

A food secure future: Building people and planet-centred strategies

Un futuro con seguridad alimentaria: construyendo estrategias centradas en las personas y el planeta

7th Gathering of the ParlAmericas
Parliamentary Network on Climate Change

15th Gathering of the ParlAmericas
Parliamentary Network for Gender Equality



Session 4

The impacts of climate change on food security in the hemisphere



Isabel Bennett-Moody

Senator, Belize



Impact of Climate Change on Belize's Food System

A Parliamentarian's Advocacy to
Impact Change



Objectives


1. Overview of the main threats climate change poses to food and nutrition security in Belize.
2. Explain two parliamentary initiatives underway in Belize to promote for climate-resilient and inclusive transformation of food systems.
3. Suggest 2-3 ways parliamentarians can take individual action to address climate change and food insecurity.

1. Main threats climate change poses to food & nutrition security in Belize

1. Sustained droughts
2. Floods
3. Increased Coastal Erosion
4. Changing Precipitation Patterns
5. Related Phenomena
6. Hurricanes
7. Storms & associated flooding
8. Wind damages
9. Storm Surge
10. Extreme temperature events
11. Decreased rain fall & seasonal rainfall distribution

2. Parliamentary Initiatives

1. Belize Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger & Malnutrition



Belize Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition

Thursday, May 13, 2021
House of Culture, Belize City

The Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative is a commitment from countries and organizations of the region, supported by the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), to contribute to the conditions that will help to reduce hunger and malnutrition by 2025. Various parliamentary fronts in the region have been established as a strategy to work towards this objective. This has resulted in country initiatives for food security and nutrition, school meals and healthy eating, encouragement of family farming and school gardens, awareness campaigns on the importance of healthy eating and collaboration with agencies and institutions to help eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to diseases and thus are often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods. Overweight and obesity have become problems of public concern due to their impact on the health and well-being of people.

In July 2019, Belize joined other countries in this initiative through the establishment of the Belize Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition (BPAHM).

BPAHM is Belize's parliamentary front to fight against hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity. Parliamentarians have the unique advantage of championing the formulation of effective legislation and public policies to achieve the country's commitment which compliments the Sustainable Development Goals 1 (to end poverty), 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and 3 (to promote healthy lives and well-being for all).


BPAHM comprises of parliamentarians who support legislative initiatives and public policies that will ensure as a national priority the right to adequate food as well as food and nutrition security for all Belizeans, particularly children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups.

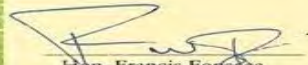
BPAHM will continue its work through partnerships with civil society, the private sector, academia, the media, the FAO and other international agencies to advance its goals and objectives.

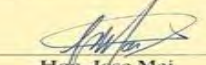
With a new Belize parliament inaugurated in December 2020, BPAHM has reconvened and the new parliament through its representatives on BPAHM is renewing its commitment to responsibly promote healthy eating to combat malnutrition in all forms and support the achievement of healthy and active lives.

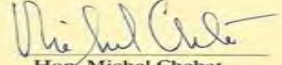
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF BELIZE
Independence Hill, P.O. #139; City of Belmopan, Cayo District
Tel: (501) 822-2141/42; Email: ClerkNA@bna.gov.bz

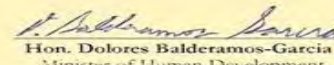
We, the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, hereby declare our commitment to the objectives of the Belize Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition on this day, Thursday, May 13, 2021.

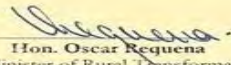

Hon. Valerie Woods
Speaker of the House of Representatives

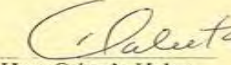

Hon. Francis Fonseca
Minister of Education, Culture
Science & Technology

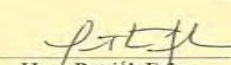

Hon. Jose Mai
Minister of Agriculture, Food &
Security & Enterprise

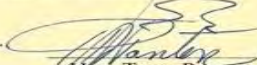

Hon. Michel Chebat
Minister of Health and Wellness

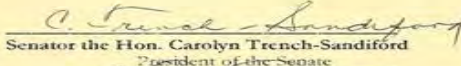

Hon. Dolores Balderamos-Garcia
Minister of Human Development,
Families & Indigenous People's
Affairs



Hon. Oscar Requena
Minister of Rural Transformation,
Community Development, Labour
& Local Government

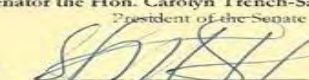

Hon. Orlando Habet
Minister of Sustainable Development,
Climate Change & Disaster Risk
Management

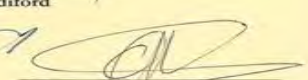

Hon. Patrick Eboe
Leader of the Opposition,
Member for Collet


Hon. Tracy Patton
Member for Albert


Senator the Hon. Carolyn Trench-Sandiford
President of the Senate


Senator Isabel Bennett
People's United Party


Senator Sheena Pitts
United Democratic Party


Senator Osmany Salas
Non-Governmental
Organizations

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF BELIZE
Independence Hill, P.O. #139; City of Belmopan, Cayo District
Tel: (501) 822-2141/42; Email: ClerkNA@bna.gov.bz

2. Parliamentary Initiatives

Belize Food System Transformation Pathway 2020 – 2030

National Task Force (National Convenor, FAO, WFP,
PAHO/WHO UNRCO) 21 JULY 2023

https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/docs/unfood-systemslibraries/national-pathways/belize/21_7_23_belize-national-pathway_english.pdf?sfvrsn=4516f570_2

3. Individual Parliamentary Initiatives

1. Start your own bucket gardening or back yard or urban gardening project
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5WPCrPRkO8>
2. Assist a school to start a school gardening program or do a community garden
3. Utilize the media as to promote **all things climate resilient agriculture**



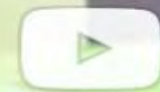
A Backyard Farm for Food Security During a Pan...



