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# Member State Dialogues Synthesis

REPORT 4



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FOOD SYSTEMS  
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. PATHWAYS – A ROUTE TO THE FUTURE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 Characteristics of National Pathway Documents.....	10
1.2 Themes Covered by National Pathway Documents.....	10
1.3 Means of Implementation Identified in Pathway Documents.....	17
1.4 Regional Differences .....	18
<b>2. ACTIONS UNDERWAY .....</b>	<b>22</b>
2.1 Are Pathways Used When Engaging with Decision-Makers on Food Systems? .....	22
2.1.1. Are the pathways connected to the political process?.....	22
2.1.2. Are pathways being incorporated into national policies and strategies? .....	23
2.1.3. Are there milestones and mechanisms for review, monitoring, and evaluation? .....	25
2.1.4. Are pathways encouraging more systematic cross-sector working? .....	26
2.1.5. Are pathways contributing to new forms of governance? .....	27
2.1.6. Are pathways encouraging the development of investment plans, including strategies for long-term technical, commercial, and financial cooperation? .....	28
2.2. Are Pathways Used to Guide Food Systems Transformation Within Different Settings and at Multiple Levels? .....	29
2.2.1. Are pathways encompassing sub-national needs and processes? .....	29
2.2.2. Are pathways encouraging cooperation on food systems transformations between nations?.....	30
2.2.3. Are pathways used to integrate food systems transformations with other major issues? 31	
2.2.4. Are pathways furthering the emergence of food systems transformation as an issue for emphasis and collective action within the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks?.....	33
2.3. Do Dialogues and Pathways Help to Engage Widening Circles of Stakeholders?.....	33
2.3.1. Are pathways serving as living documents that are reviewed and revitalized when they are being used? .....	33
2.3.2. Are pathways used to engage increasingly diverse groups of stakeholders? .....	34
2.3.3. Are pathways drawing on and contributing to inter-disciplinary research and development? .....	35
2.3.4. Is news on the development, implementation, and review of the pathways being widely shared?.....	36

2.3.5. Summary .....	37
<b>3. NEEDS TO SUSTAIN THE MOMENTUM AND SUPPORT ACTIONS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
3.1. Urgent Financial and Human Resources Needed to Sustain the Momentum.....	37
3.2. Shape and Clarity of Global Post-Summit Process.....	38
3.3. Connections Between Convening Teams and with Support Ecosystems.....	39
3.4. Long-Term Needs.....	39
<b>4. COMMENTARY AND CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>40</b>
4.1. The Scale and Breadth of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues Programme Have Exceeded Expectations.....	40
4.2. The National Pathways Approach Food Systems from a Wide Angle, with Links to All SDGs...	40
4.3. The Dialogues Support Service Has Maintained Contact with Over 130 of the 148 National Convenors .....	40
4.4. The Pathways Are Now Being Used to Guide Food Systems Transformation Both in Countries and Regionally.....	41
4.5 There Are Acute Needs to be Met if the Momentum of Food Systems Transformation is to be Maintained.....	41
<b>ANNEX 1 – List of National Dialogues Announced on the Gateway since August 2021 .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>ANNEX 2 – List of Member States with Nominated Convenor and with National Pathway on the Gateway .....</b>	<b>47</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This synthesis describes and analyses the work led by the National Convenors of Food Systems Summit Dialogues in the immediate period after the UN Food Systems Summit held on 23-24 September 2021.

It is the fourth synthesis related to the Member State Food Systems Summit Dialogues. [Synthesis 1](#) published in May 2021 covered the initiation of the Member State Dialogues process. [Synthesis 2](#) published in July 2021 summarised progress in advance of the pre-summit in Rome. [Synthesis 3](#) published in September 2021 summarised progress in advance of the summit.

This synthesis covers the period from the UN Food Systems Summit in September 2021 through to March 2022. This period has been characterised by Member State activity in developing, validating, endorsing, and beginning implementation of their national pathways to equitable and sustainable food systems by 2030.

The synthesis has the following sections.

**Introduction** – this section includes an overview of the UN Food Systems Summit and the place of the dialogues within this context. It outlines the Secretary-General's five Action Areas. It describes the data sources for the synthesis and includes a breakdown of the dialogues that have been held since the closing date for the submission of Official Feedback Forms for the previous synthesis.

**1. Pathways – a route to the future** – This section describes the characteristics of the pathway documents. Most present a **vision for food systems of the future** and identify **priority themes for food systems transformation**. Many include **workplans with defined implementation measures** and activities for each theme and indicate arrangements for **working across sectors and with multiple stakeholders**.

The section also contains an analysis of the national pathway documents to appreciate the spectrum of thematic issues covered. The analysis uses the Action Areas of the UN Secretary-General's statement at the Food Systems Summit as the analytical framework. The analysis reveals both the themes that are priorities for action within national pathways and the proposed means through which priority actions will be implemented.

Most pathways include priorities from several Action Areas. The **themes that are most frequently prioritized** are Shifting to Healthier diets, Ending Hunger, Sustainable growth in productivity, and Food System Resilience in the face of climate change and disasters.

Most pathways refer to specific **means of implementation**. The most frequently mentioned of these means are a) adapting policies and regulations, b) investing in innovation and knowledge, c) strengthening human resource capabilities, d) mobilizing finance and investment, e) accessing better data and f) cross-border food trade. Other means identified include g) improving infrastructure, h) building partnerships, i) information, j) better food system governance, k) food systems digitalization, and l) emphasising human rights.

Combinations of themes and means of implementation are explored by regions.

The section also includes a brief overview of the statements made by Heads of State or government at the UN Food Systems Summit in respect of their announced priorities and their dialogues and pathways.

- 2. Actions underway** - This section describes ways in which pathways are being used to guide and inform action within different countries (in multiple settings). It identifies activities that are taking place, quantifies these actions where possible, and provides examples of how these activities are evident in practice.

In particular, it explores how pathways are used when **engaging decision-makers** on food systems:

- 75% of the convening teams report that pathways are **connected to and used within political processes**
- 70% report that the visions and priorities of pathways are being **incorporated within national policies and strategies**
- **Milestones and mechanisms for review** are being developed.
- More than half of the convening teams report **more systematic cross-sector working**.
- **New forms of food systems governance** emerge.
- **Investment plans and strategies** for long-term technical, commercial, and financial cooperation are being developed.

The section also explores how pathways are used to **guide food systems transformation within different settings and at multiple levels**:

- In at least 26 countries, the pathways are advanced at **sub-national level**.
- Pathways encourage cooperation between nations on specific priorities within **geographic sub-regions**.
- Pathways are used to integrate food systems transformation with **other major issues** including recovery from COVID-19, climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience, promoting biodiversity, digitalisation, education, employment, energy, migration, social protection, and access to water. This is receiving more attention, particularly in relation to biodiversity COP15, Climate COP 27, and the Education Transformation Summit planned for September 2022.
- Food systems transformation becomes a new priority for **UN-Member State Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks**.

In addition, the section looks at **how dialogues and pathways help to engage widening circles of stakeholders**:

- In at least 42% of countries, pathways serve as **living documents** that are reviewed and revitalized when they are used.
- 45% of Convenors plan to continue conducting **multi-stakeholder dialogues** seeking to include communities that are hard to reach and often left behind, especially small-scale producers, agricultural workers, Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, small and medium enterprises, as well as both traditional and modern inter-disciplinary experts.
- Several pathways draw on and contribute to **inter-disciplinary research and development**.
- Several Convenors also describe how pathways are used to encourage **public debate** on food systems transformation as part of a wider discourse on the SDGs.

- 3. Needs to sustain the momentum and support actions** – this section identifies urgent financial and human resource needs to sustain the momentum, shares requests for clarity on the shape of the post-summit process, describes the need for peer-to-peer connection opportunities and an ecosystem of support, and points to the need for longer-term external finance.
- 4. Commentary and conclusions** – the key messages from this synthesis are as follows:
- The scale and breadth of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues programme have exceeded expectations.
  - The national pathways approach food systems from a wide angle, with links to all SDGs and emphasise working across sectors, interdisciplinary approaches, multi-sectoral engagement and the need to work at all relevant levels including local, sub-national, national, and regional.
  - The Dialogues Support Service has maintained contact with over 130 of the 148 National Convenors since the summit.
  - The pathways are now being used to guide food systems transformation both in countries and regionally.
  - There are urgent needs to be met if the momentum of food systems transformation is to be maintained:
    - Finance to support the transformation process is urgently needed in at least 36 countries.
    - Clarity on the shape and rhythm of FSS follow-up work is sought to guide action at country and regional levels.
    - Convenors are eager to connect amongst themselves and to examine, and perhaps join, different Coalitions of Action.
    - There is an urgent need to mobilize longer-term financing of food systems transformations.

## INTRODUCTION

On World Food Day 2019, the UN Secretary-General announced that he intended to convene a summit about food systems in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The purpose of the summit was to raise global awareness and identify actions to transform food systems with the objective of resolving hunger, reducing diet-related disease, promoting the health of the planet, reducing rural poverty, and promoting people's resilience in the face of shocks.

The Secretary-General called for collective action by all citizens to radically change the ways in which food is produced, processed, and consumed. He appointed Dr. Agnes Kalibata as his Special Envoy for the summit. He proposed that the summit would be based on scientific analysis and designed to include the participation of all with a stake in food systems of the future.

An independent scientific group was established to be responsible for ensuring the robustness, breadth, and independence of the science that underpins the summit and its outcomes. It was made up of leading researchers and scientists from around the world.

**The summit's five Action Tracks** were established, aligned with the summit's objectives. Their purpose was to find solutions to food systems challenges through amplifying existing initiatives and fostering new actions and partnerships. They offered opportunities for food systems actors from around the world opportunities to share ideas with, and learn from, each other.

### **The Action Tracks covered:**

- 1) Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all
- 2) Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns
- 3) Boosting nature-positive production
- 4) Advancing equitable livelihoods
- 5) Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress

Emphasis was placed on ensuring that the Action Tracks work together to address possible trade-offs with each other, and identify solutions that deliver far-reaching benefits. The Action Tracks drew on the expertise of actors from across the world's food systems. Together, they explored how cross-cutting levers of change - such as human rights, finance, innovation, and the empowerment of women and young people – could be mobilized to meet the summit's objectives. Over 2000 ideas were received by the Action Tracks and were consolidated into [more than 50 solution clusters](#).

At the same time, there were opportunities for all groups with a stake in food, be they producers, processors, distributors, retailers, consumers, and regulators, to get involved. Through multi-stakeholder dialogues, they focused on their visions for food systems by 2030 and proposed how to bring the visions to life. In the dialogues, they were able to reflect – about how food connects them to each other, and to the planet, often in unexpected and surprising ways.

Some dialogues were organized independently, others were organized by national governments who nominated National Dialogue Convenors. 148 countries nominated a Convenor of national dialogues and 130 of them announced 630 national dialogues on the Gateway ([www.summitdialogues.org](http://www.summitdialogues.org)). Additionally, there were more than 1000 independent dialogues. The Food Systems Summit Dialogues involved a total of over 108,000 people. And in 111 countries the dialogues led to national

food systems transformation pathways which are publicly posted<sup>1</sup> and set out what needs to happen, who needs to be involved and when results are expected.

Organizing these processes was difficult because of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, Convenors used imagination and ingenuity. The dialogues enabled unusual and surprising connections and encouraged participants to explore without risk of discrimination or humiliation. Constructive energy was unleashed. Food systems of the future do need to be resilient in the face of disease, climate change, conflict, and other shocks.

The summit held on 23 September was virtual: it was extended to the 24<sup>th</sup> because so many leaders wanted to attend and participate. In the end, there were leader statements from 163 Member States, including 77 from Heads of State and government: these set out national ambitions for food systems by 2030.

**The [UN Secretary-General's Chair's Summary and Statement of Action](#) emerged with five Action Areas:**

- 1) **Nourish All People**, i.e., strive to end hunger, malnutrition and obesity.
- 2) **Boost Nature-based Solutions**, i.e., encourage regenerative and zero carbon food production.
- 3) **Advance Equitable Livelihoods, Decent Work and Empowered Communities**, i.e., ensure decent working conditions and living wages for all food producers and processors.
- 4) **Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses**, i.e., increase the resilience of food systems in the face of public health (such as COVID-19), climate change and conflict.
- 5) **Accelerating the Means of Implementation**, i.e., find means to transform food systems based on human rights and justice while linking to the 2030 sustainable development goals.

**Following the summit, the main action is happening at the country level where governments are implementing** national pathways, across government with the engagement of a variety of stakeholder groups focusing together on sustainability and equity. There is greater involvement of local authorities, Indigenous Peoples, scientists, small businesses, and young people. It is vital that long-term finance is available to accelerate transformations of food systems through partnerships, regional collaboration, and the mobilization of essential investments.

As countries move ahead, there will be stock-takes to examine progress every 2 years up until 2030 – the next is planned for the end of 2023. It is expected that **national commitments to bettering food systems are also reflected in other national priorities such as mitigating and adapting to climate change**, valuing nature, ending malnutrition, improving employment, widening social protection, improving health care, and better access to education.

