

W O R K I N G D O C U M E N T

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE SAN CELAC PLAN

SUGGESTIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY FRONTS AGAINST HUNGER FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



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Abbreviations and acronyms

ABC:	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
AECID:	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFROLAC:	Parliamentary Assembly of Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean
ALADI:	Latin American Integration Association
ALC:	Latin America and the Caribbean
AMEXCID:	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation
CALC:	Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development
CCE:	Executive Coordinating Commission of the FPH-ALC
CELAC:	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CEPAL:	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CEPALSTAT:	ECLAC statistical database
COMSAN:	Multisectoral Commission for Food and Nutritional Security of Peru
CONASSAN:	National Council for Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security of Nicaragua
COPISA:	Plurinational and Intercultural Conference on Food Sovereignty of Ecuador
CSA:	Committee on World Food Security
CSA-IAR:	Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems
EUROLAT:	Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOLEX:	FAO legislative database
FAOSTAT:	FAO statistical database
FAPDA:	Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis
FOPREL:	Forum of Presidents of Legislative Branches
FPH-ALC:	Parliamentary Front against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean
IALCSH:	Support Project for the Latin America and the Caribbean Without Hunger Initiative
IICA:	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

OCDE:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ODA-ALC:	Observatory of the Right to Food in Latin America and the Caribbean
ODS:	Sustainable Development Goals
ODS 2:	Sustainable Development Goal 2 - Zero Hunger
OHCHR:	United Nations Human Rights Office
OLACEFS:	Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
OMC:	World Trade Organization
OPSA:	IICA Observatory of Public Policies for Agri-Food Systems
PARLACEN:	Central American Parliament
PARLANDINO:	Andean Parliament
PARLATINO:	Latin American and Caribbean Parliament
PARLASUR:	Mercosur Parliament
PAR-POLSAN:	POLSAN SICA Regional Action Plan 2028
PE:	European Parliament
PLACA:	Climate Action Platform
Plan SAN	
CELAC 2030:	CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Eradication of Hunger 2030
PPT:	Pro Tempore Presidency
POLSAN SICA:	Food and Nutrition Security Policy of the Central American Integration System 2032
SAN:	Food Safety and Nutrition
SEGIB:	Ibero-American General Secretariat
SIMMAGRO:	Regional Intelligence and Monitoring System for Agricultural Markets
UIP:	Interparliamentary Union
UNFSS:	Food Systems Summit





1.

Introduction

THE SAN CELAC PLAN

The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) is an intergovernmental mechanism created in 2008 to promote the integration and development of the countries of the region. Made up of 33 countries, it was formally established in 2009 and 2010, with its first meeting in 2012 under the presidency of Chile. Currently, Honduras holds the Pro-Tempore Presidency (PPT) for 2024.

Committed to Food Security and Nutrition (FNS), CELAC launched the Program for the Eradication of Hunger and Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013, addressing the pillars of access, availability, utilization and food stability. In 2023, the SAN CELAC Plan was updated until 2030, under the leadership of the pro tempore presidency of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, reaffirming the commitment to food security and fair trade of the **Buenos Aires Declaration**, of Heads of State and Government.

CELAC's Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and the Eradication of Hunger 2025, created in collaboration with the **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**, supported by the **Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)** and the **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL)**, It was approved in 2015 during the III Summit of Heads of State and Government in Belén, Costa Rica. Aligned with the **Sustainable Development Goals (ODS)**, the SAN CELAC 2025 Plan sought to eradicate hunger and address food insecurity and malnutrition, promoting comprehensive policies, reducing social gaps and strengthening regional integration.

In response to current challenges, the **SAN CELAC 2030** it expanded its coverage by taking into account the 2030 Agenda and including implementation and monitoring mechanisms, as well as adjustments to its 4 pillars and 15 lines of action. This is a guide for member countries to develop and implement their national plans based on its 142 recommendations.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARY FRONTS AGAINST HUNGER AND PARLIAMENTARY ALLIANCES

The **Parliamentary Front against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean (FPH-ALC)** emerged in 2009 as a response to the need to address, from a legislative perspective, the impact on the construction of appropriate regulatory frameworks for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in all its forms in the region.

The FPH-ALC is an articulation of parliamentarians from national, subnational and regional congresses, committed to the fight against hunger and the need to make food security a strategic issue on the public agenda and legislative activity, promoting the establishment of institutional frameworks favorable to the full realization of the Right to Adequate Food in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Parliaments are key institutions to: a) enact laws and allocate budgets to public policies that support food security and nutrition in their countries and are aligned with international instruments on this matter; b) supervise the implementation of the Plan; c) represent citizens affected by food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms; d) advocate for cooperation between countries to jointly address challenges related to food security and nutrition.

This network of legislators is currently present in 21 countries¹ in the region, in 6 regional parliaments² and 7 metropolitan areas³, which have the support of the **Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)**, **Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)**, in addition to important partners such as **Brasil-FAO International Community Program** and the **Latin American and Caribbean Parliament (PARLATINO)**.

The FAO has held the Technical Secretariat of the FPH-ALC since 2009, being in charge of providing technical and logistical support to the FPH through the Support Project for the Latin America and the Caribbean Without Hunger Initiative ("**Apoyo a la Iniciativa América Latina y el Caribe Sin Hambre (IALCSH)**").

In terms of alliances, it is worth highlighting the launch in June 2024 of the Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security for All⁴. The commitment to establish this new alliance was ratified by the national and regional chapters of the FPH-ALC, the Spanish Parliamentary Alliance for the Right to Food of the Cortes Generales and the Portuguese Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security of the Assembly of Portugal.

The SAN CELAC 2030 Plan has been considered by the FPH ALC with a strategic roadmap for their work.

1 Argentina, Belice, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Granada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and The Granadines and Uruguay.

2 PARLATINO, PARLANDINO, PARLASUR, PARLACEN, FOPREL and ParlAmericas.

3 Quintana Roo and Oaxaca in Mexico; Medellín, Antioquia and Chocó in Colombia; Porto Alegre in Brazil and Lima in Peru.

4 Within the framework of the 1 World Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition held in the Cortes Generales of Spain in 2018, parliamentarians from Ibero-America and the Caribbean agreed to create the "Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security for All", with the aim of joining regional efforts and working in a coordinated manner towards the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (Sustainable Development Goal 2) with gender equality.

2.

The contribution of parliaments to the implementation of the plan

EXISTING REFERENCES IN THE PLAN TO PARLIAMENTARY WORK

The SAN CELAC 2030 Plan highlights the importance of building regulatory and institutional frameworks linked to SAN and the right to adequate food. Highlights the need for the legislative branch and parliamentary alliances to participate in the creation, implementation and monitoring of SAN policies (P1.L1.M3),⁵ Promoting inclusive governance that involves the participation of civil society, indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, academia, the private sector and the populations in the most vulnerable situation and most affected by food insecurity” (P1.L1.M4).

He also highlights the need to “strengthen alliances with academia and the **Observatory of the Right to Food in Latin America and the Caribbean (ODA-ALC)** to generate evidence, analyze information and promote the evaluation of regulatory frameworks” (P1.L1.M5) and “strengthen the gender agenda based on **SAN CELAC Plan’s Gender Strategy** and an ethnic-racial and intersectional approach in all processes of developing regulatory frameworks” (P1.L1.M6).⁶

Other regulatory and institutional frameworks expressly required as goals of the Plan are those that refer to: 1) Promote the legal recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food as a priority in the countries, with a gender and ethnic-racial approach and taking as a reference framework laws, such as **PARLATINO Framework Law on the Right to Food** (P1.L1.M1); 2) Promote the establishment of a National Committee at the highest institutional level to design, implement, readjust and follow up and monitor SAN policies, plans and programs that are executed by different ministries and public agencies, considering the agricultural, social, economic, environmental sector. and health (P1.L1.M2); 3) the promotion of legislation that encourages public procurement that is more favorable to people dependent on family farming, artisanal fishing and other forms of small-scale food production (P1.L2.M5); 4) strengthen legislation on labor rights and social security (P1.L2.M7); 5) the prevention and reduction of Food Loss and Waste (FWD) based on good practices such as the **PARLATINO Model Law** and the adoption of the **Voluntary International Code of Conduct for FLW reduction (FAO, 2022)** (P2.L5.M12); 6) the adoption of the **Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CSA, 2012)** (P2.L6.M1); 7) 7) the inclusion of family farming in supply systems and food supply companies (P2.L8.M6); 8) ensuring adequate coverage of nutritious food outlets (P2.L8.M7); 9) the offer and consumption of healthy diets within schools and school environments (P3.L10.M3); 10) using taxes to reduce the purchase and consumption of

