

Óscar Izquierdo Sandí

Member of the Legislative Assembly,
Costa Rica

Vice-President of the ParlAmericas
Parliamentary Network on Climate Change



Regional and Rural Development from an Intersectional Perspective and the Right to Water



Legislation and rural and regional development contributes to supporting food security

Rural Development Institute (Inder)



Development Banking System

- Social and economic well-being
- Promote diversification, income generation, employment, and the provision of public services.
- Citizen participation through territorial rural development councils.

Priority sectors: women, older adults, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, youth entrepreneurs, development associations, cooperatives, SME consortia, and projects in relatively less developed areas

Equitable access for women

Design policies to neutralize inequalities (financing and non-financial support policies: access to credit, guarantees, conditions, and non-financial and business development services).

Constitutional reform

“Recognize and guarantee the human right to water access”

Article 50

(2008)

“Every person has the basic and inalienable human right to access drinking water, as an essential good for life. Water is a national asset essential for protecting this human right. Its use, protection, sustainability, conservation, and exploitation will be governed by the law created for these purposes and priority will be given to the supply of drinking water for people and populations.”

“In Latin America and the Caribbean, 25% of the population lacks access to drinking water, while 66% do not have access to safe sanitation services”

ECLAC, 2023

Governance of the water sector in Costa Rica

Ministry of the Environment
and Energy
(Minae)

Costa Rican
Institute of
Aqueducts and
Sewers (AyA)

National
Underground
Water, Irrigation,
and Drainage
Service
(Senara)

Framework Law on Water Resources

Seeks to ensure the protection and conservation, as well as the sustainable use and exploitation, of continental, inland, marine, and groundwater water resources, considering water a resource of public domain and social interest.

Gaps

- **Poverty (incomes)
2021**

National average: 23.4%
383,000 households

Extreme poverty (p.e): 6.3%
104,000 households



Source: National Household Survey 2021, INEC

Entrepreneurship (micro-enterprises)

66.4% of women who start businesses do so out of necessity and 30.8% do so out of opportunity.

Only 3.7% of women develop a business within the agricultural sector.

“Empowering rural women as a collective is key for the wellbeing of people, families, and rural communities, as well as for general economic productivity”

Actions in Costa Rica from the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger and Malnutrition and the Climate Change Network

Juan Federico Ruiz, M.Sc.

Representative, Uruguay



Promoting Agroecological Production as a Good Practice

The Implementation of Law 19.717



Background



Uruguay is a country of 3 million people that produces food for 30 million.

Process for the development of the law

2018 - Parliament enacted Law 19717.

Declaring agroecology to be of general interest and creating the Honourary Committee whose primary mandate is the development of the National Agroecology Plan.



Law 19.717

Objective: strengthen food security and sovereignty, contributing to care for the environment and generating benefits that improve the quality of life for all people in the Republic.

Creation of the Honourary Committee on the National Plan for Promoting Agroecological Production.

Mandates: Develop, coordinate the implementation of, and oversee the delivery of the Plan.



The law's contribution to food security



Public policy implemented by consensus and with popular legitimacy in the construction of the law, enabling its adoption with these same features by society.

Challenges

Strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the law



Session 2

Inclusive and innovative approaches
to addressing hunger



Eduardo Benitez Paulin

Assistant Representative for Programs,
FAO Office in Mexico



The right to food

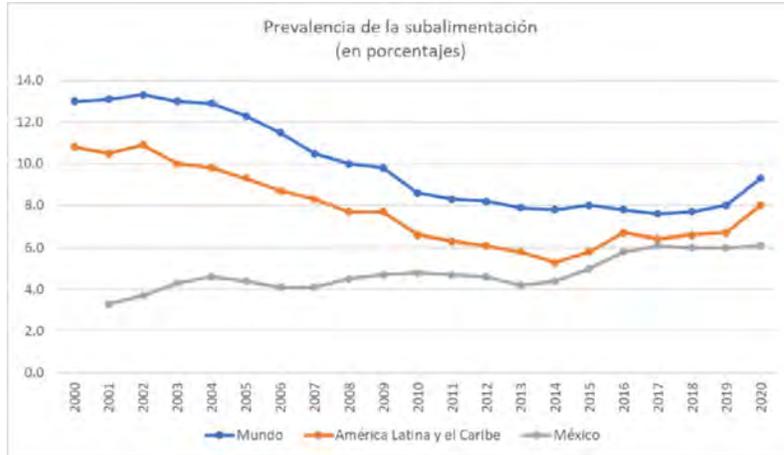
Inclusive and innovative
legislative practices