The purpose of this synthesis is to share what is being learned about transforming food systems following the country engagement strategy of the UN Food Systems Summit. It includes an analysis of national pathway documents through the lens of the UN Secretary-General's five Action Areas. It explores actions underway on food systems transformations in countries. It identifies the immediate support needed for sustaining the momentum and support implementation. It also includes an update on feedback from dialogues that has been received since the last report and an overview of

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<sup>1</sup> [https://summitdialogues.org/explore-countries/?cl\\_pathway\\_uploaded=yes](https://summitdialogues.org/explore-countries/?cl_pathway_uploaded=yes)

the statements delivered at the UN Food Systems Summit from Heads of State or governments.

This synthesis seeks to reflect on the work led by National Convenors of Food Systems Summit Dialogues across participating countries. 'Country Windows' featured in this synthesis are a fraction of the many insights gathered by the Dialogues Support Service. For further exploration, Official Feedback Forms from the dialogues and pathway documents can be found on the Summit Dialogues Gateway at <https://summitdialogues.org/explore-countries/>."

#### The data sources for this synthesis are as follows:

- Official Feedback Forms from National Dialogues:
  - Since the submission deadline for the last synthesis (23 August 2021), 103 Member States Dialogues have been announced on the Gateway, 36 of these have an Official Feedback Form submitted by 24 different countries (details in Annex 1).
- Pathway documents uploaded by National Convenors on the Gateway (currently 111 pathway documents are available)
- Information gathered through intermittent connections of the Dialogues Support Service with National Convenors, UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams.

**Update: The Dialogue Support Service would like to acknowledge that since the figures of the report have been inputted and the report has been finalized, a few countries have published additional updates on the Gateway website:**

- Equatorial Guinea uploaded a national pathway
- Germany announced another dialogue
- Mali published the official feedback forms of their latest dialogues

## Panel 1 – Update on National Dialogues

Member States have continued to hold dialogues at times in accordance with their needs. Some of them have announced and reported on the outcomes of their National Dialogues after the deadline for the previous synthesis on 23 August 2021.

103 Member State Dialogues, held in 41 countries, were announced on the Gateway ([www.summitdialogues.org](http://www.summitdialogues.org)) since 23 August 2021. The outcomes of 36 of these Dialogues were reported through the publication of an Official Feedback Form on the Gateway. Annex 1 of this report lists these 103 additional national dialogues.

Some of these dialogues have been completed in extraordinarily difficult circumstances and serve as a testament to the tenacity and dedication of the National Convenors.

In the 36 Dialogues with accompanying Official Feedback Forms, the same thematic convergence was noted as detailed in Synthesis 3.

The Dialogues that did not publish Official Feedback Forms, nevertheless contributed to a similar staged process of dialogues as described in the Synthesis 3.

Some Member States continue to announce national dialogues on the Gateway. Some have asked for updated logos (without a 2021 date) that they could use for dialogues organized in 2022.

In total, since November 2020, 130 Member States have announced 630 Dialogues on the Gateway. The outcomes of 480 of these national Dialogues have been reported with a published Official Feedback Form.

## 1. PATHWAYS – A ROUTE TO THE FUTURE

This section analyses the 111 national pathway documents posted on the Gateway: it reveals the **themes** that are prioritized and the proposed **means** of implementation.

During the national (Member State) dialogues, people from different organisations were brought together and encouraged to explore their food systems from a variety of perspectives. They were asked to consider the kinds of food systems that would be needed by 2030 and the decisions that need to be worked through presently to get to this destination. They were encouraged to explore options for acting with ambition and urgency and – in most cases – concluded that they need to do this now, and rapidly, to ensure a more sustainable future for all. As the results of each of the series of dialogues were consolidated, dialogue participants found themselves reflecting on this impetus, creating and articulating strategic pathways towards sustainable and equitable food systems by 2030. Each pathway includes, to varying degrees, a statement about the national food systems vision for 2030, the priorities to be pursued to deliver this vision, policy themes that need attention now, (expressed as intentions and commitments, from a wide range of stakeholders), and the means through which these actions are implemented. As they are being updated, the pathways combine vision, priorities, themes, intentions, commitments, and cross-cutting means for implementation.

## 1.1 Characteristics of National Pathway Documents

Convenors take responsibility for producing pathways suitable for national needs: the 111 pathway documents that currently feature on the Gateway vary from general to detailed documents, reflecting the specific circumstances of each country and its food systems challenges.

Typically, pathways include analysis and commentary on:

- The food system **vision** for 2030 and challenges with delivering it;
- **Priority themes** for action that are key for transforming to the vision;
- Expected **means for implementation**:
  - Workplans with measures of progress per priority theme
  - Arrangements for cross-sector and multi-stakeholder working
  - Indications of milestones along timelines

The pathway documents have been characterised and analysed. Some elements are common to many. Out of a total of 111 pathway documents, 94% describe a **vision** for its national food system by 2030, and 86% **identify priority themes** that are key for transforming to the vision. In relation to means of implementation, 77% include workplans with defined **implementation measures and activities** for each theme; 68% indicate arrangements for working across sectors and involving **multiple stakeholders**, and 43% indicate **milestones along the timeline** for food systems transformation.

### Key elements featured in National Pathways

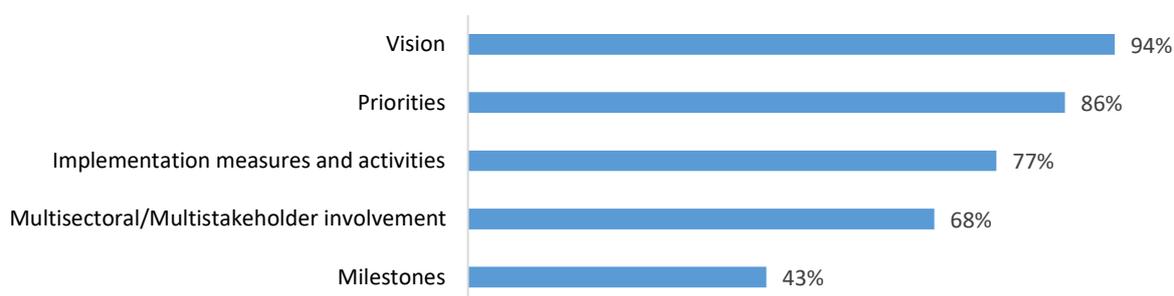


Chart 1 - Key elements featured in national pathway documents

## 1.2 Themes Covered by National Pathway Documents

The analysis of themes in the pathway documents has been undertaken both by members of the Dialogues Support Service and by the FAO Data Lab, who provided supplemental high-quality professional support for this synthesis. The themes that are identified within the national pathways are categorized according to the five Action Areas identified by the UN Secretary-General in his Chair's Summary and Statement of Action at the summit. The most frequently mentioned themes from within each of the first four Action Areas are identified with keywords. The most frequently mentioned means of implementation from within the fifth Action Area are also identified with

keywords. The result is an inventory of the most commonly mentioned priority **themes** that are linked to Action Areas 1 to 4, and the most commonly mentioned **means** of implementation linked to Action Area 5.

Table 1 summarizes the themes identified against the Action Areas 1 to 4.

Nourish All People	Boost Nature-Based Solutions	Advance Equitable Livelihoods, Decent Work, & Empowered Communities	Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks, and Stresses
Achieving zero hunger <i>(includes food security, Right to Food, Food availability)</i>	Agrobiodiversity	Decent work and living income and wages for all food system workers	Climate and disaster resilience
Family farming	Agroecology	Equitable livelihoods	Resilience to Health Crises
Food loss and waste	Aquatic / Blue Foods	Food systems for women and girls	Resilience to shocks, violent conflicts, and food crisis
Food quality and safety	Halting deforestation & conversion from agricultural commodities	Indigenous Peoples' food systems	Resilience to vulnerabilities and stresses
Healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children and all	Land	Urban food systems	Resilient food supply chains
School meals: nutrition, health, and education for every child	Nature-positive innovation	Vulnerable people's food systems	
Social protection for food system transformation	Restoring grasslands, shrublands, and savannahs	Youth food systems	
Sustainable consumption	Soil health		
True value of food <i>(includes food affordability)</i>	Sustainable livestock		
	Sustainable productivity growth		
	Water		

Table 1. List of Themes per Action Area

The analysis of themes reflected in the pathways is as follows:

## Action Area 1 - Nourish All People

109 of the 111 national pathway documents include references to priority themes that are linked to this Action Area.

The specific themes that are referenced, in order of frequency, include a) *healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children and all* in 92% of pathways; b) *achieving zero hunger* in 84% of pathways, and c) *ending food loss and waste* in 72% of pathways.

The themes *food quality and safety* (69% of pathways), *family farming* (56% of pathways), *school meals, nutrition, health, and education actions for every child* (49%), *social protection* (44%), *sustainable Consumption* (22%) and *the true value of food* (17%) were also frequently mentioned.

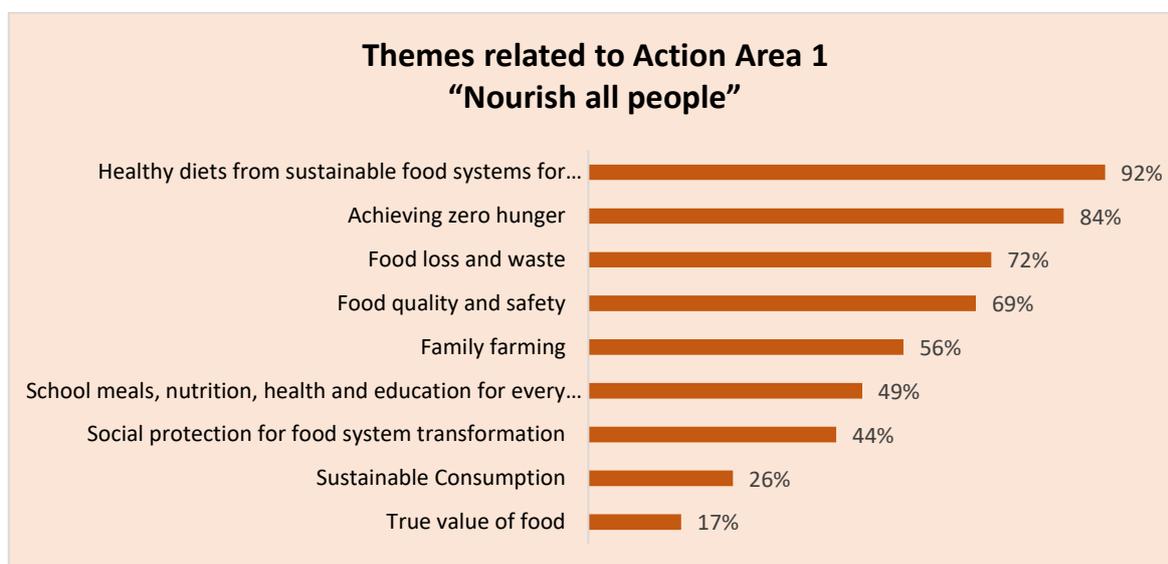


Chart 2 – Occurrence of the themes related to Action Area 1 in pathway documents

## Action Area 2 - Boost Nature-based Solutions

108 of the 111 national pathway documents refer to priority themes that are linked to this Action Area.

The specific themes that are referenced, in order of frequency, are *sustainable productivity growth* in 82% of pathways, *improved access to fresh water* in 70% of pathways, and *increased production of aquatic and blue foods* in 67% of pathways.

The themes *increasing agroecological production* (58% of pathways) and *land (including land distribution)* (57% of pathways) are also frequently mentioned, followed by *sustainable livestock production* (46%), *nature positive innovation* (38%), *agro biodiversity* (35%), *soil health* (34%), *halting deforestation and land conversion* (25%) and *restoring grassland* (12%).

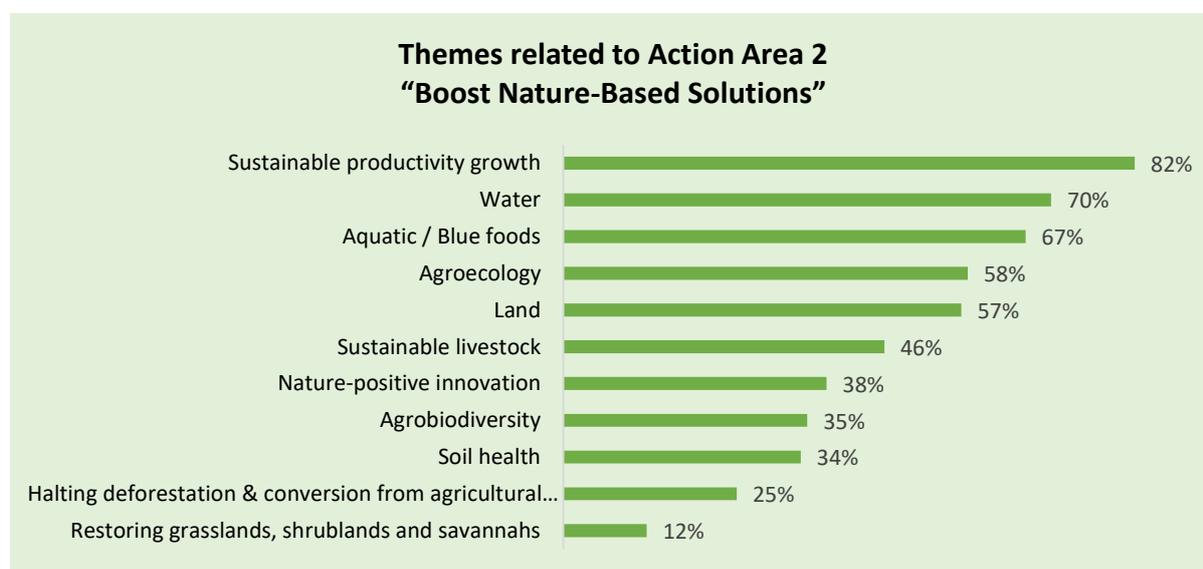


Chart 3 – Occurrence of themes related to Action Area 2 in pathway documents

## Action Area 3 - Advance Equitable Livelihoods, Decent Work and Empowered Communities

102 of the 111 national pathway documents refer to priority themes that are linked to this Action Area.