5 Pilar (P#), Línea de acción (L#), Medida sugerida (M#).

6 Realiza una mención especial en lo que respecta fortalecer la agenda parlamentaria a través del PARLATINO y el Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre para apoyar la Estrategia de Género para el Plan SAN CELAC, la implementación de la recomendación general No 39 sobre los derechos de las mujeres y niñas indígenas y el Acuerdo Regional de Escazú sobre Acceso a la Información, Participación Pública y Acceso a la Justicia en Asuntos Ambientales en ALC.

highly processed foods (P3.L11.M4); 11) the implementation of front labeling systems (P3.L11.M5); 12) the implementation of a network of Member States to promote healthy food environments that facilitates South-South Cooperation and exchange (P3.L11.M11); 13) promoting respectful agricultural practices to achieve sustainable agriculture (P4.L14.M1); and 14) la construcción de sistemas de alerta temprana y programas de prevención y gestión de riesgos (P4.L12.M1).

Another of the vectors of parliamentary action mentioned in the Governance section of the Plan refers to “carrying out the evaluation and monitoring of progress in implementation at the national level, including budgetary aspects and commitments adopted by the private sector.” In this regard, some specific topics of parliamentary action are mentioned: 1) the increase in the public budget dedicated to the preparation of cadastres as a way to accelerate land registration, especially for family farming (P2.L6.M2); 2) ensure adequate infrastructure and safety systems in accordance with national and local reality (P3.L10.M2); 3) guarantee budgets for school feeding (P3.L10.M4); 4) allocate public budget and promote infrastructure and technologies for food reserves, such as basic grains and non-perishable foods, that can cope with emergencies and disasters (P4.L12.M3).

Many of the objectives proposed in the Plan can be achieved by disseminating, adapting and improving the progress made by the region in parliamentary matters, many of them thanks to the work and commitment of the FPH-ALC.

PARLIAMENTARY STRENGTHS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The Plan focuses on specific implementation channels, and then proceeds to an analysis of the possibilities of strengthening the contribution of parliaments and the FPH-ALC in each of the axes of the implementation of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan at the regional, subregional and national:

A) GOVERNANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The SAN CELAC 2030 Plan establishes management processes and mechanisms at the regional and national level, which already have very well-articulated parliamentary counterparts.

At the regional level, the leadership of the Plan among Governments is headed by the PPT CELAC. For its part, the **Executive Coordinating Commission (CCE) of the FPH-ALC** has created a SAN CELAC Plan Group to promote, support and strengthen the articulation of the parliamentary work of the different national and regional fronts with the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan.

At the national level, CELAC provides for the constitution of National Committees or similar structures in each member country, at the highest institutional level (P1.L1.M2). From the beginning of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan, these national coordinations will have the support of the FPH ALC and the national chapters established in 21 countries that concentrate more than 96% of the CELAC population. These are plural political platforms, which are already in operation and developing coordinated actions since the launch of the Plan in 2015.

Much of the FNS legislation passed in the region contemplates the formation of high-level National Committees. As an example, the following can be mentioned: the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA) of Brazil; the Plurinational and Intercultural Conference on Food Sovereignty (COPISA) of Ecuador; the recently created Intersectoral System of Health, Food, Environment and Competitiveness (SINSAMAC) of Mexico; the National Council for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (CONASSAN) of Nicaragua; the Multisectoral Commission for Food and Nutritional Security (COMSAN) of Peru; the National Council for Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (CONASSAN) of the Dominican Republic, among others.

With regard to technical assistance to the countries, the Plan has a Technical Committee coordinated by FAO with representatives of IICA, ECLAC, ALADI, and other international organizations that work together with parliamentarians of the region in support of CELAC.

B) GENDER APPROACH FOR THE PLAN

The gender approach was included from the beginning in the SAN CELAC Plan. In 2016, the Gender Strategy for the SAN CELAC Plan was approved by the Member States, which seeks to empower rural women throughout the food chain. Its objective is to guide the institutions of the CELAC Member Countries to guarantee gender equality in the implementation of the Plan, as well as in other actions related to SAN.

Since its birth, the FPH ALC has worked for gender equality in the region's SAN policies. The **Declaration of the First Forum** (San Pablo, Brazil, 2010) recognized the key role of women in the fight against hunger, urging greater female participation to achieve gender equality. On the other hand, the **Final Declaration** of the X Forum (Santiago, Chile, 2023) reinforced the adoption of a gender approach in all legislative work, with the support of allies such as Spain and Portugal, highlighting the common challenges in the Ibero-American region, such as the gender gap in access to healthy diets and the situation of rural women.

Much of the legislation promoted by the FPH ALC in support of the SAN CELAC Plan already has a gender focus, a circumstance that is extensively documented in the **Legal brief for parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean N.º 8 "Legislate to guarantee the rights of rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean"** (FAO, 2021).

Some examples of laws with a gender perspective enacted in LAC are: **Decree No. 110-2015 – Law for the National Solidarity Credit Program for Rural Women and its modifications** (Honduras, 2015, 2019), **Law No. 19,292 that declares family agricultural production and artisanal fishing of general interest and establishes a state market reserve mechanism for food goods and services** (Uruguay, 2014), **Law N° 19.685 Standards are issued for the promotion of development with gender equality** (Uruguay, 2018), and the **reforms to the Agrarian Law to emphasize the principle of gender equality** (México, 2023).

C) FINANCING OF THE PLAN

To move towards more efficient, inclusive and sustainable systems, adequate financing is needed. Improving food security and nutrition requires investments in productivity, access to

nutritious foods and sustainable agricultural systems, which demands innovation, technology and public and private financing, including official development assistance, international cooperation, South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

The work of parliamentarians is crucial in allocating resources from the public budget towards initiatives, policies and laws linked to the SAN, beginning with ensuring financing for the implementation of these legislations, including the financial sustainability of the institutions that are created from of them. Also, from a sectoral perspective, this ranges from school feeding programs to technologies for sustainable and resilient agriculture, as well as programs aimed at preventing and treating malnutrition in all its manifestations.

Furthermore, increasing responsible public and private investments in agriculture and food systems is a vital element to ensure adequate food and nutrition, reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. In 2014, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) approved the **Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial (CSA-IAR Principles)**. THE FPH-ALC has politically promoted its adoption throughout the region, through initiatives such as the **Declaration on increased responsible investment in agriculture and food systems in the face of the COVID 19 crisis urging the adoption of CSA-IAR Principles** (PARLATINO, 2020), and has also collaborated in the generation of technical information material, for example with the **Legal brief for Parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean No 5 “Legislate to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems”** (FAO, 2020).

Experiences like **Law No. 6536 - On differentiated agricultural credit** (Paraguay, 2020); they are part of ALC’s attempts to generate financial tools to promote agricultural activities, with emphasis on producers of Peasant Family Agriculture.

Governments can also create public investment funds for SAN, which can be allocated to specific investments, can leverage private investment or strengthen guarantees before public and private banks with loans for family farming and small producers. Some regulations that exemplify this type of funds in LAC are: **Law No. 18,100 - Creates the Financing and Sustainable Development Fund for Dairy Activity and its modifications** (Uruguay, 2007, 2007, 2014, 2021), and the case of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with a high-impact action to ensure investment in agriculture and food security and nutrition through the creation of the **Zero Hunger Trust Fund** (2016).

Bilateral development aid between countries and multilateral organizations, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and others, can provide financing through grants and soft loans. Parliamentarians must ensure local counterpart funds for these financings since they are the ones who generally grant debt authorizations to governments to advance these initiatives.

D) IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS OF THE PLAN

Among the planned means of implementation, the launch of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan platform stands out, which will be a digital tool to facilitate integration, cooperation and voluntary collaboration between LAC countries. It will be managed by the Technical Committee composed of FAO and other agencies to support informed decision-making based on evidence, encourage exchange and development of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation projects.