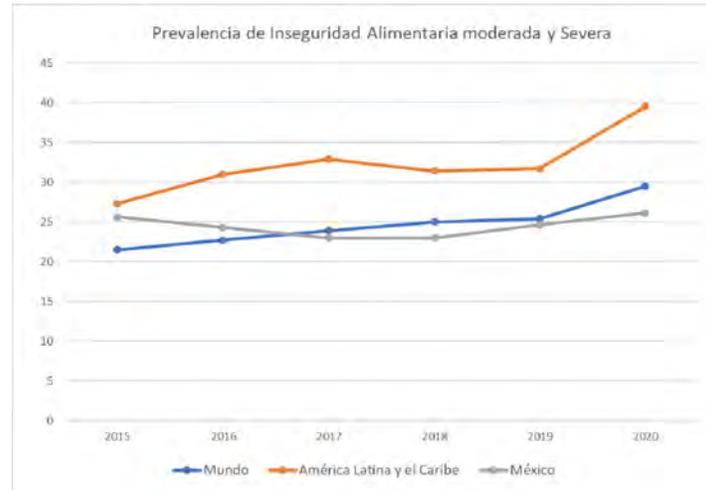
Context - Sustainable Food Systems

- **+ 80 % of the environmental footprint comes from supply chains**
- **152 M children involved in child labour in supply chains**
- **Prioritizing sustainability improves financial returns by 20%**
- **A lack of sustainability in supply chains can result in losses of up to 45%**
- **By 2030, the demand for water will exceed available supply by 40%**
- **By 2030, unmanaged climate risks could generate annual losses of up to 1,200 mil USD**

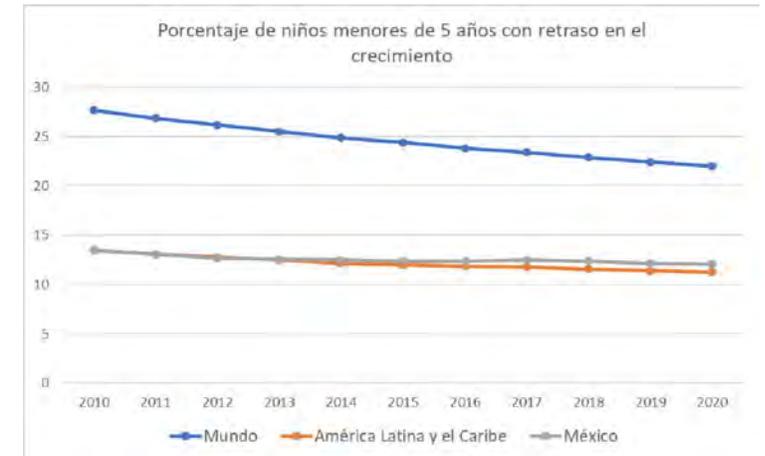
Progress towards SDG2 – “Ending hunger”



2.1.1 Prevalence of malnutrition



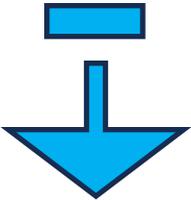
2.1.2 Prevalence of food insecurity



2.2.1 Prevalence of growth stunting for children under 5 years

Costs and Affordability of a Healthy Diet

  **3.54 usd**
Person/day



  **3.89 usd**
Person/day

Caribbean
3.89 4.23

Mesoamerica
3.37 3.47

South America
3.42 3.61

2017

2020

Challenges in Sustainable Food Systems

- ✓ Food security and nutrition
- ✓ Improving livelihoods, and
- ✓ Environmental sustainability

An example *

Reducing the consumption of sugar by 10% and fats by 30%

- ❖ Changes in diets in the next 10 years, except for undernourished people
 - Per capita calories from sugar – 8 %
 - High Fructose Glucose Syrup - 16% and
 - From fats - 11%
- ❖ The prevalence of obesity would decrease by 46 % (638 M people)
- ❖ Overweight would decrease by 28% (1 000 M people)
- ❖ World spending on food - 35%, and - 3% on undernourishment (20 M people)

Challenges in Sustainable Food Systems

❖ In environmental terms

- Decrease of GHG emissions (agriculture) by 10% -532 MtCO₂
- Impact on global land use would be small (-0.5%)

❖ Impacts on the livelihoods of producers

- 30% decrease in agricultural income
- Decreases in sugar prices (-28%),
- Poultry (-44%),
- Pork (-62%),
- Beef (-63%),
- Butter (-73%) and cheese (- 53%)

Challenge/Suggestion for Sustainable Food Systems

When designing laws, regulations, policies, food programs, it is necessary to consider both synergies and compensations and deliver a congruent combination that recognizes differences between groups (gender/youth), territories, chains/products, and benefits producers, agriculture, human health, and the environment.