The specific themes that are referenced, in order of frequency, are *decent work, living income and wages for all food system workers (75%)* and *food systems for women and girls (75%)*.

The themes *actions to include youth in all food systems (60%)*, *attention to vulnerable populations (54%)*, and *promotion of Indigenous Peoples' food systems (39%)* were also frequently identified as priorities. Other themes mentioned include *urban food systems (19%)* and *equitable livelihoods (10%)*.

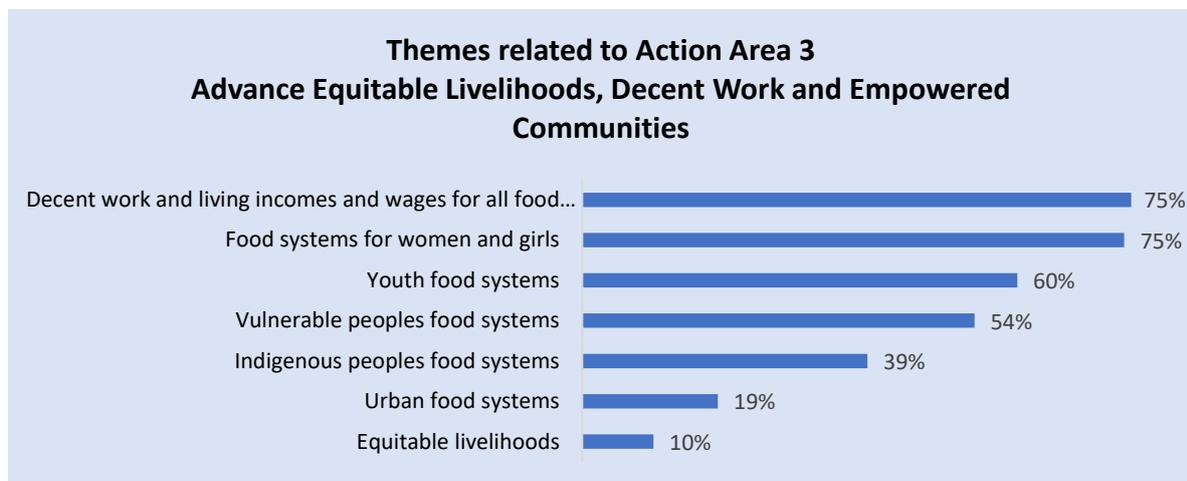


Chart 4 – Occurrence of themes related to Action Area 3 in pathway documents

## Action Area 4 - Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses

105 of the 111 national pathway documents refer to priority themes that are linked to this Action Area.

The specific themes that are referenced, in order of frequency, are *Increasing resilience in the face of climate change and disasters* in 83% of pathways and *building resilient food supply chains* in 78% of pathways.

Other themes mentioned include the resilience of food systems in the face of *health crisis* (33% of pathways), in the face of *violent conflict* (32% of pathways) and in the face of other shocks (9% of pathways).

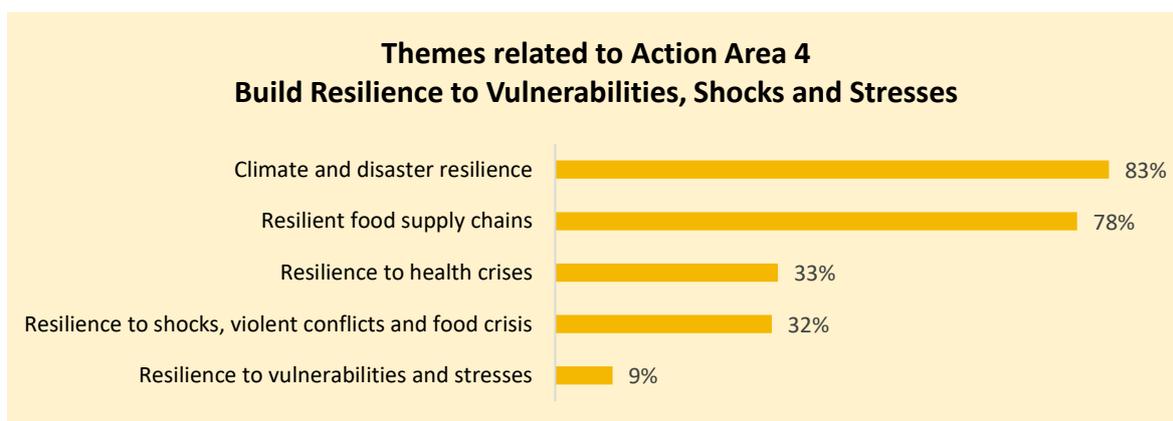
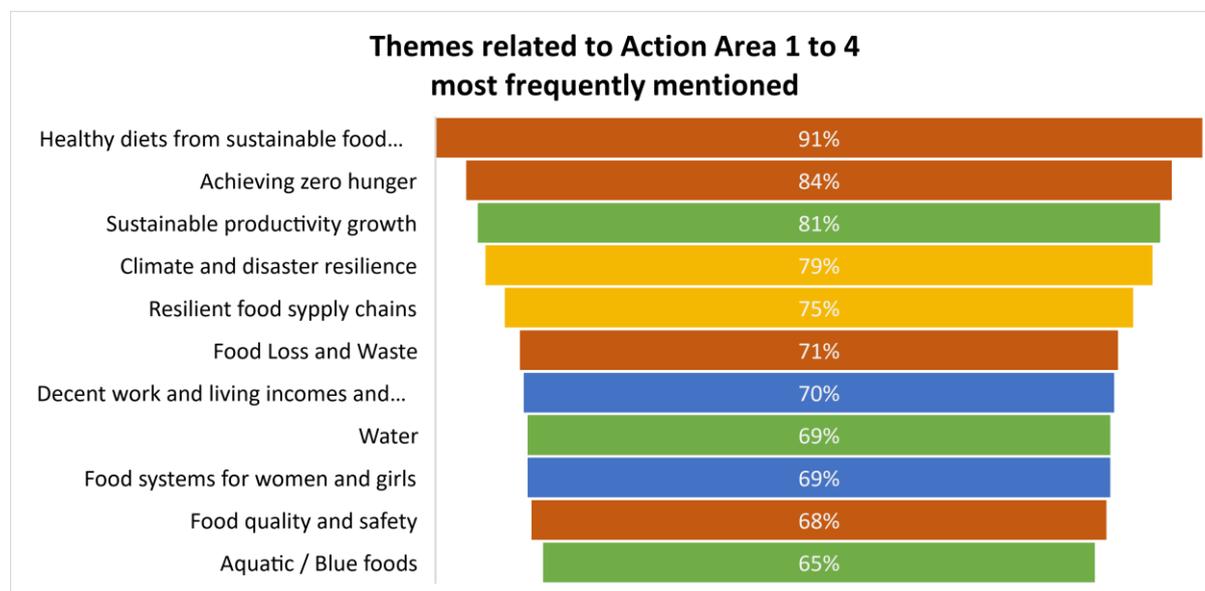


Chart 5 – Occurrence of themes related to Action Area 4 in pathway documents

Overall, each of the 111 pathway documents includes references to a number of themes. The total number of themes per pathway ranges from 3 to 31. The themes from Action Areas 1 to 4 that are most frequently identified are: *healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children and all* (91% of pathways), *achieving zero hunger* (84% of pathways), *sustainable productivity growth* (81% of pathways) and *increasing resilience in the face of climate change and disasters* (79% of pathways). Chart 6 identifies the themes that occur in more than 60% of the pathway documents.



**Chart 6 – Themes most frequently mentioned in pathway documents**

## 1.3 Means of Implementation Identified in Pathway Documents

In previous syntheses, the feedback from dialogues revealed the importance of means to enable the delivery of specified thematic priorities. Action Area 5 from the Secretary-General’s statement calls for an acceleration of means to facilitate implementation of themes outlined in Action Areas 1 to 4. The following table summarizes the means that are frequently mentioned in pathway documents.

Accelerating the Means of Implementation			
Better data	Governance for sustainable food systems	Infrastructure	Policy and regulation
Digitalisation	Human resources capacities	Innovation and knowledge	Public information
Finance and Investment	Human rights	Partnerships	Trade

Table 2 - List of means of implementation

**108 of the 111 national pathway documents refer to some specific means of implementation.**

The specific means that are identified, in order of frequency, are a) *Policies and regulations*, referenced in 97% of pathways, and b) *innovation and knowledge*, referenced in 96% of pathways. The means *human resource capacities* (86% of pathways), *finance and investment* (81% of pathways), *better data* (72% of pathways) and *food trade* (72% of pathways) were also highlighted, followed by *infrastructure*, *partnerships*, *public information*, *governance for sustainable food systems*, *digitalization*, and *increased emphasis to human rights*.

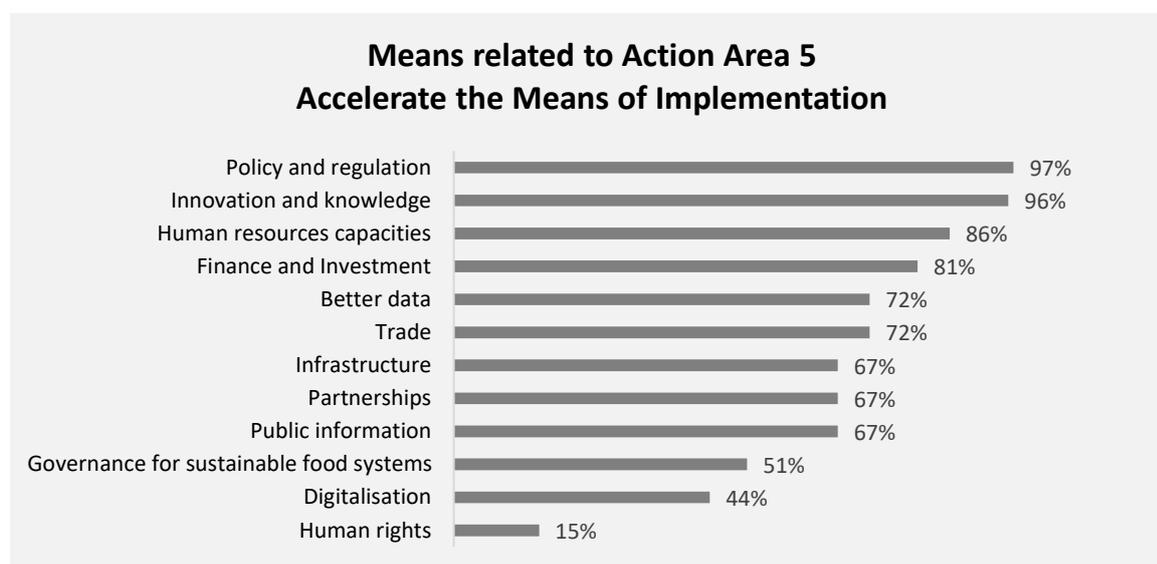


Chart 7 – Occurrence of means related to Action Area 5 in pathway documents

## 1.4 Regional Differences

Analyses of **themes** has been undertaken within pathways when grouped by region<sup>2</sup>. There are five regions. The themes that were identified in more than 70% of the pathway documents in each region are presented in order of frequency in table 3.

On themes, *Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems* is most referenced in three regions and second most-referenced in the other two.

The theme *Climate and disaster resilience* is most referenced in the Americas (94 % of pathways) and *Food Loss and Waste* is most referenced in Europe (93% of pathways). *Achieving zero hunger* is also frequently referenced especially in Africa and Asia. *Water management* is in 84% of the pathways from Asia; *Aquatic foods* in 83% of the pathways in Oceania; *Decent work* in 81% of the pathways from the Americas; and *Sustainable Livestock* in 80% of the pathways from Europe.

Analysis of **means** of implementation has also been undertaken within pathways grouped by region. The means that have been identified in more than 70% of the pathway documents are presented in Table 4 below.

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<sup>2</sup> The regions are geographic. Annex 2 details the countries included in each “region”.