Regional experience in this aspect is very important, both in terms of comparative legislation and in the development of interparliamentary debate areas. FAO has several databases of legislation and public policies such as **FAOLEX**, **FAPDA**, **FAOSTAT** and **Mano de la Mano**. The FPH ALC's monitoring of the initiatives of the national, regional and local Fronts is also available. In the same way, **CEPAL** through **CEPALSTAT**, **IICA** with **OPSA** and **PLACA** they have consolidated a comprehensive system of agri-food statistics and indicators and the SDGs in LAC.

LAC is in a position to leverage what has been achieved, so that by replicating good practices, compliance with the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan and the 2030 Agenda can be accelerated. The important parliamentary achievements in terms of SAN legislation must be reaffirmed year after year with budgets, sufficient resources and control, monitoring and accountability activities that minimize deviations and inefficiencies in the application of resources.

The work in regional parliaments such as **PARLATINO**, **PARLASUR**, **PARLANDINO**, **FOPREL**, **PARLAMERICAS** and the growing insertion in global forums such as the **UIP**, **EUROLAT**, **AFROLAC** and **OECD** are essential to manage concrete support from international development cooperation.

Another key aspect for the implementation of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan will be to articulate efforts and generate synergies with the commitments acquired by parliamentarians and the FPH ALC in the **II World Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition and the Parliamentary Pact against Hunger and Malnutrition** (Chile, 2023), in the **Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security for All** (Madrid, 2024) and in the **Critical Route for Food Security of the SEGIB** (2023, Santo Domingo), among others.

E) FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING OF THE PLAN

The regional initiative contemplates establishing a follow-up and monitoring system for the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan. 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 interested parties, and requires supervision by the PPT CELAC with support from the Technical Committee.

The FPH ALC and parliaments can provide input on the implementation of standards, budgets and institutional controls, in addition to verifying the effectiveness of the measures in the territories.



OBJECTIVES OF THIS DOCUMENT

El presente documento tiene 2 objetivos fundamentales:

This document has 2 fundamental objectives:

1) Provide detailed recommendations on how parliaments, and specifically FPHs, can contribute to the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the SAN CELAC Plan. These recommendations cover different dimensions of parliamentary work, including the creation of laws, the allocation of adequate budgets, positioning on the political agenda, establishing effective control mechanisms and promoting debates and strategic alliances.

2) Provide normative references for the region and examples of good practices promoted by the Parliamentary Fronts Against Hunger, to execute measures of some lines of action of each of the pillars of the Plan and in the implementation aspects of the Plan. These examples are current, they are diverse, they must be adapted to national idiosyncrasies, but they are undoubtedly steps forward that demonstrate in a concrete way how parliamentarians contribute to strengthening SAN in the region

3.

Recommendations and good practices for pillars and lines of action

The SAN CELAC 2030 Plan is based on 4 pillars and 15 lines of action. Each pillar is made up of lines of action and specific measures to advance towards the desired objectives, which can be adapted to the circumstances, policies and regulations of each country. Each line of action considers measures that allow the goals of the 2030 Agenda indicated in the document to be met, as well as other objectives that the countries consider relevant.

This document includes most of the measures presented in the lines of action of the Plan, which constitute guidance for legislative work. This work will require strong coordination with governments, academia, different social actors and international cooperation to contribute to the implementation of the Plan.

Based on the regional experience and the work of the FPH ALC, a series of recommendations and suggestions are developed within the framework of the measures proposed in the different lines of action of the Plan. In this sense, actions in the different dimensions of legislative work are taken into account, existing normative references and examples of good practices that are already underway in the region are provided.

The recommendations associated with the pillars and lines of action describe a compilation of the main good practices in legislation and other instruments promoted by the Parliamentary Front against Hunger, associated with each of them, as an example to continue deepening this work in order to the support of the SAN-CELAC 2024-2030 Plan through legislative action.

Then, other recommendations are proposed associated with political and articulation actions that the Fronts can carry out for this purpose.





PILLAR 1

Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks and macroeconomic and trade policies for the articulation and implementation of Food Security and Nutrition (FNS) plans, policies and programs with a gender and ethnic-racial approach and a human rights perspective, in particular the right to proper nutrition.

Line of action 1

Strengthening legal and institutional frameworks for the articulation and implementation of FNS plans, policies and programs with a gender and ethnic-racial approach and a human rights perspective, particularly the Right to Adequate Food.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #01: Approve laws and/or constitutional amendments that recognize the Human Right to Adequate Food.

Normative references and good practices: 15 countries in LAC have explicitly enshrined the Right to Adequate Food in their constitutions, some for the entire population and others for specific groups. These countries are Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Suriname. The region also has framework laws, regulations, constitutional reforms, and infra-legal documents on the Right to Food, which are important references and can be used as models and adapted to different national contexts:

1. Law No. 693 Law on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (Nicaragua, 2009);
2. Organic Law of the Food Sovereignty Regime and its modifications (Ecuador, 2009, 2010);
3. Law No. 11,346 of the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN) (Brazil, 2006) & Constitutional Amendment Art. #6 (Brazil, 2010);
4. Decree No. 25/2011 Food Security and Nutrition Law (Honduras, 2011);
5. Constitutional Reform Art. 4th and 27th (Mexico, 2011);
6. Model Law on the Right to Food, Security and Food Sovereignty (Parlatino, 2012);
7. Supreme Decree No. 102-2012-PCM - Declares the food and nutritional security of the population to be of national interest and public need and creates the Multisector Commission on Food and Nutritional Security (Peru, 2012) and its amendments, the Supreme Decree No. 021-2013-MIMAGRI - National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security 2013-2021 (Peru, 2013), the Supreme Decree No.

- 008-2015-MIMAGRI - National Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2015-2021 (Peru, 2015) y la Law No. 31315 on “Food and Nutritional Security” (Peru, 2021);
8. Law No. 881 - Law of the Nicaraguan Legal Digest of the Matter of Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security (SSAN) and its modifications (Nicaragua, 2015, 2019, 2021);
 9. Modification in the General Law of Social Development to recognize the Right to Nutritious Food (Mexico, 2016);
 10. Food and Nutrition Security and Sovereignty Law (Dominican Republic, 2016);
 11. Law No. 49 - Law that establishes the organization and operation of agri-food chains for the strengthening and sustainability of the country’s food security (Panama, 2017);
 12. Regulatory Framework for Food Security with Nutritional Quality and Respect for Food Sovereignty Policies (Parlandino, 2017);
 13. Law for the Creation of the Trust for Food Sovereignty and the rescue of the agricultural sector (El Salvador, 2021);
 14. Law No. 148/2022 - Law on Food Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security (Cuba, 2022);
 15. General Law of Adequate and Sustainable Food (Mexico, 2024).

Also see: Voluntary Guidelines in Support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (FAO, 2005); Resolution on Food Security from the European Union–Latin America and Caribbean Perspective (EUROLAT, 2014); Guidelines: CFS Volunteers on Food Systems and Nutrition (FAO, 2021).

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #02: Strengthen the collaboration of Congresses and Governments with academia and the ODA-ALC to generate scientific evidence, evaluate key policies and improve evidence-based food legislation and policies.

Normative references and good practices: 20% of the successful legislations derived from the work of the FPH-ALC share a strong component of scientific evidence, through the relationship with ODA-ALC.

In 2011, the Right to Food Observatory network for Latin America and the Caribbean (ODA-ALC) was established, made up of around 100 universities from 17 countries in the region, dedicated to promoting the exchange of knowledge on food security and nutrition. It facilitates the creation of studies, indicators and recommendations to guide public policies at the local, national and regional level. The Technical Secretariat, supported by the FAO Regional Office, provides administrative and technical support. Annually, the ODA-ALC organizes a Research Call on the Human Right to Adequate Food, supported by the Spain-FAO and Mesoamerica Without Hunger Program, to promote original research on SDG 2 and enrich political decision-making. To date, there are more than 150 published investigations.

