



CELAC

Comunidad de Estados
Latinoamericanos y Caribeños



CELAC PLAN FOR FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND THE ERADICATION OF HUNGER 2030

TIME IS ACTION

With the technical support of:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UNITED NATIONS
ECLAC



Summary

The VII Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) concluded with the Buenos Aires Declaration (24 January 2023). In this declaration, the continuing commitment of the 33 CELAC Member States to guarantee food security and nutrition, support agriculture and promote rural development was highlighted. In addition, the need to promote a fairer, more transparent, equitable and predictable international trading system was emphasized.

In particular, paragraph 15 of the declaration expressed the need to update the CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and the Eradication of Hunger 2025 (CELAC FSN Plan 2025), considering “the new international context and the challenges facing our region”. It is proposed to carry out this task with the technical assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and other international cooperation organizations.

During the Summit, the Pro Tempore Presidency (PTP) of CELAC, which has previously held by Argentina, was assumed by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. During its mandate, the PTP has led the process of developing a document for the updating of the CELAC FSN Plan 2025 with the support of FAO, ECLAC, IICA and ALADI. This process, and the new document, were validated by the Member States through two meetings with the ministers of agriculture, which were held in Guyana and Chile.

This report presents the CELAC FSN Plan 2030, taking into account the current regional context and the considerations and recommendations of the CELAC Member States. The objective is to facilitate the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 in the countries of the region, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CELAC FSN Plan is a guideline for countries to develop and implement their national plans. Therefore, it considers general, non-binding recommendations.

The report consists of three chapters. The first presents the context and trends that affect FSN in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), organized into four pillars, as well as the 15 lines of action and 141 action measures proposed for the 2030 Plan. The second focuses on financing and the instruments for its implementation, such as the regional platform of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030. The third is related to monitoring and evaluation, and the proposed indicators for the analysis of the results, including their contribution to the SDGs and the additional objectives agreed by the countries.

Contents

Summary.....	2
Chapter 1: Context and structure of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030	5
1.1 Background.....	5
1.2 Determinants and risk factors of FSN.....	6
1.2.1 Socioeconomic conditions related to food security and nutrition.....	6
1.2.2 Climate crisis and extreme climatic events	7
1.2.3 Fertilizer and food prices.....	8
1.2.4 Food production and trade	9
1.2.5 Hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all their forms	10
1.2.6 Gender gaps in agrifood systems and food security and nutrition	12
1.2.7 Regional roadmap for the future.....	12
1.3 Purpose of the Plan, rationale and assumptions.....	13
1.4 Contents of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030.....	15
Pillar 1: Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks and macroeconomic and trade policies for the coordination and implementation of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, in particular the Right to Adequate Food.....	17
Pillar 2: Promote sustainable production, food supply and physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious foods for all people, especially those in more vulnerable situations, with cultural and territorial relevance.....	20
Pillar 3: Guarantee the affordability and consumption of healthy diets for the entire population, especially those in more vulnerable situation, while ensuring respect for the diversity of diets and food culture.	25
Pillar 4: Promote sustainable and resilient agrifood systems to address climate change, protect biodiversity, efficiently use natural resources, and provide timely assistance to the population in the face of extreme climate events and natural disasters that may affect the availability of food.	28
Chapter 2: Recommendations for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030	33
2.1 Governance for the implementation of the Plan	33
2.1.1 Recommendations for the governance framework at the regional level	33
2.1.2 Management recommendations at the level of regional blocs	35

2.1.3 Management recommendations at the national level.....	36
2.1.4 Creation of the Technical Committee of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030.....	37
2.2. Gender approach of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030	37
2.2.1 Description.....	37
2.2.2 Recommended actions	38
2.3 Recommendations for financing the CELAC FSN Plan 2030.....	39
2.3.1 Financing sources	40
2.3.2 Financing recommendations for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 at the regional and national level	40
2.4 Implementation tools of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030	41
2.4.1. Implementation and sustainability of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 platform	41
2.4.2. Strengthening policies, plans, programmes and laws related to food security and nutrition at the national and regional level	43
Chapter 3: Monitoring and follow-up	45
3.1 The monitoring and follow-up process of the 2030 Agenda at the regional level.....	45
3.2 Contribution of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 to the SDGs.....	46
3.3 Recommendations for the monitoring and evaluation process.....	46
Annex 1.....	56
Table 4. Suggestions for additional indicators to monitor the lines of action.	56
References.....	60

Chapter 1: Context and structure of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030

1.1 Background

The creation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) dates to the first Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (CALC), which has held in 2008. CELAC was formally established in Mexico in 2010, and its inaugural meeting took place in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in 2011, during which Chile assumed the Pro Tempore Presidency (PTP). Since then, several countries have held the PTP, which is currently held by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines after taking over from Argentina in 2023.

The first CELAC declaration establishes its clear commitment to promoting Food Security and Nutrition (FSN), in cooperation with different international organizations. In July 2013, the First Meeting of Ministers and Authorities Responsible for Social Development for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger of CELAC was held in Caracas. As a result, the Programme for the Eradication of Hunger and Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean was established, which includes clear guidelines related to the four pillars of food security: access, availability, utilization, and stability.

The CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and the Eradication of Hunger 2025 (CELAC FSN Plan 2025) was created based on the consensus of the 33 countries in the region, with the technical support of FAO and support from ALADI and ECLAC. It was approved in 2015 at the III Summit of Heads of State and Government of CELAC, held in January 2015 in Belen, Costa Rica. This Plan is aligned with high-level global commitments, such as the SDGs. It is designed to serve as a guide with recommendations to eradicate hunger and address food insecurity and malnutrition in all countries in the region. The Plan recognizes a set of good practices, promotes integrated public policies, suggests processes to reduce social gaps, strengthens regional integration processes and political commitment, facilitates the preparation and organization of proposals according to the four pillars of FSN (availability, access, utilization, and stability), and proposes cross-cutting themes related to gender, Indigenous Peoples and social organizations. The aim is to coordinate food security and nutrition strategies to guarantee timely and sustainable access to safe and nutritious foods for all people, improve nutrition and promote stable production, as well as to provide a timely response in the case of disasters.

Furthermore, in the CELAC FSN Plan 2025, the gender approach is presented as one of the cross-cutting perspectives and guiding themes of the actions. In this framework, in 2016, CELAC adopted the Gender Strategy for the CELAC FSN Plan (FAO, 2017), with the objective of supporting the regional agreement and guaranteeing the gender approach as a fundamental tool for the analysis and construction of proposals within the framework of the Plan. This strategy is also an important guide to improve access to land and recognize the work and participation of women in the generation and realization of FSN. In addition, this instrument was used to incorporate the gender approach in this document.

On 24 January 2023, during the Argentina PTP, the VII Summit of Heads of State and Government of CELAC issued the Buenos Aires Declaration. This declaration reinforces the commitment of the 33 Member States of CELAC to guarantee food security and nutrition, support agriculture, promote rural development and foster a fairer, more transparent, equitable and predictable international trade system. Paragraph 15 establishes the need to update the CELAC FSN Plan 2025, "considering the new international context and the challenges facing our region" (ECLAC, 2023a). In this regard, the declaration requested technical assistance from FAO, IICA, ECLAC, ALADI and other international cooperation organizations to update the Plan.

In 2023, under the leadership of the PTP of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the update process began, culminating in this report. During this process, the commitments related to the SDGs were taken into account, as well as the context resulting from successive crises that affect food security and nutrition in the region, and the different realities of the subregions and countries of LAC. The report includes adjustments to the Plan's pillars, lines of action and measures, as well as two additional components: one focused on specific implementation mechanisms, and another that incorporates an evaluation and monitoring Plan. In addition, the Plan has been extended until 2030.

This first chapter analyses the data and trends that affect the region and their impacts on agrifood systems¹ and FSN. This is followed by a brief discussion of the purpose of the Plan, its rationale and assumptions. Finally, an update of the Plan is presented based on the four pillars, the 15 lines of action and their associated measures.

1.2 Determinants and risk factors of FSN

1.2.1 Socioeconomic conditions related to food security and nutrition

In general, the socioeconomic conditions in LAC have improved during the last few decades; the average per capita income is 2.7 times higher than in the 1960s and life expectancy has increased by 17 years in the same period. Furthermore, the literacy rate has risen more than 15 percentage points since the 1970s and poverty has more than halved since the 1980s. However, the region has recently experienced a series of shocks that have had serious consequences for food security and nutrition, as well as other socioeconomic indicators. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the region's economy experienced a contraction of almost 8 percent. In addition, during the pandemic, the population in LAC faced significant challenges in terms of health. Despite representing only about 8 percent of the world's population, LAC had a third of confirmed pandemic-related deaths between 2020 and mid-2021. Among the causes are higher urbanization rates in LAC compared with other developing regions, significant income inequalities that affect access to health services, a high percentage of informal work and a high prevalence of overweight and obesity (Diaz-Bonilla, Piñeiro and Laborde, 2021).

In addition, even though Member States have implemented a series of measures as part of the post-pandemic economic recovery, poverty levels remain high, with almost 30 percent of the population living below the poverty line established by the World Bank. Although the number of people living in poverty is greater in urban centres, the poverty gap² is more pronounced in rural areas, especially affecting women and populations in vulnerability.³ Additionally, many of the informal and low-paid jobs are found in food value chains and rural areas.

¹ Agrifood systems encompass both agricultural and food systems and focus on both food and non-food agricultural products, with clear overlaps. Agrifood systems encompass the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products. They comprise all food products that originate from crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the broader economic, societal and natural environments in which these diverse production systems are embedded (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023).

² The monetary gap between the poverty line and the real income of people living in poverty.

³ Youth, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, older adults, people with disabilities, migrants and small-scale producers.

The region has the highest levels of inequality in the world as shown in various dimensions, including significant disparities in land tenure and wealth. According to World Bank data, the world average of the Gini index (2015-2021 period) was 36.4, while in LAC it was 45.6. Moreover, approximately half of the 30 countries with the worst inequality indicators worldwide (based on the Gini index) are in this region (World Bank, 2023).

In 2021, there was a strong recovery in global growth. According to the IMF, world GDP grew 6.3 percent, driven especially by the expansion of demand in the United States of America, while in LAC it grew 6.9 percent. However, LAC's per capita income remained below pre-pandemic levels that year. This important global growth, combined with supply problems caused by increasingly frequent and severe negative weather events, as well as restrictions in logistics chains due to the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, led to an acceleration of global inflation, even before the war in Ukraine (Diaz-Bonilla and Piñeiro, 2023).

After the extraordinary global growth seen in 2021, and growth of 3.4 percent in 2022, the IMF estimates that the global economy has slowed in 2023 (2.8 percent), due to rising interest rates both in developed countries and within the region (IMF, 2023). This change in monetary policy is also contributing to the appreciation of the US dollar. Both factors (lower growth and appreciation of the US dollar), together with the increase in production related in part to the end of a prolonged drought in key producing areas, have influenced the reduction in international prices of food and other raw materials. These developments, in turn, are having mixed effects in the region due to differences between net exporting and importing countries. Furthermore, from the perspective of consumers, in several countries domestic prices of nutritious foods⁴ have not necessarily decreased in line with international prices.

In this regard, although the region's total GDP grew by 3.8 percent in 2022, 16 countries in the region had not yet recovered to pre-pandemic GDP growth levels. A slowdown in 2023 to around 1.2 percent growth is expected, and this deceleration is expected to continue in the coming years. Very low growth and the possibility of negative impacts on the sustainability of countries' fiscal debts could lead to an increase in hunger and malnutrition, even with lower consumer prices (ECLAC, 2023a). This is combined with uncertainty regarding the evolution of the war in Ukraine.

1.2.2 Climate crisis and extreme climatic events

Climate change represents one of the main threats to achieving SDG 2, which aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. Associated extreme climate events, such as hurricanes, droughts and wildfires, disrupt agrifood systems, with diverse negative consequences for food security and nutrition (IPCC, 2023; FAO, 2023a). In addition, climate shocks contribute to soil degradation, water scarcity, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity, among other effects (UNCCD, 2022). There are gradual impacts of climate change such as sea level rise and consequent saline intrusion, and the spread of animal pests and diseases to new territories due to changes in temperature and humidity. All these manifestations

⁴ Nutritious foods are referred to as safe foods that contribute essential nutrients such as vitamins and minerals (micronutrients), fibre and other components to healthy diets that are beneficial for growth, and health and development, guarding against malnutrition. In nutritious foods, the presence of nutrients of public health concern including saturated fats, free sugars, and salt/sodium is minimized, industrially produced trans fats are eliminated, and salt is iodized (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023).

are in addition to the risk of disasters already existing in the region due to hydrometeorological, geological, biological, and other hazards that have historically converged with vulnerability factors characteristic of the rural population in LAC.

Globally, the agricultural sector and its subsectors absorb 23 percent of total damages and losses due to disasters, and 66 percent in the case of drought disasters (FAO, 2023e). In the coming years, risk levels are expected to continue to rise and adverse impacts on rural livelihoods and food security are expected to increase, particularly for small and medium farmers and indigenous mountain peoples (IPCC, 2022) as well as the gap in food insecurity that already exists between men and women. Disruptions in agrifood systems can also lead to deterioration and reduction in food quality and safety, which negatively impacts food security and nutrition. Severe inequality in the region worsens the impacts of pressing risks.

It is important to highlight that around two-thirds of all greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in LAC come from agrifood systems. Although LAC represents 9 percent of total global emissions, it is responsible for 17 percent of emissions originating from agrifood systems and almost 21 percent of emissions caused by agriculture and land use (Crippa *et al.*, 2021).⁵

1.2.3 Fertilizer and food prices

As mentioned above, 2021 saw a strong recovery in global growth. This, combined with supply problems caused by climatic events, as well as restrictions in logistics chains due to the delayed effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, caused an increase in prices of food, productive inputs and other goods and services during that year, generating a process of global inflation. In 2022, the war in Ukraine led to an additional increase in international prices for food and fertilizers, which resulted in price increases for these products in the internal markets of LAC countries.⁶

The FAO International Food Price Index⁷ rose 21 percent in 2022, compared to the previous year, and reached its all-time high (since the beginning of the series in 1990) in March 2022 (159.7 points).⁸ Since then, it has decreased to 121.4 points in August 2023, although it is still above pre-pandemic levels. In the region, median annual food inflation was 11.7 percent in December 2022, compared to 5.9 percent overall inflation. The most recent figure (March 2023) shows that median annual food inflation in LAC has decreased to 7.2 percent, which is still above total inflation (5.9 percent) (FAO, 2023f).

According to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023), it is estimated that, in 2021, the region had the highest cost of a healthy diet⁹ compared to

⁵ Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the existing heterogeneity in the agrifood systems of the region shows significant variations in emissions, and in many cases, the contribution to their reduction and capture is noteworthy.

⁶ Benchmarks are adjusted for inflation using manufacturing unit values of G7 exports. Using another deflator, such as the United States Consumer Price Index, the current jump appears less pronounced than that which occurred in the mid-1970s, and roughly in line with recent jumps in 2008 and 2011.

⁷ This index is a measure of the monthly variation in international prices of a basket of food products that considers the average of the price indices of five groups of basic products (cereals, vegetables, dairy, meat and sugar) weighted according to average export quotas for each of the groups during the period 2014-2016.

⁸ Considering a longer period and using the United States consumer price index as a deflator, the price increase in 2022 appears less pronounced than that which occurred in the mid-1970s, and it is approximately in line with recent jumps in 2008 and 2011.

⁹ A healthy diet consists of fruits, vegetables, starchy staple foods, animal foods, legumes, nuts and seeds, and oils

other regions in the world. This amounts to USD 4.08 per person per day, compared to the global average of USD 3.66. The main reason for this difference is the cost of a healthy diet in the Caribbean.¹⁰ Furthermore, it is estimated that 22.7 percent of the population, or 133.4 million people, cannot access this type of diet in the region (globally, the percentage is 42.2 percent, representing a total of 3.14 billion people) (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023). As local prices for any of these food groups increase, the cost of a healthy diet also increases, making it more difficult to afford.