Copy link



MORE VIDEOS



YouTube

REFERENCES

1. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Belize_Case_Study.pdf

2. https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/docs/unfoodsystemslibraries/national-pathways/belize/21_7_23_belize-national-pathway_english.pdf?sfvrsn=4516f570_2

3. <https://belize.un.org/en/150296-united-nations-belize-common-country-analysis-cca-2021>

4. Belize 2020 Manifesto https://issuu.com/lucilo/docs/bt_august_16__2020

5. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/03/14/belize-secures-us-25-million-from-the-world-bank-for-climate-resilient-agriculture>



Dr. Diego Montenegro Ernst

Representative of the
Inter-American Institute for
Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
in Mexico and Special Affairs Coordinator
for the Northern Region



The Transformation of Agrifood Systems

Challenges for Food Security in the Americas and the World

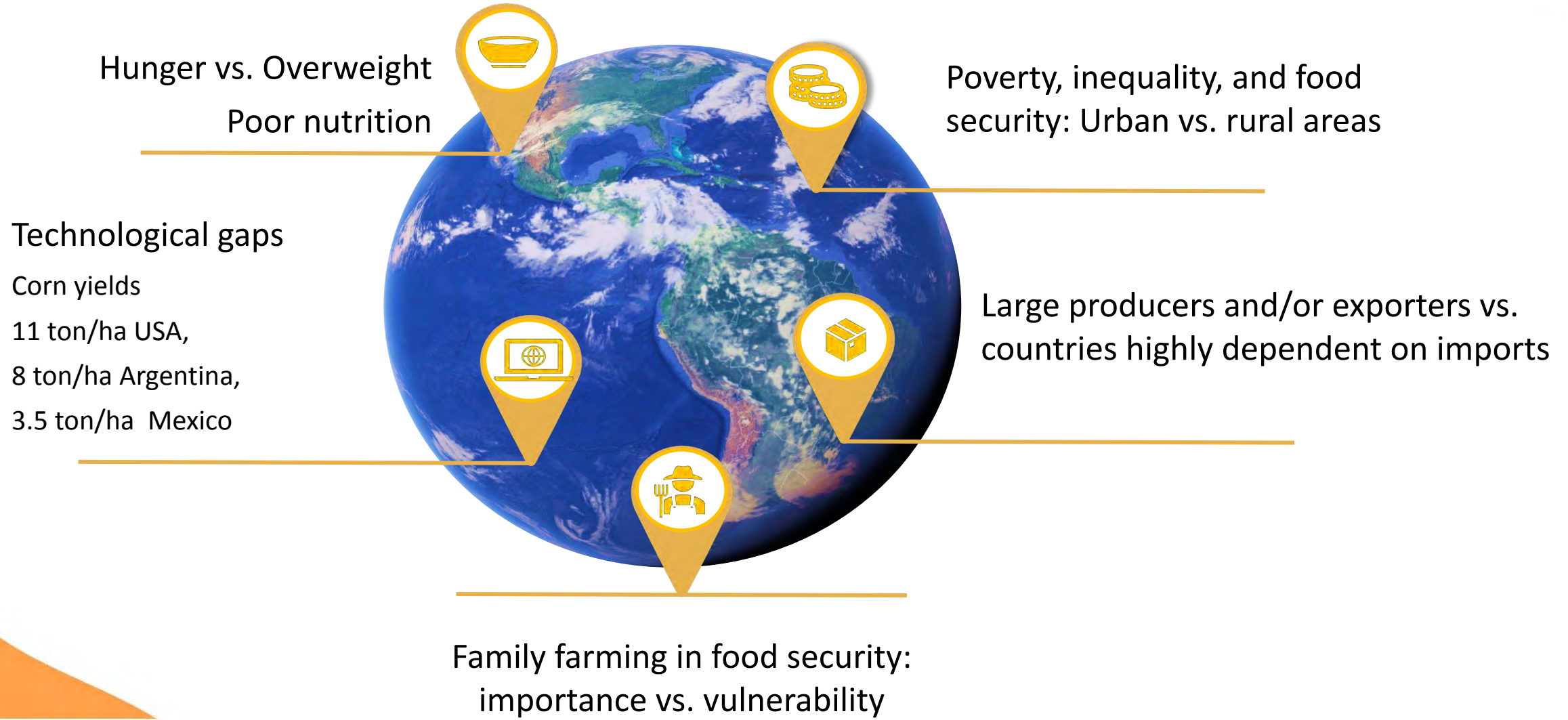


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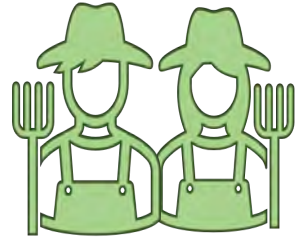
1. Regional and global challenges
2. Key messages from the Americas and the Caribbean for the transformation of agrifood systems
3. “Living Soils of the Americas” program
4. Towards “Sustainable and low-emission livestock”
5. Challenges for public policy