Among some examples of the fruitful relationship and contributions of the ODA-ALC to the parliaments of the region we can highlight:

1. **Law No. 1990 of 2019**, Colombia: "Food loss and waste prevention policy";
2. **Law No. 2046 of 2020**, Colombia: "Law on mechanisms to promote the participation of small local producers";
3. **Law No. 2268 of 2022**, Colombia: ""Rules to guarantee social benefits focused on commercial and subsistence artisanal fishermen";
4. In all three cases, the ODA made presentations to the commissions at the time of the construction of these projects, where scientific-academic knowledge and evidence were provided at the national and regional level. Forums were held together with civil society and territorial organizations to incorporate new perspectives, national technical tables were created and technical specifications were contributed to the design of the projects. In addition, and based on both contributions, the national congress of Colombia granted recognition to the ODA universities (available at: https://twitter.com/ODA_ALC/status/1554178563305115648/photo/1 and the document hereand the document here: <http://www.oda-alc.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/20220610095703340-1.pdf>).

Other examples of support:

5. **Law No. 622 of 2014**, Bolivia: "School feeding law within the framework of food sovereignty and plural economy";
6. **Municipal Decree N°6615 of 2020**, Joinville, Brazil: "Food donation in the municipality of Joinville in the context of COVID-19";
7. **Law No. 148 of 2022**, Cuba: "Law on Food Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security".

Where knowledge and scientific evidence, management with territorial organizations, development of seminars, among others, were contributed.

Line of action 2

Promotion of public policies to promote employment, ensure livelihoods and reduce hunger and malnutrition in all their forms.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #3: Approve laws and budgets to promote fiscal and territorial policies to help family farming and smaller-scale producers that take into account the current and potential value chains of agri-food systems. Identify in the Budgets the programs and expenditure items intended to help small and medium-sized farmers (technical assistance, access to credit, access to technologies, etc.), in addition to the products, benefits and beneficiaries of these budgets and control the efficiency of expenditure. the governments.

Request the Budget Offices of the Congresses and the Courts of Account, Comptrollers and/or General Audits to include in their annual operational plans the ex ante and ex post evaluation of these programs.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Legislative Decree No. 819 - Law for the acquisition and consumption of fluid milk and its derivatives, by institutions that manage public funds (El Salvador, 2021);
1. Law for the Creation of the Trust for Food Sovereignty and the Rescue of the Agricultural Sector (El Salvador, 2021);
2. Decree No. 110-2015 - Law for the National Solidarity Credit Program for Rural Women and its modifications (Honduras, 2015, 2019);
3. Law No. 6536 - Differentiated agricultural credit (Paraguay, 2020);
4. Law No. 18,100 - Creates the Financing and Sustainable Development Fund for Dairy Activity and its modifications (Uruguay, 2007, 2007, 2014, 2021);
5. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with a high-impact action to ensure investment in agriculture and food security through the creation of the **Zero Hunger Trust Fund** (2016).

Line of action 3

Implementation of trade policies that promote economic inclusion, sustainable development and SAN.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #4: Promote spaces for political dialogue and parliamentary coordination between the various regional integration systems to promote the facilitation of rules-based intraregional agri-food trade. Promote the active participation of parliamentarians in the negotiation of trade agreements and regulatory harmonization.

Normative references and good practices: Political pronouncements and active participation of LAC parliamentarians in regional (PARLATINO, PARLASUR, PARLANDINO, PARLACEN) and global assemblies (UIP, EUROLAT, AFROLAC, OECD).

1. Resolution on the volatility of food prices and food reserves in Latin America and the Caribbean and in the European Union (EUROLAT, 2017);
2. Declaration of the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament Against the Sustained Rise in Food Prices (PARLATINO, 2022);
3. Resolution on parliamentary control of trade negotiations and the evaluation and monitoring of free trade agreements (EUROLAT, 2023);



4. Participation of regional representatives in the **Parliamentary Conference on the WTO**, organized every year jointly by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the European Parliament (EP) on the occasion of the WTO Ministerial Conferences.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #05: Approve laws and budgets to promote and encourage the trade of nutritious and safe foods, opening a political agenda on this issue.

Normative references and good practices: Policy statements such as the Declaration on the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables (PARLATINO, 2021).



PILLAR 2

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

Line of action 4:

Fortalecimiento de las políticas de agricultura familiar y de pesca artesanal para apoyar la producción, el suministro y acceso a los alimentos nutritivos e inocuos.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #06: Strengthening family farming and artisanal fishing policies to support the production, supply and access to nutritious and safe foods.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 11.326 that establishes guidelines for the formulation of the National Policy on Family Agriculture and Rural Family Units (Brasil, 2006);
2. Resolution No. 25/07 - Guidelines for the recognition and identification of family farming (Mercosur, 2007);
3. Law No. 338 - Law of peasant, native indigenous economic organizations and community economic organizations for the integration of sustainable family farming and food sovereignty (Bolivia, 2013);
4. Decree No. 1.056 - By which the complementary contracting modality called simplified process for the acquisition of agricultural products from family farming is established (Paraguay, 2013);
5. Law No. 19.292 - Family agricultural production and artisanal fishing are declared of general interest and a state market reserve mechanism for food goods and services is established (Uruguay, 2014);
6. Law No. 27.118 - Law of historical reparation of family agriculture for the construction of a new rurality (Argentina, 2014);
7. Law No. 30.355 - Law for the promotion and development of family farming (Perú, 2015);
8. Model Family Farming Law (Parlatino, 2016);

9. Law No. 6.286 on “Defense, Restoration and Promotion of Peasant Family Agriculture” (Paraguay, 2019);
10. Law No. 2,046 - Law by which mechanisms are established to promote the participation of small local agricultural producers and peasant, family and community agriculture in public food purchasing markets (Colombia, 2020);
11. Law No. 127 - Law that dictates measures for the development of family farming (Panamá, 2020);
12. Framework Law for the Promotion and Strengthening of the Peasant Economy and Family Agriculture in the Andean Region (Parlandino, 2020);
13. Legislative Decree No. 814 - Family Farming Law (El Salvador, 2021).

See also: Voluntary Guidelines for Achieving Sustainability of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas and the Action Plan for the United Nations Decade of Family Farming.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #07: Approve laws and budgets that strengthen public purchases for family farming and other forms of small-scale food production.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 2046 - Law by which mechanisms are established to promote the participation of small local agricultural producers and peasant, family and community agriculture in public food purchasing markets (Colombia, 2020).
2. Law No 14.628 establishing the Food Acquisition Programme (PAA) and the Solidarity Food Aid Programme (Brazil, 2023).
3. Law on Public Purchases of Food from Family Farming (Perú, 2020).

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #08: Approve laws and budgets to strengthen Artisanal Fishing.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 18.892 - General Law of Fisheries and Aquaculture and its modifications (Chile, 1989, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2022);
2. Artisanal Fisheries Model Law (Parlatino, 2008);
3. Law No. 11.959 on Sustainable Development Policy in Fisheries and Aquaculture (Brazil, 2009);
4. Law No. 19.292 - Family agricultural production and artisanal fishing are declared of general interest and a state market reserve mechanism for food goods and

services is established (Uruguay, 2014) amended by Law No. 19.685 - Rules are issued for the promotion of development with gender equality (Uruguay, 2018);

5. Decree Law No. 1.408/14 - Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (Venezuela, 2014);
6. Law No. 204 - Law that regulates fishing and aquaculture (Panama, 2014);
7. Model Law on Artisanal or Small-Scale Fishing (Parlatino, 2017);
8. Legislative Decree No. 1.273 - Facilitates the development of artisanal fishing activity through the formalization of vessels of up to 6.48 gross tonnage (Peru, 2016), Law No. 30.636 - Law that creates the Mandatory Insurance for Artisanal Fishermen (SOPA) (Perú, 2017) and Legislative Decree No. 1.392 - Legislative Decree that promotes the formalization of artisanal fishing activity (Peru, 2018);
9. Regulatory Framework to Fight Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Promote the Sustainable Development of Maritime Resources in the Member Countries of the Andean Parliament (Parlandino, 2020);
10. Organic Law for the Development of Aquaculture and Fishing (Ecuador, 2020) and its amendment: Organic Law of Incentives for Artisanal Fishing (Ecuador, 2023);
11. Law No. 2.268 through which regulations are issued to guarantee social benefits focused on commercial and subsistence artisanal fishermen (Colombia, 2022);
12. Also useful are the Voluntary Guidelines to Ensure Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (FAO, 2015).

