



Project “An Agenda for Action – Transitioning to a Healthy Sustainable Food System in Latin America”

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Sánchez de Bustamante 27 – (C1173AAA) Buenos Aires - Argentina

Principal Investigator:

Daniel Maceira, PhD

email: danielmaceira@cedes.org

Team Members¹

Verónica Gutman – Daniel Ryan – Bárbara Stern
María Tiscornia – Gonzalo Santamaría – Verónica Fuster

¹ Researchers / Experts / Communication / Project Support : Gabriela Iozzolino – Patricia Suárez - Noelia Cabrera - Pedro Kremer – Marcelo García – Marcelo Rodríguez; Project Advisory Group: Lorena Allemandi - Patricia Aguirre – Martina Chidiak - Carlos Freytes – Carlos Galperín – Eugenia Di Paola

Abstract

Food systems in Latin America are increasingly associated with unhealthy and unsustainable outcomes. The region contributes to almost 10% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) global emissions, mostly from the energy sector, agriculture, and land use change.

The latter two account for 56% of total GHGs in the region, compared to the global average of 22%. With the highest rates of obesity in the world coexisting with persistent undernutrition and climate change.

It is an emblematic region of the globe, highlighting the synergy of the three pandemics in the region. Yet, Latin America is also a region with relevant experiences and leading policies and actions aligned with healthy and sustainable food systems. In parallel to the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) partnership work on healthy and sustainable food systems in East Africa, Wellcome and IDRC supported the development of an agenda for action for a transition to a health promoting, climate and environment friendly food system in Latin America.

A multidisciplinary coalition of experienced researchers across the region will review the evidence on how to accelerate the transition to food systems that prioritize access to healthy affordable diets, while keeping GHGs emissions within sustainable limits. They will analyze the underlying political economy that may prevent or enable rapid action.

Expected outcomes include a collective agenda for advocacy and action on healthy sustainable food systems developed in concert with identified change-agents and with a focus in regional experiences, particularly from Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

The project will develop targeted communication about the opportunities for local change, contribute to global leadership from Latin Americans and will ensure visibility and discussion of an agenda for action at the national, regional, and international level. It will therefore capitalize on the opportunities presented by the UN COP 26 and UN Food Systems Summit in 2021.

The project will be led jointly by IDEC Brazil, CEDES Argentina and Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile.

General objectives

- 1- Review global and Latin America and the Caribbean evidence on policy tools for transition to healthy sustainable food systems and describe the underlying political economy that may prevent or enable rapid action.
- 2- Construct an agenda for action on healthy sustainable food systems in concert with identified change-agents and develop targeted communication about the opportunities for local change and global leadership within the Latin American context.
- 3- Ensure visibility and discussion of an agenda for action on healthy sustainable food systems, capitalizing on the opportunities presented by COP26 and the UN Food Systems Summit in 2021.

Specific objectives

Objective 1

Strategy 1: To conduct a global and regional literature review in order to identify potential policies entry points for transitioning towards healthy sustainable food systems.

Strategy 2: To conduct a political economy analysis (PEA) on main interventions aimed at promoting healthy and sustainable food systems.

Objective 2

Strategy 1: To develop a stakeholder analysis.

Strategy 2: To build an agenda for action on healthy sustainable food systems based on the stakeholder analysis.

Objective 3

Strategy 1: To develop and implement a communication and a knowledge translation plan.

Strategy 2: To establish a coalition-building plan to engage with networks currently active in research, advocacy and policy discussions.

Summary of activities

Climate change is a key challenge to address, and the need to identify areas of intervention – both from the public policy side as well as from the civil society advocacy agenda- becomes a crucial matter for the short and the medium run. Addressing those challenges requires the expertise of a collective of people who are able to work together based on a solid, realistic and evidence-based roadmap.

The purpose of this project has been to combine the identification of those areas of existent knowledge, focusing on the interaction between environmental challenges, particularly carbon emissions, and the impact on nutritional health, opening an area of research and social analysis that does not seem deeply explored in the region, particularly in Argentina.

The ultimate goal of the project has been to explore the intersection of those different –although clearly heavily connected- spheres, documenting the literature already developed, and performing a thorough stakeholder analysis, in order to produce a first effort towards an agenda for action.

