



The European Commission's Knowledge Centre for Global Food and Nutrition Security



Analysis of Priority Actions for Food Systems Transformation – Bolivia

Introduction

There is a global consensus that most food systems are unsustainable: they generate food insecurity and hunger, malnutrition (from stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies to obesity), environmental degradations (natural resources depletion, climate change, and biodiversity loss), and inequalities and vulnerabilities among territories and food stakeholders. A transformation toward more sustainable, inclusive and resilient food systems is urgently needed, and the identification of ad hoc levers to implement this transformation strategic.

On the one hand, the [National Pathways](#) to sustainable food systems are one of the outcomes generated by the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). They have been informed by national dialogues organized during the preparation of the Summit. It should not be assumed that these pathway documents are final or endorsed by the respective government as [most countries](#) approach their pathway as 'living documents', but they still give a picture of the priorities.

On the other hand, under a partnership between the European Union, FAO, and CIRAD, and in cooperation with national and food systems stakeholders, country level [Food Systems Assessments](#) are being conducted, at different level of completion, in more than 50 developing countries.

Both National Pathways (NP) and Food Systems Assessments (FSA) profiles have identified country specific priority actions for the transformation of food systems.

The ambition of this synthesis report is to provide the comprehensive list of these priority actions in a condensed format that helps to gain an overview of the main results of both approaches and allows to some extent a comparison.

Methodological approach

This synthesis report is developed using a three steps approach:

- First, screening NP and FSA reports and extraction of the priority actions. In the National Pathways, the priority actions are called "game changers" and grouped around five "actions tracks" (i.e. thematic areas) defined in the frame of the UNFSS. In the FSA, the priority actions are called "systemic levers" and are grouped around four thematic areas. Notwithstanding these differences, it remains possible to extract from these documents "priority actions" and group them around the five "actions tracks";
- Second, reformulation, simplification and grouping of NP and FSA priority actions and classification according to the UNFSS five action tracks (Tables 2 and 3). These tables are displayed below to keep trace in a systematic and transparent way of the modifications performed during this step;
- Third, overview in a single table of the NP and FSA priority actions per action track (Table 1).

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Advancing knowledge towards zero hunger and sustainable food systems

Table 1: Summary of Priority Actions for the Sustainable Transformation of Food Systems in Bolivia

UNFSS	FSA	UNFSS – National Pathway – Priority Actions	Food Systems Assessment – Priority Actions
AT1: Ensure safe and nutritious food for all	Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support smallholder agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee the availability of resources (local and national levels) to support family farming Promotion of research, innovation and technological development focusing on family farming
AT2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns	Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support demand and consumption of local food (education campaigns) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the consumption of healthy foods Regulatory measures (taxes, food labelling etc...) for the marketing of unhealthy foods
AT3: Boost nature positive production	Sustainable natural resource use and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote conservation agriculture Restoration of degraded ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable intensification Promote agroecology (organic farming, agroforestry, etc.)
AT4: Advance equitable livelihoods	Inclusive economic growth, jobs and livelihoods ; Territorial development and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market support for traditional bio-diverse food systems Support best practices for food processing Support women and youth inclusion in the food system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local food supply chain and short circuits
AT5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge development on traditional food systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve food systems governance (inclusiveness)

Source: KC-FNS, 2022

Table 2: Priority Actions - Food Systems Assessment (FSA)