In addition, food prices have a greater impact on the purchases of people in the first income quintile given that food contributes two thirds of the total inflation they experience. In this regard, in September 2022, annual inflation that affects this group was 1.4 percentage points higher than that corresponding to the group in the fifth quintile (ECLAC, FAO, and WFP, 2022).

Furthermore, the interaction between urbanization and levels of income, employment, lifestyles, economic inequality, policies, and investments is affecting agrifood systems along the rural-urban continuum, and thus access to affordable and healthy diets. Urbanization drives changes in consumer behaviour and generates a dietary transition, contributing to the consumption of processed and highly processed foods since these are cheaper and easier to obtain and prepare. However, this transition is also occurring in rural areas, although at a slower pace and to a lesser extent. Moreover, the rapidly increasing share of highly processed foods is linked to the rise in obesity and non-communicable diseases (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, 2023).

In addition, the region depends heavily on imported fertilizers (more than 80 percent of domestic demand) (ECLAC, 2022a). During the first half of 2022, fertilizer import unit values in LAC showed an increase of between 100 and 155 percent compared to the same period in 2021 (IICA, 2022). This has made it increasingly difficult for farmers, especially the most vulnerable, to obtain these important productive inputs.

1.2.4 Food production and trade

With nearly 600 million ha of agricultural land (crops and pastures), LAC has abundant agrifood resources and plays an important role in achieving food security and nutrition in the region and globally. Between 2020 and 2022, it represented 14 percent of global agricultural and fisheries production, and its participation in total exports is greater than 17 percent (OECD and FAO, 2023). In addition, during the 2020-2022 triennium, LAC exported 42.2 percent of the food produced in the region, measured in equivalent calories, and it is expected to reach 42.6 percent in 2032. Over the last 20 years, the agrifood trade surplus has steadily increased from USD 24.45 billion in the 2000-2002 triennium to USD 86.19 billion in the 2020-2022 triennium, in constant-dollar values of 2014-2016 (OECD and FAO, 2023). This achievement was possible despite a highly challenging international context, where subsidies, tariff barriers, and non-tariff barriers are increasingly prevalent.

LAC, as a region, has an agrifood surplus and sufficient availability of food to be self-sufficient and to contribute to current and future global food security by ensuring a growing supply of nutritious and diversified foods. However, the situation varies considerably between the different subregions. South America and Mesoamerica (Mexico and Central America) are net exporting subregions, while the

and fats. It should meet the energy needs and dietary guidelines for a representative person of 2 330 kcal/day. This diet is also considered adequate from the point of view of nutrient needs.

¹⁰ It should also be noted that 88 percent of the population in LAC lives in countries with diet costs lower than the world average.

Caribbean is a net importer of food (FAO and IDB, 2023). In addition, the majority of countries in the region are net importers of important products such as wheat, corn and vegetable oils, which exposes them to production, marketing and price increases in these products. It is important to note that only 14 percent of exports are destined for the region's domestic market. Therefore, there are opportunities for intraregional agrifood trade to grow for the benefit of food security (FAO and IDB, 2023). Also, as previously mentioned, almost 85 percent of the fertilizers used in the region are imported (ECLAC, FAO, and WFP, 2022).

Agricultural and food production has also become more diversified in recent decades, which is reflected in important changes in the structure of exports. The share of traditional products in total exports, such as coffee, cocoa, sugar and textiles, has decreased, while that of fruits and vegetables, oilseeds and meat products has increased (Diaz-Bonilla and Echeverria, 2021).

1.2.5 Hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all their forms

The food security and nutrition¹¹ of the LAC population was strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the resulting economic slowdown and the war in Ukraine.

Before the pandemic, the prevalence of hunger in the region had decreased between 2005 and 2019; however, it increased between 2019 and 2021, reaching 7 percent in 2021. In 2022, the prevalence of hunger decreased to 6.5 percent (or about 43.2 million people) but was still 0.9 percentage points above the 2019 level (or about 7 million more people than before of the pandemic) (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023).

Considering the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, it increased from 31.5 percent of the population in 2019 (204 million people) to 40.3 percent (264 million) in 2021, before decreasing to 37.5 percent in 2022 (almost 248 million). However, the prevalence in 2022 was still higher than the global estimate and pre-pandemic prevalence (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023).

Trends in hunger and moderate or severe food insecurity vary in the different subregions of Latin America and the Caribbean. In South America, the prevalence of hunger in 2022 was 6.1 percent, representing a reduction of almost 1 percentage point compared to 2021. In the Caribbean, undernourishment increased by 1.6 percentage points, affecting 16.3 percent of the population. In Mesoamerica, no significant variations were experienced, with the prevalence remaining between 5 and 5.1 percent.

In South America, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity decreased by 4.5 percentage points in 2022 compared to 2021, which translates into 18.4 million fewer people affected by this condition. However, the prevalence in the subregion is still 6.5 percentage points higher than in 2019. In Mesoamerica, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity reached 34.5 percent in 2022, which represents an increase of 0.4 percentage points (1.3 million more people) compared to 2021. In addition, the prevalence in the subregion was 6.3 percentage points higher than in 2019. As for the Caribbean, in 2022, 60.6 percent of the population experienced moderate or severe food insecurity.

¹¹ Food security is defined by FAO as the situation in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious foods that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Therefore, four dimensions of food security are recognized: food availability; access to food; utilization of foods for adequate calorie consumption and better nutrition; stability in the face of climate events, conflicts or health or other crises.

Although this represents an increase of 1.1 percentage points compared to 2021, it is 4.8 percentage points lower than the figure recorded in 2020.

The region also faces significant challenges related to malnutrition in all its forms. In LAC, stunting affects 11.5 percent of children under 5 years of age. Although there has been a significant decline since 2000, in recent years this reduction has slowed. Furthermore, there are important differences between the subregions. In 2022, South America showed a prevalence of stunting of 9 percent in children under 5 years of age, while in the Caribbean and Mesoamerica the prevalence was 11.3 and 16.9 percent, respectively.

At the current rate of progress, the region will not achieve the targets of the SDGs by 2030, which aim to reduce the number of children under the age of 5 suffering from stunting by 50 percent. Only one-third of the countries in LAC are on track to reach this global nutrition goal by 2030, highlighting significant differences among countries within the region (UNICEF, WHO, and World Bank, 2023). The highest rates of stunting are mainly found in rural areas, which are characterized by lower levels of poverty, low incomes, limited education, a higher degree of informal employment, reduced access to services, and a larger vulnerable population (FAO, IFAD, WFP, WHO and UNICEF, 2020).

In addition, in the last 20 years, overweight and obesity has increased in LAC, exceeding the estimated prevalence worldwide. Obesity affects almost a quarter (24.2 percent) of the adult population in the region and 13.1 percent globally. Regarding overweight in children under 5 years of age, the prevalence is 8.6 percent in LAC and 5.6 percent worldwide. South America is the subregion with the highest prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age, affecting 9.7 percent, while in Mesoamerica and the Caribbean the prevalence was 6.7 and 6.6 percent, respectively (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023).

The population in LAC affected by the "double burden of malnutrition" has increased considerably, leading to an increase in its costs. Malnutrition has high economic costs due to loss of skills and productivity, as well as health system costs due to the increase in obesity-related non-communicable diseases. It also has significant negative consequences in terms of morbidity and mortality, academic performance, social and occupational inclusion, and productivity, and these effects have economic implications. The most important costs of malnutrition are due to lost productivity as a result of premature death and reduced years of schooling, while the costs of overweight and obesity are primarily related to healthcare costs associated with non-communicable diseases (Mejía and Martínez, 2022).

The economic impact of the double burden of malnutrition has been estimated at 4.3 percent of GDP in Ecuador and 2.3 percent in Mexico, equivalent to losses of USD 4.3 billion and USD 28.8 billion annually, respectively. Other studies have estimated that the impact of the double burden of malnutrition reaches 10.2 percent of GDP in El Salvador, 10.3 percent in Honduras and 17.3 percent in Guatemala (Mejía and Martínez, 2022).

Although the increase in the prevalence of hunger and moderate or severe food insecurity has halted throughout the region, and improvements have been seen in indicators such as stunting in children under 5 years of age, important challenges remain. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, overweight in children under 5 years of age, and obesity in adults are all higher than the estimated prevalence of these conditions at a global level.

Moreover, there are important differences by subregion, showing different realities and prioritization needs. Overweight and obesity are problems that occur to a greater extent in South America, while food insecurity is an important challenge for the Caribbean, mainly due to the current situation in Haiti. Mesoamerica, for its part, faces serious challenges associated with the double burden of malnutrition.

Considering this situation, it is important to analyse and address the determinants and risks associated with hunger and malnutrition in all its forms, in order to avoid new increases in food insecurity and accelerate the achievement of the SDG 2 targets.

1.2.6 Gender gaps in agrifood systems and food security and nutrition

During the pandemic, women's income and employment levels were strongly affected, increasing the gaps that existed between men and women before this health crisis. As a result, poverty increased to a greater extent in the female population than in the male population. Between 2019 and 2021, the femininity index of poverty increased from 113.9 to 116, which means that in 2021, for every 100 men living in poor households, there were 116 women in the same situation (CEPALSAT). In 2021, the poverty rate of women between 20 and 59 years old¹² exceeded the poverty rate of men in this age range by almost 4 percentage points, reaching 27.5 and 23.7 percent, respectively (ECLAC, 2022b).

In terms of employment, the pandemic caused a significant exit of women from the labour market.¹³ The unemployment rate for women increased from 9.5 percent in 2019 to 11.6 percent in 2022, widening the gap between men and women from 2.7 to 3.8 percentage points. Furthermore, one in two women is excluded from the labour market, while only one in four men is in this situation (ECLAC, 2022b).

Although women play an important role in agrifood systems, they tend to be marginalized within the system. Their working conditions are likely to be worse than those of men, with greater irregularity and informality, part-time and labour-intensive jobs. Additionally, there is a gap in wage employment in agriculture, since, on average, women earn 82 cents for every dollar earned by men (FAO, 2023f).

In addition, there is a gender gap in land ownership. Men have greater ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land than women, and legal protection of women's land rights is weak (FAO, 2023f).

These gaps reflect worse food security and nutrition outcomes for women. According to 2022 figures, moderate or severe food insecurity in the region is 9.1 percentage points higher in women than men, which represents an increase of 3 percentage points compared to the gap in 2019. In addition, this difference far exceeds the global gap, which is 2.4 percentage points. Regarding overweight figures in the region, women are also more affected. In all countries, women have a higher prevalence of overweight compared to men, and in 19 countries this difference is at least 10 percentage points (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, 2023).

1.2.7 Regional roadmap for the future

Future scenarios to address these different determinants and risks may become even more complex when considering the fiscal challenges faced by national governments. In 2020, debt levels in Latin

¹² This is the age range with the greatest participation in the labour market.

¹³ Globally, 22 percent of women lost their jobs in non-agricultural agrifood systems work in the first year of the pandemic, compared to only 2 percent of men (FAO, 2023f).

America increased sharply, reaching 60.3 percent of GDP, while in the Caribbean public debt reached levels between 90 and 100 percent of GDP (ECLAC, 2023b). This makes the region one of the most indebted in the developing world, with high external debt service relative to exports of goods and services.

In this context of economic uncertainty and food price volatility, LAC integration and international cooperation is crucial to address food insecurity that affects millions of people in the region and is associated with high levels of poverty and inequality.

In this regard, the of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 demonstrates the commitment of the 33 CELAC countries to ensure that the region continues to be a key actor in global food security and to reduce food insecurity gaps in the region, thereby guaranteeing better nutrition for all inhabitants while leaving no one behind.

This Plan is a regional roadmap based on the evidence and experiences of the region. It recognizes the efforts and improvements of the CELAC Member States carried out within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) and the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025). It also considers the national chapters implemented within the framework of the CELAC FSN Plan 2025 and the national roadmaps presented at the Food Systems Summit (UNFSS).

This document presents an update of the CELAC FSN Plan, incorporating the new global and regional context. In addition, it offers a roadmap for international integration and cooperation, recognizing regional, national and territorial diversity.

The CELAC FSN Plan 2030 aims to strengthen solidarity between countries to eliminate hunger and reduce malnutrition as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This regional roadmap is expected to help countries move towards more inclusive, efficient, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems that provide healthy diets for the entire population. Since this Plan only offers general guidelines, it is up to each country to advance in the specific components of the Plan according to its own reality, as well as in the detailed operational aspects for their implementation.

1.3 Purpose of the Plan, rationale and assumptions

The purpose is to contribute to *"achieving concrete results that generate significant improvements in the food security and nutrition of the population, with a gender focus and respecting diversity, to move towards the eradication of hunger and the reduction of malnutrition, while ensuring full compliance with the Right to Adequate Nutrition, especially for vulnerable sectors"*.¹⁴

The Plan is based on the premise that the solution to the problem of hunger can be achieved through cooperation, integration and the strengthening and coordination of policies that countries already have in place and that have demonstrated good results. It also considers the fact that many of these policies could be applied more effectively and efficiently, considering the unique characteristics and processes of each country and the different subregions.

¹⁴ This corresponds to paragraph 13 of the Declaration of the Second CELAC Summit, held in Havana (2014), which adopts the Caracas Declaration and the Action Plan of the Social Development Authorities to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty. The first chapter of the 2014 CELAC Action Plan deals with food security and nutrition and the eradication of hunger and poverty.

The Plan proposes policies to address problems that are multi-causal and depend on various determinants, therefore, requiring comprehensive and multisectoral responses. This involves immediate emergency interventions, as well as long-term strategies that demand structural changes.

The Plan aims to eliminate hunger and improve nutrition by 2030. This will be achieved by addressing the root causes of hunger on a structural basis and ensuring the continuation of successful actions. In addition, the Plan considers the commitments of LAC countries related to the targets and indicators of the SDGs, especially with regard to the efficiency, inclusion, resilience and sustainability of agrifood systems, as well as impacts on food security and nutrition.

The CELAC FSN Plan 2030 is based on four pillars and 15 lines of action, which are similar to the pillars of the previous Plan, while incorporating new concepts and challenges according to the current context. Each pillar includes lines of action to move towards the established objectives, which can be adapted to the circumstances, policies, and regulations of each country. Each line of action considers specific measures that contribute to the achievement of the SDG targets indicated in the document, as well as other objectives that the countries consider relevant.

This version, like the previous Plan, promotes the integration of gender equality based on the Gender Strategy for the CELAC FSN Plan (FAO, 2017) and intergenerational and intersectional perspectives. Therefore, the key participation of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants and traditional communities is also emphasised. In addition, it seeks to strengthen inclusive governance, promoting intersectorality and adequate participation of civil society.

Measures that include organizational mechanisms and participation in governance processes are considered as drivers of effective action, recognizing the participation of Indigenous Peoples according to their needs and characteristics. In this regard, an effective approach based on the human right to adequate food is used at all times.

In addition, the measures emphasise the intergenerational links between the different actions included in this Plan to support the most vulnerable target groups, such as early children, women, young people and older persons. The focus on these groups is due to the recognition that most countries are experiencing a demographic transition towards an aging population, which is even more evident in rural areas.

Finally, the Plan considers the need for South-South Cooperation and the consolidation of strategic alliances with different sectors of agrifood systems to facilitate its implementation at the national level, while taking into account the different realities of each country and ensuring adequate public participation. Similarly, CELAC has extraregional partners that can collaborate on cooperation and financing matters.

In addition, the importance of dialogue is highlighted to exchange experiences and good practices, as well as to provide solid information and facilitate communication. A results-based management approach is recommended that includes monitoring and evaluation of the Plan.

It should be noted that the Plan is subject to modification, if necessary, and the incorporation of new elements as decided by the Member States.

1.4 Contents of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030

The Plan is structured based on four pillars and 15 lines of action. Each line of action considers measures to advance the implementation of solutions and the achievement of results related to each pillar in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁵ The pillars are:

1) Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks and macroeconomic and trade policies for the coordination and implementation of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, particularly the Right to Adequate Food.