Also useful are the Voluntary Guidelines to Ensure Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (FAO, 2015).

Line of action 5:

Improving supply chain infrastructure and efficiency to support sustainable production, ensuring the availability and utilization of safe and nutritious food, including reducing food loss and waste.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #09: Approve laws and budgets to promote the prevention and reduction of Food Loss and Waste.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 25,989 - Special regime for food donation (Argentina, 2004);
2. Law No. 37 – Special regime for food donation (Panama, 2014);
3. Law for Altruistic Food Donation of Mexico City (Mexico, 2016);
4. Law No. 30,498 - Law that promotes food donation and facilitates the transportation

of donations in situations of natural disasters (Peru, 2016) and Law No. 30,631 - Law that extends the limit of deductibility of expenses for donations of Food in good condition for Income Tax purposes (Perú, 2017);

5. Law No. 27.454. Creation of the National Food Loss and Waste Reduction Plan and Donal Law (Argentina, 2018);
6. Law No. 1.990 by which the policy to prevent food loss and waste is created and other provisions are dictated (Colombia, 2019);
7. Law No. 30.988 - Law that promotes the reduction and prevention of food losses and waste (Peru, 2019);
8. Legislative Decree No. 416 - Law to promote food donation (El Salvador, 2019);
9. Law No. 6.601 that establishes the special regime for the donation of food (Paraguay, 2020);
10. Law No. 14.016 on the Fight against food waste and the donation of surplus food for human consumption (Brazil, 2020);
11. Decree No. 10.490 - Establishes the Brazilian Network of Food Banks and the Management Committee of the Brazilian Network of Food Banks (Brazil, 2020);
12. Model Law for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (Parlatino, 2022);
13. Law to prevent and reduce food loss and waste and mitigate the hunger of people in situations of food vulnerability (Ecuador, 2022).

Line of action 6:

Increase in the production of nutritious and safe foods considering access to a healthier diet, through sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices, equitable access, appropriate use of land and water, taking into account cultural and territorial relevance.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #10: Approve laws and budgets to strengthen the governance of Water and Land Use.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 9 - Dictates sanitary measures and their modifications (Colombia, 1979, 2010);
2. Decree with force of Law No. 1,122 - Establishes the text of the Water Code and its modifications (Chile, 1981, 2022);

3. Decree with force of Law No. 1,122 - Establishes the text of the Water Code and its modifications (Argentina, 2002);
4. Law No. 2.029 - Law on drinking water and sanitary sewage services and its modifications (Bolivia, 1999, 2000);
5. Water Law (Venezuela, 2006);
6. Law No. 3.239/07 - Water resources Ley N° 3.239/07 (Paraguay, 2007);
7. Law No. 620 - General Law of National Waters and its amendments Ley N° 620 (Nicaragua, 2007, 2010);
8. Law No. 11.445 - Establishes national guidelines for basic sanitation and its amendments (Brazil, 2007 to 2023);
9. Law No. 18.610 - Establishes the guiding principles of a National Water Policy Ley N° 18.610 (Uruguay, 2009) and Law No. 19.175 - Conservation, research and sustainable development of hydrobiological resources are declared of general interest (Uruguay, 2013);
10. Model Law on the Human Right to Drinking Water and Sanitation (Parlatino, 2012);
11. Organic Law on Water Resources, Uses and Exploitation of Water (Ecuador, 2014);
12. Regional Framework Law on the Right to Drinking Water and Sanitation (FOPREL, 2015);
13. Law No. 124 - Terrestrial Water Law (Cuba, 2017);
14. Law No. 9.849 - Adds the Political Constitution to recognize and guarantee the human right of access to water Ley N° 9.849 (Costa Rica, 2020);
15. Law No. 29.338 - Water Resources Law and its amendments (Perú, 2009, 2017, 2020);
16. Model Law on Community Water and Sanitation Systems (Parlatino, 2021).

Line of action 7 and 8:

7: Promotion of science, technology and innovation to improve production, productivity and physical and economic access to nutritious and safe foods.

8: Modernization and strengthening of the traditional channel of nutritious foods and improving the efficiency of food supply and inclusive markets with the participation of family farming, artisanal fishing, as well as agri-food cooperatives and farmers' associations.



Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #11: Approve laws and budgets to strengthen Agri-Food Cooperatives.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Draft Model Law on Agri-Food Cooperatives in Latin America and the Caribbean (FAO/PARLATINO, 2023). Approved by the Board of Directors and awaiting approval by the Parlatino General Assembly in December 2024;
2. Model Law for Cooperatives in Latin America and the Caribbean (Parlatino, 2012);
3. Law No. 31335 on the improvement of the association of agricultural producers in agricultural cooperatives (Perú, 2021).

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #12: Expand the FPH ALC network towards states, provinces and municipalities, enhancing existing experiences and advancing new global partnerships.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Development of local fronts of: Quintana Roo and Oaxaca in Mexico; Medellín, Antioquia and Chocó in Colombia; Porto Alegre in Brazil; and, Lima in Peru.
2. Development of global associations such as the Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security for All.

PILLAR 3



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

Line of action 9:

FStrengthening social protection systems for the reduction of poverty and rural poverty and their coordination with economic and productive inclusion policies and nutrition-sensitive approaches.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #13: Approve laws and budgets to promote an adaptation and extension of social protection programs taking into account the specific characteristics of subsistence producers and informal workers in rural and urban areas; including investment control actions and results of public spending on social protection.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 18,441 on the Regulation of Rural Work (Uruguay 2008);
2. Law No. 26,727 on the Agrarian Work Regime (Argentina, 2011);
3. Law No. 31110 - Law on the agricultural labor regime and incentives for the agricultural and irrigation, agro-export and agro-industrial sectors (Perú, 2020);
4. Model Rural Labor Law (PARLATINO, 2021);
5. Law No. 2268 through which regulations are issued to guarantee social benefits focused on commercial and subsistence artisanal fishermen (Colombia, 2022).

Line of action 10:

Universalization and improvement of school feeding programs, as well as policies, plans and legal frameworks regarding school feeding and nutrition, including the acquisition of nutritious and minimally processed foods from family farming and local production.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #14: Approve laws and budgets to strengthen School Feeding legislation; including actions to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending on school feeding.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 11.947 on School Feeding (Brazil, 2009);
2. Model School Feeding Law (Parlatino, 2013);
3. Law No. 19.140 - Standards for the promotion of healthy eating in educational centers (Uruguay, 2013);
4. Law No. 30.021 on the Promotion of Healthy Eating for Boys, Girls and Adolescents (Peru, 2013);
5. Legislative Decree No. 304 - School Milk Glass Program Law (El Salvador, 2013);
6. Law No. 622 on School Feeding within the framework of Food Sovereignty and the Plural Economy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia, 2014);
7. Law No. 5.210 - Law on School Feeding and Sanitary Control (Paraguay, 2014);
8. Decree No. 125-2016 - School Feeding Law (Honduras, 2016);
9. Law No. 75 of 2017 that establishes measures to promote Adequate Nutrition and a healthy lifestyle in Educational Centers (Panama, 2017);
10. Decree No. 16-2017, School Food Law and its modification Decree No. 12-2021 - Reforms to the School Food Law (Guatemala, 2021);
11. Decree that reforms and adds various provisions of the general health law, regarding overweight, obesity and the labeling of foods and non-alcoholic beverages (Mexico, 2019);
12. Organic School Food Law (Ecuador, 2020).

Line of action 11:

Promote food environments that promote healthy eating patterns and ensure the consumption of nutritious foods and the affordability of a healthy diet, as well as ensure food and nutritional security and the human right to adequate food.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #15: Promotion of regulations, budgets and public policies that ensure access to food in times of crisis. Identify in the Budgets the programs and expenditure items intended for this purpose. Identify, in addition to the products, benefits and

beneficiaries of these budgets and control the efficiency of Government spending. Request the Congressional Budget Offices and the Courts of Account, Comptrollers and/or General Audits to include in their annual operational plans the ex ante and ex post evaluation of these programs.

