



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



Analysis of Priority Actions for Food Systems Transformation-Haiti

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 Food Systems Transformation in Haiti

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"> • Increase local food production. • Implementation of a food quality control policy and compliance with nutritional standards. • Invest in infrastructure: transport, energy, irrigation, water catchment areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen agricultural advisory services (adapted to the different types of farming systems). • Encourage public and private investments in on-farm storage infrastructure. • Support improved water management, fodder production, and silage techniques. • Invest in water management infrastructure. • Support urban agriculture.
AT2 Shift to sustainable consumption patterns	Food security, nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement nutrition education programme. • Promotion of recyclable consumer products and recycling of waste in food value chains. • Raise environmental awareness of the population. • Promote changes in diet (e.g. consumption of orphan plants, e.g. yam). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote nutrition education (urban population).
AT3 Boost nature positive production	Sustainable natural resource use and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving techniques for the production and processing of firewood and charcoal. • Promote agroforestry. • Promote sustainable fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop farmer field schools to support the adoption of sustainable farming practices (conservation agriculture, management of soil fertility, integrated pest management, collection and storage of water). • Support agroforestry. • Support reduction and reuse of agricultural and food waste (e.g. promoting composting in urban and peri-urban agriculture).
AT4 Advance equitable livelihoods	Inclusive economic growth, jobs and livelihoods ; Territorial development and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support youth inclusion in agri-food value chains (access to technology and training). • Reduce gender and urban/rural inequalities in access to productive resources and basic social services. • Invest in food storage, packaging, distribution infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support decent off-farm jobs creation in rural areas: vocational trainings for SMES, public co-financing. • Increased protection of domestic food production through restricted food imports policies (including taxation of imports). • Improve access to finance for young rural people. • Invest in transport (including port and airport), food storage and processing (including slaughtering) infrastructure / facilities. • Improved access to markets (capital city). • Development of food regional trademarks.
AT5 Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve income redistribution along the food supply chain (e.g. through tax policy, social protection). • Put in place social safety nets for the benefit of the most vulnerable groups. • Improve access to basic social services: education, health. • Improve institutional capacity for crisis preparedness and management at national and regional levels (e.g. early warning systems). • Establish strategic food stock. • Promote sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, agricultural areas), and genetic material. • Support research and innovations for development of climate-resilient varieties. • Develop agricultural insurance system. • Improve institutional capacity for food systems governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide social safety nets (food vouchers) to urban poor. • Invest in basic social infrastructure. • Promote climate-smart agriculture (e.g. drought resistant local varieties). • Improve energy autonomy (fuel storage, production of solar energy). • Implementation of improved territorial planning and development policies.

Source: KC-FNS, 2023

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

Thematic Areas	FSA - Priority Actions (Systemic levers)		FSA - Reformulation Priority Actions		Link to AT	Comment
Addressing the low resilience and food insecurity of vulnerable households in a context of climate change and insecurity	1	Create decent jobs in rural areas (off-farm). Providing advisory services to the different types of farms, cropping systems and sectors. Develop vocational training (technical, legal and financial fields) to encourage the establishment of new SMEs and strengthen existing ones.	1.1	Support decent off-farm jobs creation in rural areas: vocational trainings for SMES, public co-financing.	4	
			1.2	Strengthen agricultural advisory services (adapted to the different types of farming systems).	1	
			1.3	Develop vocational trainings for SMES (technical, legal and financial fields).		grouped with 1.1
	2	Provide social safety nets (food vouchers) to urban poor together with nutrition education while protecting local food market from imports (taxes on food imports).	2.1	Provide social safety nets (food vouchers) to urban poor.	5	
			2.2	Promote nutrition education (urban population).	2	
			2.3	Increased protection of domestic food production through restricted food imports policies (including taxation of imports).	4	2.3, 9.2 grouped
	3	Provide public co-financing to private investments aiming to jobs creation in the agro-industrial sector.				grouped with 1.1
					5	
Strengthen the role of family farming in the transformation towards sustainable food systems	4	Technical and financial support to young rural people is a priority for the economic recovery agricultural sector. Farmer field schools would support the adoption of sustainable farming practices (conservation agriculture, management of soil fertility, integrated pest management, harvesting and storage of water).	4.1	Improve access to finance for young rural people.	4	
			4.2	Develop farmer field schools to support the adoption of sustainable farming practices (conservation agriculture, management of soil fertility, integrated pest management, collection and storage of water).	3	
	5	The mobilization of public and private investments would strengthen productive infrastructure such as on-farm storage and ensure a better organization of value chains.		Encourage public and private investments in on-farm storage infrastructure.	1	
					3	
Addressing territorial dynamics responsible for unsustainable food systems and inequities between stakeholders	6	Implementation of localized strategies for water management, fodder production and silage techniques for food and fodder conservation. Investments in transport, water management and slaughtering infrastructure are needed.	6.1	Support improved water management, fodder production, and silage technics.	1	
			6.2	Invest in water management infrastructure.	1	
			6.3	Invest in transport (including port and airport), food storage and processing (including slaughtering) infrastructure / facilities.	4	6.3, 7.1, 8.2 grouped
	7	Development of food storage infrastructure are needed to improve the resilience of food systems. Improved access to capital city markets is required. Invest in strategic infrastructure such as port and international airport. Improve energy autonomy (fuel storage, production of solar energy).	7.1	Invest in transport (port and airport) and storage infrastructure.		grouped with 6.3
			7.2	Improved access to markets (capital city)	4	
			7.3	Improve energy autonomy (fuel storage, production of solar energy).	5	
	8	Support food processing and the development of regional trademark to add value to local agricultural production. The investment in local processing facilities represents an important lever. It is necessary to continue to invest in basic social infrastructure.	8.1	Development of food regional trademarks.	4	
			8.2	Invest in local processing facilities.		grouped with 6.3
			8.3	Invest in basic social infrastructure.	5	
	9	Implementation of improved territorial planning and development policies. Implementation of economic policies based on selective imports, taxation in favour of national production and actions to support urban agriculture are also necessary.	9.1	Implementation of improved territorial planning and development policies.	5	
			9.2	Implement restricted food import policy.		grouped with 2.3
			9.3	Support urban agriculture.	1	