2) Promote sustainable production, food supply and physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious foods for all people, especially those in more vulnerable situations, with cultural and territorial relevance.

3) Guarantee the affordability and consumption of healthy diets for the entire population, especially those in more vulnerable situations, while respecting the diversity of the diet and food culture of the entire population.

4) Promote sustainable and resilient agrifood systems to address climate change, protect biodiversity, efficiently use natural resources, and provide timely assistance to the population in the face of extreme climate events and natural disasters that may affect the availability of food.

The following sections expand on the content of Table 1.

Table 1. Pillars of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030, lines of action and transversal accelerators

Pillars	Lines of action
Pillar 1: Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks, as well as macroeconomic and trade policies, for the coordination and implementation of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, in particular the Right to Adequate Food.	1. Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for the coordination and implementation of FSN plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, particularly the Right to Adequate Food.
	2. Promote the development of public policies that generate employment, protect livelihoods, and reduce hunger and malnutrition in all their forms.
	3. Implement trade policies that promote economic inclusion, sustainable development and FSN.

¹⁵ The four pillars can be understood in general terms, respectively, as: the general legal and regulatory context of policies and institutions; the production or supply component; the consumption or demand component; and the context of climate change and natural resources.

Pillars	Lines of action
<p>Pillar 2: Promote sustainable production, food supply and physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious foods for all people, especially those in more vulnerable situations, with cultural and territorial relevance.</p>	<p>4. Strengthen targeted family farming and artisanal fishing policies to support the production, supply, and access to nutritious and safe foods.</p>
	<p>5. Improve supply chain infrastructure and efficiency to support sustainable production, ensuring the availability and utilization of safe and nutritious foods, including the reduction of food loss and waste.</p>
	<p>6. Increase the production of nutritious and safe foods, including access to healthy diets, through sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices, equitable access and appropriate use of land and water, while considering cultural and territorial relevance.</p>
	<p>7. Promote science, technology, and innovation to increase production, productivity, and physical and economic access to nutritious and safe foods.</p>
<p>Pillar 3: Guarantee the affordability and consumption of healthy diets for the entire population, especially those in more vulnerable situations, respecting the diversity of the diet and food culture of the entire population.</p>	<p>9. Strengthen social protection systems to reduce poverty in rural and urban areas and facilitate their coordination with economic and productive inclusion policies and nutrition-sensitive approaches.</p>
	<p>10. Promote the universalization and improvement of school feeding and nutrition programmes, policies, plans and legal frameworks, including the purchase of nutritious and minimally processed foods from family farming and local production.</p>
	<p>11. Support food environments that promote healthy eating habits and ensure the consumption of nutritious foods and the affordability of healthy diets.</p>
<p>Pillar 4: Promote sustainable and resilient agrifood systems to address climate change, protect biodiversity, efficiently use natural resources, and provide timely assistance to the population in the face of</p>	<p>12. Strengthen emergency social safety nets that support populations in vulnerable situations and invest in early warning systems to anticipate and implement proactive actions to mitigate the impact of hazards and other crises on food security and livelihoods.</p>
	<p>13. Strengthen agriculture, forestry, fishing, aquaculture, and livestock programmes to address climate change, including capacity building for resilience management and intensification of sustainable production</p>

Pillars	Lines of action
extreme climate events and natural disasters that may affect the availability of food.	and the recovery of degraded landscapes, soils, and aquifers.
	14. Strengthen biodiversity programmes and policies for sustainable production and promote a bioeconomy that balances economic value and social well-being with environmental sustainability.
	15. Improve agricultural and human health programmes and policies through integrated and intersectoral “ One Health ” approaches.

Pillar 1: Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks and macroeconomic and trade policies for the coordination and implementation of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, in particular the Right to Adequate Food.

Line of action 1: Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for the coordination and implementation of FSN plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, particularly the Right to Adequate Food.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote the legal recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food as a priority in the countries, with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and taking as a reference framework laws such as the PARLATINO Framework Law on the Right to Food.
2. Promote the establishment of a National Committee at the highest institutional level to design, implement, adapt, and monitor and evaluate FSN policies, plans and programmes that are executed by different ministries and public agencies, considering the agricultural, social, economic, environmental and health sectors.
3. Promote mechanisms for the participation of the legislative power and parliamentary alliances for the development of regulatory and institutional frameworks, as well as the design, implementation, adaptation, evaluation, and monitoring of FSN policies, plans and programmes.
4. Develop, at the national and regional level, mechanisms to promote the participation of civil society, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants, academia, the private sector, and populations in most vulnerable conditions and those more affected by food insecurity and malnutrition to achieve inclusive, active, and effective intersectoral governance in the development of regulatory and institutional frameworks, macroeconomic and trade policies, as well as in the design, implementation, adaptation, monitoring and evaluation of FSN policies, plans and programmes.
5. Strengthen alliances with academia and the Right to Food Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean to generate evidence, analyse information and promote the evaluation of regulatory and institutional frameworks, as well as FSN policies, plans and programmes to facilitate decision-making.

6. Strengthen the gender agenda based on the Gender Strategy of the CELAC FSN Plan, as well as the ethnic-racial and intersectional approach, in all processes of developing regulatory and institutional frameworks, as well as macroeconomic and trade policies. It will also seek to strengthen the design, implementation, adaptation, monitoring and evaluation of FSN policies, plans and programmes.

Line of action 2: Promote the development of public policies that generate employment, protect livelihoods, and reduce hunger and malnutrition in all their forms.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote a fiscal, monetary, financial and exchange rate policy that favours food production and employment and the purchasing power of lower-income populations.
2. Promote financial instruments to facilitate the delivery of credit and other banking services and guarantee the financial inclusion of operators of agrifood value chains, especially groups in a more vulnerable situation.
3. Promote the establishment of policies to strengthen decent work and reduce the informality of labour relations, promoting access to social security through improvements in contractual conditions, especially in rural areas and peri-urban areas, with special attention to women and youth, and in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.
4. Promote intergenerational incentive schemes for the incorporation of young people into the rural labour market and family farming, artisanal fishing, and other forms of small-scale production.
5. Promote legislation that encourages public procurement of food products from individuals in vulnerable conditions and that includes family farming, artisanal fishing, and other forms of small-scale production.
6. Promote the establishment of actions to reduce gender and ethnic-racial inequalities in employment and to eradicate child labour.
7. Strengthen legislation on labour rights and social security, promote the development of national programmes to comply with labour and social security regulations, implement awareness campaigns to promote labour formalization and the importance of social security, as well as strengthen the institutions in charge of ensuring compliance with labour regulations.
8. Promote formal technical, agricultural, and vocational training and education, both at higher and tertiary levels, and develop training systems in the country that take into account current and potential value chains for workers in various sectors of agrifood systems, with the goal of enhancing inclusion and reducing inequalities.
9. Promote the creation of a single integrated registry of producers, agrifood cooperatives and producer associations that receive support from different public programmes, with detailed information on productive, economic, and social aspects, as well as geospatial referencing. This digital information mechanism will serve as a tool to control planned and executed activities, based on the information provided by the population.

Line of action 3: Implement trade policies that promote economic inclusion, sustainable development and FSN.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote the market transparency and a rules-based, universal, open, non-discriminatory, equitable, and transparent trading system, with the multilateral agricultural trade rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO) at the centre, through policy coordination, cooperation, and strengthening human and institutional capacities for evidence-based decision making to address the structural conditions that affect trade deficits and lack of competitiveness.
2. Promote the expansion of trade in agrifood products by facilitating the participation of family farming, artisanal fishing, small-scale forestry and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and cooperatives in markets and value chains, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants, with a rights-based approach.
3. Identify and encourage the creation of conditions to overcome obstacles, distortions, or restrictions to intraregional and global agricultural trade: tariffs (considering negotiation margins); non-tariff measures (exchange and harmonization of national standards to stimulate production, phytosanitary measures, food safety, technical standards, etc.); certification and accreditation systems for agrifood products; and administrative and operational barriers (financing, infrastructure, transportation, logistics, private/public administration, etc.).
4. Invest in regional and subregional market data and information mechanisms, such as the Regional Intelligence and Monitoring System for Agricultural Markets (SIMMAGRO), including other countries in the region and incorporating information on nutritious foods, to contribute to the transparency of the market, reduce speculation and support the integration of regional trade.
5. Promote research, innovation, extension, and technical assistance to strengthen the links between institutional markets, public food programmes, international trade, family farming, artisanal fishermen and other small-scale producers.
6. Promote incentives for the trade of nutritious and safe foods, contributing to local development and the food security and nutrition of those populations in the most vulnerable situations.
7. Generate evidence on the relationship between international and intraregional trade and food security, including data disaggregated by sex and gender and ethnic-racial analysis. Additionally, promote the development of dialogues and reflections between the private sector, academia and civil society and regional stakeholders.
8. Promote the creation of coordination spaces between the various regional integration systems to facilitate intraregional agrifood trade and work with the secretariats of CARICOM, SICA, CAN and MERCOSUR to adapt recommendations at the subregional level. These recommendations must take into account that: the region as a whole has a surplus of food production and can contribute to both current and future global food security; the most commercialized foods are important in terms of a caloric diet, but they do not necessarily correspond to healthy diets; and some countries in the region are net exporters of food and agricultural products, while others are net importers.
9. Promote public policies that seek to attract public and private investment to improve trade-related infrastructure, in order to encourage production and intraregional trade.

Pillar 2: Promote sustainable production, food supply and physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious foods for all people, especially those in more vulnerable situations, with cultural and territorial relevance.

Line of action 4: Strengthen targeted family farming and artisanal fishing policies to support the production, supply, and access to nutritious and safe foods.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote a national institutional framework related to family farming through the generation of policies, strategies and instruments that address the specific characteristics and needs of the sector, facilitating coordination between the various actors and sectors involved in agrifood systems.
2. Promote the organizational capacities of family farming, especially through agrifood associations and cooperatives, in order to promote its role as a provider of nutritious foods that are part of healthy diets, as well as for the purchase of inputs, logistical improvements and innovation development.
3. Strengthen or develop national public purchasing policies and programmes for family farming, such as school feeding programmes, according to the characteristics of each country; and progress towards expanding public procurement from family farming to all food purchases for public programs, services, and institutions. This is achieved by promoting direct links and short supply chains between producers and consumers, as well as integrating family farming into value chains.
4. Increase research, innovation, extension, and technical assistance in collaboration with universities and research institutes, and civil society organizations, with the aim of improving links between institutional markets and family farmers and artisanal fishermen, and other small-scale food producers, promoting food safety and food and nutritional education.
5. Promote the inclusion and empowerment of youth, women, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants in family farming, artisanal fishing, and other forms of small-scale production, through effective instruments and measures that guarantee their access to financial and non-financial assets, resources, and services.
6. Promote productive inclusion actions that recognize family farming and artisanal fishing as a key actors in achieving sustainable agrifood systems, as well as the inclusion of family farming in regional strategies for adaptation to climate change.
7. Promote the connection between actions at the regional, subregional, and national levels with the global agenda to strengthen family farming through the United Nations Decade for Family Farming, through the development of participatory monitoring mechanisms such as the Santiago Declaration 2022, prepared within the framework of the Regional Meeting for the Decade of Family Farming.
8. Promote subregional integration mechanisms such as the Specialized Meeting on Family Agriculture of Mercosur (REAF), the Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) of the Central American Integration System and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and their role in promoting coordinated actions, the exchange of knowledge and experiences, and the generation of knowledge and evidence.

9. Promote the creation of alliances and agreements between CELAC Member States, to foster dialogue, technical and financial cooperation, and promote South-South Cooperation projects in the development, implementation, and monitoring of policies to support family farming and artisanal fishing.

Line of action 5: Improve supply chain infrastructure and efficiency to support sustainable production, ensuring the availability and utilization of safe and nutritious foods, including the reduction of food loss and waste.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote investment in rural development and intermediate cities, including rural roads, transportation of food, goods and services, communications, electricity, Internet, and other basic public services in rural areas.
2. Promote the development of capacities in processes and strategies for the conservation of post-harvest products, especially family and small-scale agriculture, whether for personal consumption or for sale, taking into account the different forms of non-traditional use and consumption of products, as well as gender and ethnic-racial gaps.
3. Develop capabilities and investments in infrastructure and logistics practices, such as transportation, storage, energy, and market facilities, while generating awareness actions in these sectors to extend the life cycle of food, improve distribution and ensure food safety.
4. Promote National Committees that involve all sectors and actors of agrifood systems to implement actions for the prevention and reduction of Food Loss and Waste (FLW). These committees should include the public sector, academia, civil society, the private sector, and international agencies, and include improvements in measurement and management systems to reduce food loss and waste in line with SDG 12.
5. Promote the development and access to equipment, new technologies and innovations that help measure and reduce food losses at all stages of the food chain, paying special attention to entrepreneurship and production by rural women.
6. Support and regulate waste management at the level of value chains and urban centres, including the implementation of different measures, such as rates for companies and households, depending on the waste generated and in accordance with the regulations of each country.
7. Support the implementation and expansion of programmes related to the recovery and redistribution of food suitable for human consumption. These programmes may include state, community, or public-private food banks, among others.
8. Develop capacities, encourage investments, and implement circularity strategies that promote the alternative use of foods that no longer meet the conditions for human consumption. These can be used as animal feed, agricultural composting or in industrial uses, avoiding their disposal in landfills or incinerators unless absolutely necessary.
9. Promote technological and social innovation for the efficiency of supply chains (early warning systems, proximity economy schemes, mobility, modernization of wholesale markets, collaborative transportation, mobile telephony, and Internet, among others).
10. Promote the implementation of programmes to reduce food waste in the school environment, community environments and school feeding programmes, among others.

11. Generate information and communication campaigns, while promoting public-private dialogue to improve consumer information and raise awareness among all actors in the food chain about best practices to avoid FLW, such as improving the clarity of labelling in terms of shelf life and storage, as well as the proper application of best agricultural and veterinary practices during the primary production phase, and best manufacturing and hygiene practices in food processing.
12. Promote the generation of integrated regulatory frameworks for the prevention and reduction of FLW based on good practices such as the PARLATINO Model Law on FLW and the adoption of the Voluntary International Code of Conduct for the reduction of FLW in national policies.

Line of action 6: Increase the production of nutritious and safe foods, including access to healthy diets, through sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices, equitable access and appropriate use of land and water, while considering cultural and territorial relevance.

Suggested measures

1. Promote legal and institutional frameworks for compliance with the measures mentioned below, adopting international instruments such as the voluntary guidelines on the governance of land tenure, fisheries, and forests for the benefit, especially, of the populations in vulnerability, as well as those that establish the purchase and use of land by governments, corporations and at the municipal level.
2. Encourage an increase in the public budget dedicated to the preparation of cadastres to accelerate land registration, especially for family farming and small-scale producers, disadvantaged groups and vulnerable communities. In addition, this will allow agricultural and land censuses to be carried out periodically.
3. Facilitate the sustainable expansion of irrigation, in coordination with watershed and landscape management services. This will be achieved by improving irrigation efficiency, ensuring that water prices reflect its true cost, and facilitating equitable access that includes small-scale farmers and marginalized groups.
4. Promote innovations in water-efficient irrigation infrastructure, such as drip irrigation, and supporting policies to facilitate access to water to contribute to food security, poverty eradication and development.
5. Expand the “water harvesting” option by identifying areas for the installation of small rainwater reservoirs, as well as irrigation and drainage works in school and community environments.
6. Promote awareness-raising and education programmes on the sustainable use of surface and groundwater, water harvesting, and the use of recycled water in agriculture. Additionally, alternatives to disinfecting water for human consumption should be explored and the use of gardens in the food supply chain promoted. It is also important to implement technical assistance programmes to improve water quality and wastewater treatment, aimed at producers, farmers, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and their organizations.
7. Address information gaps on water quality and sources of pollution, as well as implement long-term policies to address these sources of water pollution.
8. Facilitate coordination spaces with the actors of the agrifood system to develop and implement territorial food supply plans. This could be achieved, among other actions, through the design and implementation of measures that match the supply and demand of healthy foods through short supply chains.