The project itself involved several challenges. The span of time has been relatively short in comparison with other IDRC projects, which implied working in parallel on two main fronts: collecting peer review journal articles addressing the issues under analysis, at the time that a detail identification of potential stakeholders to be interviewed.

Lack of publications implied to explore grey literature as well as open the discussion about the need to incorporate other sources of information in the study, such as laws, decrees and resolutions from the government, as well as public programs devoted to cover at least one –or several- of the topics under analysis. The team decided to allocate time to it, reason why we are delivering two different reviews, one a traditional scope review of literature, and a companion review on programs and norms.

The exercise proved to be rich and constituted a learning experience: the team members and the principal investigator himself were able to learn about topics superficially addressed in the past, opening new ways of interpreting the material at hand. In addition, the initiative allowed re-interpreting some of the outputs of a prior IDRC-CEDES project on healthy food systems and health systems, incorporating an environmentally sustainable perspective.

A second challenge faced by the project has been setting the universe of analysis. In the process of reviewing literature, the team had to draw the boundaries of the literature research, which revealed at the early stages of the project the dense set of interconnections between health, nutrition, environment and production, opening the number of potential actors to interview.

In addition, such diversity of topics and interactions led to request the collaboration –directly or indirectly- of a multidisciplinary team, from health economists and environmental economists to lawyers and political scientists, from international trade experts to medical doctors, property rights experts, and environment and agricultural referents. Overall, the experience was particularly provoking, with enormous learnings for the team.

The interaction with colleagues from Brazil and Chile was also a great asset to the project. During periodical meetings, we identified common areas of interest as well as differences among countries become helpful to define the details of each agenda, as well as opened the

opportunity of considering other views. Particularly important was the initial conversations about how to identify actors for the stakeholder analysis, and what should be the key areas of discussion with them. However, the possibility of comparative cross-country analysis was relatively short when considering the significant amount of data and information collected by each country during the year. Nevertheless, the commitment of all three teams includes the organization of a end-of-project webinar as well as a legacy paper with the highlights of the project.

Particularly on the stakeholder analysis, the Argentinean team suggested a methodology that included the voices of all relevant actors, finding areas of potential conflict and dialogue. The result of this chapter of the project –in interaction with the consultation with experts and the literature and norm review- allowed a political economy analysis and the preparation of two additional documents, which are part of this presentation.

At early stages, the project received the support of a variety of consultants with different expertise in key areas of interest, as well as the support of an advisory group. Representatives from the academia, international organizations, international trade, law, innovation and production, nutrition and environmental disciplines provide strength to the internal debate. In addition, their follow-up and suggestions facilitated the identification of key actors, particularly members of the government in areas such health care, nutrition, social development, production, and agricultural matters, as well as representatives at the National Congress. The map of actors also included representatives of the private sector, chambers of producers, universities, among others.

The initiative has received a significant reception, even from stakeholders far apart in the Argentinean map of interests. The idea of combining a discussion of environmental issues together with healthy diets and agricultural production brought the attention of several actors, with whom the team create contacts for a potential future agenda for action.

The combination of these interactions together with the participation of members of the team in an array of webinars and events at the local, regional and international level provided the inputs for a final output of the project, which is also attached to this final report.

Finally, the project produced two webinars between November and December 2021, showing the draft versions of the literature/norms review and the stakeholder analysis respectively. In each case, we invited two outside speakers to provide comments to the documents as well as to bring their own views to enrich the debate. The main conclusions of both activities are also part of this final report.

The local agenda for the next months will be as follow:

- To prepare at least three journal articles with the results of the research (literature review, norms and programs review, results of the stakeholder study and the political economy analysis, and the potential responses from Argentina to the global discussion on healthy diets and climate change.
- A end-of-project webinar in Argentina, discussing the main results of the project, inviting key speakers from the Executive power as well as the National Congress.
- A end-of-project video, highlighting the learnings of the project.

The regional agenda for the next months will be as follow:

- A joint webinar with our partners from Brazil and Chile, opening a regional debate, and joint paper summarizing key learnings of the project.