LAC: Challenges and Opportunities

Large gaps and internal contradictions: Inequality



The Top 3 Messages from the Americas at the SAA Summit



Agricultural producers are an essential and central link for the transformation of agrifood systems



Environmentally friendly science and technology are fundamental tools



Agriculture is part of the solution, not the problem



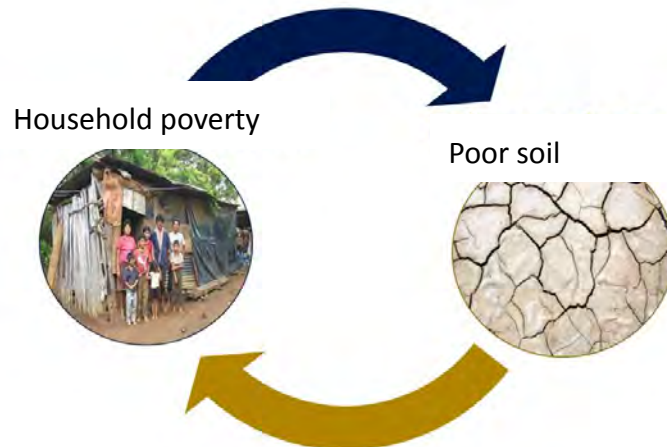
Agreement with Ohio State
University, Dr. Rattan Lal
Carbon Management and Sequestration Center

Living Soils of the Americas



Soil health:

*“Soil's **capacity**, as a **dynamic and biologically active entity**, within **natural and managed landscapes**, to **sustain multiple ecosystems services** including **net primary productivity**, **food and nutritional security**, **biodiversity**, **water purification and renewability**, **carbon sequestration**, **air quality and atmospheric chemistry** and **elemental cycling** for human **wellbeing** and **nature conservancy**.”*



Dr. Rattan Lal



The initiative incorporates Integrated Watershed Management and requires:

- **Public-private partnerships within and across sectors**, strategically identifying producers and farms, within agrifood systems of interest, to implement the initiative in key regions of the country
- **Knowledge management**: research, development, innovation, technology transfer, training
- **Machinery and equipment infrastructure**: tractors and agricultural implements for conservation tillage, energizers and electric fences, water storage tanks
- **Analysis of soil**, water, biomass
- **Certified seeds and plants**, inputs for improving soil, animal and plant nutrition, integrated pest management, through a sustainable approach
- **Inclusive extensionism** within agriculture and forestry, organizations and communities, multiculturalism, women, and youth
- **Financing schemes**
- **Commercial integration**, market segments, seals, and certifications
- **Apps** for remote guidance



Livestock in LAC

Important advances towards the transformation of sustainable livestock systems



STRENGTHENING and interinstitutional coordination and development of policies and strategies (NAMAs, agendas, and dialogues)



ONE HEALTH to prevent diseases important to human, environmental, and commercial health. Status in the Americas of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis, and advances in animal welfare

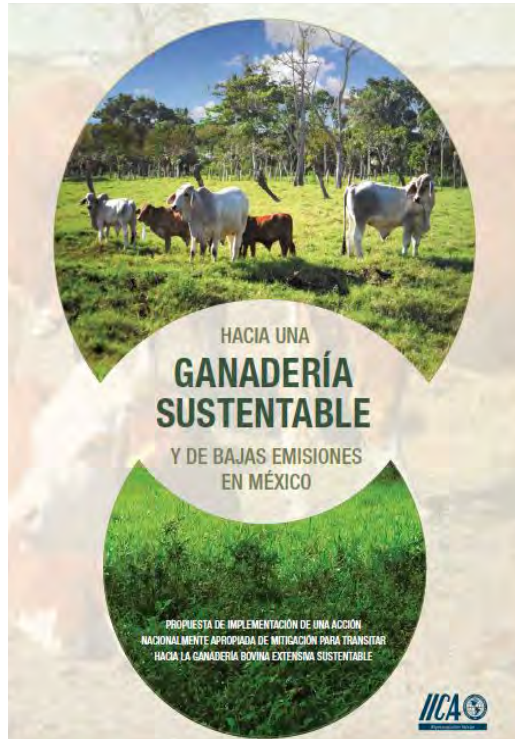


STRATEGIES to reduce the impacts on water, soil, and emissions, including technological development and the adoption of good practices and sustainable systems, as well as incentives for environmental services





The Role of IICA Mexico Sustainable Livestock Project



FVC Project:

“Green economy for the
recovery of food, health, and
water security post
COVID-19,”
2024-2030