Priority Themes per Region									
Africa – 37 National Pathways		Americas - 16 National Pathways		Asia – 31 National Pathways		Europe – 15 National Pathways		Oceania – 12 National Pathways	
Healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children & all	94%	Climate and disaster resilience	94%	Healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children & all	94%	Food loss and waste	93%	Healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children & all	92%
Achieving zero hunger	89%	Healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children & all	81%	Achieving zero hunger	90%	Healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children & all	93%	Aquatic / Blue foods	83%
Resilient food supply chains	86%	Decent work and living incomes and wages for all food systems workers	81%	Sustainable productivity growth	90%	Sustainable livestock	80%	Achieving zero hunger	75%
Sustainable productivity growth	83%	Food systems for women and girls	81%	Food quality and safety	90%	Achieving zero hunger	73%		
Food systems for women and girls	81%	Achieving zero hunger	75%	Water	84%	Sustainable productivity growth	73%		
Climate and disaster resilience	81%	Food loss and waste	75%	Climate and disaster resilience	77%				
Family farming	78%	Sustainable productivity growth	75%	Food loss and waste	77%				
Land	78%	Water	75%	Resilient food supply chains	74%				
Water	78%	Resilient food supply chains	75%						
Decent work and living incomes and wages for all food systems workers	78%								
Aquatic / Blue foods	72%								
Youth food systems	72%								

Table 3 – Recurring themes mentioned in pathways per region

Priority Means of Implementation per Region									
Africa – 37 National Pathways		Americas - 16 National Pathways		Asia – 31 National Pathways		Europe – 15 National Pathways		Oceania – 12 National Pathways	
Policy and regulations	100%	Policy and regulation	100%	Policy and regulation	100%	Innovation and knowledge	100%	Human resource capacities	92%
Innovation and knowledge	97%	Human resource capacities	93%	Innovation and knowledge	97%	Policy and regulation	87%	Innovation and knowledge	92%
Finance and investment	92%	Innovation and knowledge	93%	Human resource capacities	93%	Partnerships	73%	Policy and regulation	92%
Human resource capacities	83%	Finance and investment	87%	Finance and investment	87%			Partnerships	83%
Infrastructure	81%	Public information	87%	Trade	87%			Governance for sustainable food systems	75%
Better data	75%			Better data	80%			Trade	75%
Trade	72%			Infrastructure	80%				
				Partnerships	73%				
				Public information	70%				

Table 4 - Priority means of implementation per region

## Panel 2 – Statements of Heads of State and Government at the Food Systems Summit

During the Food Systems Summit, 163 Member States delivered statements, 77 of which were delivered by Heads of State or government. Their emphasis on global, regional, and national collaboration emerged strongly. COVID-19, food security, nutrition and diets, sustainable production, and school feeding/nutrition for children were highlighted by many, as shown in the graph below.

COVID-19 recovery 81	Food security / zero hunger 65	Sustainable production 51	Support for small farmers / family farming 40	Investment / financing 36	Food loss and waste 28	Trade (strengthen, reform, subsidies) 28		Local food supply / self-sufficiency 27	
		Climate change resiliency, mitigation & adaptation 50	Science and technology 39	Improve / increase / modernize Ag production 35	Poverty reduction / decent livelihoods 23	Engaging the private sector 13	Policy / ministerial / sectoral coordination	WASH / water management 11	Empowering women, youth, IPs 25
Blue foods / marine resources 15	Conflict / natural disasters / crises 14								Education 13
Collaboration / cooperation 81	Nutrition / diets 60	Child stunting / school feeding 43	Environment / nature / biodiversity 38	Innovation / research 30	Inclusivity / equitability / social welfare 22	Sustainable consumption 12	Food systems governa... 11	Infrastruct... 9	Land rights (access, reform) 9

\*Values out of 163, coded by naturally emerging themes in statements

### Chart 8 – Top priorities from Member States statements at the UN Food Systems Summit

At the time of the summit, 103 national pathways had been shared publicly on the Gateway. Over a third of these statements referred to the pathways while around half of the statements made direct reference to their national dialogues.

This top-level political endorsement of the national dialogue and pathway process was seen as most valuable by National Convenors and a critical part of helping to join elements of government and policy at national level.

Transcripts of the statements of Heads of State or governments at the summit can be found here:

[Documentation](#) | [United Nations](#)

## 2. ACTIONS UNDERWAY

This section describes ways in which pathways are being used to guide and inform action within different countries. It identifies activities that are taking place, quantifies these where possible, and provides examples of how these activities are evident in practice.

This section uses, as its source, the reports of National Convenors and those with whom they work (the ‘convening teams’) who often include UN in-country Resident Coordinators and their staff, as well as representatives of different entities that are actively involved in food systems from within the UN Country Teams, as well as other supporting partners including (for African nations) the African Union Development Agency. Convening teams are invited to participate in weekly ‘Convenor Connection Sessions’ which are open invitation forums where updates are shared either by or on behalf of, National Convenors. During the sessions, Convenors explore and share perspectives on the ways in which food systems transformation is being advanced in their countries. The section also draws on information shared in meetings between individual national convening teams and the Food Systems Summit Dialogues Support Service, which has been accompanying Convenors as they develop and use their pathways. There are 148 Member States that have appointed a National Convenor. Since the summit, the FSS Dialogues Support Service has been in contact with 132 convening teams (not all have connected in a continuous fashion throughout the duration of the work). 111 of them are working on the basis of a pathway document publicly shared on the Gateway. Most of the others continue to convene dialogues and workshops to prepare their country pathway.

Information from National Convenors indicates that dialogues and pathways are being used in a variety of ways to inform and enrich the transformation of national food systems. The ways in which pathways are used are grouped under three headings. Under each, specific questions that expand on the heading are explored with illustrations of how they are being addressed. The three headings are as follows.

- Are pathways used when engaging with decision-makers on food systems issues?
- Are pathways used to guide food systems transformation within different settings at multiple levels?
- Are pathways used to encourage the involvement of widening circles of stakeholders in food systems transformation?

### 2.1 Are Pathways Used When Engaging with Decision-Makers on Food Systems?

#### 2.1.1. Are the pathways connected to the political process?

Pathways have been developed with the intention of engaging with and informing decision-makers on the transformation of food systems, so they are fit for the future. Many Convenors report that decision-makers are using the pathways within political processes. In some cases, they are being taken through various stages of political endorsement from within government ministries through to ministerial committees (or cabinets) and thence to the Heads of State for approval. This endorsement has resulted in many national statements at the UN Food Systems Summit<sup>3</sup> reflecting the contents of the national pathways: they indicate

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<sup>3</sup> See Panel 2 on page 9

the extent to which pathways have been endorsed, how they are being used, and the emerging priorities for national food systems transformation. Convenors also report that if a pathway is not endorsed in relevant political venues (within local jurisdictions, or by the national government) it risks becoming marginalised or overlooked when strategies are being developed or budgetary decisions are made. Hence, Convenors and their teams who work on pathway development, give priority to ensuring that pathways are taken into decision-making and processes for political approval. Convenors continue to connect with these processes as the pathways continue to be developed. This incorporation of pathways in decision-making is especially relevant given that the UN Secretary-General has announced plans for a stocktake of national food systems transformations in 2023: in this context, it is both important and valid that there is continued attention to the national pathways.

Overall, 99 Convenors (75%<sup>4</sup>) describe how pathways are being used within political processes.

In **Bhutan**, the eight transformative pathways towards Food Systems for Gross National Happiness have been endorsed by the Cabinet and the highest decision-making body in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: The Renewable Natural Resources - Gross National Happiness Committee. The prime minister and the Minister of Agriculture and Forest also signed the foreword of the document expressing their commitment. The pathways closely align with the Nationally Determined Contributions to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, along with Bhutan's Low Emissions Development Strategy for the agriculture and livestock sector.

In the **United Arab Emirates (UAE)**, the national pathway builds on 26 recently identified action points that have been approved by the Cabinet. Their national actions include a new agricultural innovation and sustainability zone announced by the prime minister. The UAE government at all levels has adopted an inclusive approach of forging strategic partnerships, including internationally where they have worked collaboratively with US Secretary Vilsack, particularly in their initiative "Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate ([AIM for Climate](#))".

The commitments expressed by the government of **Sierra Leone** during the Food Systems Summit and Nutrition for Growth Summit in 2021 have been combined into a synthesis report. This report outlines the strategic pathways for food system transformation the president has committed to supporting. A budget line for nutrition has been included in the National Budget for the first time, and an annual work plan including priority actions for the implementation of each strategic pathway will support further resources mobilisation.

### 2.1.2. Are pathways being incorporated into national policies and strategies?

Some Convenors report that delivering on the visions set out in national pathways calls for shifts in national policies and plans, and that these may call for changes in the design, implementation, coordination, and financing of different sectoral strategies. Convenors give great importance to ensuring that priorities within the pathways are incorporated into national policies, strategies, and plans, and not treated as proposals for standalone projects. Convenors also report that when priorities from the pathways are embedded in policy processes, they are more likely to be financed by governments and receive support from partners.

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<sup>4</sup> In this chapter, the percentages are calculated by using 132 countries as the denominator.

Convenors indicate that incorporation of pathways in policy processes is more likely to happen if pathways are aligned with existing national policies. This alignment is often reflected in the purpose of the national pathways (a route to sustainable and equitable food systems by 2030): some pathways indicate how priority actions can be divided into separate elements that are owned by different stakeholders and entities.

92 Convenors (70%) have described how they are working to ensure that the visions and priorities set out in pathways are being incorporated into national development plans, national plans for delivering on the SDGs, as well as national strategies for food security, agriculture, nutrition and more.

In a series of 16 multi-stakeholder dialogues with strong participation from farmers, the Government of **Eswatini** identified game changers and pathways to transform the food system in the country. Identified priority areas are now being mainstreamed into the country's National Development Plan, the National Adaptation Plan, and the National Agriculture Investment Plan.

**Kenya's** Pathway to Sustainable Food Systems builds on existing national and sectoral strategies and plans, in particular the government's Big 4 Agenda (food and nutrition security pillar), the Vision 2030 (agriculture as a priority sector under the economic and macro pillar), and the Agricultural Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy. Through the Food Systems Dialogues process, further aspirations have been identified in the pathway and actions defined, mainly in the areas of youth, digital innovation, diverse diets and climate change.

**Mexico** is working on the formulation and publication of a National Strategy for Healthy, Just and Sustainable Food that takes a systemic approach and covers all key elements from production to consumption (including a program for Dietary Behavioural Change). After its publication, the Budgetary Programme related to "Prevention and Control of Overweight, Obesity and Diabetes" will be adapted to respond to the actions set out in the Strategy.

The development of **Uruguay's** pathway was a joint effort by different ministries, based on the outcomes of their national dialogue, the Fourth Uruguay National Voluntary Report (2021) on SDGs, and other national planning documents such as strategies, plans, programmes, as well as national legislations. Reference is made to existing normative institutional developments and successful experiences already consolidated, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of programmes and other forms of national plans.

**Peru** will link the national pathway to instruments of the national planning system to connect its actions to existing policies, institutions, and budget lines. For example, it is expected that the pathway will be incorporated into their Food Security Policy as well as its operative and strategic plans.

In **Vanuatu**, the process of drafting the national pathway provided a timely opportunity to review and update the Vanuatu Good Food Policy – a multi-stakeholder food policy that was launched in 2020. Food systems principles and the national pathway strategies have been incorporated, as well as reflections and lessons learned from COVID-19, the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Harold, and volcanic ash fall. As part of this review, a new Food Systems Council has been proposed with the Terms of Reference already drafted. Engagement with civil society and the private sector has been increased as well. A review of the national Nutrition Policy is additionally being undertaken by the Ministry of Health and supported by WHO. This review will be informed by both the national pathway and the updated Good Food Policy.

### 2.1.3. Are there milestones and mechanisms for review, monitoring, and evaluation?

As indicated in section 1.1, most national pathways start with a vision for national food systems in 2030, present decisions to be worked through and actions to be given priority, as well as means for implementation including stakeholder engagement and coordination, follow-up, and review. Some pathways suggest explicit milestones for action and mechanisms for tracking implementation which include review, follow-up, monitoring, evaluation, and financial accountability. Convenors see value in connecting to existing monitoring and evaluation processes that fit with the ambitions in national pathways and can be applied over the periods that the pathways are used to guide implementation.

Convenors give priority to incorporating explicit review processes into the pathways to determine whether the extent of progress that has been achieved is in line with ambitions for action and impact. The processes are most helpful if they include inbuilt learning activities that aid the continued adaptation of pathways in the light of progress being made.

After the summit, the **United Republic of Tanzania** continued consultations on the draft national pathway with ministries, the private sector, and other stakeholder groups, focusing in particular on the implementation plan and roles of the stakeholders. Next steps include the development of an action plan for the identified game-changing solutions, systematic analysis and mapping of food systems-related policies and projects supported by different organizations, and a mapping of stakeholders at different levels in order to implement game-changing solutions. Furthermore, a results-based monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed, together with a roadmap to 2023.

Convening entities in **Guatemala**, with the support of the UN Rome-based agencies, have developed a proposal to follow up on the commitments made by the country in the context of the Food Systems Summit. The proposal, which has already been submitted to the authorities for approval, includes a list of proposed actions in monitoring and follow-up, among others.

