

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 28 April 2021 08:30 GMT -06:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Segundo Dialogo Nacional para Transformar los Sistemas Alimentarios de Honduras al 2030
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Gobierno de Honduras
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8427/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8427/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Member State
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Honduras

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

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE



## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER



## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR



## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP



## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Second National Dialogue was convened through the country's existing institutional platform: The Interinstitutional Technical Committee for Food and Nutritional Security (COTISAN), a space for consultation and dialogue with the participation of representatives of the government, international cooperation, the National Congress, academia, civil society, NGOs, and private enterprise. This event was joined by other groups such as the Association of Supermarkets of Honduras, the Association of Rice Producers, the National Water Council, and the National Association of Poultry Farmers of Honduras, thus ensuring the participation of various stakeholders linked to food systems in Honduras. Prior to the event, the objectives of this first phase of the Dialogue were socialized; including the agenda of the event and a small methodological note in which general aspects of the Summit and the Dialogues were included. Expectations from the articulated joint work were also socialized, coordinated to establish a strong commitment that allows us to build an Integral Food System, strengthen and develop the potential we have and close those inequity gaps that are present in our population. The Coordinating Secretary General of Government made a call, emphasizing the following principles promoted by the Summit: Act with urgency, Commit to the Summit, Recognize complexity and Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Act with urgency: Carlos Madero, Coordinating Secretary General of Government, stated that 2020 was a critical year, with 3 emergencies that the country had to face; therefore, the actors must act urgently and work on aspects related to food systems. Commit to the Summit: He stated that the replication of these dialogue initiatives and the Food Systems Summit become a growth opportunity for the country. Recognize complexity: It is no longer just a matter of transforming food systems, but of guiding their recovery from the crisis so that they can improve and become more resilient and effective than what they were before. Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity: The Coordinating Secretary General of Government pointed out that there are many success stories and that when cooperation and other development actors get involved, positive results can be seen. He recalled that the dry corridor is one of those cases, which has yielded results and has been resilient to the effects of climate, for example. He emphasized that Honduras has already experience in these initiatives and that these collaboration mechanisms impact populations. Build Trust: The development of the dialogues is being carried out through the National Food and Nutritional Security System of Honduras, with COTISAN (technical space) and CONASAN (political space) being the spaces where the different stages of the dialogues will continue to be carried out. Doing it this way has generated confidence in the other actors that have been joining in.

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

# 3. METHOD

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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

The Second National Dialogue to transform the Food System in Honduras had two objectives: 1) To identify actions and discuss proposals towards a sustainable food system in Honduras based on the analysis of the prioritized pathways, and 2) To determine how best to participate in and contribute to the Summit process. The dialogue focused on the analysis of action pathways 4: Promote equitable livelihoods, and pathway 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses. Following the methodology of the Manual on Member State Dialogues, generative questions were formulated. The first block of questions included aspects related to inequalities in the food system in Honduras, starting from the following premise: Promoting equitable livelihoods implies eliminating poverty by promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all actors in the food value chain, reducing risks for the poorest, fostering entrepreneurship and addressing inequalities in access to resources and distribution of value. Reducing inequalities will improve resilience through social protection and seek to ensure that food systems "leave no one behind". The generative questions were: To reduce inequalities in the system: 1. what actions can we take in the next three years to improve the incomes and livelihoods of those who depend on the food system for their livelihoods (farmers, employees and MSMEs in the agriculture, food processing and associated sectors)?, 2. What actions can we take in the next three years to ensure that all socioeconomic strata and social groups have access to nutritious food, 3. What actions can we take in the next three years to guarantee access to food distribution points that offer quality food at affordable prices for the entire population, particularly different vulnerable groups? The second block of questions related to Resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses was based on the following premise: Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses to ensure the uninterrupted functionality of sustainable food systems in areas prone to conflict, natural disasters, or other types of social, economic, environmental or health shocks or stressors. Building resilience seeks to protect food supplies from the effects of pandemics and ensure that all people in a food system are empowered to prepare for, withstand and recover from instability. Strengthening resilience in food systems seeks to help people participate in food systems that, despite shocks and disruptors, provide food security, nutrition, and equitable livelihoods for all. The generating questions were: To strengthen the resilience of our food system: 1. What actions can we take in the next three years to strengthen the resilience of our food system in all its components in the face of extreme events that disrupt food production, distribution and/or consumption in the country? 2. What actions can we take in the next three years to become more resilient in the face of climatic events such as hurricanes or droughts? 3. What actions can we take in the next three years to become more resilient to events such as the COVID-19 pandemic or social conflicts? 4. What actions can we take in the next three years to strengthen the resilience of the system on the production side? In food distribution? In processing? In consumer access routes?