Resilient, low emission livestock farming and
green markets in Mexico

GANAMA-México





Policies

Requirements for the promotion of sustainable agrifood systems

Matteo Perrone

Country Director, World Food Programme (WFP) Ecuador, on behalf of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean



Aumentando la resiliencia climática en América Latina y el Caribe

Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean

La gestión de riesgos y el fomento de la resiliencia de las comunidades con visión de futuro

Forward-looking risk management and bolstering community-based resilience



Enfoque de WFP – WFP Approach

Soluciones basadas en la comunidad, los medios de subsistencia y la naturaleza

Community, Livelihood and Nature-based Solutions

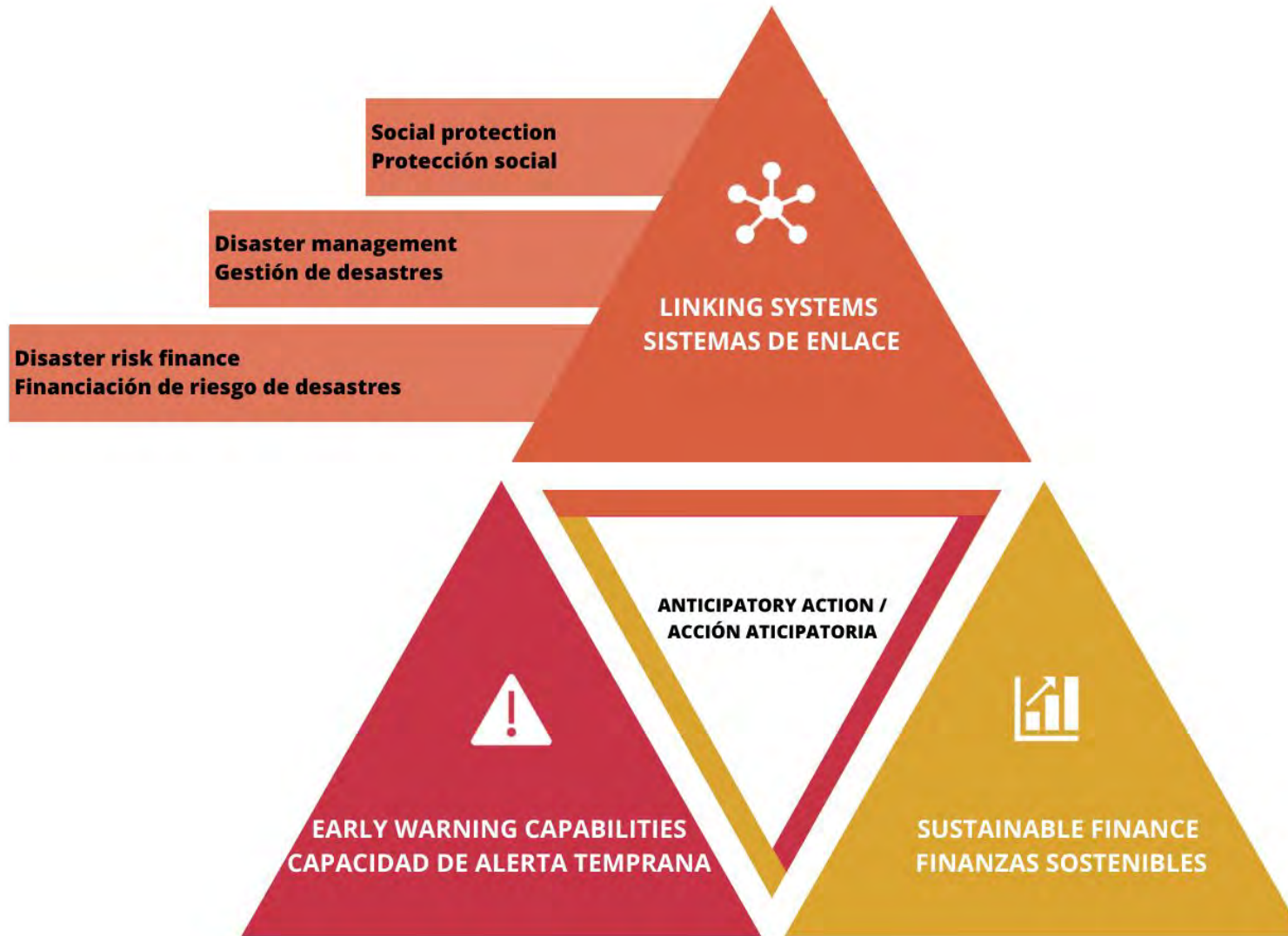
Servicios climáticos y acciones anticipatorias

Climate Services and Anticipatory Actions

Financiación de riesgo inclusivo

Inclusive Risk financing

Acción Anticipatoria – Anticipatory Action



Acción Anticipatoria en Guatemala - Anticipatory Action in Guatemala



En mayo 2023, WFP Guatemala activo su marco de Acción Anticipatoria basado en **pronósticos de falta de lluvias en Chiquimula, Guatemala**, parte del Corredor Seco.


1,200 hogares recibieron semillas resistentes a la sequía y fertilizantes tanto como formación comunitaria.

WFP Guatemala activated Anticipatory Actions in May 2023 based on **forecasts of reduced rainfall in Chiquimula, Guatemala**, part of the Dry Corridor.