**Ireland** is framing its National Pathway through its Food Vision 2030 strategy, a ten-year strategy for the Irish agri-food sector that has been endorsed by the government. The Food Vision 2030 strategy includes 200 actions to achieve the identified goals and missions and details the alignment between these goals and relevant SDGs. Oversight and monitoring mechanisms are presented, including the establishment of a High-Level Implementation Committee.

Elements of the **Tuvalu** National Food Systems Pathway are being aligned with the Tuvalu Healthy Food Strategy. Ongoing activities include the development of a logical framework that outlines activities and their timelines, implications for the national budget, and technical assistance required for the implementation and responsibilities of different stakeholder groups. Once the logical framework is complete, the intention is that there will be a ‘verification Dialogue’ with all relevant stakeholders, then the revised pathway will be submitted to the Cabinet for final endorsement.

To support the implementation of **Switzerland’s** National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation, which is aligned with the national Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, an action plan 2021-2023 has been developed. The action plan defines concrete measures and milestones and provides an overview of how each measure relates to other sectoral strategies and policies and planning documents. The action plan will be revised and adapted on a four-year basis. In early 2024, the Federal Council will approve a new action plan for the 2024-2027 period including additional federal policy measures.

#### 2.1.4. Are pathways encouraging more systematic cross-sector working?

The food systems approach recognizes that food features in many sectors of government, all the SDGs, and many scientific disciplines. At a minimum, ministries and departments responsible for agriculture, fisheries, industry, transport, environment, health, nutrition, social welfare, as well as economic planning, finance, human resources and decentralized administrations, all have a role. The dialogues process was designed to encourage engagement across several sectors of government. As national pathways are being developed and implemented, Convenors have continued to seek and encourage cross-sector collaboration. This includes instituting, or revitalizing and reinforcing, interdepartmental task forces as a means to institutionalize this approach and to formalise greater cooperation and collaboration.

70 Convenors (53%) have reported instituting such arrangements as part of their implementation approach.

To coordinate the different guidelines related to the summit, the Government of **Chile** formed a National Food Systems Summit Committee, which was led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also composed by the following ministries: Social Development and Family, Health, Education, Agriculture, Economy and Environment. The committee, which continues to oversee the summit follow-up, has elaborated the foundations of the national pathway for food systems transformation, that will be further developed in the next months, together with the new authorities.

**Mozambique** is building on the existing National Council for Food Security and Nutrition, CONSAN, led by the prime minister. This high level inter-ministerial body is technically supported by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition and aims to work at decentralised levels through the Provincial and District Food Security and Nutrition Councils.

In **Georgia**, the national dialogues and pathway process required strong inter-ministerial collaboration. As a result, the intergovernmental Council formed years ago to develop the Rural Development National Strategy was revived. This council, which includes nine relevant ministries and eleven legal entities, has been instrumental to ensure coordination on key cross-sectoral priorities including climate change, sustainable development, rural development, and inclusive economic growth. Additionally, a civil committee was established in order to improve the dialogue between civil representatives and the council.

### 2.1.5. Are pathways contributing to new forms of governance?

Pathways are being used as new forms of food systems governance<sup>5</sup> are emerging. These are based on reassessments of the value of food from different perspectives that lead to an interest in re-examining relevant regulations, laws, and incentives, as well as means for support to, and protection of, producers given the uncertainties they face, as well as consumers. These may be evolving as a result of climate change, conflict, illness, and other trends. As pathways are developed and used, there is a constant exploration of how existing forms of food system governance align with the ambitions expressed in the pathway's vision. In some countries, the dialogic processes used when developing pathways are being continued as shifts in governance are being explored.

In **South Africa**, stakeholders agreed during dialogues to enhance and fund the already existing food security coordination body. As a result, the Food Security Committee that used to be under the Department of Agriculture was re-established, now as the Food Security Council under the leadership of the president office. It includes five ministries, the private sector, development partners and community-based organizations.

After the Food Systems Summit, the convening team from **Egypt** has focused on keeping sectors and stakeholders engaged, strengthening interagency coordination, and establishing means of implementation. There are plans to establish a multi-stakeholder mechanism for national food systems coordination.

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<sup>5</sup> “Food Systems Governance is a tailored process by which societies negotiate, implement and evaluate collective priorities of food systems transformation while building shared understanding of synergies and trade-offs among diverse sectors, scales and stakeholders.” – UN FSS Policy Brief on Governance of Food Systems Transformation, included in [Food Systems Summit Compendium](#)

Following the Food Systems Summit Dialogues in **Kuwait**, the government established a committee to evaluate food and water security with 16 members representing different stakeholders, including government, the private sector, and civil society organizations. Its mandate is to evaluate the current status of food and water security in the country and to implement the vision and actions of the national food systems pathway, through reviewing and, as necessary, reformulating existing policies, and monitoring implementation.

In **Indonesia**, the establishment of a new National Food Agency is under consideration. It is intended that this new coordination body for food systems will facilitate and coordinate food systems transformation and have strategic functions.

To facilitate the implementation of the pathway, the **Dominican Republic** has created 8 national working coalitions, composed of all the participating entities in the dialogues and inspired by the Summit Action Tracks and the global coalitions. Each national coalition will be headed by an entity that will act as a focal point and integrate all others as required.

### 2.1.6. Are pathways encouraging the development of investment plans, including strategies for long-term technical, commercial, and financial cooperation?

Convenors are sharing and exploring pathways with a wide range of key partners from the academic, business, and financial sectors with an intention of developing cooperative approaches for implementation. These partners are within country and also with global and regional institutions: they are also coming together in coalitions of action.

The National Food Systems Pathway for **Tajikistan** identifies strategic interventions for each objective, which are expounded in an action plan with timeframes, indicators, and responsibilities of different stakeholders. As a next step, an investment plan will be developed to attract funds from development partners for the implementation of planned measures to advance food systems transformation.

The objectives identified in **Ghana's** pathway for food systems transformation are being expressed in Ghana's medium-term Development Framework from 2022 to 2025. The dialogue convening team's intentions for 2022 include updating the long-term National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and developing an investment plan providing guidance to the government in order to prioritize investments for food systems transformation.

**Senegal's** National Pathway for food system transformation identifies 11 investment areas key to the pathway's operationalization, with a total required investment estimated at over 4 billion USD. The pathway describes the initial commitments related to fiscal and policy measures needed leading up to 2030. These include VAT reductions on production factors and products intended for the treatment of acute malnutrition and food fortification, tax exemptions for the supply of renewable energy toward organic farming systems, and tax exemptions for youth-led startups in the tertiary sector of rural areas.

The **Samoa** National Pathway comprises 14 interconnected and mutually reinforcing pathway actions that have been framed under the Summit Action Tracks. It is a living document which dovetails with the National Development Strategy for 2040, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the forthcoming Agricultural and Fisheries Sector Plan. Work is currently underway to prepare detailed action plans, that will include ancillary costs and technical resource requirements.

The National Technical Team in **Rwanda** is working with different ministries to review existing policies, programmes, and sector strategies. This includes identifying how food systems indicators can be easily incorporated in support of the game-changer solutions that are identified in the national pathway. Key milestones will be incorporated into fiscal planning processes and the roles and responsibilities of each ministry or partner will be clarified.

## 2.2. Are Pathways Used to Guide Food Systems Transformation Within Different Settings and at Multiple Levels?

### 2.2.1. Are pathways encompassing sub-national needs and processes?

National pathways are being adapted to be of use in decentralised administrations, each with their own political processes, and advanced in ways that take account of specific contexts and among different provinces, cities, economic zones, and territories. Convenors within several countries explored the development of pathways at the sub-national level through stage 2 of the national dialogues. They continue to emphasise the need for pathways to connect with specific local circumstances and the people of the locality.

26 Convenors have reported specific examples of how pathways continue to be advanced in sub-national settings.

The dialogue process in **Malawi** reached half of local districts. As a result, district and provincial level priorities were identified and indicated in the national pathway. One of the commitments made by national and district level authorities is to utilise the national pathway priorities into the District Planning Frameworks and annual planning.

Food policy in the **United Kingdom** (UK) is devolved. All UK nations recognise the need for a substantial transformation of the current food system to meet the SDGs and increase the sustainability and resilience of the agriculture, fishing, and food and drink sectors, whilst reducing their environmental impacts. The UK pathway draws on the dialogues included as consultations by all UK nations on the strategies for UK food system transformation.

One of the actions proposed in **Serbia's** national pathway is the creation of a multi-sectoral mechanism as a follow-up to last year's process. It would entail the establishment of a continuous form of local dialogues to plan and coordinate actions for developing context-specific and inclusive food systems in the country. This multi-sectoral mechanism would, at a minimum, involve key stakeholders and ministries concerned with advancing food and nutrition security.

**Nigeria's** Pathway for Food Systems Transformation is being implemented through three key priorities, one of which focuses on encouraging Nigeria's states to establish farm estates that will provide agricultural training to youth while increasing states' food security and self-sufficiency.

In **Burundi**, the UN Country teams have come together through a joint programme to support the government's efforts towards the implementation of the national pathway. The programme will be progressively developed throughout the country following the identification of specific zones of intervention and value chains to target.

### 2.2.2. Are pathways encouraging cooperation on food systems transformations between nations?

Pathways are already being used to encourage cooperation between neighbouring nations, within sub-regions and regions (including through coalitions). Issues facing national food systems are often similar across geographic areas and Convenors frequently identify the value of using pathways to help share learning and approaches. The potential of cross-border cooperation is being explored by Convenors in their weekly Convenor Connection Sessions with regional foci that are designed to facilitate connections between Convenors within geographic regions. In addition to enhancing existing regional groupings (such as the African Union with the [African common position on food systems](#), Latin America building on their [sixteen key messages for the summit](#) or the Pacific Community with its [Blue Pacific voice for the summit](#)), these sessions have highlighted specific sub-regions where cooperation can be particularly helpful such as the Greater Mekong and the Gulf Cooperation Council where similar features of geography and climate mean countries face many similar issues.

Shortly after the summit, **Turkey** convened a meeting through BSEC (Black Sea Economic Cooperation) attended by 12 neighboring countries and ten regional and international agencies. The collective links between agriculture, health and environment were acknowledged alongside the large numbers of people involved in the rural economy across the region. Suggested areas for future collaboration included competitiveness of value chains, efficient use of water resources and trade.

**Thailand** is looking at ways to strengthen food systems to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals across the Greater Mekong Subregion. Thailand's Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is formalizing a project for collaboration with the Mekong Institute, neighboring countries in the region, UN organizations and development partners.

Most convening teams in **Latin America** welcome the exchange of best practices with neighboring countries. They have identified various issues about which they would like to further learn from other countries. Experiences in front-of-package food labelling, public purchases, food loss and waste, and nutrition are some of the most mentioned topics for country exchanges.

Several convening teams from **Central America** have expressed their interest in organizing a second regional intergovernmental dialogue through the Central American Integration System (SICA) after a positive experience of the SICA dialogue held last year and promoted by Costa Rica in the context of the Summit.

Through the Convenor Connection Sessions organized by the Dialogues Support Service, the National Convenor in **Niger** has made regular contact with the National Dialogue convening teams in Chad, Burkina Faso, and Côte d'Ivoire to define shared issues such as the urgent need for a peace and development nexus approach.

As part of the Sustainable Food Systems Mediterranean Platform (SFS-MED), a multi-stakeholder initiative, **Albania** will explore, jointly with other Mediterranean countries, ways to continue the regional dialogue and share experiences and lessons around the Mediterranean diet, agritourism, and biodiversity conservation through local initiatives.

In preparation for the summit, **Mauritius** led a regional dialogue with the National Convenors and support teams of five Indian Ocean Islands. After the summit, Mauritius and Seychelles held a knowledge exchange event on national food systems. The event's objective was to bring together stakeholders to discuss the various enabling factors and constraints in developing sustainable food systems in the two island nations.

During the Food Systems for the **Great Lake Region** event organised in Malawi, the neighbouring country, **Zambia** shared its experience in integrating the fisheries in their national food and nutrition security strategy. Regional economic communities as well as multiple stakeholders from the countries in the region emphasised the importance of sharing that kind of experiences.

**Guyana** currently holds lead responsibility for Agriculture, Agricultural Diversification and Food Security in the Caribbean Community (**CARICOM**) and is spearheading the quest of cutting the region's food import bill by 25 per cent by 2025. The proposal has been developed by a Special Ministerial Task Force on Food Production and Food Security, consisting of 15 ministers of agriculture and other senior officials from the region, which is chaired by the Convenor from Guyana.

### 2.2.3. Are pathways used to integrate food systems transformations with other major issues?

Food systems transformation does not occur in isolation from other major issues at national, regional, and global levels. These have included economic recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, education, employment, social protection, migration, digitalisation, circular economy, energy, water, biodiversity and climate change

mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. Convenors describe how pathways are being used to highlight clear connections between work for the transformation of food systems and other global transformations. They recognise the nature of systems as interdependent, and that connections between systems can amplify the impact of activity including the rate and scale of change.

Some of the priority areas which **Armenia** has identified in the National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation are linked to other major issues such as water and education. The government is committed to implementing a water reform over the next five years, striving to create a water sector that is economically and environmentally sustainable. The government also identified education as a critical factor for food systems transformation and plans to mobilize investment in human capacity across all agricultural market segments. This includes educational and vocational training system reforms to engage youth and improve farmers' skills, as well as provide workforce training.