9. Generate national and subnational coordination spaces for the development and implementation of investments that improve the conditions of local agrifood systems, ensuring physical and economic access to healthy food.

Line of action 7: Promote science, technology, and innovation to increase production, productivity, and physical and economic access to nutritious and safe foods.

Suggested measures:

1. Support public investment in Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) and improve the capacities of institutions that facilitate coordination linked to extension mechanisms and direct cooperation with producers, within the framework of national innovation and technology transfer systems.
2. Develop innovations to increase profitability, reduce emissions intensity and limit land degradation and land use conversion, such as: intercropping; green manure/cover crops; biofertilizers; bioinputs; biotechnology; organic inputs; conservation agriculture; mulching; improved pastures; sustainable, efficient and zero or low emissions livestock production; stress-tolerant crops; and adequate fertilizers and water use management. This should be done while considering and protecting the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and farmers.
3. Encourage the creation of Local Technical Agroclimatic Committees (LTAC), or similar institutional approaches, in which the public sector collaborates closely with local stakeholders. This will help small-scale farmers prepare for climate change, as well as facilitating the identification and promotion of technologies and services adapted to local conditions and needs.
4. Promote the development, strengthening and updating of digital tools to provide information on agricultural markets at the regional level.
5. Promote the strengthening of science, technology, and innovation through subregional platforms to improve the coordination and exchange of experiences between countries on topics such as digital agriculture for productivity and climate action, site-specific farming based on data, and digital extension, among others.
6. Promote a common platform of solutions for the digitalization of agriculture. Emphasis will be placed on areas such as research, innovation, extension, commercialization, and solutions such as soil mapping and farm mechanization, while helping to monitor potential negative effects on agricultural employment and wages.
7. Promote the generation of tools and communications infrastructure for Big Data collection, data provision, database generation, supporting platforms and monitoring, and the development of capabilities to facilitate the production of highly specialized information for different regions, products, and farmers.
8. Promote programmes to improve skills and competencies, with an emphasis on digital literacy in family farming.
9. Incorporate local practices that can be combined with other agricultural technologies and practices to strengthen resilience to climate change, including wild genetic diversity and platforms, terraces, canals, and ponds that can conserve soil and retain water.

Line of action 8: Modernise and strengthen the traditional distribution channels of nutritious foods, as well as improving the efficiency of food supply and inclusive markets with the participation of family farming, artisanal fishing as well as agrifood cooperatives and farmers' associations.

Suggested measures:

1. Improve national and local logistics systems, road infrastructure, electricity, water, and sanitation to implement sanitary practices that guarantee food safety. Infrastructure and equipment must also be strengthened to support the proper functioning of farmers' markets, local and community markets, wholesale markets and similar spaces where food producers and consumers interact. In addition, it is important to improve related public services in small and intermediate cities, including peri-urban areas.
2. Promote associations of producers with market and consumer representatives to modernize the traditional channel of nutritious and safe foods. This will allow greater efficiency in food supply and the creation of inclusive markets that involve family farming, agrifood cooperatives and farmers' associations.
3. Promote investments to modernize the traditional channel of nutritious foods, improve the efficiency of food supply and promote markets at the subnational level, with the participation of family farming, agrifood cooperatives and farmers' associations.
4. Promote the design and implementation of measures that match the supply and demand of nutritious and safe foods, as well as healthy diets, through short supply chains that link family farming with markets.
5. Promote the development of coordination spaces with the actors of the agrifood systems to develop and implement territorial food supply plans.
6. Promote the development of regulatory frameworks and policies to guarantee the correct functioning and transparency of supply systems and national food supply companies, as well as establish mechanisms to include family farming in these systems and supply.
7. Promote the implementation of regulatory frameworks to ensure that there is adequate coverage of outlets for nutritious foods that are part of healthy diets. This will help prevent the emergence of food swamps (areas dominated by highly processed food outlets and offerings) and food deserts (areas with little access to nutritious foods).
8. Promote the development and implementation of food security and nutrition policies, plans and programmes at the subnational level, encourage the development of parliamentary fronts against hunger at that level and foster regional and subregional networks for the exchange of experiences and good practices.

Pillar 3: Guarantee the affordability and consumption of healthy diets for the entire population, especially those in more vulnerable situation, while ensuring respect for the diversity of diets and food culture.

Line of action 9: Strengthen social protection systems to reduce poverty in rural and urban areas and facilitate their coordination with economic and productive inclusion policies and nutrition-sensitive approaches.

Suggested measures:

1. Expand the coverage of social protection systems that respond to vulnerabilities throughout the life cycle. This will be achieved through non-contributory social protection programmes and coverage extension and sufficiency strategies adapted to national contexts.
2. Promote the adaptation of social protection systems to the socioeconomic and productive characteristics of the most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, older adults, people with disabilities, migrants, and small-scale producers. Analysing the barriers to access to social protection systems, promoting the participation of community organizations and actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of social protection policies and programs.
3. Promote the coordination of national social protection systems with policies for economic inclusion, poverty reduction, food security and nutrition and adaptation to climate change. This will be achieved through the interoperability of user registries and the improvement of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms at different levels of government.
4. Promote the adaptation and extension of social protection models that take into account the specific characteristics of subsistence producers and informal workers in rural and urban areas. Cash transfer programmes could be expanded to include productive and technological support, with the aim of improving the economic and environmental sustainability of the families involved. Additionally, this can help attract young people to the agricultural sector and contribute to generational turnover.
5. Promote and provide technical support for the formalization of social protection policies for the care economy. By adapting social protection programs with an explicit focus on unpaid care work, through better coherence between social protection, education, health employment and infrastructure policies, integrating actions that encompass recognition, redistributions, representations, and reduction of care work.
6. Promote coordination between national social programmes related to the eradication of hunger and poverty, in order to optimize their impact, avoid duplication of efforts and achieve the coordination of social protection systems with health systems and agrifood systems.
7. Promote coordination of permanent and emergency programmes, moving towards integrated programmes that have the flexibility to expand vertically and horizontally in cases of crisis. With the coordination of social protection and risk and disaster management systems, and early warning instruments, ensuring and safeguarding the rights of urban and rural women.
8. Promote the development at the national level of a single and detailed national database of recipients, in order to identify the groups served, avoid duplication and diversion of funds, and evaluate the results of the programmes using information directly from the target population.
9. Promote technical cooperation between the countries of the region to generate knowledge and evidence, share best practices and develop capacities to strengthen social protection systems and

their contribution to policies for economic and productive inclusion, FSN and psychosocial assistance.

10. Promote dialogue and South-South Cooperation between States to exchange experiences on national social programmes related to the eradication of hunger, poverty, and extreme poverty, as well as the reduction of malnutrition and the provision of psychosocial support, in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of such programmes.

Line of action 10: Promote the universalization and improvement of school feeding and nutrition programmes, policies, plans and legal frameworks, including the purchase of nutritious and minimally processed foods from family farming and local production.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote the expansion of the coverage of school feeding policies and programmes, guaranteeing the affordability and consumption of healthy diets for the well-being of schoolchildren and their families, ensuring cultural and territorial relevance.
2. Promote the implementation of the sustainable schools model, based on evidence and experiences in the region, which has demonstrated positive results in terms of achieving the targets of SDG 2. This model consists of six key components:
 - Governance for school feeding and inter-ministerial coordination to ensure an institutional response to school feeding programmes, which is linked with other systems such as social protection, education, health and agrifood systems, among others.
 - Mechanisms for social and community participation that promote an intercultural approach to incorporate the school community in decisions related to food.
 - Budget allocation to ensure adequate infrastructure and safety systems in accordance with national and local realities.
 - Menus in school feeding programmes that offer sufficient, safe, and nutritious foods that are culturally relevant, which are aligned with the dietary guidelines of the country's agrifood systems, while safeguarding the rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant people.
 - Food and nutritional education, which considers the emotional well-being and mental health of students, as part of the school curriculum or extracurricular activities, including the development and use of school gardens as a pedagogical and self-consumption tool.
 - Laws and public procurement systems to link these programmes with family farming, incorporating nutritious and local foods into menus, while generating positive impacts on livelihoods and FSN.
3. Promote the supply and consumption of healthy diets within school environments, through the implementation of regulatory frameworks and actions that reduce the availability of highly processed foods and increase the availability of nutritious and safe foods.
4. Promote the development of national school feeding legislation that establishes a budget, the principles of universality, and the methodology of sustainable schools, while also encouraging purchases from family farming.
5. Promote South-South Cooperation for the universalization and nutritional improvement of school feeding, as well as the inclusion of public purchases from family farming in the region.

6. Strengthen the Sustainable School Feeding Network (RAES) formed by the Brazil-FAO Cooperation as a regional network of Member States. This network includes inter-ministerial and multi-sector participation, and its purpose is to facilitate dialogue, capacity building, and the exchange of knowledge and experiences between countries for the universalization and improvement of these programmes.

Line of action 11: Support food environments that promote healthy eating habits and ensure the consumption of nutritious foods and the affordability of healthy diets, as well as ensure food and security and nutrition and the human right to adequate food.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote measures to reduce the cost of healthy diets throughout the agrifood system. This is achieved by promoting the diversification of the production of nutritious, safe, local, and diverse foods, as well as the use of shorter supply chains to make healthy diets affordable for the communities that drive their production considering cultural and territorial relevance. In addition, these measures should promote transparency in the supply and prices of nutritious foods, as well as the products and varieties available in markets and shops. It is also important to identify the cost structure along the value chain to implement measures to reduce the price of nutritious foods for consumers.
2. Implement weekly and monthly information systems on prices of nutritious foods that are part of the family basket or healthy diets consumed by the population, in order to keep producers and consumers informed about the prices of food products in markets, track the behaviour and evolution of prices and improve competition.
3. Promote subsidies, vouchers, cards, and food programmes in social protection systems, along with food and nutrition education and psychosocial support, so that populations in vulnerability can afford healthy diets, considering dietary guidelines and food systems.
4. Encourage the use of taxes to reduce the purchase and consumption of highly processed foods. In addition, the approval of regulatory frameworks that encourage the food industry to reformulate highly processed products should be promoted, restricting their promotion in school and community food environments. The above, managing potential conflict of interest that may arise with private sector.
5. Promote the approval of regulatory frameworks for the implementation of evidence-based front-of-package nutritional labelling systems.
6. Promote the creation of regulatory frameworks that prohibit or restrict the advertising and promotion of highly processed foods in the media and social networks aimed at children and adolescents or as part of sport and cultural events. These regulatory frameworks must consider other aspects of labelling, such as the use of celebrities, advertising restrictions and the declaration of health properties, among others.
7. Support the implementation of regulatory frameworks or measures to reduce the supply and consumption of highly processed foods and increase the supply and consumption of nutritious and minimally processed foods in schools or school food settings.
8. Promote food and nutrition education campaigns at the regional, national, and local levels with the aim of promoting healthy eating patterns and behaviours. This involves the creation of healthy food environments in various spaces, with a gender-transformative and ethnic-racial approach.

9. Promote health and food labelling laws that regulate: a) the use of health claims based on supposed benefits; b) the use of misleading labels and packaging, such as images of natural fruits when the product contains few fresh products; c) the use of images of famous people, cartoon characters or other similar images on products with low nutritional content, especially those aimed at children; and d) additional restrictions on advertising aimed at children and the availability of unhealthy foods and drinks in and around schools.
10. Promote diversity in food production and diets considering the cultivation of ancestral, autochthonous, and indigenous foods that are rich in nutrients. These foods offer a wide variety of sources of calories, proteins, minerals, and vitamins, generating more income and employment opportunities for rural women, while preserving and reclaiming indigenous food culture.
11. Promote the creation of a network of Member States to foster healthy food environments, South-South Cooperation, and the exchange of experiences and knowledge, as well as developing capacities in the design, implementation, and evaluation of policies, plans and regulatory frameworks to promote the consumption of healthy diets.
12. Promote alliances on nutritional well-being at the subregional level with INCAP, COMISCA and other subregional entities of South America, Central America, and the Caribbean (CARICOM).
13. Strengthen health systems, policies, and programmes to prevent and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms throughout people's life cycle. Emphasis should be placed on women of childbearing age, children, and the elderly.

Pillar 4: Promote sustainable and resilient agrifood systems to address climate change, protect biodiversity, efficiently use natural resources, and provide timely assistance to the population in the face of extreme climate events and natural disasters that may affect the availability of food.

Line of action 12: Strengthen emergency social safety nets that support populations in vulnerable situations and invest in early warning systems to anticipate and implement proactive actions to mitigate the impact of hazards and other crises on food security and livelihoods.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote legal frameworks, allocate adequate human and financial resources to public institutions, and implement early warning systems and risk prevention and management programmes at the national, subregional, and regional levels to respond to emergencies and natural disasters, while ensuring transparency and efficiency.
2. Promote minimum standards in regional, subregional, and national institutions to address cross-border food crises, as well as food safety, animal health and phytosanitary crises.
3. Ensure public budget allocation and promote infrastructure and technologies to strengthen food reserves, such as staples and non-perishable foods, that can be used during emergencies and natural disasters.
4. Promote the exchange of experiences and capacity development of local communities, government officials and other stakeholders in relation to the design and implementation of early warning systems, anticipatory actions and the governance of food security and nutrition.

5. Promote the implementation of a regional food price information and monitoring system at the subregional and regional level to complement existing subregional early warning systems for emergencies or disasters that may affect food availability.
6. Promote technical cooperation mechanisms between countries and specialized organizations to share good practices in the formulation of rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction plans for food security, nutrition, livelihoods, emotional well-being, and mental health. In addition, these seek to promote the use of economic instruments and funds for public investment with the objective of financing disaster risk reduction at the macro, medium and micro levels of the food security and nutrition sector.
7. Promote cross-border cooperation to facilitate policy and planning related to the application of ecosystem approaches to shared resources, such as watersheds and marine-coastal resources, with the aim of improving the resilience of agrifood systems and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of early warning systems, particularly in areas where natural disasters and climate-related risks occur.
8. Promote contingency mechanisms, protocols, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to anticipate and respond in a timely and effective manner to food crises and disasters that affect agrifood systems.
9. Promote information, research, and evidence about the impact of emergencies and disasters on the food security and nutrition of the population.
10. Provide mental health and psychosocial support in populations affected by disasters and emergencies caused by climate change.

Line of action 13: Strengthen agriculture, forestry, fishing, aquaculture, and livestock programmes to address climate change, including capacity building for resilience management and intensification of sustainable production and the recovery of degraded landscapes, soils and aquifers.

Suggested measures:

1. Encourage the development and implementation of national policies and programmes that promote sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture and integrated pest management. Similarly, promote land-use policies aimed at preserving agricultural soils.
2. Strengthen the establishment of participation and inclusion mechanisms with local communities, family farmers, artisanal fishermen, and other stakeholders for the adoption and implementation of sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture.
3. Promote science, technology, and innovation, as well as extension mechanisms and risk management instruments, while taking into account productive and environmental aspects, to facilitate the adaptation of producers to climate change. Additionally, recognize the knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and their ancestral production systems as resilient systems to address climate change.
4. Promote an increase in the land area that uses modern technologies, regenerative agriculture, and nature-positive approaches, among others, which seek to achieve three key objectives: a) increasing productivity (producing more and better food, increasing incomes and improving nutrition); b) strengthening resilience and adaptation (reducing vulnerability to different impacts and stressors); and c) reducing the intensity of emissions, including carbon capture.

