

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 31 May 2021 13:26 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Dialogues on Sustainable Food Systems in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CONVENED BY	Manuel Clarote Lapão - Diretor of Cooperation - Executive Secretariat of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42048/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Timor-Leste

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

121

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

23 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

13 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

20 Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

15 Nutrition

45 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

15 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

35 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

15 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

6 Member of Parliament

13 Local authority

45 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

4 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

CPLP Member States developed these Dialogues within CPLP's institutional architecture for governance of Food Systems , established in the guidelines of the CPLP Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN-CPLP) and currently in force at the Member States National Councils for Food Security and Nutrition (FSN). This process was validated at the CPLP Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN-CPLP) meeting, held in Luanda on 15 July 2021, and at the XIII CPLP Summit of Heads of State and Government, held on 17 July, also in Luanda, Angola.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

Territorial approach and governance for the transformation of Food Systems

The CPLP Member States recognise a lack of progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition in all its forms due to an array of factors which call for a transformation of Food Systems. They also recognise several paths to build resilience, to overcome the driving forces of this situation and help transform Food Systems.

Any path requires adequate governance, a multidisciplinary approach and coherent sets of complementary policies and investments, determined within the framework of public institutions created for this purpose, with the participation of all relevant actors.

For this reason, a priority issue for the transformation of the Food System is the need to reinforce its governance architecture at different territorial levels, with greater coherence in the actions involving its subsystems, i.e., agrifood, environment, health, and social protection at the different levels of political and operational decision-making (local, national, regional, and global). CPLP Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN-CPLP) framework has already implemented a coherent architecture for the governance of the Food System at the Community level.

In this regard, the CPLP Member States:

- Recommend a territorial approach to food systems governance in national policies, programs, and projects related to the five lines of action of the Summit, namely: i) ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all; ii) shift to sustainable consumption patterns; iii) boost nature positive production; iv) promote equitable livelihoods and build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress;
- Emphasise the importance of a multi-level architecture for the governance of the Food System, centered on the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and on supranational, national, and local platforms articulated within the framework of the decentralisation processes underway in most countries. This inclusive, multi-level, and multi-actor architecture reaching different levels, actors, and spaces can help to strengthen the coordination, coherence, and alignment of policies and programs for more sustainable Food Systems while building trust and security through inclusive solutions;
- Promote more significant involvement of local authorities in the construction of local food policies and Food System governance mechanisms, considering the relevant role of cities and the new relationships between urban and rural areas.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- Finance
- Innovation
- ✓ Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

- 1) Adoption of active measures to encourage sustainable production and national food consumption and reduce the consumption of food products with a negative impact on the nutritional situation of the population
The CPLP Member States have not been immune to the global trend of increasing dissociation between people's eating habits and local production: the growing dependence on globalised food chains contributes to the change in the nutritional and health profile of their people, increasing overweight and obesity, diabetes, and other food-related chronic diseases. In this regard, the Member States:
- Recommend the reinforcement of actions to strengthen national family farming, including specific legislation, national registries of producers, and measures for their positive discrimination in the access to financial resources and public markets. Within the framework of the CPLP, such actions shall reinforce the commitments of the Community celebrated in the Lisbon Charter, in the Guidelines for the Support and Promotion of Family Agriculture in the Member States, in the Declaration of Rights of Peasants and other people living in Rural Areas (2018) and other commitments made in the UN Decade of Family Farming (<https://www.cplp.org/id-5004.aspx>);
 - Recommend financing for food and nutrition education actions and adopting fiscal policy measures for the reduction of consumption of ultra-processed foods with a negative impact on health. The adoption of these policies aims at reducing health costs borne by the States that result from the increase in the prevalence of diseases related to inadequate nutrition by promoting domestic production of quality food and improve diets of groups in a situation of greater vulnerability to malnutrition.
- 2) Development of cross-sectoral national programmes to promote sustainable territorial Food Systems and healthy diets
The CPLP Member States recognise the multidimensional and multi-level (local-national-international) nature of the challenges currently posed to promoting a sustainable food system. They also recognise the need to implement intersectoral or even multi-sectoral policies and programmes to promote sustainable territorial Food Systems and healthy diets. Given the transversal nature of FSN, these policies and programmes should involve health, education, agriculture, environment, economy, and tourism, among others, in a coordinated manner. Therefore, there is the need to work at various territorial levels to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions. In this regard, and based on the lessons learned from the pilot initiatives developed under the CPLP Initiative to Promote Food Systems and Healthy Diets, they recommend:
- Integrated actions involving several territorial levels to strengthen capacities of young people and rural women for entrepreneurship in sustainable food systems; increasing sustainable food production; reduction of food waste; risk reduction; diversification and greater access to markets (urban, quality, public procurement) for smaller producers; strengthening and decentralisation of food purchases for national food, health, and school nutrition programs; positive discrimination in public procurement from local farmers using sustainable methods and producing food with better nutritional quality; reinforcement of research and innovation based on traditional and scientific knowledge; reinforcement of rural extension to producers and support their access to fundamental goods and services including land, water, credit, education, and health, among others necessary in each particular context;
 - Expand joint initiatives to promote sustainable territorial Food Systems in all Member States. These initiatives will include pilot programs to promote sustainable territorial Food Systems and healthy diets, considering each national context and contemplating its means of financing. These actions will make it possible to improve coordination between public actors and to strengthen farmers' capacities and consumers' knowledge. It will also generate lessons learned to enhance policies and programs discussions within National Food Security and Nutrition Councils

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

- | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs |
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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **CPLP Dialogues**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/CPLP-Dialogues_CPLP-contribution-to-UNFSS-dialogues-1.pdf
- **Recommendations to the 2021 CPLP Heads of State Summit**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/PR6_Recomendacoes-do-CONSAN-CPLP-1.pdf

RELEVANT LINKS

- **CPLP Food Security and Nutrition Channel**
<https://www.cplp.org/id-4665.aspx>
- **Alimenta CPLP**
<https://alimentacplp.com/home/>