The objectives described in **Spain's** national pathway to promote sustainable food systems will be met through the implementation of different policies and initiatives mentioned in the document. Those policies include the national strategic plan to implement the reformed "Common Agricultural Policy" of the European Union that incorporates the sustainable ambitions of the European Green Deal and 'Farm to Fork'. They also include national initiatives related to topics such as circular economy, digitalization, and environmental transformation.

**Gabon's** work towards food systems transformation is heavily influenced by the country's link to the Congo Basin. The Convenor stated that sustainable agriculture, sustainable development, and sustainable food systems in Gabon are necessarily systems that take into account the environment and the protection of ecosystems, in alignment with the president's vision and Gabon's leadership in the negotiations at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26).

**Denmark's** ambitious pathway establishes linkages to major health, education and climate issues. Its four game-changing innovations aim to achieve results towards climate goals in the Paris Agreement by shifting to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns, reducing food loss and waste and promoting deforestation-free value chains. By ensuring a prudent use of antimicrobials and prevention of resistance it aims to contribute to the One Health approach.

Water scarcity and growing poverty are serious issues in **Jordan** that have been aggravated by an influx of refugees since the year 2013. The national pathway links to those issues by looking for strategies to improve the availability and self-reliant access to nutritious food and healthy diets for all inhabitants through the creation of decent work, safety nets, and equitable access to resources and services.

The ambitious pathway of the **Republic of Korea** aims to transform its agriculture industry and rural affairs to provide a stable food supply and universal access to nutritious and healthy food. To do so, the National Food Strategy aims to secure agri-food sector employment and to facilitate rural area settlements. Technology, renewable energy and electric machinery will be developed to ensure resilient and carbon-neutral production in the agricultural and fishery sectors.

The national pathway of **Ukraine** establishes linkages between food systems, energy efficiency and bio energy production. Decarbonization of the agriculture and food production is part of Ukraine's National Determined Contribution as the country is working to achieve climate neutrality of production by 2050.

In order to implement **The Bahamas'** strategic approach to facilitate the transformation of food systems, there is a need to reinforce the administrative capacities of the food systems' governance ecosystem. This entails specific training to strengthen the delivery, coordination, regulatory, and analytical capacities in all the ministerial departments and autonomous bodies. Digitization and professionalization of public services with the appropriate incentives is also paramount to supporting programs for agri-food sector development, which requires all stakeholders across disciplines to commit to taking action.

## 2.2.4. Are pathways furthering the emergence of food systems transformation as an issue for emphasis and collective action within the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks?

In countries where the UN has an in-country presence, strategies for co-operation, linked to the SDGs, have been agreed with national governments. These strategies are revised every four years: Convenors report that they are in discussion with national UN Country Teams about collective UN system approaches that combine and maximize the efforts of different UN agencies represented in their nations. This means a deliberate intention to see food systems featuring within the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Pathways can be used as a basis for agreeing that food systems transformation requires emphasis, assistance, and collective action within the national UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

In at least 29 countries (22%), Convenors and UN Country Teams have identified food systems as an emerging or priority area to be included in the next iteration of their UN Cooperation Frameworks.

## 2.3. Do Dialogues and Pathways Help to Engage Widening Circles of Stakeholders?

### 2.3.1. Are pathways serving as living documents that are reviewed and revitalized when they are being used?

Convenors report that ongoing dialogues can contribute to reviewing and revitalizing pathways. Dialogues provide an opportunity for differing perceptions of priorities and progress to be aired and explored in order for the pathway to be adapted in the light of experience. For pathways to serve as 'living documents' this continual refreshing serves to keep them in the political and public consciousness. For food system transformation to be responsive to changes in the wider environment, this form of review is most valuable. 55 Convenors (42%) have described how they are using their pathways as living documents.

### 2.3.2. Are pathways used to engage increasingly diverse groups of stakeholders?

As pathways are used to support food systems transformation, many Convenors report that they continue to encourage widening engagement, with respect for different perspectives. This includes a conscious and deliberate effort to connect with an increasingly wide range of stakeholders. This diversity of input and commitments is a requisite for the sustainability of pathway implementation and is vital if pathways are to be an enduring focus for transformation.

Food systems dialogues provide a method to facilitate this widening engagement of increasingly diverse groups of stakeholders. These include public and private organisations, research, civil society, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and more. The dialogues are leading to ever-widening circles of engagement, encouraging new patterns of connections and partnering amongst such diverse groups.

60 Convenors (45%) mentioned that they plan to continue conducting dialogues after the summit to finalise a national pathway or to accompany its implementation.

Following the impetus of the Food Systems Summit, specific efforts are made to include Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, smallholder farmers and producers, vulnerable communities, and SMEs.

In **Cambodia**, as the national dialogues were convened online due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, several critical voices could not be sufficiently included. Dialogues will continue post-summit, from the national to the community level, particularly with farmers, fisher-folk, forest-dependent communities, ethnic minorities, women and youth, to help shape food systems to meet the needs of consumers and the most vulnerable.

**Honduras** is currently socializing the national pathway with the new authorities to get their approval and continue with the implementation, but prior to that, the convening team presented the results of the dialogues to all the stakeholders and sectors involved, while consulting them about their views on the implementation mechanisms of the pathway and about their intention to remain committed in the process. The convening team also met with representatives of the Indigenous People to present the pathway and the country's food security policy to them since they want to adapt both to ensure that the indigenous context is taken into account.

In **Kiribati**, post-summit consultations have taken place with key stakeholders. This resulted in the publication of an updated national pathway. Further dialogues are envisioned in 2022 that will also include representatives from Kiribati's Island Councils. Youth, and women, and church-based groups are also spotlighted as particularly relevant stakeholders.

After the summit, **Seychelles** has maintained the food system dialogues momentum through a series of consultations with different stakeholder groups, particularly civil society organizations and businesses. The Movement of Chefs for Health and Development and the Youth for Food Sovereignty Initiative will be launched - both work towards the national pathway priority of bringing people back to 'food authenticity' in the island.

In **Nauru**, to address the transversal impact of food systems on all aspects of development, close coordination across key stakeholders is identified as critical for success. The national pathway proposes the establishment of a Food Sector Partner Group that will strengthen necessary cross-sectoral partnerships. This group will provide coordination, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation, and make recommendations to modify the pathway. The composition of this multi-stakeholder group is still to be determined, but it will be composed of public and private actors and will be led by the Division of Agriculture within the Department of Commerce, Industry, Trade & Environment.

In **Lao PDR**, to support socialisation and outreach to wider circles of stakeholders, the national pathway will be translated into the local language, Lao, for local level dissemination and consultations. Further dialogues are planned, both nationally and provincially, to prepare the national food system action plan.

One of the priority interventions in the national pathway of the **Philippines**, is to institutionalise the participation of smallholder farmers' organisations. Recently, the government created the National Council on Family Farming, a platform that will be chaired by the President of the Philippines and will include representatives of civil society and producers. This Council will steer the Philippine Action Plan for Family Farming.

Strengthening family farming is one of the priorities outlined in **Panama's** pathway. Progress has been made in this sense with the creation of the "Study without Hunger" program, which aims to incorporate family producers in the public procurement process so that their products can be part of the school feeding programs.

### 2.3.3. Are pathways drawing on and contributing to inter-disciplinary research and development?

Convenors report that as pathways are used, there is a need for regular reviews of practices that draws on a wide range of knowledge and wisdom, including both scientific and Indigenous knowledge. As transformation is advanced, it needs to draw on, and contribute to, inter-disciplinary research and development. This recognises that food systems transformations are informed and improved by bringing together multiple perspectives.

**Brazil** has proposed 9 priority areas for action regarding the future of the national food systems. The first of them is to foster continuous and inclusive scientific research and innovation. In this sense, their key priorities for 2030 are the implementation of agricultural innovation policies and the investment in Research and development of organic inputs and to promote their increased production and usage.

Innovation for Nutrition (I4N) is an initiative of the First Lady and co-Convenor of **Colombia**, the Presidential Advisory Office for Children and Adolescents, and WFP to actively work towards improving nutrition in Colombia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. I4N joins the efforts of the Grand Alliance for Nutrition, promoting the use of innovation as an accelerator of enhancing nutrition outcomes for all.

Investing in research is critical for the Government of **Uganda**. The prime minister has appointed a Minister of Science to her cabinet. To advance food systems transformation, the minister is linking research to food value chains, looking at different commodities.

In its pathway, **Bolivia** is promoting the revaluation of indigenous knowledge from the country's various Indigenous nations, which integrate social, labor, and spiritual community practices that improve the wellbeing of adults and children alike. At the same time, women are also being recognized as key actors in the food chain and as bearers and reproducers of food systems knowledge.

**Hungary** has established a public-private partnership between government, academia, and private sector to research and develop applied sustainable food production solutions. A vertical farm research site was built in 2021 called "The Food HUB". It is based on a circular system, with waste-to-resource opportunities, that create a controlled environment for the resilient and sustainable supply of healthy food for urban populations.

After the COP 26 Summit, the Government of **Israel** made financial commitments to launch a call for innovative alternative protein solutions. The call aims to incentivise start-ups to work on how to better produce alternative proteins that tackle environmental and health concerns

The **Latvian** national pathway identifies data, evidence, and systematic analyses as a cornerstone of food systems policy. In Latvia, this includes ongoing monitoring and evaluation systems, and research activities being undertaken by a range of relevant ministries and national scientific institutions.

Responsible and sustainable consumption is considered key in **El Salvador** to combat malnutrition and reduce chronic non-communicable diseases. One of the actions described in their pathway refers to the rescue of the ancestral food culture based on traditional knowledge combined with science.

#### 2.3.4. Is news on the development, implementation, and review of the pathways being widely shared?

News about the development of the pathway as an issue for emphasis and collective action is being widely shared by Convenors with different audiences and the wider public. This is seen as part of the process of building legitimacy and momentum for action. The need for such messages to be easily accessible and clearly understandable has been expressed. This sort of ongoing engagement plan positions the work on implementation of the pathway within the social and political discourse of the nation.

The Convenor of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, along with her team and the support from FAO and WFP, will be undertaking a tour of the country, visiting several regions and major cities in order to raise awareness of food systems and address ethnic and cultural barriers regarding certain available foods. By rendering information on food systems more accessible, they aim to bring new food habits and address food insecurity across the country.

The national pathway in **Nepal** was originally published only in English, but this has now been translated to Nepali. This will support socialisation of the pathway, particularly as a fourth national dialogue is being planned, with the possibility of additional provincial dialogues also being considered. Furthermore, consultations with organisations that have already expressed commitments in support of food systems transformation will be organized.

Following the endorsement of the National Pathway by the Government of **Palau**, one of the first activities of the Technical Taskforce has been to launch a food systems campaign. This campaign intends to spotlight the respective roles of government, society, retailers, producers, and all others in how they, both individually and collectively, can contribute to food systems transformation in Palau.

### 2.3.5. Summary

These observations and reports are not exhaustive. They represent a reported picture of activity that can only describe a part of the work on the development of food systems transformations. They do however encapsulate learning from across the pathways and offer a series of pointers. Together these pointers illustrate key elements of an approach that can be transformational in shifting food systems towards a more sustainable and equitable future.

The widespread engagement with stakeholders, political processes, and national plans and strategies anchors the pathways in the fabric of food systems transformations. As one participant commented in a recent Convenor Connection Session, ‘connecting the pathway to political leadership, ensuring it is written into our national strategy, and consolidating widespread stakeholder support, means that it is attractive to agencies as a vehicle for investment that will create the transformation we need.’

## 3. NEEDS TO SUSTAIN THE MOMENTUM AND SUPPORT ACTIONS

In the months following the summit (November 2021 to February 2022), national convening teams were invited to indicate what was needed if they are to accelerate movement towards sustainable, equitable and resilient food systems by 2030.

### 3.1. Urgent Financial and Human Resources Needed to Sustain the Momentum

Since the summit, convening teams from 132 out of the 148 countries that had nominated National Convenors have stayed in contact with the Dialogues Support Service. More than half of them indicated a need for immediate support in the form of skilled and experienced technical experts or finance (to pay for the hiring of such experts, travel, logistics, and event costs, including for additional dialogues), to assist with using pathways to guide food system transformation processes in line with positions expressed in the national statement at the summit.

The level of support requested is generally modest with a typical cost of between \$25k and \$60k per country per year.

The needs are most urgent in countries where national dialogues were delayed due to conflict, natural disasters, or the COVID-19 pandemic, or due to political transition resulting from an election or coup. In these instances, UN Resident Coordinators were unable to draw on the grants that were made available from the UN FSS Trust Fund: these had to be disbursed by 31 December 2021 or returned to the Fund.

Progress has been hampered because many UN Country Teams are currently unable to access further funds to support national Food Systems Transformation efforts in 2022.

In some instances, the need is acute because locally engaged experts (consultants) have not been paid for work undertaken over several months in 2021. In some cases, they have worked voluntarily after contracts had ended.

Where national efforts to support dialogues and the development of pathways have stopped, the momentum of food systems transformation has slowed.

