resilience plans to recover damaged lands, and resources that were previously accesible.

#### Topic 2: Sustainable Food Systems

- The issue of Food Safety education is relevant for the education and information of the population. Above all, in all different Mayan languages. Informing about health, safety and all issues related to agricultural production systems.
- Consider ancestral practices to generate natural agro-ecological products, reducing agrochemicals.
- Promote education on issues of nutritional insecurity and malnutrition that currently affect the country.
- Promote through the school feeding law, to encourage a change in eating habits and practices, promoting the consumption of healthier foods.
- Promote bills to avoid the consumption of ultra-processed foods.
- Facilitate the purchase of healthy products.
- Taking advantage of growing areas, to use them properly, improving healthier and more sustainable food systems.

### VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

- ✓ Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
- Línea de acción 2: Cambio hacia patrones de consumo sostenibles
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### PALABRAS CLAVE

- ✓ Finanzas
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- ✓ Medio Ambiente y Clima

## CONCLUSIONES DE CADA TEMA DE DEBATE - 3/5

### Region 3

#### Topic 1: Seasonal Hunger

- Promote the diversification of crops, recovering native seeds, to make production costs more efficient.
- Implement agroforestry systems, forest management, ecosystem services, carbon fixation on community, private, municipal, and national lands. Promote food production on communal lands for those who do not have land and can share their crops.
- Diversification of crops to provide a greater variety of food to the populations, both in consumption and for the commercialization of the surplus.
- Promote food production that ensures family consumption and the sale of surplus.
- Promote community organization to prevent and mitigate seasonal hunger, creating agricultural incentive programs with the support of the government and municipal and local authorities.
- Promote the production of agricultural households with the support and control of Ministry of Agriculture, to guarantee the intake of varied and nutritious foods.

#### Topic 2: Sustainable Food Systems

- Implement drastic measures and quality control processes in the application of regulations aimed at agribusiness.
- Regulations for marking and labeling the nutritional content of products, involving all productive sectors
- Promote green and ecologically friendly stamps with the environment.
- Promote the positioning of national products such as Coffee, Cardamom and fabrics that are directly associated with the participation of women.
- Analyze the conditions of the different areas of the food system and categorize them into the following areas (1) At the policy level, (2) At the institutional level (state services, and private sector services), (3) At the community level, family and individual
- Include health and nutritional security programs for parents under the supervision and support of the Ministry of Health.

### VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

- ✓ Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
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### PALABRAS CLAVE

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## CONCLUSIONES DE CADA TEMA DE DEBATE - 4/5

### Region 4

#### Topic 1: Seasonal Hunger

- Gather experiences and lessons learned from populations with the highest level of vulnerability who suffer from permanent hunger to design and implement assertive measures to reduce Seasonal Hunger.
- Strengthen staggered production systems including the necessary tools to work them with public and municipal institutional support.
- Avoid monoculture, generating a diversity of nutritious products, with the proper coordination of all sectors of the country.
- Strengthen the control, management and protection of forests and biological diversity, including medicinal plants.
- Differentiate the diets that exist in the 25 towns of this specific region. And consider food sovereignty and cultural relevance.
- Develop a map where the lands to cultivate and that belong to the municipalities are defined so that they can be leased or transferred, for planting food at the community and family level.
- Reduce the migration of farmers during the monoculture harvest, promoting local jobs that meet fair wages according to the law.
- Develop a communication plan where a simpler and easier to interpret concept for Seasonal Hunger is defined, since it is difficult for populations to understand the idea behind it.
- Establish technical assistance programs to provide the number of hectares that are necessary for agricultural production and for forest. With the approval of CONAP, INAB, and the national institutions.
- Socialize the proposal of the agricultural incentive of the Family Agriculture Dialogue Space and CALMECAC, to promote food production and the strengthening of family agriculture.
- Create government programs both for investment and for strengthening and inter-institutional coordination, that comprehensively address the problems of hunger and malnutrition that allow us to take actions to abolish them.

#### Topic 2: Sustainable Food Systems

- Seek less hierarchical work strategies, decentralizing the institutions, to take consistent measures with the environment where they work.
- Strengthening of CADER groups, providing new inputs and techniques to producers to avoid slashing.
- Strengthen the presence of municipal authorities, who, should focus on managing nutritional education programs and diplomas for technicians and professionals, in addition to promote home gardens.

### VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

- ✓ Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
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### PALABRAS CLAVE

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## CONCLUSIONES DE CADA TEMA DE DEBATE - 5/5

### Region 5

#### Topic 1: Seasonal Hunger

- To present effective proposals for public policies for the sustainable production of healthy foods, in communities, but also for the private sector and social organizations.
- Encourage private investment from family remittances for the productive development of healthy food and the care and protection of the environment and natural resources.
- Strengthen the economic and productive empowerment of women, providing technical assistance on food security, diversification of crops and the family diet, access to food, availability, and safety of these, promoting a culture of improvement in diet and nutrition.
- Prioritize risk areas to support families, improving their crops.
- Develop road infrastructure focused on safe food distribution.
- Strengthen resilience to climate change, diversifying agricultural and livestock production, which can replace food that has been lost due to climatic situations, and even be able to obtain surpluses to commercialize them.
- Encourage the use of products from fruit trees that are produced in the region and use them both for own consumption and for marketing.
- Promote systematic and sustainable development, improving soil conservation practices that are regularly promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture. Being an asset that rural families must have the necessary resources for their own development.
- School feeding can offer the opportunity for a space and a market that can be sustainable, through the commercialization of local products, boosting the family economy.

#### Topic 2: Sustainable Food Systems

Rural families have the possibility of obtaining their resources through three sources of income:

• First is that which landowners generate with their own cultivation, cultivating mostly grains.

However, they are at risk due to extreme weather conditions; therefore, it has greater consequences of suffering losses, but there are ways to improve them, such as the use of technology and irrigation systems.

• The second is that they work outside their homes full or part time. In this case, they try to ensure labor conditions with a salary that allows them to support their households.

• The third source are individual ventures. For this, it is necessary to improve the capacities of the families that work them, to develop themselves. In addition to financing to promote them and achieve profitability, through the formalization of activities to obtain funding for their endeavours.

### VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

- ✓ Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
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### PALABRAS CLAVE

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## ÁREAS DE DIVERGENCIA

During the development of the Second National Dialogue, the following recommendations were identified by the working groups:

-From Group 1, the protection of natural resources, the new integration of ideas and perspectives to address the country's endemic problems and to be able to convey solutions to citizens, especially the most vulnerable, were highlighted.

-From Group 2, it was highlighted to promote food sovereignty through technical assistance and agricultural incentives, in addition to facilitating access to healthy food and integrating ancestral knowledge into food security programs.

-From Group 3, the emphasis was on promoting community organization and crop diversification, as well as promoting better nutrition for the population through health programs.

-From Group 4, it was emphasized to strengthen the production systems, readjusting them to serve the vulnerable population through assistance programs on issues such as agriculture, nutrition, and health.

-From Group 5, the importance of supporting family farming was highlighted, providing the necessary conditions so that producers can find development with the support of the corresponding institutions.

### VÍAS DE ACCIÓN

- ✓ Línea de acción 1: Garantizar el acceso a alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para todos
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# ARCHIVOS ADJUNTOS Y ENLACES RELEVANTES

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## ARCHIVOS ADJUNTOS

- **Invitation Second National Dialogue**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Invitacion-Segundo-Dialogo-Nacional.pdf>
- **Presentation Second National Dialogue**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Segundo-Dialogo-Nacional.pdf>