1,200 households received assistance with drought-resistant seeds, fertilizer, and capacity-strengthening.

Financiación de Riesgos – Risk Financing



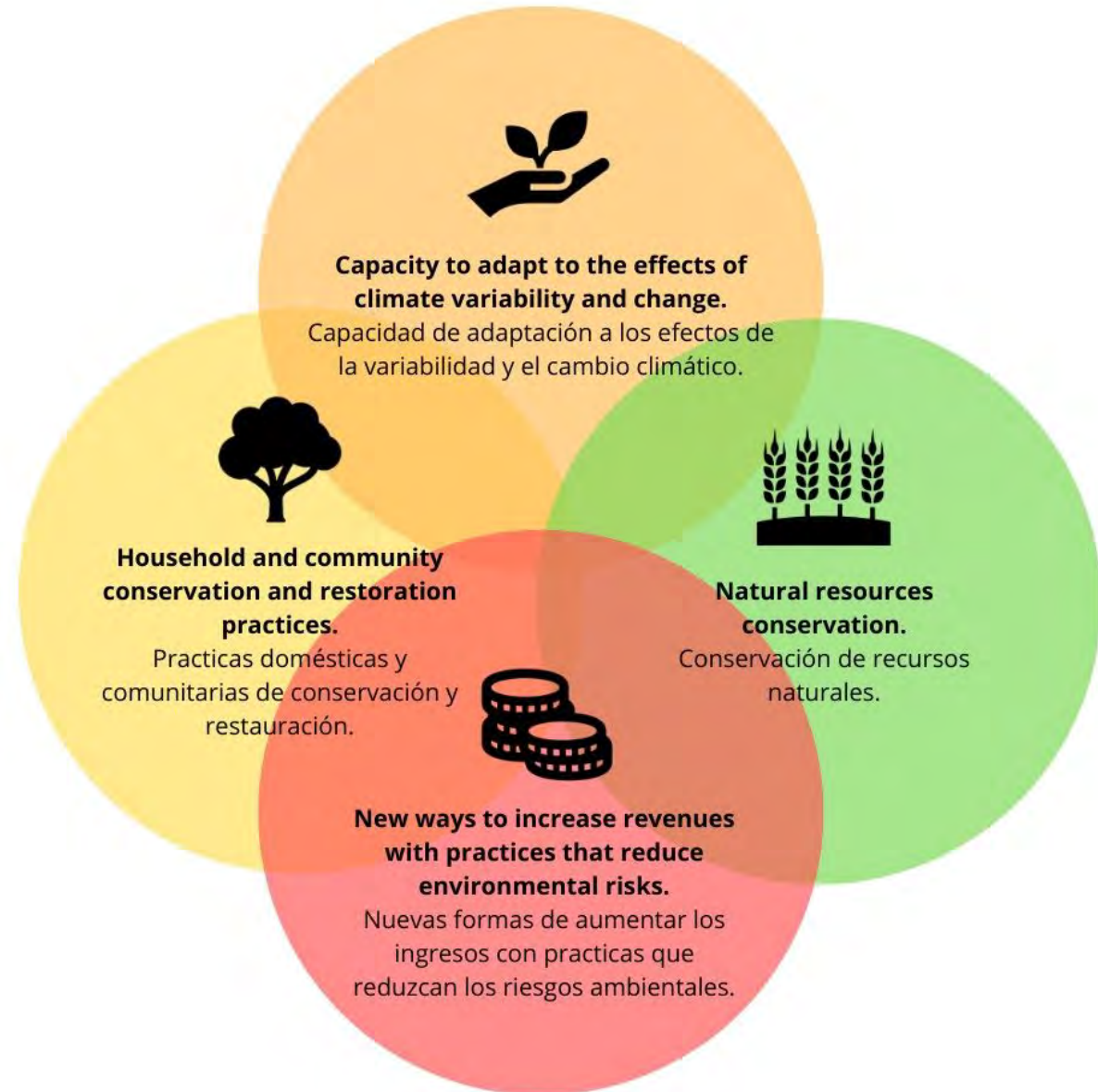
 Macro/micro tomando lugar
Macro/micro taking place

 Macro/micro planeado
Macro/micro planned



Resiliencia de Comunidades

Community Resilience



Proyecto Binacional Colombia-Ecuador - Colombia-Ecuador Binational Project



Session 5

Gender equality, women's leadership, and food security



Nadia Manning-Thomas

Planning and Coordination Specialist and
Thematic Lead on Climate Change, Disaster
Risk Resilience and Humanitarian Action

UN Women Multi-Country Office-Caribbean,
Barbados



Conversation on Gender Equality, women's leadership, and food security

Perspectives from the Caribbean



Main challenges women face – a few snapshots

1 NO POVERTY



If current trends continue, over **340 million WOMEN AND GIRLS** will still live in extreme poverty by 2030.

Progress will need to be **26 times faster** to reach the **NO POVERTY** goal by 2030.

2 ZERO HUNGER



Close to **1 in 4 WOMEN AND GIRLS** are expected to be moderately or severely food insecure by 2030.