This is the case within **Small Island nations** in the **Pacific region** (especially Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), and in the **Indian Ocean** (including Comoros, Mauritius, and Seychelles). **Countries in crisis** face similar challenges: they include Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Mali, Niger, and Yemen. Funds are also being requested by several **low-income countries** including Benin, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Republic of Congo, and Zimbabwe. Urgent request for funds has also been expressed by the convening team from Armenia.

### 3.2. Shape and Clarity of Global Post-Summit Process

Convening teams also request clarity on the rhythm of work between the now and the high-level global stocktake in 2023.

They seek information about the expected **milestones** that all countries should expect to achieve in the form of a timetable to stimulate the advancement of food systems transformation in countries. They also seek guidance on the formats and frequency for **reporting** on progress in the interval. In-country systems for monitoring progress are now being shaped: convening teams would like to align these to any **global system** for monitoring that would enable comparisons across countries.

Convening teams would also value a clear **narrative**, applicable in all countries and regions, **on the values, principles, and elements of a systems approach to food**.

They would like such a narrative to be regularly **voiced by global leaders serving as a visible guide** to food systems stakeholders and align local and national processes with those underway globally.

Follow-up dialogues in many countries have shown how the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit instigated a clear shift in food systems thinking at the national level. National Convenors seek support with raising awareness on cross-sector and multi-stakeholder approaches to food systems and the importance of structured dialogue to advance them across government ministries, as well as the full range of sectors and stakeholders that are involved.

In some countries, there is a call for clarity on the expected **roles and responsibilities of National Convenors** in this post-summit phase. This would also enable Member States to nominate a new Convenor in the cases where the initial appointee has changed position, or if the new responsibilities of Convenors lead a government to reassess who is best placed to take on the role. A protocol for National Convenor renomination would be helpful.

### 3.3. Connections Between Convening Teams and with Support Ecosystems

Convenors value opportunities for **peer-to-peer connection and learning**. They are eager to participate in sessions where they can share progress and explore options for advancing national food systems transformations. They participate actively in the Convenor Connection Sessions, partner-led conferences, and regional and international forums especially when the purpose of such sessions is explicit. They are increasingly interested in platforms for connecting on a **regional basis** to identify opportunities to support implementation with neighbouring countries, working with regional Member State bodies, as well as UN system entities.

Convenors are interested to know more about the **Coalitions of Actions**, launched at the Food Systems Summit or at COP26, the opportunities they offer to create new partnerships, and to enable access to tools and resources that aid the use of pathways for implementing food systems transformation. Convenors would value **centralised and accessible information** on the content, ambitions, engagement requirements and focal points of the coalitions to facilitate their countries' participation in them.

Opportunities to widen connection circles are also sought by Convenors. They are looking for ways to engage with the **constituency groups**, especially those that are more difficult to reach directly at country level, such as the private sector and financial partners.

There is a strong call from National Convenors for **continued and coordinated UN system engagement** in-country in food system transformation. The expectation is that the support will respond to country priorities as set out, and then modified, in national pathways, and that it will be adapted to the specificities of each country while reflecting regional and global best practice. Convenors benefiting from UN support have stressed the importance of this engagement to continue.

Coordinated partner engagement, **bridging humanitarian and development partners**, is especially relevant in countries experiencing protracted crises, as Convenors in these contexts can find it challenging to maintain a long-term vision towards resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems while immediate short-term priorities tend to mobilise the attention.

### 3.4. Long-Term Needs

In addition to urgent immediate funding needs, Convenors also indicated a need for **longer-term finance** for the implementation of the national food systems transformation pathway. Indeed, Pathways envisage that investment plans will be developed with goals up to 2030 and 2050: these require the assurance of continued investment to achieve the desired objectives.

The Country Needs Survey led by the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub assessed the areas of support sought by Convenors in a more comprehensive manner.

## 4. COMMENTARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This is the fourth synthesis of progress through the Member State Food Systems Summit Dialogues. Synthesis 1, published in May 2021, covered the initiation of the Member State dialogues process; Synthesis 2, published in July 2021, summarised progress up to the UN Food Systems pre-summit in Rome (July 23, 2021); Synthesis 3, published in September 2021 summarised progress in advance of the UN Food Systems Summit (September 23, 2021) and this synthesis covers the period from the summit through to March 2022. During this period, the majority of governments of UN Member States have been involved in developing, validating, endorsing, and beginning implementation of food systems transformation, making use of their national pathways to equitable and sustainable food systems by 2030, and existing strategies, as relevant. The main conclusions of this synthesis are listed below.

### 4.1. The Scale and Breadth of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues Programme Have Exceeded Expectations

The dialogues have taken place has exceeded expectations. As of March 1, 2022, 1012 independent dialogues, 628 national dialogues and 11 global dialogues had been announced on the Gateway, involving more than 108,000 participants. 148 Convenors for national dialogues have been nominated: most of them organized dialogues between April and August 2021 (during the COVID-19 pandemic), and 111 were able to consolidate the outcomes of the dialogues into pathways for the transformation of national food systems.

### 4.2. The National Pathways Approach Food Systems from a Wide Angle, with Links to All SDGs

Most countries approach food systems from a wide angle, with links to all SDGs. Most national pathways have clear links to the relevant national statements at the summit: they prioritize the five areas identified in the Secretary-General's Statement of Action. Around three-quarters focus on cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level working. As many as half of the pathways emphasise the comprehensive transformation of national food systems: they are oriented to action, including implementation that cuts across government ministries, with mechanisms for follow-up and review.

### 4.3. The Dialogues Support Service Has Maintained Contact with Over 130 of the 148 National Convenors

Convenors and their teams remain connected through bilateral connections with the focal points of the Dialogues Support Service, participating in the weekly Convenor Connection Sessions, as well as through working with UN systems organizations (through UN Country Teams) and regional entities like AUDA.

## 4.4. The Pathways Are Now Being Used to Guide Food Systems Transformation Both in Countries and Regionally

- 75% of the convening teams report that pathways are connected to and used within political processes; 70% report that the visions and priorities of pathways are being incorporated within national development, SDG and sector-specific strategies. A smaller percentage indicate that pathways are being used to include milestones and mechanisms for review.
- In some settings, pathways are used to explore new forms of governance and novel strategies for technical, commercial, and financial cooperation that is organized through national, regional, and global institutions, including through the coalitions of action established after the summit.
- 55 Convenors (42%) have described how they are using their pathways as living documents. 53% of them indicate that stakeholders use pathways to encourage cross-sector working. 26 Convenors (20%) have provided examples of how pathways are being advanced in sub-national settings.
- 60 Convenors (45%) plan to continue conducting dialogues after the summit, seeking to include communities that are hard to reach and often left behind, especially small-scale producers, agricultural workers, Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, small and medium enterprises, as well as both traditional and modern inter-disciplinary experts.
- Convenors report that pathways are used to encourage cooperation between nations on specific priorities, especially within geographic sub-regions. This includes helping to encourage connections between food systems and other major issues including recovery from COVID-19, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience, promoting biodiversity, digitalisation, education, employment, energy, migration, social protection, and water: this is receiving more attention particularly in relation to biodiversity COP15, Climate COP 27 and the Education Transformation summit planned for September 2022.
- In at least 29 countries where the UN has an in-country presence, food systems are proposed as a new priority for UN – Member State cooperation (UN SDCFs).
- Several Convenors also described how pathways are used to encourage public debate on food systems transformation as part of wider discourse on the SDGs.

## 4.5 There Are Acute Needs to be Met if the Momentum of Food Systems Transformation is to be Maintained.

- Finance is urgently needed in at least 36 countries in order to maintain the momentum of food systems transformation. These include at least 12 Small Island nations in the Pacific region, and at least 3 in the Indian Ocean, as well as small island nations in the Caribbean. Countries in crisis also have acute needs. Funds are also being requested by several low-income countries. The amounts requested are typically between \$25k and \$60k per country per year.

- There are also requests for clarity on the shape of the rhythm of work between the present time and the high level global stocktake in 2023. What are the milestones that countries are expected to achieve? What is the anticipated timetable for food systems transformation in countries? What are the formats and frequency for reporting on progress in the interval? How will this align to global systems for monitoring to enable comparisons across countries? A clear narrative, applicable in all countries and regions, on the values, principles, and elements of a systems approach to food, would also be helpful. This could be regularly voiced by global leaders serving as a visible guide to food systems stakeholders and align local and national processes with those underway globally. Some countries would value clarity on expected roles and responsibilities of National Convenors in this post-summit phase so that – if appropriate - Member States can renominate Convenors where relevant. Some Member States are interested to participate but did not nominate National Convenors in the run up to the summit. They would like to join the network of countries who share and learn from each other as they embrace food systems approaches. 8 countries have indicated an interest to the Dialogues Support Service including Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname.
- Convenors are eager to connect to Coalitions of Actions and amongst them. Convenors are keen to share progress and explore options with each other through national, regional, and international forums when their purpose is explicit. They want to know more about the Food Systems Summit Coalitions of Actions and the opportunities they offer for partnerships and for increasing access to resources. They request centralised and easily accessible information on the content, ambitions, engagement requirements and focal points of the coalitions. They look for ways to engage with constituency groups, especially private sector and financial partners. They request continued and coordinated engagement of the UN system in-country. In countries experiencing protracted crises, continued engagement that involves humanitarian and development partners, is especially relevant.
- Convenors also report that nations need access to longer-term finance for the implementation of national food systems transformation pathways with goals up to 2030 and 2050. The Country Survey Needs led by the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub assessed the areas of support sought by Convenors in a more comprehensive manner.

## ANNEX 1 – List of National Dialogues Announced on the Gateway since August 2021

This annex lists the 103 National Dialogues announced on the Gateway since August 23, 2021 (submission deadline for the Synthesis 3 published in September 2021).

- 24 countries announced and reported the outcomes of 36 national dialogues.

Country	Dialogue Title
Australia	<a href="#">What role does food labelling play in helping to shift consumers towards healthier, safe and sustainable consumption?</a>
Australia	<a href="#">Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Scaling Agricultural Innovation</a>
Botswana	<a href="#">Botswana Dialogue for the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)</a>
Burkina Faso	<a href="#">Les dynamiques de production, de diversification, de transformation, de fortification/ enrichissement, de conservation/stockage et de commercialisation garantissent une qualité nutritionnelle et sanitaire des aliments au profit des populations</a>
	<a href="#">Les politiques nationales encouragent une production durable et une consommation d'aliments diversifiés, sains et nutritifs, accessibles à toutes les couches de la population au Burkina Faso</a>
Central African Republic	<a href="#">Concertation nationale sur les systèmes alimentaires en République Centrafricaine</a>
Comoros	<a href="#">Renforcement des Systèmes Alimentaires pour le développement durable en Union des Comores</a>
Czech Republic	<a href="#">Explore food systems from farmer to consumer</a>
Gabon	<a href="#">Alimentation source de santé et de bien être des populations particulièrement vulnérables à cause des maladies cas du VIH</a>
Georgia	<a href="#">The Second National Dialogue - The Future of Georgian Food Systems</a>
Haiti	<a href="#">Systèmes alimentaires problèmes, analyses et solutions</a>
	<a href="#">SAN et les ODD</a>
	<a href="#">SAN et les ODD</a>
	<a href="#">SAN et les ODD</a>
	<a href="#">Systèmes alimentaires analyses et solutions</a>
Kazakhstan	<a href="#">National Dialogue on preparations for the UN Food Systems Summit</a>
Marshall Islands	<a href="#">RMI National Nutrition, Health and Food Safety Dialogue</a>
	<a href="#">RMI National Blue Food Systems Dialogue</a>
	<a href="#">RMI National Green Food System Dialogue</a>
Nauru	<a href="#">“Leaving no one behind: adopting a multi-stakeholder approach to create an enabling environment for food system transformation in Nauru”</a>
Nepal	<a href="#">'Nepal towards an equitable, resilient and sustainable food system'</a>
New Zealand	<a href="#">New Zealand National Food System Dialogue 3</a>

Peru	<a href="#">“Sobre La Mesa” Diálogos Nacionales 2021 Sobre Los Sistemas Alimentarios</a>
Saudi Arabia	<a href="#">Kingdom of Saudi Arabia National Food Systems Dialogue: Sustainable Agro-Ecosystem Transition to Build Better National Food Systems</a>
Senegal	<a href="#">Validation et consolidation de la feuille de la route du Senegal sur les systèmes alimentaires</a>
Tajikistan	<a href="#">How do you see the National Food Systems of Tajikistan by 2030</a> <a href="#">Продовольственная безопасность и питание</a> <a href="#">Продовольственная безопасность и питание</a>
Uganda	<a href="#">Agriculture sector dialogue on food systems transformation</a> <a href="#">Transformation of Uganda's food systems for food security, increased incomes and wealth.</a>
Ukraine	<a href="#">National approach to the transformation of food systems.</a> <a href="#">Transformation of food systems: Ukrainian context</a>
United Arab Emirates	<a href="#">UAE National Dialogue: Special zones for modern farming and access to technology in the UAE</a>
Vanuatu	<a href="#">Vanuatu i Redi: Towards a healthy and sustainable food system for 2030</a> <a href="#">Vanuatu Gudfala Kaekae</a>
Zimbabwe	<a href="#">Establishing National Pathways to Transform Food and Production Systems in Zimbabwe</a>

- 20 countries announced national dialogues without reporting on their outcomes.