5. Protect the global, regional, national, and local forest area to achieve the goal of zero deforestation in agricultural production chains, through the implementation of regulations, payments for environmental services and sustainable use of forests for the maintenance of existing forests, restoration of degraded lands and the development of carbon markets.
6. Strengthen the development of specific financing mechanisms or instruments in capital markets and mobilize financial and technical resources to support sustainable and resilient practices in agriculture, livestock, fishing, and forestry, with an emphasis on providing incentives for the use of new technologies in the sector. Also, develop financial mechanisms to protect and rehabilitate different ecosystems, including marine-coastal areas.
7. Promote the participation of public and private actors in agrifood systems in international negotiations on global climate action, prioritising participatory, representative, and conflict-of-interest protected spaces.
8. Promote subregional cooperation and collaboration in the design, implementation and monitoring of sustainable agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and livestock policies and practices.
9. Develop and implement national policies and programmes that promote sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, soil health protection and enhancement, and integrated pest management, among other.
10. Promote the development of agricultural recovery programmes after adverse climate events, recognizing and strengthening their role in environmental sustainability, climate resilience and adaptation to climate change, especially considering the contribution of women, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant, and their role in food production.
11. Strengthen climate resilience by integrating disaster risk reduction strategies into agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture planning and management. This includes developing contingency plans, establishing early warning systems, and promoting weather insurance and other mechanisms to distribute risks.
12. Establish participation and inclusion mechanisms with local communities, family farming, artisanal fishing, and other stakeholders to strengthen their capacities for the adoption and implementation of sustainable agriculture, fishing, and aquaculture practices.
13. Use science and technology, extension mechanisms and risk management instruments that consider productive and environmental aspects to facilitate the adaptation of producers to climate change.
14. Promote actions by the public sector and other sectors for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, such as mangroves and seagrass beds.
15. Promote the inclusion of components that improve the resilience of agrifood systems in national plans, strategies, and policies for adaptation to climate change.
16. Promote the creation of subregional networks and platforms, as well as partnerships in local communities and among farmers, that facilitate the exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned in the adoption and implementation of sustainable and climate-smart agricultural, fishing and aquaculture practices.

Line of action 14: Strengthen biodiversity programmes and policies for sustainable production and promote a bioeconomy that balances economic value and social well-being with environmental sustainability.

Suggested measures

1. Encourage the development of policies and regulatory frameworks to promote agricultural practices that respect biodiversity, such as agroecology, organic agriculture, regenerative agriculture, crop rotation, direct seeding, and integrated pest management, among others, to achieve sustainable agriculture.
2. Promote the development and use of non-toxic, more sustainable chemicals in industry, agriculture, and other sectors.
3. Promote the sustainable management of chemicals and waste, in line with international standards, through the development of policies and programmes that comply with international agreements.
4. Support the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by facilitating the use of sustainable agricultural practices, encouraging the use of renewable energy, and establishing guidelines to reduce waste and reuse or recycle materials.
5. Promote value chain approaches for sustainable timber production and the utilization of non-timber forest products for the benefit of local communities, while ensuring the protection of forest ecosystems in line with bioeconomy principles.
6. Establish a regional platform for the exchange of knowledge and good practices focused on promoting agricultural practices that are respectful of biodiversity, while fostering agroecology, organic agriculture, regenerative agriculture, crop rotation, direct seeding, and integrated pest management to promote sustainable agriculture.
7. Establish a regional coordination mechanism for tracking and monitoring biodiversity conservation in agrifood systems.
8. Strengthen regional networks for national systems of protected areas to provide essential support for the management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.
9. Promote sustainable and comprehensive fishing and aquaculture practices aligned with the capacity of the supporting aquatic systems, aiming to contribute to food security, combat climate change, protect biodiversity, and enhance the well-being of coastal communities.

Line of action 15: Improve agricultural and human health programmes and policies through integrated and intersectoral “One Health” approaches.

Suggested measures:

1. Promote the development of a regional “One Health” action plan, involving representatives from the human health, food safety, animal and plant health, environment, and civil society sectors, as well as other relevant stakeholders, in line with the requirements of the relevant government agency and the quadripartite action plan.
2. Strengthen monitoring and early warning systems and the responsible use of antimicrobials to protect human, animal, plant, and ecosystem health, as well as integrated data management on health threats within the framework of the “One Health” approach.

3. Promote intersectoral collaboration on “One Health” approaches to strengthen disease preparedness, prevention, and response, and support existing intersectoral collaboration through the FAO-WHO-WHO-UNEP quadripartite alliance.
4. Promote the creation of a regional coordination and surveillance body for the activities under the “One Health” approach to allow the exchange of information, facilitate collaboration, and share resources. Joint guidelines and protocols should be developed for intersectoral collaboration in designing public policies, surveillance of animal and plant diseases, outbreak investigation, and response planning. In addition, relevant regulations need to be updated and key sectors monitored.
5. Promote sustainability, biosafety, protection of agricultural soils, and disease prevention to ensure healthy, profitable, and sustainable animal and plant production, while seeking to minimize environmental impacts, guarantee that resources are used efficiently, and ensure that local communities benefit equitably from animal and plant production.
6. Strengthen services related to animal and plant health, as well as links with human health, ensuring that export promotion activities do not harm the safety and quality of products for the domestic market, and that adequate support is provided for small and medium-sized producers.

Chapter 2: Recommendations for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030

This chapter aims to provide support to countries in the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 at the regional, subregional, and national levels. The creation of instruments that facilitate international cooperation, regional integration and the execution of plans, policies, programmes, and regulations in the CELAC countries is proposed, with an agrifood system approach.

This document presents a governance proposal for its implementation at three different levels: regional, regional blocs and national. In addition, financing opportunities to accelerate the achievement of SDG targets are analysed, including examples of financing sources and data in the region, and final recommendations.

It also includes a set of recommendations for the development of public policy instruments that facilitate the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030. These recommendations are aligned with the 15 lines of action, with the goals and indicators of the SDGs, while considering the regional context, as well as the reality of each country and existing national initiatives.

2.1 Governance for the implementation of the Plan

Governance in FSN refers to the processes through which the public and private sectors and civil society express their interests, prioritize certain issues, make decisions, monitor their implementation, and ensure compliance (FAO, 2023b). For this reason, governance implies a set of processes, structures, and mechanisms to manage human and financial resources in the field of FSN, and it should have standards and procedures that safeguard the public interest from conflicts of interest.

The governance proposal considers three levels of action for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030: regional, regional blocs and national. Each of these three levels (regional, regional blocs and national) includes specific actions and stakeholders. At the regional level, the leadership of the Plan is exercised by the PTP CELAC. At the level of regional blocs, it is proposed to consider spaces such as CARICOM and SICA. At the national level, it is suggested that governance be carried out through the national committees or governance structure defined by the country, with the support of the CELAC National Coordinators for the implementation of the national chapters of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030.

In addition, a Technical Committee of the CELAC FSN Plan was formed. It is coordinated by FAO with representatives of IICA, ECLAC, ALADI, and other international organizations to provide technical assistance to CELAC.

2.1.1 Recommendations for the governance framework at the regional level

2.1.1.1 Description of regional governance

CELAC is a regional intergovernmental mechanism for dialogue and political coordination, which includes 33 LAC Member States. It was created as a mechanism for political coordination, cooperation, and integration of Latin American States (CELAC, 2011).

At the regional level, leadership is exercised by the PTP CELAC, as determined by the CELAC Member States and in accordance with the organization's mandate to: *a) implement the decisions of the Summit of Heads of State and Government and the meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and b) maintain*

continuity and monitoring of the work of the Community and inform the Member States (CELAC, 2010). The PTP CELAC is the institutional, technical and administrative support body of CELAC (CELAC, 2011), headed by the State that currently holds the Pro Tempore Presidency. The PTP can be assisted by a Troika, made up of the State that preceded it in that responsibility and the one that will succeed it.

2.1.1.2 Recommended activities at the regional level

- Form a working group comprised of four organizations within the framework of regional governance, with the objective of carrying out various activities:
 - Partnerships with the private sector with the support of regional blocs such as SICA, CARICOM, MERCOSUR and CAN.
 - Coordination with non-governmental institutions working on food security and nutrition issues.
 - Coordination with technical organizations focused on innovation, research, and the development of agrifood systems to support the implementation of the Plan.
 - Platform for the exchange of information, knowledge, and experiences among CELAC Member countries.
- Organize two annual follow-up meetings of the CELAC FSN Plan at the ministerial level, with the technical support of FAO, ECLAC, IICA and ALADI.
- Hold follow-up meetings on the CELAC FSN Plan with regional blocs.
- Hold technical meetings and workshops to follow up on the lines of action of the Plan, with the support of the Technical Committee of the CELAC FSN Plan. It is suggested that this Committee aims to provide technical assistance to the CELAC PTP for the implementation of the Plan and be coordinated by FAO with representatives of IICA, ECLAC, ALADI and WFP, and other organizations.
- At the global stocktaking meeting of the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations every two years, present the progress and the achievements made in the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda.
- Conduct consultations with civil society, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants to determine participatory and inclusive forms of implementing the CELAC FSN Plan. Taking as a reference the Civil Society and Indigenous People's Mechanism (CSIPM) for relations with the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS), it is suggested that these consultations include the following 11 sectors: small-scale farmers, pastoralists/herders, fisherfolk, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants, consumers, urban population facing food insecurity, agricultural and food sector workers, women, youth, landless population, NGOs.
- Promote dialogue with the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the Civil Society and Indigenous People's Mechanism (CSIPM), and the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) to create synergies and drive the implementation of the CFS recommendations at the regional level.
- Implement a dissemination and communication plan for the CELAC FSN Plan at the regional level.
- Prepare the annual progress report on the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 at the regional level, with the technical support of the aforementioned agencies.
- Carry out management tasks for financing and mobilizing resources for the CELAC FSN Plan 2030.

2.1.2 Management recommendations at the level of regional blocs

2.1.2.1 Description of regional blocs

In accordance with the procedures for the organic functioning of CELAC, the PTP can "*convene meetings of the regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms to share information, coordinate their tasks, avoid duplication and intensify dialogue, in order to strengthen unity and integration and accelerate regional development in priority areas for CELAC*" (CELAC, 2011).

Considering the above, it is proposed that these integration mechanisms be used to provide support for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030. The regional or subregional blocs that could be considered are: the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)¹⁶; the Central American Integration System (SICA)¹⁷, the Andean Community (CAN)¹⁸, the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)¹⁹ and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)²⁰.

2.1.2.2 Recommended activities at the level of regional blocs

- Establish a working group similar to the one set up in the recommended activities at the regional level, considering the four aforementioned subgroups, in line with the respective institutional dynamics.
- Support the two annual follow-up meetings of Plan at the ministerial level, with the technical support of FAO, ECLAC, IICA and ALADI.
- Hold follow-up meetings on the Plan with regional blocs.
- Hold technical meetings and workshops to follow up on the lines of action of the Plan, with the support of the Technical Committee of the CELAC FSN Plan.

¹⁶ It groups 20 countries: 15 member states (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago) and 5 associate members (Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands), comprising states that are considered developing countries, most of which are islands. CARICOM came into being on July 4, 1973 with the signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas. The Treaty was subsequently revised in 2002 to allow for the eventual establishment of a single market and economy.

¹⁷ Created by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama. Subsequently joined by Belize in 2000 and the Dominican Republic in 2013. Established in 1991 through the signing of the Tegucigalpa Protocol. Its main objective is to achieve the integration of Central America, to constitute it as a Region of Peace, Freedom, Democracy and Development.

¹⁸ International organization integrated by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, subscribed in Colombia, with the Cartagena Agreement in 1969. Its objective is to achieve integral, balanced, and autonomous development through Andean integration, with a projection towards South American and Latin American integration.

¹⁹ Regional integration process instituted by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, later with the incorporation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (suspended) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (in incorporation). It was created with the Treaty of Asuncion in 1991. It has promoted principles of Democracy and Economic Development, fostering integration and different agreements on migration, labor, cultural and social matters,

²⁰ Intergovernmental organization formed by the eight Amazonian countries: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which signed the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT), becoming the only socio-environmental bloc in Latin America. The eight countries that make up ACTO sign the Belém Declaration during the Amazon Summit. The document consolidates the consensus agenda of these countries for the region. The Belém Declaration contains 113 objectives and cross-cutting principles.

- Support the implementation of the dissemination and communication plan for CELAC FSN Plan at the regional level among the countries of regional blocs.
- Prepare the annual progress report on the implementation of the Plan at the subregional level, with the support of the Technical Committee mentioned in the recommended activities at the regional level.
- Carry out management tasks for financing and mobilizing resources for the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 at the subregional level.

2.1.3 Management recommendations at the national level

2.1.3.1 Description at the national level

At the national level, CELAC Member States *are linked to the PTP through the CELAC National Coordinators, which are responsible for the coordination and direct monitoring of the topics under discussion* (CELAC, 2010). National Coordinators are appointed by the countries and, specifically, by the ministries of foreign affairs.

Regarding the functions of the National Coordinators, these include, among other responsibilities, the following aspects related to the Plan (CELAC, 2010):

- Coordination at the national level of the issues of regional unity, dialogue and harmonization of regional policies related to the CELAC agenda.
- Liaison and coordination of regional integration, cooperation and development programmes, projects, and initiatives.
- Management for the adoption of the relevant provisions, the decisions of the Summit of Heads of State and Government and the Resolutions of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, with the support of the PTP.

Furthermore, at the national level, each country has the sovereignty to determine the governance structure for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030. Some countries have National Commissions on FSN, with representatives from the ministries of agriculture, development and social inclusion, environment, health and other sectoral institutions or public organizations with FSN functions. However, their functions and powers are very different, and they are not necessarily linked with the ministries of economy or finance to ensure the alignment of the budget programme with the plans. Therefore, it is recommended to create high-level Commissions with the authority and ability to facilitate this coordination.

Each country can consultation and/or participation mechanisms with other sectors and actors of national and local agrifood systems, in accordance with the governance framework defined by the country and included in its policy instruments, to address the issues raised by the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 and promote its efficient and effective implementation.

It is recommended that meetings be held between the National Coordinators of CELAC and the National Committees or Commissions to discuss the execution of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030.

2.1.3.2 Recommended activities at the national level

- Create or strengthen the high-level national commission for the FSN Plan, which must be linked with a budget programme that is aligned with the objectives of the Plan.
- Support the collection of data and evidence for FSN at the national level to identify the main problems in this area.

- Compile updated information on FSN plans, policies, programmes, and regulatory frameworks. This information may include a description of the policy or programme and its objectives, as well as the institutions responsible for its governance.
- Prioritize actions and allocate resources efficiently to meet the main FSN needs, based on national realities and territorial priorities.
- Carry out actions to guarantee the implementation of the Plan at the national level, in compliance with existing national regulations, plans, policies and programmes, as well as the framework established in the national roadmaps presented within the context of the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS).
- Hold technical meetings with the Interinstitutional Working Group of the UN Food System Summit (UNFSS) to support the implementation of national roadmaps in line with the CELAC FSN Plan.
- Establish national goals and indicators for monitoring the Plan, in line with the regional plan and the SDGs.
- Carry out monitoring and evaluation of progress in the implementation of the Plan at the national level, including budgetary aspects and commitments adopted by the private sector.

2.1.4 Creation of the Technical Committee of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030

2.1.4.1 Description of the Technical Committee

The Committee, made up of representatives from FAO, ECLAC, IICA and ALADI, will provide technical assistance or recommendations for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 at the regional, regional bloc and national levels.

2.1.4.2 Recommended activities for the Technical Committee

The Committee will be coordinated by FAO and will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Maintain close communication and coordination with the PTP CELAC regarding activities related to the implementation of the Plan, through meetings and technical workshops with the Member States.
- Provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Plan with the PTP CELAC and support countries to implement national roadmaps aligned with the Plan and the SDGs.
- Provide advice and support for related to the implementation of the Gender Strategy in the Plan.
- Support the development and implementation of the FSN Platform.

2.2. Gender approach of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030

2.2.1 Description

The gender approach has been incorporated since the beginning of the development of the CELAC FSN Plan 2025. In 2016, the Gender Strategy for the CELAC FSN Plan was approved by the Member States of CELAC. This strategy seeks to empower rural women in all sectors and processes of the food chain (CELAC, 2016). Its objective is to guide the institutions of the CELAC Member States to guarantee gender equality in the implementation of the Plan, as well as in other actions related to FSN. It also serves as a technical-operational guide for the design of national and local plans, and for the institutionalization of a

FSN culture with a focus on gender equality and equity throughout the public policy cycle at the LAC level.