Addressing gender gaps in agrifood systems can reduce food insecurity as well as boost global GDP by nearly **\$1 trillion.**

5 GENDER EQUALITY



At the current rate of progress, the next generation of women will still spend on average **2.3 MORE HOURS** per day on unpaid care and domestic work than men.

The gender gap in power and leadership remains entrenched.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Only **61.4%** of **PRIME WORKING AGE WOMEN** are in the labour force compared to **90.6%** of **PRIME WORKING AGE MEN.**

In 2019, for each dollar men earned in labour income globally, women earned only **51 cents.**

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	13 CLIMATE ACTION 
14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 

In a worst-case climate scenario, by 2050, as many as **158 million WOMEN AND GIRLS** globally may be pushed into poverty as a direct result of climate change.

Food insecurity caused by climate change is also projected to increase by as much as **236 million more WOMEN AND GIRLS.**

Main challenges women face related to food security and sovereignty

- Women's unequal status in society and agrifood systems spurs vulnerability to hunger.
- Nearly half of women in agriculture (**49 per cent**) work as contributing family workers, receiving little or no pay, compared to 17 per cent of men.
- Women are less likely than men to have ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land in 40 of 46 countries with data available.
- Limited access to assets and agricultural inputs generates a gender gap in land productivity.
- Globally, by mid-century, under a worst-case climate scenario, climate change may push up to **158.3 million more women and girls into poverty** (16 million more than the total number of men and boys)
- Food insecurity is projected to increase by as much as **236 million more women and girls**, compared to 131 million more men and boys

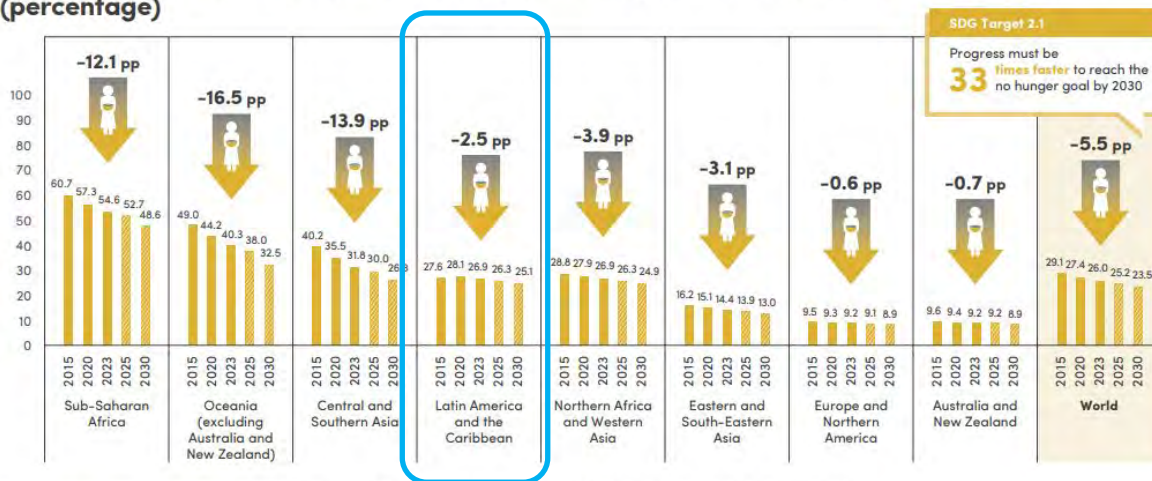
Without significant progress, close to one in four women and girls (23.5%) will be moderately or severely food insecure by 2030, putting the world far away from ending hunger

Main challenges Caribbean women face related to food security and sovereignty

With limited food and roles in its production, women face greater food insecurity

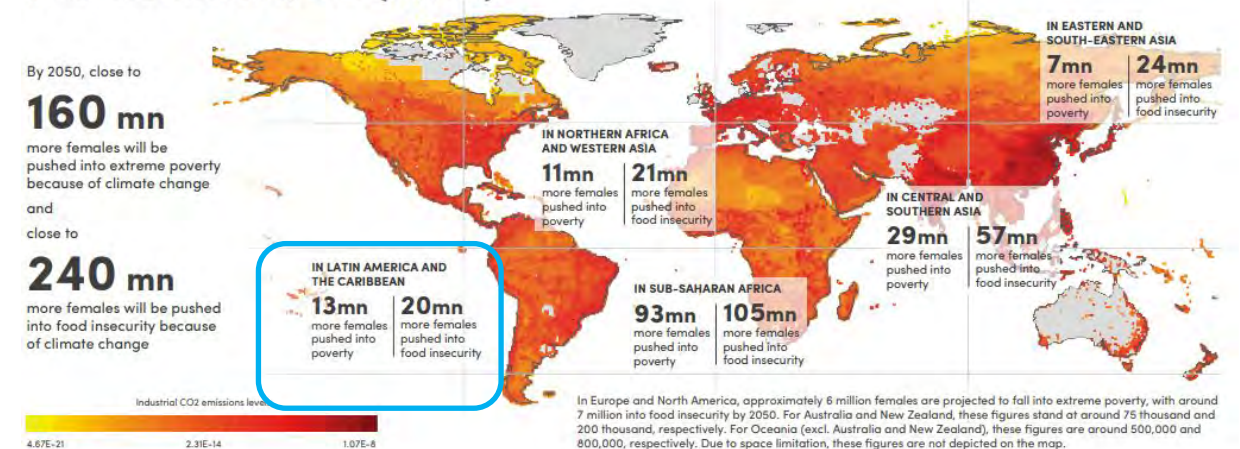
Soaring temperatures put hundreds of millions more women and girls at risk of poverty and food insecurity

Proportion of women who are moderately or severely food insecure, 2015–2030 projections (percentage)



Source: UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures modelling platform 2023.
Note: pp refers to percentage points.