					9	
Combating current food systems dynamics that lead to a major crisis of the ecosystems	10	Increase resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change: drought resistant local varieties. Develop farming systems that integrate tree growing and agriculture (agroforestry).	10.1	Promote climate-smart agriculture (e.g. drought resistant local varieties).	5	
			10.2	Support agroforestry.	3	
	11	Establish and implement agricultural and food (especially in urban areas) waste management plans, promoting reduction, recycling, and reuse (promoting composting for urban and peri-urban agriculture).		Support reduction and reuse of agricultural and food waste (e.g. promoting composting in urban and peri-urban agriculture).	3	
					3	
Total		11			20	

Table 3: Priority Actions – UNFSS National Pathway

Thematic Areas	National Pathway - Priority Actions (Game changers)		National Pathway - Reformulation Priority Actions		Link to AT	Comment
Ensure access for all to healthy and nutritious food	1	Ensure food self-sufficiency in the main agri-food production chains (cereals and legumes, tubers, animal proteins, fruits and vegetables, sugar and beverage sectors).		Increase local food production.	1	
	2	Implementation of a food quality control policy and compliance with nutritional standards.		Implementation of a food quality control policy and compliance with nutritional standards.	1	
	3	Establishment of a nutrition education programme.		Implement nutrition education programme.	2	
	4	Improve income redistribution along the food supply chain.		Improve income redistribution along the food supply chain (e.g. through tax policy, social protection).	5	4, 17, 18 grouped
	5	Ensure price stability for basic food products, in particular by setting up strategic food stock.		Establish strategic food stock.	5	
	6	Reduce pressure on household food budget by facilitating access to basic services (education and health).		Improve access to basic social services: education, health.	5	
	7	Put in place social safety nets for the benefit of the most vulnerable groups.		Put in place social safety nets for the benefit of the most vulnerable groups.	5	
	8	Facilitate young people's return to food production through technological innovation and training.		Support youth inclusion in agri-food value chains (access to technology and training).	4	
					8	
Switch to sustainable consumption and production patterns	9	Improving techniques for the production and processing of firewood and charcoal.		Improving techniques for the production and processing of firewood and charcoal.	3	
	10	Implementation of an agroforestry development programme.		Promote agroforestry.	3	10, 23 grouped
	11	Implementation of sustainable fisheries development programme.		Promote sustainable fisheries.	3	
	12	Promotion consumer products that can be recycled in the food supply chain.		Promotion of recyclable consumer products and recycling of waste in food value chains.	2	12,, 14 grouped
	13	Raise environmental awareness of the population.		Raise environmental awareness of the population.	2	
	14	Implementation of a waste recovery programme in the food supply chain.				grouped with 12
					5	
Promote equitable livelihoods	15	Reduce gender inequalities in access to productive resources in the different components of the food system.		Reduce gender and urban/rural inequalities in access to productive resources and basic social services.	4	15, 16 grouped
	16	Reduce inequalities in access to basic services and productive resources between urban and rural people.				grouped with 15
	17	Promotion of household tax fairness (the poorest or middle-income people who spend more on the acquisition of foodstuffs should no longer have to bear the tax burden that must be borne by high-income individuals).				grouped with 4
	18	Reform of the social protection system to improve the living conditions of workers in the food system.				grouped with 4
					1	
Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses	19	Construction of resilient basic infrastructure (transport infrastructure, canals irrigation, power stations, storage, packaging and distribution centres, ports).	19.1	Invest in infrastructure: transport, energy, irrigation, water catchment areas	1	19.1, 20 grouped
			19.2	Invest in food storage, packaging, distribution infrastructure.	4	
	20	Development of watersheds, especially in the production areas most vulnerable to natural disasters.				grouped with 19.1

	21	Increase preparedness and crisis response capacities at national & regional levels; better management of the bases of the food system (natural resources, genetic material); support for research and innovations for the development of climate-resilient varieties.	21.1	Improve institutional capacity for crisis preparedness and management at national and regional levels (e.g. early warning systems)	5	21.1, 23, 28 grouped
			21.2	Promote sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, agricultural areas), and genetic material.	5	21.2, 25 grouped
			21.3	Support research and innovations for development of climate-resilient varieties.	5	
	22	Establishment of an insurance system for the benefit of producers in the agricultural sector.		Develop agricultural insurance system.	5	
	23	Climate watch and early warning system.				grouped with 21.1
	24	Low carbon food systems / Promotion of agroforestry.				grouped with 10
	25	Protection of marine and coastal ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs, etc.).				grouped with 21.2
	26	Changes in diet (valorisation of orphan plants, e.g. yam).		Promote changes in diet (e.g. consumption of orphan plants, e.g. yam).	2	
	27	Improving governance and the legal framework related to the food system.		Improve institutional capacity for food systems governance.	5	
	28	Protection of agricultural areas.				grouped with 21.1
					8	
Total		28			22	

Source: KC-FNS, 2023