Strengthening the gender approach in the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 requires the incorporation of the gender transformative approach as a category in the chain of gender integration approaches. According to FAO, the gender transformative approach aims to address imbalanced power dynamics and relationships, inflexible gender norms and roles, harmful practices, unequal formal and informal rules, as well as discriminatory legislative and policy frameworks that create and perpetuate inequality, which is also intersectional.

Gender transformative methodologies are a set of participatory approaches, methods and tools that encourage critical reflection and examination of gender roles and norms, as well as power dynamics, between women and men.

In relation to the policy approach, there are several international declarations and agreements that served as a framework for the construction of the Gender Strategy for the CELAC FSN Plan 2030. These range from the general agreements with global significance to the specific agreements listed in the strategy. Also, to this list has been added General Recommendation N.39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls (OHCHR, 2022) and the Escazú regional agreement on access to information, participation public and access to justice in environmental matters in LAC (ECLAC, 2018).

2.2.2 Recommended actions

1. It was agreed to use the Gender Strategy of the CELAC FSN Plan 2025 approved in 2016 (CELAC, 2016) to incorporate the gender approach in the implementation of the updated CELAC FSN Plan 2030. This will be achieved through the following actions:
 - Incorporation of rights and gender-based approaches in the legal framework and policies linked to the right to food, food security and nutrition.
 - Strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks of family farming with a gender-transformative perspective.
 - Promote policies that guarantee affirmative measures on FSN within the framework of social protection and that involve women of different ages and ethnic-racial groups. This is especially important when it comes to access to land and recognition of women's work.
 - Create specific mechanisms for the participation of women producers in public food purchases. This aims to strengthen their autonomy and empowerment.
 - Identify, promote, and strengthen policies, programmes, measures, and laws aimed at formalizing the work of rural women, including their participation in social security and access to decent pension systems.
 - Strengthen policies related to land allocation and inheritance, as well as access to water and native seeds.
 - Develop mechanisms based on rights and social recognition, especially those that benefit female heads of households and young farmers as an incentive for them to remain in or return to rural areas.
 - Promote the inclusion of women's productive organizations in the National Registries of Family Farming so that they can access the benefits of public food purchases.
 - Identify and implement mechanisms to ensure greater participation of women farmers in technical training and ongoing extension activities related to the production and handling of value-added foods, safety, and nutrition.

- Promote the gender approach in national and local plans for risk management, disaster prevention and adaptation to climate change or climate impacts to ensure the equal participation and empowerment of women in disaster response committees and associations related to emergency situations and risk prevention.
 - Strengthen crop insurance policies and provide economic support to women farmers, family farmers, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants affected by disasters and climate change.
2. Update the regional context, recognizing the increase in gender inequalities in the region and paying special attention to the situation of women in agrifood systems after the pandemic. It is recommended to include a separate section with evidence related to SDGs 1, 2 and 5, considering the SDGs as a general framework, along with regional, subregional, and national agreements.
 3. Integrate the gender approach in the implementation measures of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 and promote the implementation of specific gender measures at the regional and national level.
 4. Reactivate of the Working Group for the Advancement of Women in the PTP CELAC. This group will be made up of a focal point from each country and will be responsible for advising, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the Gender Strategy in the CELAC FSN Plan.
 5. Strengthen the parliamentary agenda through PARLATINO and the Parliamentary Front against Hunger to support the Gender Strategy for the CELAC FSN Plan 2025 (CELAC, 2016), the implementation of General Recommendation N.39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls (OHCHR, 2022) and the Escazú regional agreement on access to information, public participation, and access to justice in environmental matters in LAC (ECLAC, 2018).

2.3 Recommendations for financing the CELAC FSN Plan 2030

To achieve more efficient, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient systems that promote better production, nutrition, the environment and quality of life, it is essential to have adequate financing mechanisms.

As mentioned in previous sections, various crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic slowdown, the climate crisis and the war in Ukraine, have slowed progress towards achieving the targets of the SDGs. Recovery from the health crisis, the creation of resilient jobs, gender and ethnic-racial approaches, and the reversal of climate change are essential to move towards greater food security and nutrition. To achieve this, it is necessary to improve productivity and access to nutritious foods and healthy diets, while promoting sustainable and resilient agrifood systems and reducing emissions and other adverse effects generated by agriculture. This involves finding the right mix of innovations, technologies and public and private investments that promote inclusive economic growth through the creation of decent jobs, better nutrition and health, and the sustainable management of natural resources. These activities have costs that must be covered through the mobilization of international financing, the optimization of public financing and the reorientation of private financing towards food security and nutrition purposes.

2.3.1 Financing sources

To guarantee the correct implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030, it is necessary to consider all possible sources of financing. This includes public and private financing, official development assistance, international cooperation, South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.

Public and private financing mechanisms can be used to improve FSN. Different types of mechanisms can be distinguished:

- Public financing mechanisms:
 - Governments can allocate public budget resources to FSN-related policies, regulations, programmes, and projects, such as school feeding programmes, technologies for sustainable and resilient agriculture, and programmes for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in all its forms.
 - Governments can establish public investment funds for FSN, which come from taxes, donations, and other resources, and are used to support these initiatives. These funds can also be used to catalyse or de-risk private investment, and bonds can also be created to attract private investment.
 - Public banks can increase loans for family farming and small-scale producers.
 - Bilateral development assistance between countries and multilateral organizations, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and others, can provide financing through various financial instruments, such as blended financing, grants, donations and more.
- Private financing mechanisms:
 - Investment funds related to FSN, such as the production of nutritious foods, innovation in agricultural technologies, strengthening agrifood systems and promoting healthy eating.
 - Foundations and other private donors can provide funding for FSN programmes and projects, especially in the most vulnerable and marginalized populations.
 - Consumers also have a fundamental role, since their purchasing and consumption patterns have the potential to promote sustainable agrifood systems.

It is important to highlight that these mechanisms can be used in a complementary manner. The choice of one mechanism or another will depend on the specific characteristics of each project, as well as the objectives and priorities of the actors involved.

2.3.2 Financing recommendations for the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 at the regional and national level

It is recommended to carry out to finance the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 at the regional and national level, such as:

- Promote South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation among the Member States of CELAC for the financing of FSN.
- Review national public budgets to prioritise investments in FSN, including agricultural activities and other components of food chains and consumption environments.
- Promote the implementation of monitoring and follow-up actions at the national level for the financing flows of FSN policies, plans, programmes, and regulations. Additionally, encourage the financial participation of other sectors and actors of the agrifood system in these actions, and

promote academic research and monitoring of compliance with the objectives of these instruments by civil society.

- Develop policy instruments and regulatory frameworks to encourage private investment and donations related to the different dimensions of FSN.
- Adapt the legal aspects of international agencies to enable them to receive funds to support the implementation of the Plan at the regional level.
- Carry out an analysis to redirect the flow of funds from public banks towards supporting sustainable and resilient production, as well as food security and nutrition.
- Promote investments associated with climate change and FSN, such as those that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase agricultural productivity to boost FSN. In this regard, there are several cases of funds in the region²¹ that have facilitated increases in agricultural productivity and the reduction of emissions, which serve as an example of how to redirect financing towards the transformation and sustainability of agrifood systems.

2.4 Implementation tools of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030

The following section presents the proposed implementation tools to promote FSN at the regional and national levels.

2.4.1. Implementation and sustainability of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 platform

The virtual platform of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 is a digital tool created by CELAC with the support of FAO. Its purpose is to facilitate the integration, cooperation, and voluntary collaboration of LAC countries in agricultural, food and agrifood systems, and to give greater visibility to these efforts.

This platform facilitates coordination and informed decision-making based on data and evidence and it is designed to promote the exchange of experiences and the continuous development of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation between the countries of the region. It also facilitates the development of mechanisms to promote sustainable agrifood systems that contribute to achieving food security and nutrition, according to the reality of each country.

The platform represents a regional public good that will be managed by the PTP CELAC with the support of FAO and the Technical Committee. The maintenance of the site's content will be carried out by a "working group" made up of focal points of the PTP CELAC and representatives of the Technical Committee.

²¹ Amazon Bioeconomy Fund in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname (Green Climate Fund, 2021)
LAC Green Innovation Hub (GreenHub) (GreenHub) in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, and Peru (IDB, no date)
Digital Soil Mapping in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua (CRS, no date)
Permanent credit for the production and sale of bioinputs in Brazil (Ministerio da agricultura e pecuaria, no date)
Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities in Brazil (IFAD, 2020)
Satellite monitoring of quantity and quality of available biomass in livestock systems in Latin America and the Caribbean in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay (FONTAGRO, 2021)
Productive Investment Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change (CAMBio II) by BCIE in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (BCIE, no date).

Links will be established with the platforms of other regional or subregional institutions and blocs related to the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 (such as IICA's Observatory of Public Policies for Agri-Food Systems [OPSAa]).

2.4.1.1. Objectives of the platform

1. Provide a space for cooperation for the production and exchange of knowledge, technologies, and innovation through:
 - a. Support for the identification of food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms, considering the social, environmental, and economic spheres at the regional and national level.
 - b. The transfer of knowledge related to the quantification and evaluation of the effects of food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms in the three dimensions of sustainable development.
 - c. Identification of opportunities to promote regional cooperation for FSN.
 - d. Strengthening capacities in monitoring, tracking, and reporting on progress related to FSN.
 - e. The exchange of knowledge, including good practices and lessons learned, technologies, regional research, development, and innovation initiatives, is crucial to addressing FSN challenges.
 - f. The creation of networks, communities of practice and integration of existing collaborative initiatives that incorporate the public sector, academia, civil society and the private sector.
 - g. The development and design of a mechanism for the dissemination of information generated in CELAC.
 - h. Support for the identification and design of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation projects for the implementation of FSN actions.

2.4.1.2. Thematic areas

The thematic areas of the platform are:

1. General information about LAC related to FSN
 - a. Socioeconomic and FSN data and statistics of the CELAC countries, according to different dimensions of FSN.
 - b. National chapters, roadmaps, policies, plans and programmes, as well as regulatory frameworks implemented at the national level in accordance with the CELAC FSN 2030 Plan, including a summarized technical document that includes related links, objectives, expected results, target population and beneficiaries, among other aspects.
2. Relevant national publications
3. Courses, training workshops, seminars, and other events
4. Funds and financing
5. Monitoring and follow-up of the Plan in line with the targets and indicators of the SDGs related to its lines of action
6. Official global indicators for the SDGs from the United Nations SDG database and official data on targets and indicators adapted to the national contexts of CELAC countries
7. Other links of interest (links to other platforms with relevant information), such as:
 - a. FAOSTAT: food and agricultural data

- b. CEPALSTAT: LAC statistics with social, demographic, economic and environmental information
- c. FAPDA: information on national policy documents
- d. OPSAa: contribute to the formulation of policies in agrifood systems in the Americas
- e. Hand-in-Hand: food security indicators and agricultural statistics
- f. PLACA: a mechanism for sharing agriculture and climate change knowledge, technologies and collaborative practices

2.4.2. Strengthening policies, plans, programmes and laws related to food security and nutrition at the national and regional level

In LAC, significant efforts have been made to advance the promotion of sustainable agrifood systems and safeguard food security and nutrition. However, it is important to continue efforts to implement the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 and accelerate compliance with the 2030 Agenda.

2.4.2.1. Policies, plans, programmes and laws in the region

Currently, there are seven Food Security and Nutrition laws in LAC. These laws are characterized by defining the main concepts and functions of the councils, commissions and national systems related to FSN.

Most countries already have FSN policies specific to their national context, while others are in the process of developing similar policies (Table 2). To date, ten FSN policies or action plans have been established in the Caribbean. In general, these documents include an analysis of the food and nutritional situation in the country, divided into the four main dimensions of FSN. In addition, most policies and plans incorporate monitoring and evaluation tools.

In the Caribbean, CARICOM implemented the Regional Food Security and Nutrition Policy in 2010 (CARICOM, 2010) and, since 2011, has carried out the Regional Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan (CARICOM, 2011). These initiatives have promoted the development of several FSN policies in the region. Also, in February 2022, CARICOM committed to expanding local production with the goal of improving food security, nutrition and reducing food imports in the region by 25 percent by 2025 (CARICOM, 2022).

With respect to Central America, there are nine policies, plans, programmes, or laws that support the work done to promote FSN. Currently, there are three FSN policies, four plans, two programmes and four laws in the subregion. All policies and plans include an analysis of the food situation in the country, considering implementation actions, and most incorporate monitoring and evaluation systems.

In addition, the Central American subregion also developed the Special Programme for Food Security (PESA), which was implemented from 2000 to 2014, with the objective of strengthening government institutions for the management of FSN in rural communities (FAO, 2014). In addition, the Central American Integration System (SICA) has a Regional FSN Programme for Central America (PRESANCA-II), which was created in 2005 with the objective of strengthening the political-regulatory processes for food security in the region (SICA, undated). SICA has also had a FSN policy in Central America and the Dominican Republic since 2012, which promotes the coordination of relevant sectors and stakeholders at the regional and national level for cooperation and dialogue (INCAP *et al.*, 2013).

As for South America, most countries have some plan, policy or law related to FSN. There are seven plans, two policies and three laws in the subregion. In general, these include lines of action, monitoring, and evaluation. In addition, in 2008 part of the region promoted an Andean FSN Programme for

Indigenous Peoples, with the objective of defining public policy guidelines aimed at guaranteeing FSN and improving food production and consumption systems in indigenous communities (General Secretariat of the Andean Community, 2008).

All these plans, policies and programmes have the objective of eradicating hunger and all forms of malnutrition. They focus on the areas of greatest interest in each country and on implementation actions in their territory.

Table 2. FSN policies, plans, programmes, and laws in CELAC countries and regions (as of April 2023).

Region	Policy	Plan	Programme	Law
Caribbean	9	1	0	0
Central America, Cuba, Mexico, Dominican Republic	3	4	2	3
South America	3	8	1	4
Total	15 ^a	13 ^b	3 ^c	7 ^d

Source: Own elaboration with FAO data.

^a Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile.

^b Brazil, Haiti, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Dominican Republic, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru.

^c Brazil, Honduras, Mexico.

^d Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

These instruments include the ministries of agriculture and health as main actors in implementation, but also consider the support of the ministries of education and social development, among other government institutions.

2.4.2.3. Recommendations to strengthen FSN plans, policies, programmes, and laws in the region.

- Execute the Plan through the formulation, implementation, or adaptation of existing FSN plans, policies and regulatory frameworks in the country, incorporating the pillars, lines of action and measures of the plan in these instruments.
- Define, whenever possible, financing programmes, especially with regard to public budgets and loan programmes of public financial entities.
- Include monitoring and evaluation systems for the implementation of FSN policies, plans, programmes, and regulatory frameworks. These systems must be aligned with the goals and indicators of the SDGs related to the lines of action of the CELAC FSN 2030 Plan.
- Promote and consider lines of public and private international financing for FSN policies, plans, programmes, and regulatory frameworks at the national level.
- Include a rights-based approach (Right to Adequate Food), gender perspective and interculturality in FSN policies, plans, programmes, and regulatory frameworks.
- Promote the participation of the various sectors and actors of the agrifood systems at the national level in the preparation, implementation, adaptation, monitoring and evaluation of plans, policies, programmes, and regulatory frameworks at the national level, including the Parliamentary Front against Hunger, academia, and civil society.

Chapter 3: Monitoring and follow-up

Given the differences between subregions and countries, and the need for comprehensive and multisectoral responses, the task of addressing the FSN situation in the region is complex. For this reason, it is proposed to establish a monitoring and follow-up system for the CELAC FSN Plan 2030. Its objective is to provide detailed and timely information on the progress or delay in the implementation of the Plan. It is aimed at Member States and all stakeholders and requires supervision by the PTP CELAC with support from the Technical Committee.

This system is based both on the lines of action of the Plan and on the targets and indicators of the SDGs. Considering the complexity and high cost of the processes, it is recommended to continuously monitor the CELAC FSN Plan 2030, with a focus on the activities and indicators of the SDG targets related to the 15 lines of action of the four pillars.