Projected impacts of climate change on poverty and food insecurity among women and girls, worst-case scenario, 2050 (millions)



Source: UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures modelling platform 2023.
Note: The carbon emissions presented in the map are for combustion and processing industries for Representative Concentration Pathway 6.0, which corresponds to an average 2.2°C increase in global temperature by 2100. For further details, see Table 2.1 in IPCC, 2023.

“Gender considerations are new to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Nutritional Security and have not yet been embedded within the institution. With no presence of a Gender Focal Point or expert, integrating a gender and age approach is seen as a challenge amongst key stakeholders in the Ministry” -Barbados assessment report

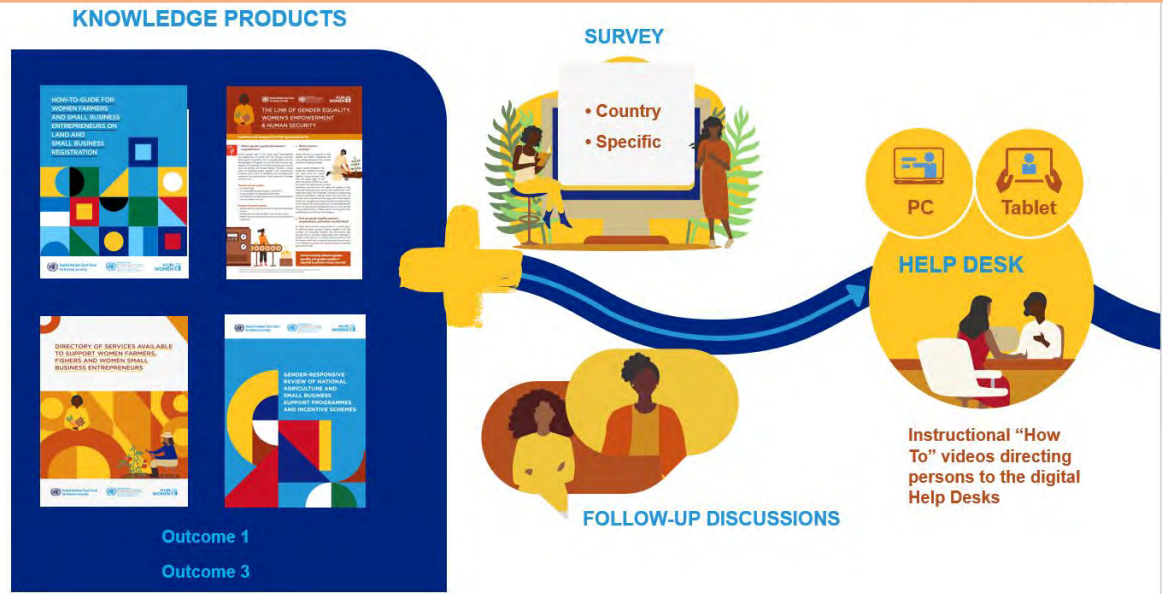
Contributing to greater food security for women and promoting their leadership- **UN Women Caribbean approaches**

EXAMPLE 1:

“Building Effective Resilience for Human Security in the Caribbean Countries: The Imperative of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in a Strengthened Agriculture (and related Agri/Fisheries Small Business) Sector” Programme, funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), which is being implemented by the UN participating organizations of UN Women, UNDP, FAO and ILO.

EXAMPLE 2:

“Enabling a Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (ENGENDER)” Programme, funded by Government of Canada and the UKFCDO; lead by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with implementing partners of UN Women, WFP and CDEMA.



EnGender
Gender Inequality of Climate Change and Disaster Risk
About the Series

March 2022 | Gender & Climate Change Resilience Series | 2 of 8

Agriculture (Food Security) | **Coastal Communities**

Employment | **Energy**

Finance | **Fisheries**

Health | **Infrastructure**

This Gender and Climate Change Resilience Series is an analysis of the gender inequality of climate change and disaster risks in nine Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname – that are the beneficiaries of the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (ENGENDER) Project. This series examines 12 key sectors – Agriculture (Food Security), Coastal Communities, Employment, Energy, Finance, Fisheries, Health, Infrastructure, Protected Areas/Forestry, Social Protection, Transportation and Water.

Although each sector is discussed individually in this Gender and Climate Change Resilience Series, gender inequality must be addressed collectively to ensure sustainable development in climate change adaptations and disaster risk reduction for women and girls, and men and boys generally, as well as persons with disabilities and members of the LGBTQ+ community, specifically.