Thematic Areas	FSA – Priority Actions (Systemic Levers)		FSA – Reformulation Priority Actions		Links to AT	Comment
Improving food availability and eating habits	1	Promote and develop initiatives at national, departmental and municipal levels to encourage the consumption of healthy foods and empower the consumer through mechanisms to regulate the sale of unhealthy foods (taxes, food labelling, etc. .) and the establishment of healthy environments with accessible and affordable food within the framework of the state policy “Knowing how to eat to live well”.	1.1	Promote the consumption of healthy foods	2	
			1.2	Regulatory measures (taxes, food labelling etc...) for the marketing of unhealthy foods	2	
	2	Promote family farming in the primary production and short circuits of transformation and commercialization in local markets to ensure the supply and access to healthy and diversified foods.	2.1	Guarantee the availability of resources (local and national levels) to support family farming	1	2.1, 4 grouped
			2.2	Support local food supply chain and short circuits	4	
Strengthening family farming	3	Develop and promote strategies that allow the implementation of differentiated research, innovation and technological development policies tailored to the production systems of family farming in the various ecosystems.		Promotion of research, innovation and technological development focusing on family farming	1	
	4	Develop mechanisms that guarantee the availability of resources at the central and local levels for investment in strengthening family farming (especially the smallholder farmers).				grouped with 2.1
Improving compliance with existing regulations	5	Develop models of inclusive governance, at the local and national levels, that make it possible to generate a shared vision regarding the performance and sustainability goals for food systems and the most favourable paths to obtain an equitable and balanced transformation.		Improve food systems governance (inclusiveness)	5	5, 6 grouped
	6	Promote the development of models of governance of food systems with rules differentiated by dimension, scale and characteristics of the various actors.				grouped with 5
Preserving natural resources	7	Promote a transition towards more intensive and more efficient systems in the use of input (pesticides, agrochemicals, soils, machinery) with the purpose of reducing the negative impacts on natural resources and contribute to better management and use of natural resources.		Promote sustainable intensification	3	
	8	Develop alternative agriculture models (agroecology, organic farming, agroforestry, etc.) to reduce the use of chemical inputs, preserve biodiversity.		Promote agroecology (organic farming, agroforestry, etc.)	3	
Total	8				8	

Source: KC-FNS, 2022

Table 3: Priority Actions – UNFSS National Pathway

Thematic Areas	National Pathway – Priority Actions (Game Changers)		National Pathway – Reformulation Priority Actions		Links to AT	Comment
Sustainability of food production systems	1	Strengthening of Traditional and Small Farmer Food Production Systems (SPAAT) in the context of climate change, including socio-ecological resilience, food sovereignty, poverty reduction, the right to food and the comprehensive management of natural resources (land, water and forests).		Support smallholder agriculture	1	
	2	Facilitate the transition of agroindustrial food system (SAA) to sustainable food systems with conservation agriculture and restoration of degraded ecosystems due to intensive use of inputs.	2.1	Promote conservation agriculture	3	2.1, 9.1 grouped
			2.2	Restoration of degraded ecosystems	3	
Markets	3	Development of markets and market shares for traditional (SPAAT) food production systems and agrobiodiversity, taking advantage of the livelihoods of food production systems based on traditional agriculture at a global level. Educational campaigns that promote demand and consumption at the local level.	3.1	Market support for traditional biodiverse food systems	4	
			3.2	Support demand and consumption of local food (education campaigns)	2	
	4	Transition for the development of best practices markets (SAA).				Not selected – not specific
Information systems	5	Development of information systems of the traditional agriculture (SPAAT), which entails a ancestral knowledge of adaptation and innovation that is disappearing.		Knowledge development on traditional food systems	5	5, 7 grouped
	6	Strengthen information systems for the development of best practices in industrial food systems (SAA).				Not selected - not specific
Knowledge	7	Strengthening and recognition of the knowledge in traditional agriculture to position the inter-scientific dialogue (SPAAT).		Enhance indigenous knowledge		grouped with 5
	8	Share the development of knowledge based on respect for life (SAA).				Not selected – not specific
Other benefits	9	Development of co-benefits related to climate change and conservation agriculture, and provide guidance on best practices for transformation (SAA).	9.1	Support conservation agriculture		grouped with 2.1
			9.2	Support best practices for food processing	4	
	10	Intergenerational transmission of knowledge for the protection of food systems, including the approach of gender and youth (SPAAT).		Support women and youth inclusion in the food system	4	
Total	10				8	

Source: KC-FNS, 2022