3.1 The monitoring and follow-up process of the 2030 Agenda at the regional level

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 247 indicators, offers an ambitious and comprehensive framework that provides new perspectives for policy formulation and international cooperation.

In 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission proposed a monitoring structure to track the progress towards the SDG targets. This system is based on a set of indicators identified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. This global framework, together with the complementary regional indicators prioritized by the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in LAC, within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, provides an adequate mechanism to monitor the progress towards the 2030 targets of the SDGs (ECLAC, 2023).

The region has established an important institutional and coordination framework to achieve the results of the 2030 Agenda. Fifteen countries have created ad hoc coordination mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The other 18 countries, mainly in the Caribbean, have designated a public institution as responsible for monitoring its progress, reporting to the office of the President, a ministry, or another public office (ECLAC, 2023).

In addition, Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) identify specific challenges and innovative solutions to implement and monitor the 2030 Agenda. They also encourage multi-stakeholder dialogue and inter-institutional coordination. In addition, they provide the opportunity to present a clear and complete update on the progress of countries and their governments towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The VNRs can be an important tool for monitoring the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030.

By early 2023, 31 of the 33 countries in the region had already submitted at least one VNR to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The reviews have evolved from static reports on the SDGs and their targets to building a vision for the country. Each successive report examines the progress made as part of an ongoing exercise (ECLAC, 2023).

ECLAC has created and systematically updated the regional database for monitoring the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean (United Nations, 2023). This database includes official global indicators of the SDGs, as well as regional proxies and other information available in CEPALSTAT, FAOSTAT and other databases. The availability of figures varies considerably between countries of the region, but efforts by international, regional, and national statistical communities are improving both the availability and quality of information.

Currently, the data available for LAC allows the analysis of 172 indicators, which represents 66 percent of the available indicators (26 percent of the total in 2020, 42 percent in 2021 and 56 percent in 2022). These indicators make it possible to evaluate the trends of 126 targets, which represent 85 percent of the total. Of these targets, 79 are covered by the prioritized indicators in the region (ECLAC, 2023b)

FAO has developed several platforms for agricultural policy analysis, such as the Food and Agricultural Policy Decision Analysis tool (FAPDA) (FAO, 2023d). For its part, IICA has developed the Public Policy Observatory for Agri-Food Systems (OPSAa) (IICA, 2023). Both platforms can be integrated into the new version of the CELAC FSN Plan platform in order to monitor the implementation of the Plan.

The responsibility for monitoring and reporting on progress on SDG indicators generally lies with the respective country's ministries and statistical offices. In most cases, civil society, academia, and the private sector participate through spaces for dialogue, consultation, dissemination and training. However, only in some countries is the participation of non-state actors a formal part of the institutional arrangements to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The challenge is to expand and strengthen the effective participation of social actors in monitoring and tracking progress towards the SDGs (ECLAC, 2023), as well as in the implementation of the CELAC FSN Plan.

3.2 Contribution of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 to the SDGs

The CELAC FSN Plan 2030 is comprised of four pillars and 15 lines of action, and 141 suggested measures for each line of action that seek to contribute to achieving the related SDGs (see Table 3). In addition, the indicators related to these goals will be tracked and monitored in relation to each line of action.

The SDGs and indicators associated with each line of action contribute to the suggested measures, as presented in the table below. Additionally, Annex 1 provides suggestions for additional indicators to monitor the progress of the agricultural sector, rural areas and agrifood systems. The additional indicators were suggested by FAO, ECLAC, IICA and ALADI with the aim of providing intermediate indicators to facilitate progress in achieving the SDGs. By analysing these indicators, we can better understand the progress and potential of agrifood systems to respond to the current food crisis.

While progress has been made in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, current efforts fall far short of the scale needed to achieve the SDGs in the next seven years. Most indicators in the region show that, according to the 2030 forecast, the trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow to reach the goals. The analysis shows that, in LAC, 24.6 percent of the targets have been achieved or will be achieved if the current trend continues, while progress made towards 48.4 percent of the targets is insufficient for them to be reached by 2030. Regarding the other 27 percent of the targets, the trend is one of regression (ECLAC, 2023).

In this regard, the CELAC FSN Plan 2030 can have a positive and comprehensive impact on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and not only on SDG 2.

3.3 Recommendations for the monitoring and evaluation process

1. Recognize and promote the benefits of having an efficient and continuous system for monitoring and evaluation of the CELAC FSN Plan 2030. This will allow actions to be carried out to guarantee food security and nutrition at the national level, in coordination with the corresponding entities at the regional level.
2. Identify the institutions that are involved in monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the SDGs, the Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) roadmaps and other commitments made by countries

that are relevant to food security and nutrition. Take advantage of existing initiatives, such as platforms or voluntary reports, to monitor the indicators of the SDGs associated with each line of action of the Plan.

3. Implement a monitoring and evaluation system in the PTP CELAC and define annual work plans to identify the results of the implementation of the Plan at the regional and national level.
4. Increase the transparency of the data and information generated by the monitoring and evaluation system through the CELAC FSN Plan platform.
5. Include a monitoring and evaluation panel in the Technical Committee to prepare and include monitoring and evaluation documents in the CELAC FSN Plan platform.

Table 3. SDGs indicators associated with each pillar and lines of action.

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators	
Pillar 1: Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks, as well as macroeconomic and trade policies, for the coordination and implementation of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, in particular the Right to Adequate Food.	1. Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for the coordination and implementation of FSN plans, policies, and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, particularly the Right to Adequate Food.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable. 1.b.1 Proportion of public recurrent and capital expenditures dedicated to sectors that disproportionately benefit women and vulnerable groups.	
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment. 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity. 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting. 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition. 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status.	
		SDG 5: Gender equality	5.1.1 Determine whether or not legal frameworks exist to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex.	
	2. Promote the development of public policies to generate employment, protect livelihoods and reduce hunger and malnutrition in all their forms.		SDG 1: End poverty	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban or rural) 1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age.
			SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status.
			SDG 5: Gender equality	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, disaggregated by sex, age and location.
			SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	8.3.1 Share of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector, disaggregated by sex. 8.5.1 Average hourly income of male and female employees by occupation, age and people with disabilities.

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
			8.5.2 Unemployment rate, disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities. 8.6.1 Proportion of young people (between 15 and 24 years old) who are not in education, employed or trained.
		SDG 10: Reduction of inequalities	10.1.1 Per capita growth rates of household expenditures or incomes of the poorest 40% of the population and the total population. 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities.
	3. Implement trade policies that promote economic inclusion, sustainable development and FSN.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.5.2 Direct economic losses attributed to disasters relative to global gross domestic product (GDP).
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.a.1 Agricultural orientation index for public spending. 2.a.2 Total official resource flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agricultural sector. 2.b.1 Subsidies for the export of agricultural products. 2.c.1 Indicator of anomalies in food prices.
		SDG 10: Reduction of inequalities	10.1.1 Per capita growth rates of household expenditures or incomes of the poorest 40% of the population and the total population. 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities.
Pillar 2: Promote sustainable production, food supply and physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious foods for all people, especially those in more vulnerable situations, with cultural and territorial relevance.	4. Strengthen targeted family farming and artisanal fishing policies to support the production, supply, and access to nutritious and safe foods.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.a.2 Proportion of total public spending that is dedicated to essential services (education, health and social protection).
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.3.1 Production volume per labour unit by size and type of production (agriculture/livestock/forestry). 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status.
		SDG 4: Quality education	4.1.1 Proportion of children and adolescents who, a) in the second and third grades, b) at the end of primary education and c) at the end of lower secondary school education, have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in i) reading and ii) mathematics, disaggregated by sex. 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose development is adequate in terms of health, learning and psychosocial well-being, disaggregated by sex.
		SDG 5: Gender equality	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, disaggregated by sex, age and location.
		SDG 10: Reduction of inequalities	10.4.1 Proportion of GDP generated by work, including wages and social protection transfers.
		5. Improve supply	SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
	chain infrastructure and efficiency to support sustainable production, ensuring the availability and utilization of safe and nutritious foods, including the reduction of food loss and waste.		practiced. 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture preserved in medium and long-term conservation facilities. 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds and varieties considered at risk of extinction, without risk or with an unknown level of risk.
SDG 3: Health and well-being		3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, poor sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unhealthy water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH) services). 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to involuntary poisoning.	
SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities		11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected periodically and with adequate final discharge compared to the total urban solid waste generated by city.	
SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption		12.3.1 Global food loss index.	
	6. Increase the production of nutritious and safe foods, including access to healthy diets, through sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices, equitable access and appropriate use of land and water, while considering cultural and territorial relevance.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.4.2 Proportion of the total adult population with secure land tenure rights that has legally recognized documentation in this regard and considers their rights secure, disaggregated by sex and type of tenure.
SDG 2: Zero Hunger		2.3.1 Production volume per labour unit by size and type of production (agriculture/livestock/forestry). 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area in which productive and sustainable agriculture is practiced. 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture preserved in medium and long-term conservation facilities. 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds and varieties considered at risk of extinction, without risk or with an unknown level of risk.	
SDG 5: Gender equality		5.a.2 Proportion of countries whose legal system (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to ownership or control of land.	
SDG 10: Reduction of inequalities		10.1.1 Per capita growth rates of household expenditures or incomes of the poorest 40% of the population and the total population.	
SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities		11.1.1 Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. 11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has easy access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities. 11.3.1 Relationship between land consumption rate and population growth rate.	

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
		SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption	12.1.1 Number of countries that include national action plans on sustainable consumption and production as a priority or goal in national policies. 12.a.1 Amount of research and development support provided to developing countries for sustainable consumption, production and environmentally sound technologies.
	7. Promote science, technology, and innovation to increase production, productivity, and physical and economic access to nutritious and safe foods.	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.3.1 Production volume per labour unit by size and type of production (agriculture/livestock/forestry). 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status.
		SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	9.5.1 Research and development expenditures in proportion to GDP. 9.5.2 Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants. 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official resource flows) for infrastructure. 9.b.1 Proportion of value added by the medium and high technology industry in total value added.
		SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption	12.a.1 Amount of research and development support provided to developing countries for sustainable consumption, production and environmentally sound technologies.
	8. Modernise and strengthen the traditional distribution channels of nutritious foods , as well as improving the efficiency of food supply and inclusive markets with the participation of family farming, artisanal fishing as well as agrifood cooperatives and farmers' associations.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban or rural).
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.a.1 Agricultural orientation index for public spending. 2.a.2 Total official resource flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agricultural sector. 2.b.1 Subsidies for the export of agricultural products. 2.c.1 Indicator of anomalies in food prices.
		SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	11.7.1 Average proportion of the built area of cities that is dedicated to open spaces for public use by all, disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities. 11.a.1 Proportion of the population residing in cities that implement urban and regional development plans that take into account demographic forecasts and resource needs, disaggregated by city size.
		SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption	12.1.1 Number of countries that include national action plans on sustainable consumption and production as a priority or goal in national policies.

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
Pillar 3: Guarantee the affordability and consumption of healthy diets for the entire population, especially those in more vulnerable situations, respecting the diversity of the diet and food culture of the entire population.	9. Strengthen social protection systems to reduce poverty in rural and urban areas and facilitate their coordination with economic and productive inclusion policies and nutrition-sensitive approaches.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.a.1 Proportion of internally generated resources that the government allocates directly to poverty reduction programmes. 1.a.2 Proportion of total public spending that is dedicated to essential services (education, health and social protection).
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment. 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity. 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting. 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition.
		SDG 5: Gender equality	5.1.1 Determine whether or not legal frameworks exist to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex.
	10. Promote the universalization and improvement of school feeding and nutrition programmes, policies, plans and legal frameworks, including the purchase of nutritious and minimally processed foods from family farming and local production.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment. 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity. 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting. 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition.
		SDG 3: Health and well-being	3.2.1 Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age. 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.
		SDG 4: Quality education	4.1.1 Proportion of children and adolescents who, a) in the second and third grades, b) at the end of primary education and c) at the end of lower secondary education, have achieved at least a minimum level of competence in i) reading and ii) mathematics, disaggregated by sex. 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose development is adequate in terms of health, learning and psychosocial well-being, disaggregated by sex. 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before official entry age in primary education), disaggregated by sex. 4.3.1 Participation rate of young people and adults in academic and non-academic education and training in the last 12 months, disaggregated by sex. 4.5.1 Parity indices (between women and men, rural and urban areas, top and bottom wealth quintiles and groups such as the disabled, Indigenous Peoples and those affected by conflict, as data become available) for all educational indicators from this list that can be disaggregated. 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to a)

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
			electricity, b) Internet for pedagogical purposes, c) computers for pedagogical purposes, d) infrastructure and materials adapted to students with disabilities, e) basic supply of drinking water, f) basic sanitation facilities separated by sex and g) basic handwashing facilities (as defined by WASH indicators).
		SDG 5: Gender equality	5.1.1 Determine whether or not legal frameworks exist to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex.
		SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water supply services. 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safe managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water.
		SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	8.5.1 Average hourly income of male and female employees, by occupation, age and people with disabilities. 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities
		SDG 10: Reduction of inequalities	10.1.1 Per capita growth rates of household expenditures or incomes of the poorest 40% of the population and the total population.
		SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has easy access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and people with disabilities. 11.3.2 Proportion of cities that have a structure for direct civil society participation in urban planning and management and function regularly and democratically.
		SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption	12.1.1 Number of countries that include national action plans on sustainable consumption and production as a priority or goal in national policies. 12.3.1 Global food loss index. 12.8.1 Extent to which i) global citizenship education and ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are incorporated into a) national education policies, b) curricula, c) teacher training and d) student evaluation.
	11. Support food environments that promote healthy eating habits and ensure the consumption of nutritious foods and the affordability of healthy diets, as well as ensure food and security and nutrition and the human right	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment. 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity. 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting. 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition. 2.c.1 Indicator of anomalies in food prices.
SDG 3: Health and well-being		3.2.1 Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age. 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.	
SDG 12: Responsible production		12.1.1 Number of countries that include national action plans on sustainable consumption and production as a priority or goal in national	

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
	to adequate food.	and consumption	policies.
Pillar 4: Promote sustainable and resilient agrifood systems to address climate change, protect biodiversity, efficiently use natural resources, and provide timely assistance to the population in the face of extreme climate events and natural disasters that may affect the availability of food.	12. Strengthen emergency social safety nets that support populations in vulnerable situations and invest in early warning systems to anticipate and implement proactive actions to mitigate the impact of hazards and other crises on food security and livelihoods.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
		SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.a.1 Agricultural orientation index for public spending. 2.a.2 Total official resource flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agricultural sector.
		SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	11.5.1 Number of dead, missing and directly affected people attributed to disasters per 100 000 people. 11.5.2 Direct economic losses in relation to global GDP, damage to essential infrastructure and number of interruptions to basic services attributed to disasters.
		SDG 13: Climate action	13.1.2 Number of countries adopting and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
	13. Strengthen agriculture, forestry, fishing, aquaculture, and livestock programmes to address climate change , including capacity building for resilience management and intensification of sustainable production and the recovery of degraded landscapes, soils, and aquifers.	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area in which productive and sustainable agriculture is practiced. 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture preserved in medium and long-term conservation facilities. 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds and varieties considered at risk of extinction, without risk or with an unknown level of risk.
		SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	6.4.1 Change in the efficient use of water resources over time. 6.4.2 Water stress level: freshwater extraction in proportion to available freshwater resources.
		SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption	12.1.1 Number of countries that include national action plans on sustainable consumption and production as a priority or goal in national policies.
		SDG 13: Climate action	13.3.1 Number of countries that have incorporated climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning in primary, secondary and tertiary education curricula. 13.3.2 Number of countries that have reported increased institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer activities, and development measures.
	14. Strengthen biodiversity	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.3.1 Production volume per labour unit broken down by size and type of production (agriculture/livestock/forestry).