Chenille Humes

Agronomist and
Agricultural Youth Ambassador
for Jamaica



Addressing Food Hunger with Community Awareness and Innovations in Agriculture

Responding to the Change from a
Youth's Perspective



The Changing Climate of Agriculture

- The number of farms in Latin America and the Caribbean has been slowly declining since the 1970s.
- Latin America and the Caribbean records the highest cost for maintaining a healthy diet, with great disparities in cost experienced among countries.
- Agriculture is very sensitive to weather and climate. It also relies heavily on land, water, and other natural resources that climate affects.

We can reduce the impact of climate change on agriculture in many ways, including the following:

- Encouraging farmers to use climate forecasting tools e.g. **FarmAssist app**
- Reduce food waste by donating nutritious, unused food to food banks and those in need.
- Good agricultural practices such as crop rotation, integrated pest management, holistic farming approaches and boost crop resistance with improved research.

Incorporate climate-smart farming methods such as
The **Hydro-Earth Grow Bucket System**



Climate Smart Technique - The Hydro-Earth Grow Bucket System



Innovative Approach to Address Hunger

- The promotion of greater public awareness and participation in agriculture, especially by women and youth
- Earmark arable agricultural lands for youth to develop sustainable modern farms
- Provide incentives for youth entering the agricultural sector e.g. grants, agri-micro loans and agri-tech startup training
- Train youth in climate smart agricultural techniques

Innovative Approach to Address Hunger Cont'd

- Support innovative farming projects such as the **Land We Love Organic Greenhouse** project that is earmarked for Jamaica
- Promote agricultural goods and services offered by the youths



Benjamín López Velásquez

Co-Founder of *Flor de Tierra* and
Representative of the Network of
Rural Youth of Guatemala

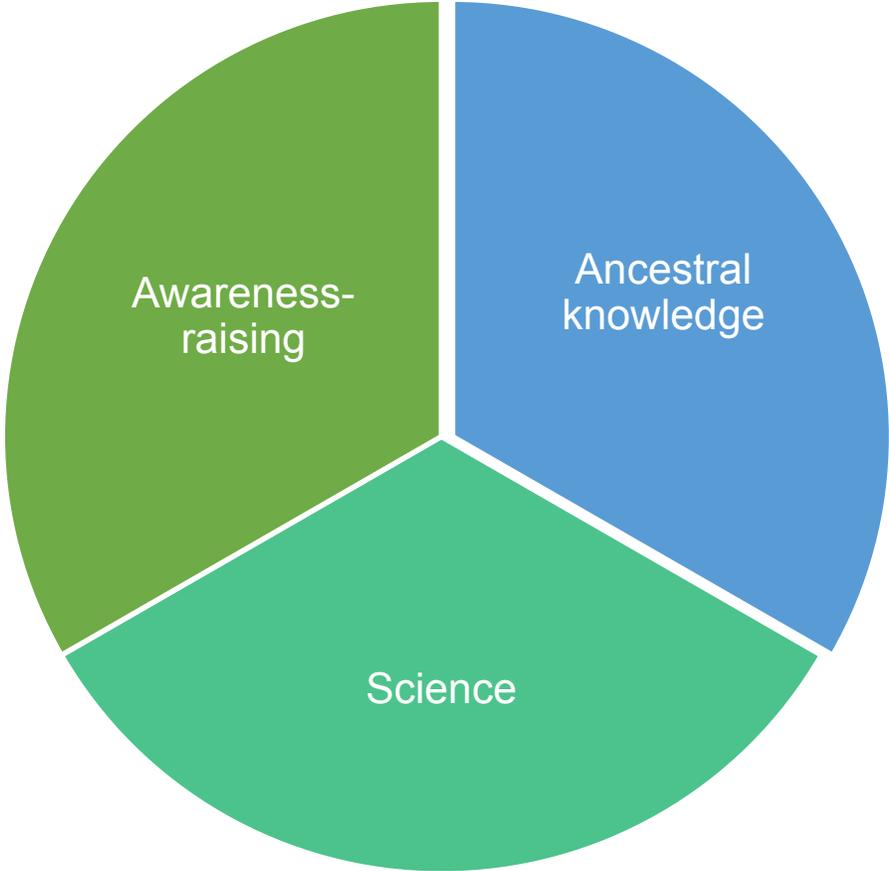


Flor de Tierra

Ancestral knowledge, science,
and sustainable production



Mission



What do we do?



MICROORGANISMOS
DE MONTAÑA



BOKASHI



BOKASHIJARDIN



PROBA
(PROBIÓTICO
ANIMAL)

What have we learned and how can we scale up our efforts?



Contact information



: @Flordetierraguatemala



: Flordetierra.agrícola@gmail.com

Benjamín López

EduardobenjaminLV@gmail.com

Eduardo.lopez@catie.ac.cr



FLOR DE TIERRA