Normative references and good practices:

1. FEED Card (Argentina);
2. Law No 10.836 creating the Family Support Programme Bolsa Família and its modifications (Brazil, 2004).

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #16: Approve laws and budgets for the implementation of nutritional and environmental Front Labeling systems for packaged foods, based on evidence, considering the use of differential taxes to reduce the purchase and consumption of highly processed foods; hand in hand with legislating to establish restrictions on the advertising of ultra-processed foods or prohibiting their sale in schools, among others.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 2.120 through which measures are adopted to promote healthy food environments and prevent non-communicable diseases and other provisions are adopted (Colombia, 2021);
2. Model Law for Latin America on the Regulation of advertising and promotions of foods and non-alcoholic beverages aimed at children and adolescents (Parlatino, 2012);
3. Agreement No. 5.103 - Substitute Health Regulations for Labeling of Processed Foods for Human Consumption (Ecuador, 2014);
4. Law No. 20.606 - Law on nutritional composition of foods and their advertising and its modifications (Chile, 2015, 2021) and Law No. 21,179 - Establishes standards on the preparation, naming and labeling of dairy products or milk derivatives (Chile, 2019);
5. Law No. 775 - Healthy Eating Promotion Law (Bolivia, 2016);
6. Model Law on Labeling of Processed and Ultra-Processed Food Products for Human Consumption and Health Protection (Parlatino, 2017);
7. Law No. 6072 - Which establishes control measures for gluten-free products and its modifications (Paraguay, 2017, 2018) and Law No. 7.092 - Front warning labeling of packaged foods (Paraguay, 2023);
8. Decree No. 272/018 Modifying the National Bromatological Regulations, relating to food labeling and its modifications (Uruguay, 2018, 2020);
9. Supreme Decree No. 012-2019-SA - Approves the Advertising Warning Manual within the framework of the provisions of Law No. 30.021, Law for the promotion

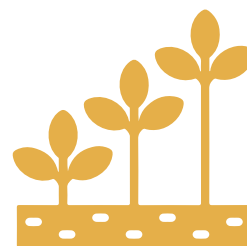


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of healthy eating for children and adolescents and its modifications (Peru, 2018, 2019);

10. Decree that reforms and adds various provisions of the General Health Law, regarding overweight, obesity and the labeling of foods and non-alcoholic beverages (México, 2019) and amendment to Mexican Official Standard NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, General Specifications for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages—Commercial and Health Information, published on April 5, 2010 (Mexico, 2020);
11. Resolution of the Collegiate Board of Directors - RDC No. 429 to provide for nutritional labeling of food packaging (Brazil, 2020);
12. Law No. 27.642 - Promotion of Healthy Eating (Argentina, 2021);
13. Reform to the General Education Law to promote a healthy lifestyle in schools (Mexico, 2023).

PILLAR 4



Promote sustainable and resilient agri-food systems to confront climate change, for the protection of biodiversity, the use of natural resources and timely attention to the population in the face of extreme climate events and catastrophes that may affect human well-being and the availability of food.

Line of action 12:

Strengthening emergency social safety networks that support vulnerable populations and investing in early warning systems to anticipate and implement anticipatory actions to mitigate the impact of threats and reduce the risk of catastrophes and other security crises. food and livelihoods.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #17: Approve laws and budgets to strengthen early warning systems and risk prevention and management programs at the national, subregional and regional levels to respond to emergencies and catastrophes, guaranteeing anticipatory actions and governance of food security and nutrition for situations emergency or disaster that may affect food availability.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 12.187 National Climate Change Policy (Brazil, 2009) and its modifications;
2. Model Law on Climate Change (Parlatino, 2011);
3. General Law on Climate Change and its modifications (Mexico, 2012, 2018);
4. Decree No. 7-2013: Framework law to regulate the reduction of vulnerability, mandatory adaptation to the effects of climate change and the mitigation of greenhouse gases (Guatemala, 2013);
5. Decree No. 297-2013 - Climate Change Law (Honduras, 2014);
6. National Climate Change Act (Law No. 5875/17) (Paraguay, 2017);
7. Decree No. 310/017 Approval of the National Climate Change Policy (Uruguay, 2017);
8. Law No. 30.754 - Framework Law on Climate Change (Peru, 2018);
9. Law No. 1.931 - Law establishing guidelines for the management of climate change (Colombia, 2018) and its modification Law No. 2.169 that promotes the

country's low-carbon development by establishing goals and minimum measures regarding carbon neutrality and climate resilience (Colombia, 2021);

10. Law No. 27.520 - Law on Minimum Budgets for Global Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (Argentina, 2019);
11. Model Law on Climate Change with a focus on Food and Nutritional Security (Parlatino, 2021);
12. Law No. 21.455 - Climate Change Framework Law (Chile, 2022).

Also see: CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (CSA, 2021).

Line of action 13 and 14:

13: Strengthening agriculture, forestry, fishing, aquaculture and livestock programs to address climate change, including strengthening resilience capacities and intensification of sustainable production and the recovery of degraded landscapes, soils and aquifers.

14: Strengthening biodiversity programs and policies for sustainable production and promoting a bioeconomy that balances economic value and social well-being with environmental sustainability.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #18: Approve laws and budgets for the implementation of sustainable and inclusive agricultural practices, such as the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and agroecology.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Law No. 765 - Law for the Promotion of Agroecological or Organic Production (National) (Nicaragua, 2011);
2. Organic Law on Agrobiodiversity, Seeds and Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture (Ecuador, 2017);
3. Law No. 19.717 - Declaration of Public Interest and Creation of a National Honorary Commission and National Plan for the Promotion of Agroecological-Based Production (Uruguay, 2018);
4. Law VIII No. 68 on the Promotion of Agroecological Production Ley VIII N° 68 de Fomento a la Producción Agroecológica (Provincia de Misiones, Argentina, 2014);
5. Law No. 9.616 that promotes agroecology and organic production in state family agriculture (Estado de Espírito Santo, Brasil, 2011);
6. Law No. 10.951 that creates the State Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PEAPO) (Estado de Espírito Santo, Brasil, 2018);
7. Law No. 2.588 that creates the State Program of Agroecology and Incentives for Organic Agricultural Production (Estado de Rondônia, Brasil, 2011);

8. Law No. 14.486 that creates the State Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production (Estado Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil, 2014);
9. Law No. 5.801 that creates the State Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production - PDAPO (Distrito Federal, Brasil, 2017);
10. Law No. 16.684 that creates the State Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PEAPO) (Estado de São Paulo, Brasil, 2018);
11. Law No. 8.041 that creates the State Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PEAPO) (Estado de Alagoas, Brasil, 2018);
12. Law No. 10.986 that creates the State Policy of Agroecology and Organic Production of Maranhão (Peapoma) (Estado de Maranhão, Brasil, 2018);
13. Draft Model Law for the Promotion of Agroecology (FAO/PARLATINO, 2024).
*Approved by the Board of Directors and awaiting approval by the Parlatino General Assembly in December 2024;
14. Biodiversity Declaration.

Line of action 15:

Improving agricultural health programs and policies, as well as human health, through integrated and intersectoral "One Health" approaches.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #19: Approve laws and budgets to strengthen services related to animal and plant health, as well as links to human health. Joint guidelines and protocols should be developed for cross-sector collaboration in public policy design, animal and plant disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and response planning.

Normative references and good practices:

1. Organic Law of Agricultural Health (Ecuador, 2017);
2. Law No. 27680 - Law on prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance (Argentina, 2022).

4.

Recommendations to strengthen implementation

Depending on the implementation activities contemplated by the Plan, the following complementary parliamentary actions are recommended:

A) GOVERNANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #20: Promote the participation of parliamentarians in the 2 annual monitoring meetings of the SAN CELAC Plan at the ministerial level, with the technical support of FAO, ECLAC, IICA and ALADI. The regional parliaments and the FPH ALC may issue statements supporting this participation, urging the national Fronts to express themselves in the same direction.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #21: Promote the formation of dissemination and monitoring groups of the SAN CELAC Plan at the level of the regional and national parliaments of LAC. The regional and national Fronts will inform the Technical Committee coordinated by FAO with representatives from IICA, ECLAC, and ALADI regarding the formation of these groups.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #22: Hold technical meetings and workshops at the level of regional and national parliaments to train, disseminate good practices and follow up on the lines of action of the Plan with the support of the Technical Committee of the SAN CELAC Plan, generating inputs for the annual report on progress in implementation.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #23: Make political statements in regional and national parliaments in favor of the institutionalization of parliamentary participation and to make visible the progress of the SAN CELAC Plan in the Summit on Food Systems (UNFSS) and in the Committee on Food Security (CSA).