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

## MAIN FINDINGS

One of the conclusions expressed by the Ambassador of Honduras to Italy and Representative to FAO, IFAD, and WFP in his presentation during the protocol ceremony is that thanks to the Summit, the world will become aware that we must all work together to transform the way we produce, transform, and consume food. It is a Summit of solutions that will require all of us to take action to reshape the world's food systems. Guided by five Action Tracks, the Summit will bring together key players from the worlds of science, business, politics, health care, and academia, as well as farmers, indigenous peoples, youth organizations, consumer groups, environmental activists, and other key stakeholders. Before, during, and after the Summit, these actors will work together to bring about tangible, positive changes in the world's food systems. We need to be serious about healthy and sustainable food systems through aligned, evidence-based communication and policies," which should lead us at the summit to address the urgent need to combat all forms of malnutrition and environmental degradation. At the same time, as citizens, we must adopt healthier and more sustainable behaviors, increasing confidence in science. Looking ahead to the 2021 Food Systems Summit later this year, the ongoing Dialogues mark a crucial step in shaping the pathways for progress on the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals and should lead us to equitable and sustainable food systems by 2030. The 2030 Agenda stresses that there is no peace without sustainable development and no sustainable development without peace. Ending hunger and malnutrition, addressing humanitarian and protracted crises, preventing and resolving conflicts, and building peace, are not separate tasks but simply different aspects of the same challenge. We must focus our efforts, public, private, and otherwise, on working in the areas of food security and nutrition, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, technology, education, and research that will enable us to contribute to a safer, more sustainable, and more peaceful world. In many countries, including our own, efforts to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic have been affected by the effects of climate change and highlight very clearly the problems of food systems. It has increased the risks of greater food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among the most vulnerable population groups. It is no longer just about transforming food systems but about guiding their recovery from the crisis to become more resilient and effective than what they were before. The Food Systems Summit dialogues are an incredible opportunity to participate in an effective, open, honest, and meaningful way, to collectively explore and emerge resilient, with proposals, agri-food policies, and actions that generate solutions towards sustainable, inclusive, resilient, secure, and diversified agri-food systems.

One of the discussion sessions was based on the question "What do we expect from the Food Systems Summit?" The main conclusions were the following: a) that Honduras is a guideline taker and that the summit is an opportunity for the country to present its case to the international community, showing the human face of the consequences of both COVID-19 and the tropical storms. It is not only about transforming our food system but reshaping it to become more resilient than the one we had. b) The summit represents for Honduras the opportunity to design and implement policies that help to make the food supply chain, food environments and, the behavior of producers, processors, marketers and, consumers respectful of the environment and its surroundings, c) That the Summit brings technical support for the transfer of positive experiences and promotes research and technological innovation aimed at food and nutritional security, d) That the Summit brings financing opportunities for development in rural areas and favorable conditions for the reconstruction of the country, e) that efforts should be joined to solve problems that are not specific to a country, but rather to a region; therefore, the Summit becomes an opportunity to evaluate a review of these regional efforts, such as international treaties, for example.

### ACTION TRACKS

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✓	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

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	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
			Environment and Climate

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

The proposals for action to build resilience in the face of vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses were: (a) Strengthening local capacities for the population to identify their needs and vulnerabilities; (b) Promoting the participation and role of local governments, organized groups and villagers in the design and management of plans aimed at meeting the demands of their needs; (c) Strengthening existing instruments such as emergency protocols, citizen training programs and provision of necessary equipment in the face of climatic, health or other events; (d) Establish incentive programs for producers (access to financing, improvement of agricultural wages, technical assistance, market access), to create mechanisms for self-management and self-sustainability in these groups; (e) Incorporate new sustainable and nutrition-sensitive production systems, linking economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects, with technologies for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, and accompanied by a program of technical assistance and capacity building at all levels; (f) Establish production systems according to vocation, geographic position, and analysis of climate variability; (g) Focus efforts on water production systems, with integrated watershed management, soil management, conservation and recovery, incorporation of agroforestry systems, prevention of forest fires, and strengthening of water resource governance; (h) Generate strategies for solid waste and solid waste management; (i) Strengthen strategies that generate behavioral change in producers and consumers so that they produce/consume traditional, safe, local products with high nutritional value; (j) Strengthen mechanisms for the placement of strategic points of access to food in the event of crisis or emergencies; (k) Establish constant monitoring of food prices, and (l) Create support networks for the management and execution of risk and emergency management plans.

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

The proposals for action to reduce inequalities were as follows: a) Promote productive diversification in rural areas for better use of natural resources, promoting family farming; b) Expand and strengthen community organization through cooperatives or other initiatives focused on competitiveness; c) Improve access routes for product mobilization, which is egalitarian and guarantees the quality and safety of products; d) Include or standardize the content of food and nutrition education and agricultural production in school education, rescuing the food culture of the population according to the area of the country and promoting the culture of food security; e) Promote the food industry from collection centers to increase added value; f) Provide farmers with access to fair prices, recognizing their efforts to produce and reduce costs by teaching them to harvest according to their land and formalize markets; g) Nutrition action plans for vulnerable populations and school feeding programs; h) Equitable distribution of water, which is vital for farmers; i) Rehabilitation of crops and productive infrastructure affected by storms Eta and Iota; j) Agricultural extension programs and management of institutions that allow access to appropriate technology to generate subsistence food and income for small farmers; k) Streamlining processes to make them less bureaucratic in terms of promoting family farming; L) Creating school gardens to improve food quality and generate income for families.

### ACTION TRACKS

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### KEYWORDS

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The areas of divergence identified in the dialogue were :

1. Some participants stressed the importance of prioritizing the work and approach of local government as crucial for food systems, while others emphasized the need to involve the Central Government in decision-making and program implementation.
2. The second area of divergence identified was the issue of "production according to the producers' vocation" versus the vision of "production according to the productive zones".
3. One participant highlighted the need to focus not only on climate change but also on improving prices and incentives; on the other hand, the debate recorded the need to create protocols to prepare and build resilience in the face of possible climate risks.
4. Some participants argued that the identification and implementation of financial products and investment programs are essential to provide opportunities for small and medium-sized producers, while another participant stated that agricultural insurance has not worked for small producers because of their high level of risk, alternatives must be found to guarantee access to financing for these small producers.
5. One participant emphasized the importance of incorporating sustainable production that makes use of new innovations and technologies, as long as it is accompanied by a technical assistance program.

### ACTION TRACKS

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