Gender-responsive refers to outcomes that reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities, and which makes an effort to encourage equal participation and equal and fair distribution of benefits. Gender-responsiveness is accomplished through gender analysis and gender inclusiveness.

Lessons learned - including for informing legislative work



<https://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/stories/press-release/2023/08/womens-parliamentarian-caucus-of-belize-unites-to-advance-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment>

“ One of the challenges specific to small parliaments is budgetary constraints to do training, peer exchanges and research and development for the Legislature.



In our interaction with UN Women, **I have found the collaboration particularly helpful in this regard through a dedicated introductory training with parliamentarians on effective gender responsive budgeting and its application. With access to data and experiences of other parliaments, UN Women provides not only examples and an awareness, but practical tools for consideration of parliamentarians to understand how gender mainstreaming works in the legislative process.**

With the Belize parliament's recent establishment of its Joint Select Committee, the Womens' Parliamentarian Caucus, the opportunity for future collaborations in the promotion of a gender lens perspective in the parliament continues.”


Speaker Valerie Woods, Belize



DISMANTLE DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION AND PASS ROBUST LAWS AND POLICIES THAT ADVANCE GENDER EQUALITY



PRIORITIZE WOMEN AND GIRLS FACING OVERLAPPING FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION, INCLUDING BY INVESTING IN DATA AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS THAT MAKE THEIR NEEDS VISIBLE



TRACK, ALLOCATE AND SPEND PUBLIC RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT GENDER-RESPONSIVE LAWS AND POLICIES



PROMOTE A GENDER-EQUITABLE DIVISION OF UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK

Medalith Rivera Maquera

Union of Indigenous Aymara Youth of Peru
“Wayna Wila Ujia” e integrante de la Comisión
de Niñez y Juventudes del Enlace Continental
de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA)



The specific experiences with food insecurity of Indigenous women in rural communities in Latin America



The empowerment of Indigenous women

- Persistent inequalities and violence (patriarchy and machismo)
- Increases in dispossession of land territories (vulnerable population)
- Indigenous women as protagonists in family farming
- The necessity of supporting full, effective, and free participation in national planning
- The importance of strengthening cultural identity for Indigenous and rural youth
- Limited visibility of Indigenous women leaders and professionals

Food insecurity

- According to the SDGs, zero hunger should be achieved by 2030, but this goal is almost impossible. “Instead of moving forward, we have gone backwards”
- Peru leads in food insecurity, with almost 9 million Peruvians affected by hunger.
- Peru has not presented information on food security to the FAO. Severe or moderate insecurity. Exposure to chronic malnutrition and anaemia among vulnerable populations.
- Climate change is affecting food costs (droughts, floods, frost)
- Risk of a food crisis, without access to nutritious and safe food.
- Why do only mothers have to worry about food and much more if they are single mothers? Men sometimes disengage from this responsibility.

Isis Cuéllar

Member of Congress, Honduras
Vice-President of the National Congress



CREDIMUJER

National program for solidarity credit for rural women in Honduras



BACKGROUND ON THE CREDIMUJER PROGRAM

- Approved in the National Congress in 2015
- Has been regulated since 2018
- An entrepreneurship program for women with the goal of promoting the development of productive activities in rural Honduras

OBJECTIVES OF THE SOLIDARITY CREDIT PROGRAM

- Reduce vulnerabilities women face due to gender and socioeconomic conditions and production processes.
- Grant solidarity credit to rural women in the country.
- Establish technical assistance processes for production, administrative processes, and financial advising for rural women entrepreneurs.

CREDIMUJER NOW

- Despite being created in 2015, it was in 2023 under the Government of the first woman President of Honduras, Xiomara Castro, that processes were driven to make the National Program for Solidarity Credit for Rural Women in Honduras operational.



COMPREHENSIVE CREATION OF THE CREDIMUJER PROGRAM

- In order to ensure the credit program has a comprehensive and broadly humanistic approach, on the guidance of President Xiomara Castro, the first Advisory Council of the Solidarity Credit Program is formed, comprised of:

Representatives of the Executive Branch

- SENPRENDE: Rectorate of the Solidarity Credit Program
- Ministry of Economic Development
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of Women

Representatives of beneficiary sectors

- Rural women
- Agricultural platforms
- Networks of Rural Women
- Indigenous women

RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CREDIMUJER

2023

Allocation of a budget line of 30 million lps. for credit access for rural women.

- Annual technical assistance plan
- Business plan
- Financial accompaniment

At least 500 women have been preliminarily assisted for granting of solidarity credits.

- 399 women now have a business plan

Around 20 diversified production and entrepreneurship activities are targeted to apply for solidarity loans.

Activities related to agriculture; crops of corn, beans, vegetables, coffee producers, rice; raising pork and chickens, and transformation of corn into its derivatives

Over decades, women in Honduras have experienced vulnerability caused by gender gaps that impede their access to the equality of opportunities, especially in relation to agricultural productivity.

The latest statistics reveal that 70% of women field producers live in conditions of poverty, and only 14% are landowners.

For this reason, President Xiomara Castro is promoting the development of productive activities by rural women, through accompaniment and access to fair credit through the National Program for Solidarity Credit for Rural Women (CREDIMUJER).