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #24: Promote mutual collaboration agreements and request from the Congressional Budget Offices, Audits and National Comptrollers an inventory of plans, policies, programs and regulatory frameworks in SAN of each country, as a contribution of the national FPH to the work of the Technical Committee coordinated by FAO and the dissemination and monitoring groups.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #25: Request reports from Governments on the implementation of the SAN CELAC Plan, roadmaps of the Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) and other commitments assumed by countries that are relevant to food security and nutrition, carrying out parliamentary control of compliance with laws and budgets with support from Congressional Budget Offices, Audits and Comptrollers.

B) GENDER APPROACH FOR THE PLAN

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #26: Review existing national regulatory frameworks for SAN, Family Farming and Land Tenure to determine whether, in view of the most recent comparative legislation, they require incorporating or updating their gender focus in line with the SAN CELAC Plan.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #27: Identify in the budgets the programs aimed at formalizing the work of women living in rural areas, including their participation in social security and access to pension systems. Evaluate its expected impact and its actual performance.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #28: Incorporate preference margins for women farmers, heads of households and young people in legislation on public purchase.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #29: Incorporate adequate participation of women into legislation on governance of response systems for disasters and emergency situations.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #30: Legislate and ensure budgets so that national, provincial and local statistical organizations generate adequate information on gender inequalities in agri-food system.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #31: Legislate through PARLATINO and the FPH ALC regarding the implementation of general recommendation No. 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.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #32: Legislate and promote differentiated policies for indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, considering their importance and particularities in the Latin American and Caribbean region and taking into consideration the measures suggested in the SAN-CELAC Plan for their promotion and empowerment.

C) FINANCING OF THE PLAN

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #33: Identify in the Budgets the programs and expenditure items intended to promote SAN and SDG 2, in addition to the products, benefits and beneficiaries of these budgets and control the efficiency of Government spending. Request the Congressional Budget Offices and the Courts of Account, Comptrollers and/or General Audits to include in their annual operational plans the ex ante and ex post evaluation of the programs linked to the SAN and SDG 2. Detect items for redirect to SAN programs.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #34: Develop training actions in regional parliaments for the identification, preparation and search for financing of FNS projects to present to international, South-South and Triangular cooperation.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #35: Legislate and allocate budgets to establish preferential lines of credit for projects linked to SAN in public banks.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #36: Promote investments associated with climate change and SAN in national, provincial and local budgets.

D) IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS OF THE PLAN

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #37: Hold technical meetings and workshops at the level of regional and national parliaments to train and disseminate good practices in terms of resilience of the agroindustrial system, especially of the most vulnerable actors, in the face of climate, institutional and market risks.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #38: Design and implement a protocol for the permanent monitoring of national parliamentary agendas on matters linked to the Plan, incorporating an explicit line associated with the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan in the work plans of the national chapters of the FPH, considering the institutional mechanisms of operation of each Congress. This task could be developed in association with the national FPH and with the national FAO Offices, representing an input for the SAN CELAC Plan Platform.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #39: Design and implement a protocol for the ongoing monitoring of national parliamentary agendas on issues related to the Plan, which includes the development of country-specific indicators, as well as the incorporation of an explicit line related to the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan in the work plans of the national chapters of the FPH, taking into account the institutional mechanisms of each Congress. This task could be developed in collaboration with the national FPHs and the FAO national offices, serving as input for the SAN CELAC Plan Platform.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #40: Promote an annual appearance at the regional parliaments of Ministers of Agriculture of the CELAC member countries for political exchange with legislators from the Agriculture Commissions of the region.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #41: Promote an intersectoral dialogue between the legislative and executive branches, both at the regional and national levels, which includes an annual appearance before the regional parliaments by the Ministers of Agriculture from CELAC member countries for political exchange with legislators from the Agriculture Committees of the region.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #42: Promote an appearance in the regional parliaments of members of the main contributors to International Development Cooperation



with activity in LAC, in order to learn their vision about the FSN and the financing lines they have with the different countries for FSN, support for the Plan and support for parliamentary action.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #43: Consolidate the generation of comparative legislation and international law studies in regional parliaments in association with the ODA-ALC, with international cooperation and multilateral banks, in order to generate regulatory instruments that accelerate the establishment of best FNS practices in the region.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #44: Consolidate the identification of resources for FNS in the public budgets of LAC, in association with ECLAC, with international cooperation and multilateral banks, in order to protect FNS financing in a region with chronic fiscal tightness.

E) FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING OF THE PLAN

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #45: Legislate and ensure sufficient budgets so that the national statistical institutes of the CELAC countries incorporate, in their periodic measurements, specific FNS indicators that allow the generation of a monitoring and early warning system of food insecurity.

Recommendation for Parliamentary Action #46: Promote the approval of the progress indicators of SDG 2 in the region and of the indicators that measure the progress of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan.

Analysis and conclusions

As could be seen in the previous sections, the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan is being implemented and there are many advances promoted by parliamentarians in the region.

The 47 recommendations for parliamentary action for the implementation of the Plan contained in this document are intended to:

1. Improvement of regulatory frameworks where they already exist and the adoption of regulatory frameworks in those countries that require them⁷, based on the national reality of each of them, giving value to State policies to resolve the challenges that has the implementation of this Plan;
2. The specific identification of the budgets assigned within the framework of existing legislation, to have complete certainty that they are respected and are sufficient to promote the progress of the Plan;
3. Promote the management control of the Governments by the Congresses, more decisively involving the Budget Offices of the Congresses and the General Audits and Comptrollers to commit to the evaluation of results and the efficiency of public spending in the Plan;
4. Strengthen the generation of regional information on the different key dimensions of SAN and evidence about the problem, its solutions and the implementation of key policies in the SAN, which help the implementation of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan;
5. Strengthen the cooperation of Governments and Parliaments with academia and the ODA-ALC in order to generate legislation and public policy based on evidence;
6. Expand and strengthen the spaces for parliamentary coordination on these national issues (national FPH), subregional, regional and political alliances to promote the advancement of the Plan, strengthen the global Parliamentary Alliances on these issues (Ibero-American and Caribbean, Spanish and Portuguese) and the World Parliamentary Summits, as well as participation in the CFS;
7. Strengthen the financing of International Cooperation towards our region and a project identification and bank methodology;

7 a. Human Right to Adequate Food; b. Support for Small and Medium Farmers; c. Public Procurement for Family Farming, Artisanal Fishing, and Other Forms of Small-Scale Food Production with Preferential Margins for Women Farmers; d. National Training Systems for Employment; e. Incentives for the Trade of Nutritious and Safe Food; f. Family Farming; g. Artisanal Fishing; h. Food Loss and Waste; i. Agroecology; j. Water and Soil Use; k. Agri-Food Cooperatives; l. Social Protection Programs; m. School Feeding; n. Front-of-Package Labeling; o. Risk Management; p. Promotion of Sustainable Agricultural Practices; q. Strengthening Global Forestry (Zero Deforestation); r. Sustainable Management of Chemicals and Waste; s. Value Chain Approaches for Sustainable Wood Production and Use of Forest Products; t. Services Related to Animal and Plant Health, as well as Links to Human Health; u. Governance of Disaster and Emergency Response Systems; v. Generation of Food and Nutrition Security Data in Statistical Agencies; w. Rights of Indigenous Women and Girls; x. Preferential Credit for Projects Related to Food and Nutrition Security; y. Early Warning and Monitoring System for Food Insecurity.

8. Strengthen the parliamentary presence in the discussions and generate permanent parliamentary spaces in the institutionality of the CELAC Summits and ministerial meetings, promoting synergies between Governments and Congresses and the rest of the social and academic actors linked to this type of State policies.