Country	Dialogue Title
Algeria	<a href="#">Atelier Thematique Sur le Role De la Profession et de L'interprofession Dans L'Amelioration Du Systeme Alimentaire National</a>
Angola	<a href="#">Workshop de encerramento dos Diálogos Nacionais - Principais Conclusões e Recomendações - Encontro Nacional no MIREX, em Luanda</a> <a href="#">Encontro Regional Norte e Capital - Diálogo ' A Contribuição das Pescas e Aquicultura no Sistema Alimentar' (Províncias: Namibe, Huila, Cunene e Cuando Cubango)</a> <a href="#">Encontro Regional Centro Sul - Diálogo ' A Contribuição da Pecuária no Sistema Alimentar (Províncias : Benguela, Huambo, Bié e Cuanza Sul)</a> <a href="#">Encontro Regional Centro Norte - Diálogo ' A contribuição da Agricultura no Sistema Alimentar' (Províncias: Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Cuanza Norte, Malanje e Moxico)</a> <a href="#">Encontro Regional Norte e Capital - Diálogo ' A Contribuição das Florestas no Sistema Alimentar (Províncias: Cabinda, Zaire, Bengo, Luanda e Uige)</a>
Bangladesh	<a href="#">Stage-3 Member State Dialogue for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021</a>
Burkina Faso	<a href="#">Consolidation de la Voie Nationale assortie d'une Feuille de Route pour aller vers des Systèmes Alimentaires durables, résilients et inclusifs à l'horizon 2030</a>

	<a href="#">Les engagements de toutes les parties prenantes favorisent de nouvelles actions et organisation de Systèmes Alimentaires résilients et durables au Burkina Faso</a>
Eswatini	<a href="#">Nutrition and Social Security</a>
	<a href="#">Cotton Industry Forum</a>
	<a href="#">Maize (white and yellow) &amp; beans forum</a>
	<a href="#">Pork industry forum</a>
	<a href="#">Fruit Industry Forum</a>
	<a href="#">Vegetable Industry Forum</a>
	<a href="#">Sugar Industry Forum</a>
	<a href="#">Dairy Industry Forum</a>
	<a href="#">Poultry Industry Forum</a>
	<a href="#">Beef Industry Forum</a>
Ethiopia	<a href="#">Ethiopian Food Systems Summit: Game Changing Ideas to Transform Ethiopia's Food System</a>
	<a href="#">Ethiopian Food Systems: Prioritizing Game Changing Solutions Towards Transforming Ethiopia's Food Systems</a>
	<a href="#">Ethiopian Food System: Current and Future Prospects of the Ethiopian Food System: Setting the Scene for the UN Food Summit</a>
	<a href="#">Ethiopian Food System: High Level Roundtable on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition</a>
Germany	<a href="#">Together for sustainable nutrition: Farmers as Agents of Change</a>
	<a href="#">Together for sustainable nutrition: What does food really cost?</a>
Haiti	<a href="#">SAN et les ODD</a>
Iraq	<a href="#">Role Of Private sector in Developing Food system sustainability</a>
Madagascar	<a href="#">Population Malagasy bien nourrie et en meilleure santé, grâce à des systèmes alimentaires performants, inclusifs, résilients et durables</a>
Mali	<a href="#">Concertation Nationale sur les Systèmes Alimentaires à Bamako</a>
	<a href="#">Concertation régionale sur les systèmes alimentaires site de Koulikoro</a>
	<a href="#">Concertation régionale sur les systèmes alimentaires site de Gao</a>
	<a href="#">Concertation régionale sur les systèmes alimentaires du site de Ségou</a>
Mexico	<a href="#">Diálogo Nacional con Adolescentes y Jóvenes</a>
Namibia	<a href="#">High Level Dialogue: Namibia civic organizations, Embassies, NGOs, technical cooperation partners and UN agencies: Leveraging partnership and strategies for transforming food systems and SDG's acceleration</a>
	<a href="#">High level dialogue: Inter-Ministerial dialogue and Coordination for Transforming Food system in Namibia</a>
	<a href="#">The role of the private sector in transforming food systems in Namibia</a>
	<a href="#">Regional Consultations on Food system</a>
	<a href="#">Food Production and processing Systems in Namibia</a>
	<a href="#">Mitigating issues for Food Systems transformation and building nutritional, social and economic resilience</a>

	<a href="#">Production systems and environmental sustainability in Namibia: Fostering approaches for best food agriculture practices and caring for the environment</a>
	<a href="#">Food Policies, R&amp;D and Strategies in Namibia: Promoting innovations, entrepreneurship and inclusivity for positive food system transformation</a>
Serbia	<a href="#">Second national dialogue in Serbia - development of sustainable food systems through inclusive value chains</a>
Slovakia	<a href="#">Localizing supply chains and increasing access to local and nutritious forest products.</a>
Somalia	<a href="#">Impacts of migration, displacements and durable solutions on food systems, and possible solutions _ hirshabelle state</a>
	<a href="#">Policies, politics, governance and institutional frameworks in food systems</a>
	<a href="#">Economics, trade and investments in food systems _ banadir administration food systems dialogue</a>
	<a href="#">Gender in food systems</a>
	<a href="#">Climate change, disaster risk reduction and food systems</a>
	<a href="#">Digital revolution and innovation in food systems _ jubaland state</a>
	<a href="#">Shocks and social protection impact on food systems _ galmudug state</a>
Thailand	<a href="#">Healthy Diets for All.</a>
Uganda	<a href="#">Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses</a>
	<a href="#">Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns</a>
	<a href="#">Boosting nature-positive production at scale</a>
	<a href="#">Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all</a>
	<a href="#">Advancing equitable livelihoods</a>
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	<a href="#">Aportes de los comité local de abastecimiento y producción (CLAP) en el dialogo de saberes. “cumbre mundial de sistemas alimentarios”. Congreso bicentenario de los pueblos. Capitulo CLAP</a>
Zambia	<a href="#">Western Province Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Southern Province Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Eastern Province Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Petauke District Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Mongu District Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Choma District level Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Solwezi District Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Chipata District level Dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
	<a href="#">Kawambwa District level dialogue on Food Systems Transformation</a>
<a href="#">Validation workshop on Food systems Assessment Report</a>	

## ANNEX 2 – List of Member States with Nominated Convenor and with National Pathway on the Gateway

	<b>Member State with Nominated National Convenor (148)</b>	<b>Pathway on Summit Dialogues Gateway<sup>6</sup> (111)</b>	<b>Region</b>
1	<b>Afghanistan</b>		Asia
2	<b>Albania</b>	x	Europe
3	<b>Algeria</b>	x	Africa
4	<b>Angola</b>	x	Africa
5	<b>Argentina</b>		Americas
6	<b>Armenia</b>	x	Asia
7	<b>Australia</b>		Oceania
8	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	x	Asia
9	<b>Bahamas</b>	x	Americas
10	<b>Bahrain</b>		Asia
11	<b>Bangladesh</b>	x	Asia
12	<b>Belgium</b>		Europe
13	<b>Benin</b>	x	Africa
14	<b>Bhutan</b>	x	Asia
15	<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>	x	Americas
16	<b>Botswana</b>	x	Africa
17	<b>Brazil</b>	x	Americas
18	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	x	Africa
19	<b>Burundi</b>	x	Africa
20	<b>Cambodia</b>	x	Asia
21	<b>Cameroon</b>		Africa
22	<b>Canada</b>		Americas
23	<b>Central African Republic</b>	x	Africa
24	<b>Chad</b>	x	Africa
25	<b>Chile</b>	x	Americas
26	<b>China</b>	x	Asia
27	<b>Colombia</b>	x	Americas
28	<b>Comoros</b>		Africa
29	<b>Congo</b>	x	Africa
30	<b>Costa Rica</b>		Americas
31	<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>		Africa
32	<b>Czech Republic</b>		Europe
33	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)</b>	x	Africa
34	<b>Denmark</b>	x	Europe
35	<b>Djibouti</b>		Africa

<sup>6</sup> <https://summitdialogues.org/overview/member-state-food-systems-summit-dialogues/convenors/>

36	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	x	Americas
37	<b>Ecuador</b>		Americas
38	<b>Egypt</b>	x	Africa
39	<b>El Salvador</b>	x	Americas
40	<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>		Africa
41	<b>Eswatini</b>	x	Africa
42	<b>Ethiopia</b>	x	Africa
43	<b>Fiji</b>	x	Oceania
44	<b>Finland</b>	x	Europe
45	<b>France</b>		Europe
46	<b>Gabon</b>	x	Africa
47	<b>Gambia (Republic of the)</b>	x	Africa
48	<b>Georgia</b>	x	Asia
49	<b>Germany</b>	x	Europe
50	<b>Ghana</b>	x	Africa
51	<b>Guatemala</b>	x	Americas
52	<b>Guinea</b>	x	Africa
53	<b>Guyana</b>	x	Americas
54	<b>Haiti</b>	x	Americas
55	<b>Honduras</b>	x	Americas
56	<b>Hungary</b>		Europe
57	<b>India</b>	x	Asia
58	<b>Indonesia</b>	x	Asia
59	<b>Iraq</b>		Asia
60	<b>Ireland</b>	x	Europe
61	<b>Israel</b>	x	Asia
62	<b>Italy</b>	x	Europe
63	<b>Japan</b>	x	Asia
64	<b>Jordan</b>	x	Asia
65	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	x	Asia
66	<b>Kenya</b>	x	Africa
67	<b>Kiribati</b>	x	Oceania
68	<b>Kuwait</b>	x	Asia
69	<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	x	Asia
70	<b>Lao PDR</b>	x	Asia
71	<b>Latvia</b>	x	Europe
72	<b>Lesotho</b>	x	Africa
73	<b>Liberia</b>	x	Africa
74	<b>Madagascar</b>		Africa
75	<b>Malawi</b>	x	Africa
76	<b>Malaysia</b>	x	Asia
77	<b>Mali</b>		Africa
78	<b>Malta</b>		Europe

79	<b>Marshall Islands</b>	x	Oceania
80	<b>Mauritania</b>	x	Africa
81	<b>Mauritius</b>	x	Africa
82	<b>Mexico</b>	x	Americas
83	<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b>	x	Oceania
84	<b>Mongolia</b>	x	Asia
85	<b>Morocco</b>		Africa
86	<b>Mozambique</b>	x	Africa
87	<b>Myanmar</b>	x	Asia
88	<b>Namibia</b>	x	Africa
89	<b>Nauru</b>	x	Oceania
90	<b>Nepal</b>	x	Asia
91	<b>Netherlands</b>		Europe
92	<b>New Zealand</b>	x	Oceania
93	<b>Niger</b>	x	Africa
94	<b>Nigeria</b>	x	Africa
95	<b>Norway</b>		Europe
96	<b>Oman</b>	x	Asia
97	<b>Pakistan</b>	x	Asia
98	<b>Palau</b>	x	Oceania
99	<b>Panama</b>	x	Americas
100	<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	x	Oceania
101	<b>Paraguay</b>		Americas
102	<b>Peru</b>	x	Americas
103	<b>Philippines</b>	x	Asia
104	<b>Poland</b>	x	Europe
105	<b>Qatar</b>	x	Asia
106	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	x	Asia
107	<b>Republic of Moldova</b>		Europe
108	<b>Russian Federation</b>	x	Europe
109	<b>Rwanda</b>	x	Africa
110	<b>Samoa</b>	x	Oceania
111	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>		Asia
112	<b>Senegal</b>	x	Africa
113	<b>Serbia</b>	x	Europe
114	<b>Seychelles</b>	x	Africa
115	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	x	Africa
116	<b>Slovakia</b>		Europe
117	<b>Slovenia</b>		Europe
118	<b>Solomon Islands</b>		Oceania
119	<b>Somalia</b>	x	Africa
120	<b>South Africa</b>	x	Africa
121	<b>South Sudan</b>		Africa
122	<b>Spain</b>	x	Europe

123	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	x	Asia
124	<b>Sudan</b>	x	Africa
125	<b>Sweden</b>	x	Europe
126	<b>Switzerland</b>	x	Europe
127	<b>Tajikistan</b>	x	Asia
128	<b>Thailand</b>		Asia
129	<b>Timor-Leste</b>	x	Asia
130	<b>Tonga</b>	x	Oceania
131	<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>		Americas
132	<b>Tunisia</b>		Africa
133	<b>Turkey</b>	x	Asia
134	<b>Tuvalu</b>	x	Oceania
135	<b>Uganda</b>	x	Africa
136	<b>Ukraine</b>	x	Europe
137	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	x	Asia
138	<b>United Kingdom</b>	x	Europe
139	<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	x	Africa
140	<b>United States of America</b>	x	Americas
141	<b>Uruguay</b>	x	Americas
142	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	x	Asia
143	<b>Vanuatu</b>	x	Oceania
144	<b>Venezuela</b>		Americas
145	<b>Vietnam</b>		Asia
146	<b>Yemen</b>		Asia
147	<b>Zambia</b>		Africa
148	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	x	Africa
	<b>European Union</b>		