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
	programmes and policies for sustainable production and promote a bioeconomy that balances economic value and social well-being with environmental sustainability.		2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status. 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area in which productive and sustainable agriculture is practiced.
		SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	6.4.1 Change in the efficient use of water resources over time. 6.4.2 Water stress level: freshwater extraction in proportion to available freshwater resources.
		SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption	12.2.1 Material footprint in absolute terms, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP. 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption in absolute terms, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP. 12.c.1 Amount of fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and in proportion to total national expenditure on fossil fuels.
		SDG 13: Climate action	13.2.1 Number of countries that have reported establishing or implementing an integrated policy, strategy or plan that increases their capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and that promotes climate resilience and low-emission development of greenhouse gases without compromising food production.
	15. Improve agricultural and human health programmes and policies, through integrated and intersectoral “One Health” approaches.	SDG 1: End poverty	1.5.3 Number of countries adopting and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
		SDG 3: Health and well-being	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and preparedness for health emergencies.
		SDG 15: Life and terrestrial ecosystems	15.8.1 Proportion of countries that have adopted relevant national legislation and allocated sufficient resources for the prevention or control of invasive alien species.
Cross-cutting	Gender equity	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status.
		SDG 5: Gender equality	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, disaggregated by sex, age and location. 5.a.1 a) Proportion of the total agricultural population with property rights or secure rights to agricultural land, disaggregated by sex; and b) proportion of women among owners or holders of rights to agricultural land, disaggregated by type of tenure. 5.a.2 Proportion of countries whose legal system (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to ownership or control of land. 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems for

Pillars	Lines of action	SDG	Indicators
			monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment and the allocation of public funds for this purpose.

Annex 1

Table 4. Suggestions for additional indicators to monitor the lines of action.

Pillars	Lines of action	Additional indicators
Pillar 1: Develop legal and institutional frameworks, as well as macroeconomic and trade policies, for the coordination and implementation of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) plans, policies and programmes with a gender focus and ethnic-racial and human rights perspective, in particular the Right to Adequate Food.	1. Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for the coordination and implementation of FSN plans, policies and programmes with a gender and ethnic-racial focus and human rights perspective, particularly the Right to Adequate Food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of countries with laws establishing the right to food. ● Number of countries with national FSN plans or agendas. ● Number of countries with national plans or agendas to support Family Farming. ● Proportion of countries with FSN data (severe or moderate malnutrition and food insecurity).
	2. Promote the development of public policies that generate employment, protect livelihoods, and reduce hunger and malnutrition in all their forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public expenditure on agriculture as a percentage of total public expenditure and as a percentage of agricultural value added. ● Investment in the agricultural sector as a percentage of total investment and as a percentage of agricultural value added. ● Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in agriculture and the food and beverage sector as a percentage of total FDI and as a percentage of agricultural value added. ● Income gap between different occupations in agriculture and the same occupations in other sectors. ● Proportion of agricultural workers with access to social protection systems.
	3. Implement trade policies that promote economic inclusion, sustainable development and FSN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture as a percentage of total ODA and as a percentage of agricultural value added. ● Food imports as a percentage of food consumption. ● Intraregional food trade as a percentage of total food trade and as a percentage of total intraregional trade. ● Average import tariffs for agricultural products in CELAC countries, in other markets and within the framework of Free Trade Agreements. ● Non-tariff trade measures applied to agricultural products in CELAC countries, in other markets and within the framework of Free Trade Agreements.

Pillars	Lines of action	Additional indicators
Pillar 2: Promote sustainable production, food supply and physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for all people, especially those in more vulnerable situations, with cultural and territorial relevance.	4. Strengthen targeted family farming policies to support the production, supply, and access to nutritious and safe foods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with national Family Farming plans or agendas. • Percentage of family farmers out of total farmers. • Productivity gap between family farmers and commercial farmers. • Spending on family farming programmes divided by the number of family farmers and as a percentage of agricultural value added. • Proportion of family farmers with access to loans or credits. • Proportion of family farmers with access to public or private technical assistance. • Internet access in agricultural homes or farms.
	5. Improve supply chain infrastructure and efficiency to support sustainable production, ensuring the availability and utilization of safe and nutritious food, including the reduction of food loss and waste .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation costs of intraregional food trade as a percentage of intraregional food trade. • Transportation costs of intraregional food trade per km compared to freight costs of international food trade.
	6. Increase the production of nutritious and safe foods, including access to a healthy diet, through sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices, equitable access and appropriate use of land and water, while considering cultural and territorial relevance .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in agricultural water use efficiency over time (water withdrawal per dollar of agricultural value added). • Level of water stress: freshwater extraction in agriculture as a proportion of available freshwater resources. • Relationship between agricultural land and added value in agriculture. • Proportion of degraded land to agricultural land. • Number of countries that have conducted a national agricultural survey in the last 5 years. • Cost and affordability of a healthy diet.
	7. Promote science, technology, and innovation to increase production, productivity, and physical and economic access to nutritious and safe food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural research and development expenditure as a percentage of total research and development expenditure and as a percentage of agricultural value added. • Agricultural researchers as a percentage of total researchers and as a percentage of agricultural value added. • Patents in fields related to agriculture by type of institution. • Proportion of university institutions with degrees in agricultural research areas.
	8. Modernise and strengthen the traditional distribution channels of nutritious foods ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with programmes for the public purchase and distribution of food. • Coverage of public food purchasing and distribution programmes.

Pillars	Lines of action	Additional indicators
	as well as improving the efficiency of food supply and inclusive markets with the participation of family farming, agrifood cooperatives and farmers' associations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cost of public food purchasing and distribution programmes.
Pillar 3: Guarantee the affordability and consumption of healthy diets for the entire population, especially those in more vulnerable situations, respecting the diversity the diet and food culture of the entire population.	9. Strengthen social protection systems to reduce poverty in rural and urban areas and facilitate their coordination with economic and productive inclusion policies and nutrition-sensitive approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of countries with cash transfer programmes. ● Coverage of cash transfer programmes. ● Cost of cash transfer programmes. ● Number of countries with processes to evaluate the impact of cash transfer programmes.
	10. Promote the universalization and improvement of school feeding and nutrition programmes, policies, plans and legal frameworks, including the purchase of nutritious and minimally processed foods from family farming and local production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of countries with school feeding programmes. ● Coverage of school feeding programmes. ● Cost of school feeding programmes. ● Number of countries with school feeding programmes linked to family farmers. ● Number of countries with impact evaluation processes for school feeding programmes.
	11. Support food environments that promote healthy eating habits and ensure the consumption of nutritious foods and the affordability of a healthy diet, as well as ensure food and security and nutrition and the human right to adequate food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of the population that is overweight. ● Cost of a healthy diet. ● Proportion of people who cannot afford a healthy diet. ● Number of countries with food labelling regulations.
Pillar 4: Transition towards sustainable and climate resilient agrifood systems for the protection of biodiversity, the use of natural disasters and the timely response to extreme climate events and	12. Strengthen emergency social safety nets that support vulnerable populations and invest in early warning systems to anticipate and implement proactive actions to mitigate the impact of hazards and other crises on food security and livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct economic losses in agriculture or rural areas attributed to disasters relative to agricultural value added. ● Damage to critical infrastructure in rural areas, attributed to disasters.

Pillars	Lines of action	Additional indicators
<p>disasters that may affect human well-being and food availability.</p>	<p>13. Strengthen agriculture, forestry, fishing, and livestock programmes to address climate change, including capacity building for resilience management and intensification of sustainable production and the recovery of degraded landscapes, soils, and aquifers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural and AFOLU sectors, by year. ● Proportion of the rural population with access to electricity. ● Proportion of rural population with access to clean forms of energy and renewable energy. ● Energy intensity in agriculture. ● Number of countries with investment projects to support the use of clean and renewable energy in agriculture.

References

- Andean Community General Secretariat.** 2008. *Andean Food and Nutrition Security Programme for Indigenous Nations and Peoples*. <https://www.comunidadandina.org/StaticFiles/DocOf/DINFORMATIVO874.pdf>
- BCIE.** n.d. CAMBIO II Programme. In: *Central American Bank for Economic Integration*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.bcie.org/acerca-del-bcie/alianzas-estrategicas/programas-externos/iniciativa-cambio-ii>
- CARICOM.** 2010. *Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy*. https://caricom.org/wp-content/uploads/9820-regional_food_nutrition_security_policy_oct2010.pdf
- CARICOM.** 2011. *Regional Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan. Regional Food Production and Productivity Towards a Sustainable Import Replacement Programme: 25% by 2025 Reduction in the Regional Food Bill*.
- CELAC.** 2010. *Procedures for the organic functioning of CELAC*. <https://parlatino.org/pdf/comunidad-estados/procedimientos-funcionamiento.pdf>
- CELAC.** 2011. *Caracas Declaration – On the bicentennial of the struggle for independence towards the path of our liberators*.
- CELAC.** 2016. *Gender Strategy for the FSN-CELAC Plan*. <https://www.fao.org/3/i6662e/i6662e.pdf>
- Crippa, M., Solazzo, E., Guizzardi, D., Monforti-Ferrario, F., Tubiello, F.N. & Leip, A.** 2021. Food systems are responsible for a third of global anthropogenic GHG emissions. *Nature Food*, 2(3): 198–209. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00225-9>
- CRS.** n.d. Digital mapping of functional soil properties. In: *Water and soil for agriculture*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://asa.crs.org/comunidades-de-aprendizaje/mapeo-digital-de-propiedades-funcionales-del-suelo/>
- Diaz-Bonilla, E. & Echeverria, R.G.** 2021. Duality, urbanization, and modernization of agrifood systems in Latin America and the Caribbean. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/134118>
- Diaz-Bonilla, E. & Piñeiro, V.** 2023. LAC Regional developments. In: *Global Food Policy Report 2023: Rethinking Food Crisis Responses. Chapter 8*. 0 edition, pp. 82–116. Washington, DC, International Food Policy Research Institute. <https://doi.org/10.2499/9780896294417>
- Diaz-Bonilla, E., Piñeiro, V. & Laborde, D.** 2021. Chapter Nine - Latin America and the Caribbean: Food systems in times of the pandemic. *Advances in Food Security and Sustainability*, 6: 263–288. <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.af2s.2021.08.003>
- ECLAC.** 2018. Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. In: *ECLAC*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.cepal.org/en/escazuagreement>
- ECLAC.** 2022a. *The economic and financial effects on Latin America and the Caribbean of the conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine*. http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/47832/S2200220_en.pdf?sequence=1&is

Allowed=y

- ECLAC.** 2022b. *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2022: Transforming education as a basis for sustainable development.* Santiago, Chile. <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48519-social-panorama-latin-america-and-caribbean-2022-transforming-education-basis>
- ECLAC.** 2023a. *Buenos Aires Commitment.* Santiago, Chile. https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/48738/S2300106_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- ECLAC.** 2023b. *Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration.* ECLAC. [Cited 14 June 2023]. <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48824>
- ECLAC.** 2023c. *Public debt and restrictions for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.* <https://hdl.handle.net/11362/48909>
- ECLAC, FAO, & WFP.** 2022. *Towards sustainable food and nutritional security in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to the global food crisis.* Santiago, Chile, CEPAL. <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/48531-seguridad-alimentaria-nutricional-sostenible-america-latina-caribe-respuesta-la>
- FAO.** 2014. *Hunger for knowledge, knowledge of hunger. The PESA programmes of Central America: Fifteen years of cooperation for food and nutritional security - achievements and lessons learned.* FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/i4323s/i4323s.pdf>
- FAO.** 2017. *Estrategia de Género del Plan SAN-CELAC.* Santiago. <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/es/c/a4b2298f-d4fe-40e9-8363-c699593b7958/>
- FAO.** 2021. Results of the United Nations Food Systems Summit, Report of the Council of FAO, Hundred and Sixty-eighth Session. <https://www.fao.org/3/ng896en/ng896en.pdf>
- FAO.** 2023a. *A guidance note to enhance nutrition sensitivity in Global Environment Facility investments and programming.* <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc7337en>
- FAO.** 2023b. Governance - Policy and governance support portal. In: FAO. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/policy-support/governance/es/>
- FAO.** 2023c. FAOSTAT. In: *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.* [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/faostat/es/#data/EA>
- FAO.** 2023d. FAPDA - Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis Tool. In: FAO. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <http://fapda.apps.fao.org/fapda/#main.html>
- FAO.** 2023e. The Impact of Disasters on Agriculture and Food Security 2023 – Avoiding and reducing losses through investment in resilience. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc7900en>
- FAO.** 2023f. *The status of women in agrifood systems.* Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5343en>
- FAO & IDB.** 2023. *Opportunities to promote intraregional agrifood trade in Latin America and the Caribbean.*
- FAO, IFAD, WFP, WHO & UNICEF.** 2020. Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition in Latin

- America and the Caribbean 2020. Santiago, Chile. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2242en>
- FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO.** 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023*. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc8514en>
- FONTAGRO.** 2021. Satellite monitoring of quantity and quality of biomass available in pastoral livestock systems in LAC. In: *FONTAGRO*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.fontagro.org/new/proyectos/monitoreosatelital/es>
- Green Climate Fund.** 2021. FP173: The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and services with climate mitigation and adaptation results in the Amazon. En: *Green Climate Fund*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp173>
- IDB.** n.d. RG-O1701 : LAC Green Innovation Hub (GreenHub) 1.0. In: *Inter-American Development Bank*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-O1701>
- IFAD.** 2020. Project to Promote Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast. <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/131/docs/spanish/EB-2020-131-R-6-Rev-1.pdf>
- IICA.** 2022. The value of chemical fertilizer imports from Latin America and the Caribbean increased by 137% in 2022. In: *IICA Blog*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://blog.iica.int/blog/aumenta-137-valor-las-importaciones-fertilizantes-quimicos-america-latina-caribe-en-2022>
- IICA.** 2023. Observatory of Public Policies for Agri-Food Systems. In: *OPSAa*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://opsaa.iica.int/>
- IPCC.** 2022: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, 3056 pp., doi:10.1017/9781009325844.
- IMF.** 2023. *World Economic Outlook: A bumpy recovery*. IMF. <https://www.imf.org/es/Publications/WEO/Issues/2023/04/11/world-economic-outlook-april-2023>
- INCAP, SICA, COMISCA, SISCA, & CAC.** 2013. Food and Nutrition Security Policy of Central America and the Dominican Republic 2012-2032. SICA. <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mul-145664.pdf>
- IPCC.** 2023. AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.** n.d. Promotion and Credit for Bioinputs. In: *Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/inovacao/bioinsumos/o-programa/fomento-e-credito-para-bioinsumos>
- OCHA.** 2020. Natural Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2000 - 2019 - World | ReliefWeb. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/desastres-naturales-en-am-rica-latina-y-el-caribe-2000-2019>
- OECD & FAO.** 2023. Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032. [Cited 13 September 2023]. <https://www.oecd.org/publications/oecd-fao-agricultural-outlook-19991142.htm>
- OHCHR.** 2022. CEDAW/C/GC/39: General recommendation no. 39 on the rights of Indigenous women

and girls. In: *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.ohchr.org/es/documents/general-comments-and-recommendations/general-recommendation-no39-2022-rights-indigeneous>

SICA. n.d. Regional Food and Nutrition Security Program for Central America Phase II. In: *Central American integration system*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://www.sica.int/presanca/enbreve.aspx>

UNCCD. 2022. Global Land Outlook: Land and Restoration for Recovery and Resilience. UNCCD. <https://www.unccd.int/resources/global-land-outlook/global-land-outlook-2nd-edition>

United Nations. 2023. Regional data bank for statistical follow-up to the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean. In: *SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Statistical knowledge management hub*. [Cited 9 June 2023]. <https://agenda2030lac.org/estadisticas/regional-data-bank-statistical-follow-up-sdg-1.html?lang=en>

World Bank. 2023. Data Bank: World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

Required citation:

CELAC. 2024. CELAC Plan for food security, nutrition and the eradication of hunger 2030 – Time is action. Santiago, FAO.