The fulfillment of the objectives requires the prioritization and strengthening of parliamentary action in LAC, based on which the following priority actions are proposed for the short term:

6. Disseminate the work plan among the parliamentarians of each of the CELAC countries. Coordinated action between the Technical Committee of the Plan, the FPH ALC and the PPT CELAC.
7. Consolidate Monitoring Groups in each country that generate information on parliamentary progress for the annual report on the progress of the implementation of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan at the regional level.
8. Explicitly incorporate a line of action on monitoring and supporting the implementation of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan in the work plans of the national chapters of the FPH.
9. Articulate and seek synergies of the lines of action of this plan with other parliamentary actions on this topic that can be developed in the region (Commitments of the Second World Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition, Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Pact, Route Criticism of Food Safety of the SEGIB, others).
10. Hold technical meetings and workshops at the level of regional and national parliaments to train, disseminate good practices and follow up on the lines of action of the Plan with the support of the Technical Committee.
11. Design and implement a protocol for the permanent monitoring of the national parliamentary agendas on matters linked to the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan based on the cooperation of the national FPH (which can count on the assistance of the Budget Offices, the National Audits and Comptrollers dependent on the Congresses) and the national FAO Offices.
12. Promote political statements in CELAC parliaments in support and commitment to the implementation of the Plan.
13. Promote National Pacts on specific matters of the Plan, which are especially mobilizing at the level of the national realities of LAC, which generate an articulation of the national Fronts against hunger with provincial and local representations within the countries. An example could be a National Parliamentary Pact for School Feeding, a matter that has multi-level responsibilities (national, provincial and municipal) in terms of program governance. Multilevel parliamentary meetings may be promoted for the formation of new provincial/state and local Parliamentary Fronts for greater capillarity of political control of these benefits closer to the beneficiaries. Family Farming and Climate Change could be other convening topics.
14. Maintain the permanent effort to generate inputs on comparative legislation, international law and good practices, in order to meet the demand for regulatory instruments based on evidence and at the forefront of legislative practice. These regulatory instruments trigger debates and allow topics to be established on the agenda more quickly.
15. Start a path in terms of effectiveness studies of legal frameworks in SAN, ensuring efficient use of public resources in a regional context of generalized fiscal tightness

in LAC. In this sense, work with academia should be deepened through the ODA-ALC, and data can be generated in association with international credit organizations with operations in the region and international cooperation.

16. Expand alliances to spread political messages, provide feedback on experiences and achieve financial support in joint cooperation projects. In this sense, the Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security for All must be consolidated on the basis of tripartite collaboration between the FPH-ALC, Spain and Portugal. The Plan's annual reports should include a specific report on the activities and progress of each of the alliances.
17. Promote the participation of LAC parliamentarians in the meetings of Ministers and Summits of CELAC, in all areas, favoring the exchange of experiences and greater legislative harmonization in LAC. Specifically promote the participation of parliamentarians in the 2 annual monitoring meetings of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan at the ministerial level, with the support of the Technical Committee. The regional parliaments and the FPH ALC may issue statements supporting the request for participation, urging the national Fronts to express themselves in the same direction.
18. Urge the national Fronts against Hunger and the FPH ALC to promote the implementation of public weekly and monthly information systems on the prices of nutritious foods in LAC countries by governments. Monthly consumer price measurements could incorporate a "nutritious food subindex." Additionally, it is recommended to develop studies of nutritious food value chains to detect obstacles and reduce costs for consumers. 13) Urge the National Fronts against Hunger and the FPH ALC to promote the implementation of public weekly information systems and monthly prices of nutritious foods in LAC countries by governments. Monthly consumer price measurements could incorporate a "nutritious food subindex." Additionally, it is recommended to develop value chain studies of nutritious foods to detect obstacles and reduce costs for consumers.
19. Develop training actions in regional parliaments for the identification, preparation and search for financing of FNS projects to present to international, South-South and Triangular cooperation.
20. Promote a permanent link with international cooperation for development aimed at strengthening priority financing for nutritional improvement in School Feeding and strengthening public purchases for Family Farming.
21. Promote an appearance in the regional parliaments of the main contributors to International Cooperation for development with activity in LAC, to learn their vision on FNS and the financing lines of the countries for FNS, support for the Plan and support for parliamentary action.
22. Promote an appearance in the regional parliaments of members of the multilateral investment banks with activity in LAC, to learn their vision on the FNS and the financing lines of the Governments for FNS, support for the Plan and support for parliamentary action.
23. Promote an annual appearance at the subregional and regional parliaments of Ministers of Agriculture or other ministries linked to the implementation of the SAN CELAC 2030 Plan of the CELAC member countries for political exchange with legislators from their Agriculture Commissions.

ANNEX

COVER LETTER AND LINKS TO INTERVIEW AND FEEDBACK FORMS

Copy of the email sent to ALC legislators and advisors inviting them to respond to the form: "Feedback interviews document recommendations SAN CELAC Plan" .

Distributed in the week of May 24 to 28, 2024.

Dear parliamentarian XXXXXX:

My name is Hernán López, FAO consultant in charge of preparing the document "Legislative recommendations for the implementation of the SAN CELAC Plan." As you know, the document aims to identify experiences and good legislative practices related to the Plan's implementation recommendations.

In this sense, a series of feedback surveys/interviews have been developed in virtual format, to collect comments from potential users.

En este sentido, es que se han desarrollado una serie de encuestas/entrevistas de retroalimentación en formato virtual, para recolectar comentarios de parte de los potenciales usuarios del mismo:

1) Long form (more detailed, takes a little more time to answer):

Spanish version <https://forms.office.com/r/GRJ1m38znz>

English version <https://forms.office.com/r/GQjjEjmY1q>

2) Short form (more limited in length, takes less time to answer, it is an equally useful product for our purpose:

Spanish version <https://forms.office.com/r/SY7Tv5JrHV>

English version <https://forms.office.com/r/eDjt3xsZQk>

Taking into account your status as a parliamentarian and the limited time available, we would be satisfied if you could complete the Short Form. However, you can choose to complete the Long Form.

Finally, if possible, we invite you to share the Long Form (preferably) with your advisors so that they can also answer it, contributing to the feedback and strength of the conclusions.

I thank you in advance for your attention and the time you are dedicating to this topic, in the same way that I remain awaiting any questions from you or your advisors.

Kind regards.

IMPACT MATRIX

PILLAR	LINE	MEASURE	PARLIAMENTARY ACTION	
1	1	1	#1	
		2	#1	
		3	#1	
		4	#1	
		5	#2	
		6		
	2	1	#3	
		2	#3	
		3		
		4		
		5		
		6		
		7		
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		9		
	3	1	#4	
		2	#4	
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		5		
		6	#5	
		7		
		8		
		9		
	2	4	1	#6
			2	#6
			3	#7
			4	#8
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		4	#9	
		5	#9	
		6	#9	
		7	#9	
		8	#9	
		9		
		10	#9	
		11		
		12	#9	
6		1		
		2		
		3	#10	
		4	#10	
		5	#10	
		6	#10	
		7	#10	
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7	1			
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8	1			
	2	#11		
	3	#11		
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	7			
	8	#12		

PILLAR	LINE	MEASURE	PARLIAMENTARY ACTION
3	9	1	#1
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		3	#1
		4	#1
		5	#2
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	10	1	#3
		2	#3
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		11	
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	11	1	#4
		2	#4
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		6	#5
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	6	#9	
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	8	#9	
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	10	#9	
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	12	#9	
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	14		
	14	1	
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6		#10	
7		#10	
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15	1		
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	6		

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE:	PARLIAMENTARY ACTIONS
a) Governance for the Implementation of the Plan	#22, #23, #24, #25, #26, #27
b) Gender Approach for the Plan	#28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33
c) Financing of the Plan	#34, #35, #36, #37
d) Implementation Instruments of the Plan	#38, #39, #40, #41, #42; #43, #44, #45
e) Follow-up and Monitoring of the Plan	#46, #47

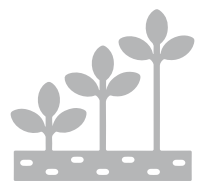
[47 Parliamentary Actions (PA)]





RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE SAN CELAC PLAN

SUGGESTIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY FRONTS AGAINST HUNGER FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



WITH THE COLLABORATION OF:

