

国連食料システムサミット 国連事務総長による議長サマリー及び行動宣言
(骨子)

2021 年 9 月 23 日

包摂的で変革的な食料システムは、飢餓の撲滅を達成するための進歩を育む

- SDGs を達成するための「行動の 10 年」に入ってもなお、世界の食料システムの多くが脆弱であり、すべての人々の十分な食料への権利を満たしていない。飢餓は再び増加しつつある。新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大は、こうした憂慮される傾向を更に助長した。
- 食料生産と地域の生産者は、気候変動に対してますます脆弱になっており、又、食料システムは、温室効果ガス排出の3分の1、最大で 80%の生物多様性の損失等の要因となっている。
- 持続可能な食料生産システムは、これらの既存の課題に不可欠な解決策として認識されるべき。我々の地球を守りつつ世界の人々に食料を供給することは可能である。

人々、地球、繁栄のための解決策に焦点を当てた、「人々のサミット」

- こうした大きな課題を前に、国連は地域レベルから世界レベルまで、数万人の人々の参加を得て、国内対話、アクショントラックでの議論、本年7月のプレサミット等の食料システムサミットのプロセスを実施し、「人々のサミット」となった。
- 148 か国の国内対話を通じて、食料システム変革への活力あるビジョンが生まれた。
- 2030 アジェンダの中心には、「人々、地球、繁栄」があることが再確認された。COVID-19 をうけ、食料システムの変革に向けた行動は、世界的な回復を推進する上で重要な役割を果たす。

食料システムの変革

- 我々の食料システムは、より良い世界のための我々の共有ビジョンを実現する力を有する。優良事例を基盤とし、科学とイノベーションに投資し、全ての人々を SDGs の達成に関与させなければならない。
- 我々は、万能の解決策はないという意見で一致した。地域ごとの状況、アプローチ及び展望は多様であることを認識する一方、SDGs を実現するために、食料システムを適応させなければならない。
- 多くの政府は、2030 アジェンダに沿った形で、食料システムの変革を加速し、深化させることにコミットしている。人々の栄養、健康、幸福に貢献し、自然の回復及び保護に貢献し、気候に中立で、地域状況に適応し、人間らしい仕事と包摂的な経済力を提供する形態の、人口増加に対応可能な食料供給に焦点が当てられている。
- 開かれた、差別のない、透明性のある、ルールに基づいた貿易は、より包摂的で強靱な食料システムの構築に不可欠である。また、国際的なサプライチェーンにおける課題があるにも関わらず、COVID-19 は地域の食料システムの強靱性や食料の国際貿易の強靱性をも明らかにした。

2030 年の SDGs 達成に向けた、食料システム変革のための更なる前進

- 食料システムサミットは、2030 アジェンダに不可欠なエネルギーを与えた。全てのステークホルダー、特に政府は、SDGs の約束を守るために、緊急的に、大規模に、そして連帯して行動することを再確認しなければならない。
- 我々は、各国による 2030 年に向けた道筋の策定と実行に対する国家的メカニズムを支援する。国連システムとすべての利害関係者が国を支援する重要な役割を果たす。
- 行動は、各地域の条件に応じ、政府により推進されなければならない。サミットのプロセスを通じて、2030 アジェンダを実現するために必要な、変革を導くための5つのアクションエリア(①全ての人々への栄養の供給、②ネイチャーベースの解決策の推進、③公平な生計、ディーセント・ワーク及び力のあるコミュニティの推進、④脆弱性、ショック、ストレスに対する強靱性の構築、⑤実施手段の支援)が明らかとなった。
- この推進には、各国政府と協力する地域及びグローバルな実践コミュニティと利害関係者が必要である。また、SDGs の達成に向けた進展を加速するための、形成されつつある多様な利害関係者からなるイニシアティブやコアリションを歓迎する。
- 2030 アジェンダの達成には、科学的根拠に基づく解決策への野心を強めるグローバルなイニシアティブが鍵となる。

サミットの先へ

- フォローアップは、各国や支援組織の既存の努力に基づいて行われる。
国レベル: 国連常駐調整官と国別チームが、各国による道筋の策定と実施を支援する。
世界レベル: 国連食糧農業機関(FAO)、国際農業開発基金(IFAD)、国連世界食糧計画(WFP)が、より広範な国連システムを活用する調整ハブを共同で主導する。

説明責任

- 事務総長は、2030 年まで、フォローアップの進捗に関する年次報告書をハイレベル政治フォーラム(HLPF)に提出する。加盟国は、その報告書を検討する。

2年後のストックテイク

- 事務総長は、2年毎にグローバル・ストックテイキング会合を開催し、本サミットの成果に関する進捗状況と、2030 アジェンダ達成への貢献のレビューを行う。

(了)



Secretary-General's Chair Summary and Statement of Action on the UN Food Systems Summit

23 September 2021

Inclusive and Transformative Food Systems Nourish Progress to Achieve Zero Hunger

Rich or poor, young or old — every person in the world needs to eat. Safe and nutritious food provides not only life and health, but hope. Every day, billions of people harvest, process and transport food to market and to our homes. Consumers make choices of what to eat, based on what is available and accessible. This daily activity touches us all, and underpins our cultures, our economies and our relationship with the natural world. Women, often the backbone of food systems, and young people, provide fresh hope for transformative food systems that bring us together as families, communities, and nations in harmony with nature.

As we entered the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, many of the world's food systems were fragile and not fulfilling the right to adequate food for all. Hunger was on the rise again. Three billion people — almost half of all humanity — could not afford a healthy diet. Malnutrition in all its forms — including obesity — was deeply entrenched, leading to a broad range of negative health, education, gender, and economic impacts. Drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition — including conflict, climate extremes, and economic volatility — are further exacerbated by poverty and high levels of inequality.

The COVID-19 pandemic put these worrying trends in overdrive. Up to 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020 — a 20 per cent increase in just one year. Over 41 million are on the doorstep of starvation.

The crisis brought on by the pandemic is unfolding against a planetary crisis that is threatening our climate and life as we know it. Food production and local producers are increasingly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. The latest report by the IPCC shows that under all scenarios, temperatures above 1.5°C and 2°C above pre-industrial levels will be exceeded during the 21st century unless global greenhouse gas emissions are cut by half in the coming decade.

At the same time, recent reports have found that food systems are contributing up to one-third of greenhouse gas emissions, up to 80 per cent of biodiversity loss and use up to 70 per cent of freshwater. However, sustainable food production systems should be recognized as an essential solution to these existing challenges. It is possible to feed a growing global population while protecting our planet.

A People's Summit Focused on Solutions for People, Planet and Prosperity

In the face of these epic challenges, the UN convened tens of thousands of people from the local to the global level in the Food Systems Summit journey. Through their leadership, they made it a “People’s Summit”; with their proposals for action, they have made it a “Solution’s Summit” to make the transformative effects of food systems a driver for the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. Throughout this process, governments and stakeholders found new ways to work together, breathing new momentum into the diverse and rich ecosystem within the multilateral arena.

Inspiring visions for transformative food systems were forged when governments gathered businesses, communities and civil society to chart pathways for the future of food systems that respect the human rights of all people through National Dialogues across 148 countries. These Dialogues revealed key building blocks for action by governments, together with different stakeholders, to further strengthen food systems by 2030 and support people to realize their right to food.

Member States, experts and stakeholders contributed more than 2,000 ideas for accelerated action. Action Tracks clustered this rich input in a systemic way to build communities of practice and foster new partnerships. The Scientific Group consulted broadly and made a robust contribution to the evidence base informing much of the Summit’s work. Through the Champions Network, Global Food Systems Summit Dialogues and over 900 Independent Dialogues, people around the world have offered ideas on how to transform food systems, building on national priorities and generating action. All participants were able to benefit from the engagement and products of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) that steers global policy making.

Emerging from the pandemic and related lockdowns, more than 500 people from over 130 countries participated safely and productively at the Pre-Summit (26-28 July) in Rome, and over 22,000 people joined as virtual delegates from 183 countries. Together, they delivered a resounding message that business as usual is not good enough and a call for scale and urgency in action. Participants urged a systems approach to food, aligned with the 2030 Agenda, that embraces the complexity of our world to deliver the transitions we need.

As people around the world came together around food systems, they reaffirmed that People, Planet, and Prosperity are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the wake of the impacts of the COVID-19, transformative action through food systems can play an essential role in driving the global recovery. Food systems are shaping progress in three fundamental areas:

- People – “Nourishing Everyone for Health and Wellbeing.”
- Planet – “Producing in Harmony with Nature.”
- Prosperity – “Inclusive, transformative and equitable recovery for the 2030 Agenda.”

This triple thrust enables the world to engage to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.

Transforming Food Systems

The journey has profoundly affirmed that our food systems hold the power to realize our shared vision for a better world. Around the world, people engaged in food systems are providing nutritious food for billions of people while safeguarding biodiversity and critical ecosystems. There is a recognition that we must build on good practices — such as Indigenous food systems — invest in science and innovation, and engage all people — particularly women and youth, Indigenous Peoples, businesses and producers — in achieving the SDGs.

There was also agreement that no one size fits all. While local contexts, approaches and perspectives may differ, food systems can and must adapt in order to realize the SDGs. This, in turn, enriches engagement with the global level, including realizing the objectives of other international agreements, including such as the Paris Agreement and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

Many governments are committing to accelerate and deepen the transformative power of food systems in a manner aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The focus is increasingly centred on feeding growing populations in ways that contribute to people's nutrition, health and well-being, restore and protect nature, are climate neutral, adapted to local circumstances, and provide decent jobs and inclusive economies.

This transformation is informed and supported by the ambition of all 17 SDGs based on the understanding that we must urgently move from incremental and siloed action towards a systems approach. The food system does not thrive without all sectors working as one, towards common goals. It involves multiple sectors of government, with the interaction of multiple scientific disciplines, as well as traditional and Indigenous knowledge.

Transformative action demands the engagement and close participation of the people who drive our food systems, such as farmers, herders, food workers, and fisher folk. In addition to governments, the business community — from Small and Medium Enterprises to Multinational Corporations — has an important role to play through responsible business practices and innovative solutions to make food systems more sustainable, resilient and equitable, while adapting their practices to ensure all people can access a nutritious and healthy diet.

There is also a need to shift and scale public and private financing for food, including for science and research. This innovation and change in financing approaches must avoid excessive hidden costs and support healthier, more inclusive, and more sustainable outcomes.

The value of food must also be understood as far more than a mere commodity. It is a right for people that must be realized, and the economic, social and environmental impact and externalities must be better assessed, and mitigated or leveraged as required.

The pandemic has reminded us of our interconnectedness and that our health, the health of animals, and the planet are intrinsically linked — highlighting the urgent need to enhance cooperation at the national, regional, and global levels to address antimicrobial resistance and zoonotic diseases, using an integrated and systems-based one-health approach. A one-health approach is also vital for strong and resilient economies.

Open, non-discriminatory, transparent, rules-based trade is essential for building more inclusive and resilient food systems. Despite challenges to global supply chains, COVID-19 has shown the resilience of local and regional food systems.

Stepping up and Going Further to Implement the Transformations Needed in Our Food Systems to Achieve the SDGs by 2030

The Food Systems Summit provided an essential boost of energy into the 2030 Agenda and a silver lining in the cloud of the pandemic. All stakeholders – especially governments – must now reaffirm a commitment to act with urgency, at scale and in solidarity with one another to keep the promise of the SDGs.

Across the SDGs, the world has established clear and ambitious goals for food systems that reflect complex relationships between the environmental, economic, and social pillars of sustainable development. We do not need new goals; we need to move boldly – now – to implement the transformative actions needed to achieve the goals we have. While we have a goal focused explicitly on food by seeking to end hunger, other goals relate to challenges in the food system.

For example: Food systems have a key role to play in ending poverty and achieving SDG 1. Addressing the coexistence of overnutrition and malnutrition will be crucial to meeting health objectives in SDG 3. It will be impossible to sustainably manage water resources to achieve SDG 6 without agriculture playing a central role. Sustainable fisheries management is fundamental for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and the achievement of SDG 14. Food systems more broadly must also reflect our commitments on sustainable consumption and production in SDG 12, climate change adaptation and mitigation in SDG 13, and the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems in SDG 15.

It is time to renew and accelerate our commitment to realizing these goals.

To do this, there are several key actions that we need to take:

- We must support national mechanisms that develop and implement national pathways to 2030 that are inclusive and consistent with countries' climate commitments, building upon the national food systems dialogues. With the UN system and all relevant stakeholders, including the International Finance Institutions, private sector, and civil society playing a pivotal role in supporting country implementation.
- Action must be driven at country-level by governments in their local contexts. **Five action areas** to help inform the transitions needed to realize the vision of the 2030 Agenda have emerged from the Summit process. These include:
 - (1) Nourish All People;
 - (2) Boost Nature-based Solutions;
 - (3) Advance Equitable Livelihoods, Decent Work and Empowered Communities;
 - (4) Build Resilience to Vulnerabilities, Shocks and Stresses; and
 - (5) Accelerating the Means of Implementation.

Progress will require local and global communities of practice and stakeholders coming together with national governments under the umbrella of these action areas. In particular, support to enhance implementation through financing, data, science and innovation, governance and trade.

Throughout, we welcome emerging multistakeholder initiatives and coalitions to help accelerate progress towards SDG achievement informed by these five action areas at country-level. In particular, we need actions that respond to country demands, while maintaining strong, inclusive country ownership; have strong stakeholder representation, particularly indigenous peoples, women and youth – and motivate increased and better coordinated investments by global partners to support the implementation of country objectives.

Global initiatives to reinforce the ambition of science-based solutions will be key to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.

Going beyond the Summit

Follow-up to the Summit will build on existing efforts of countries and supporting organizations. Implementation of Summit outcomes to support these efforts at country level will use existing institutions, improving their responsiveness where necessary. At the national level, governments will be supported by Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in developing and implementing national pathways, with the engagement and contributions of all stakeholders, leveraging instruments and processes.

At the global level, working across the UN system and with partners, the Rome-based Agencies – FAO, IFAD, WFP – will jointly lead a coordination hub that collaborates with, and draws upon, wider UN system capacities to support follow-up to the Food Systems Summit. These partners will include non-governmental actors, such as civil society and business.

The coordination hub will have key functions, including:

- Strengthening synergies with key intergovernmental fora such as the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) and the Financing for Development Forum processes, as well as other priority global processes, including those relating to the Environment, Climate, Biodiversity, Food Security, Health and Nutrition, to ensure food systems are better accounted for in these spaces and other related efforts critical for the 2030 Agenda.
- Coordinating and facilitating the technical and policy support of the RBAs, the broader UN System and other expert institutions, to develop and implement national food systems pathways, leveraging the Resident Coordinator System.
- Establishing a Champions Advisory Group to advise the hub, with dedicated representation of priority constituencies, particularly Youth, Indigenous Peoples, Producers, Women and Private Sector, to ensure a robust follow-up to the Summit. This should include ensuring that platforms for implementation and pathways account for the perspectives of these voices and issues.
- Collaborating with the High-level Panel of Experts (HLPE) of the CFS at global level, support strengthening the science-policy capacities and interfacing at local and national levels.

The CFS remains an essential intergovernmental and stakeholder platform for all working together to ensure food security and nutrition for all through sustainable and transformative

food systems. Engagement with the CFS to provide leadership to the follow-up to the FSS will be essential to deliver on its mandate.

Accountability—The pandemic has demonstrated renewed impetus for strengthened accountability across all constituencies to ensure the wellbeing of all people and our planet. Government ensures the enabling policy environment that holds to account all stakeholders, including business. Globally, existing institutions will need to strengthen their mechanisms to support mutual accountability among all actors. Leadership by the CFS and its mechanisms, including the Civil Society Mechanism, will be key to informing accountability for all stakeholders, including the private sector.

At country level, Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams will contribute to annual reporting, coordinated by the RBAs on behalf of the Secretary-General and regular reporting to the Chair of the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) on support to national pathways. Drawing on this work at country, regional and global levels, the Secretary-General will submit an annual report – until 2030 – to the HLPF on progress in following up to this Summit. Member States are invited to consider how they may wish to consider this report in the context of the HLPF.

Two-year stock-take—The Secretary-General will convene a global stock-taking meeting every two years to review progress in implementing the outcomes of this process and its contributions to achievement of the 2030 Agenda. This will be supported by the RBAs, the broader UN System and partners.



The Secretary-General expresses deep appreciation to all those who have shown leadership by contributing to this journey. Through your ideas, engagement and action we have hope for the future of food systems and a better world. Using the 2030 Agenda as our blueprint, let us act now – together - and realize our vision.

“Before you finish eating breakfast in the morning, you’ve depended on more than half of the world.”

- Martin Luther King, Jr.