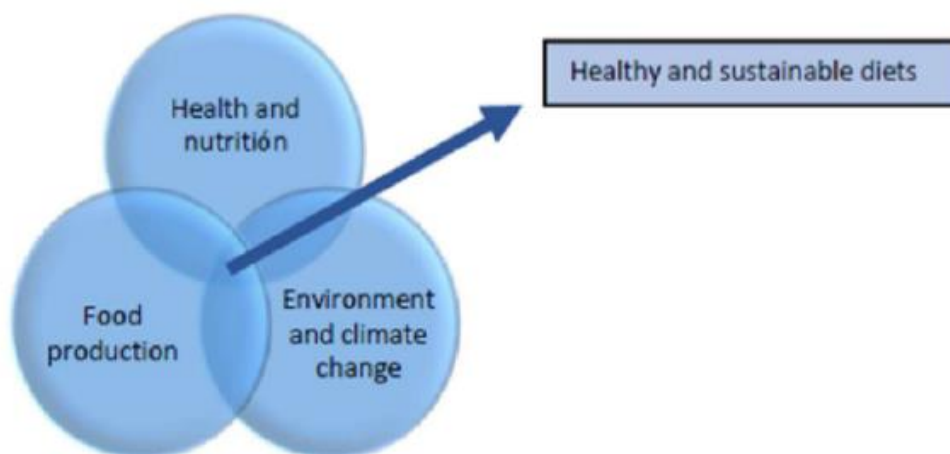
Next, a summary of the main findings of the project, with links to the final version of each product.

Objective 1

Literature Review

This section summarizes the literature review process undertaken in Argentina on healthy and sustainable diets. Firstly, the scope and applied methodology are briefly described. Then, key findings are highlighted.

The literature search on healthy and sustainable diets in Argentina was focused on the intersection among three thematic and policy areas: i) Health and nutrition, ii) Food production and iii) Environment and climate change.



Firstly, and following a scope research review, systematic searches of scientific and academic publications were carried out within the Buenos Aires University Library and Information System (SISBI), which has access to 33 international databases including Econlit, EBSCO, Ovid, Springer, Palgrave and Taylor & Francis. This database includes journal articles, books, undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral theses and papers presented at congresses and conferences.

Twenty-eight combinations of keywords were used, obtaining 868 results. By eliminating duplicated results and analyzing available abstracts, the research was refined and reduced to 124 relevant publications (see chart below).

After consultation with the Project Advisory Group, the team pursued a second-step search, based on the identification of key researchers or academic institutions with antecedent in the analysis of topics related to those that constitute the goal of the project.

The search was then extended to consider more academic and "grey" literature databases. Searches were made within additional search engines such as BVS, Latindex and Google Scholar and also in other University and research centers databases, including La Plata National University, Rosario University, Córdoba National University, National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET), the Center for the Study of State and Society (CEDES), the

Inter-American Heart Foundation (FIC) and the Institute of Clinical and Health Effectiveness (IECS), among others.

Keywords	Results	Relevant
Dietas saludables y sostenibles + Argentina	162	28
Dietas saludables y sustentables + Argentina	102	10
Alimentación saludable y sostenible + Argentina	12	2
Alimentación saludable y sustentable + Argentina	8	1
Alimentos saludables y sustentables + Argentina	8	0
Alimentos saludables y sostenibles + Argentina	15	4
Dietas saludables + ambiente + Argentina	13	2
Healthy and sustainable diets + Argentina	14	7
Agroecología + consumo responsable + Argentina	1	1
Agroecología + nutrición + salud + Argentina	12	2
Agroecología + calidad nutricional + salud + Argentina	0	0
Agroecología + salud + Argentina	101	22
Producción sostenible + consumo responsable + Argentina	15	3
Producción sustentable + consumo responsable + Argentina	10	0
Producción sustentable + dietas + Argentina	17	4
Agricultura sostenible + salud + Argentina	80	0
Agricultura sustentable + salud + Argentina	80	0
Seguridad alimentaria + cambio climático + Argentina	23	4
Seguridad alimentaria + medio ambiente + comercio + Argentina	11	4
Trade + food security + climate change + Argentina	20	2
Carne + cambio climático + Argentina	22	8
Pesca + cambio climático + Argentina	22	2
Crecimiento rural + medio ambiente + salud + Argentina	11	4
Agro + clima + Argentina	88	9
Agro + clima + salud + nutrición + Argentina	4	2
Beef + environment + nutrition + Argentina	12	2
Buenas prácticas agrícolas + salud + nutrición + Argentina	5	1
Total	868	124

Also, reports available on the main Argentine environmental non-governmental organizations' (NGOs) websites were surveyed.

Finally, an iterative consultation process was carried out within a group of experts specialized in various topics (anthropology, food policy, environmental economics, environmental law, international economics and political science) which was made up *ad hoc* in order to carry out this study. During this process additional literature on various topics was suggested.

The final analysis was carried out considering 164 publications in total.

Of these, only 7 publications were found to consider the three abovementioned spheres from a comprehensive approach in line with the international discussion. The rest of the literature addresses the analyzed issues together but either from a different perspective (for example, focusing on agroecology and/or genetically modified organisms) or rather considering some of the thematic areas but not the others.

Key findings

- There is an important body of literature in Argentina that analyzes issues related to nourishment, nutrition and health on the one hand and sustainable agricultural production on the other.
- Only few papers analyze explicitly issues related to healthy and sustainable diets. These papers conclude that:
 - Consumption of fruits and vegetables in Argentina is much lower than recommended intake.
 - Improving diets in Argentina would imply reducing meat and ultra-processed food consumption and increasing fruits, vegetables, legumes and cereals consumption.
 - Cattle farming, poultry production, pig farms, aquaculture and fishing generate serious environmental, climate and health impacts.
 - Livestock GHG emissions are much higher than agricultural GHG emissions. However, technical discussions are taking place within the country regarding the carbon sequestration potential of pastures and crops.
- Modifying Argentine diets towards healthier and more sustainable patterns face important challenges:
 - Deep cultural roots towards animal-based food.
 - Low perception of health risks associated with processed food consumption (however, agrochemicals-risks perception is relatively high).
 - How to increase plant-based food supply: Where to produce? How to produce? Could agroecology meet a growing demand? How to encourage diet changes? How to guarantee affordable prices? How to promote an increase in certain food production to the detriment of other agricultural products?
- International trade: There is a trade-off among food security and environmental sustainability objectives. On the one hand, agricultural markets opening emerges as a key factor to ensure worldwide food security. On the other hand, a higher market opening would generate higher environmental pressures on developing countries.
- Key actions to foster changes in diets in Argentina include:
 - Align agricultural production policies with environmental, food, nutritional and health policies.
 - Anticipate the emergence of interest conflicts and tensions.
 - Include in National Dietary Guidelines (GAPAs) estimates of food environmental impacts in order to increase consumers' awareness.

Clearly, the Argentinean review of literature shows the presence of wide areas of vacancy where further research should be focused on. Prior CEDES' projects implemented with the support of IDRC, as several other colleagues, were able to amplify the relevance of healthy food systems in the research agenda. Nevertheless, there is not yet a body of literature devoted to analyze the interphase between healthy food systems and environmental priorities, from carbon emissions until the sustainability of potential new consumption patterns under the Argentinean scenario, deeply linked to beef consumption, soy production and agricultural products- based international trade.

The team elaborated a summary document with the results of the scope review, which is included as an Annex to this report. The output intends to be the background document of a shorter piece to be sent for publication during the first semester of the current year “**CEDES-RevisionLiteratura**”.

Link: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/16OYVtmslICUPEJSveOv7P0bjQD3CqZ3u/view>

Review of Normative and Public Initiatives

At early stages of the literature review, the research team identified that a comprehensive study of the interactions between healthy food systems, environmental health and production must incorporate the analysis of norms, laws and public policies devoted to influence on the topics under consideration.

The rationale is that public policies “talk” about Government’s priorities, not only from the Executive Power (Ministries of Health, Environment, Trade, Agricultural, etc.), but through the legislation produce by the Congress. Because of that, an additional area of analysis was included in the working plan, with the aim to enrich the political economy analysis.

For the present study, 103 regulations and/or programs of national scope were selected, due to their interference in the matter and the solutions proposed in the face of problems related to food security and environmental care in the Argentine national territory. All this taking into account the political, economic and social context of Argentina over the last 30 years.

To understand the scope and focus of state interventions, the notion of food security adopted at the World Food Summit in 1996 is used as a reference. This is defined as material and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for all individuals. . As well as the sustainability of the food system that guarantees food and nutritional security for all and in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases for food and nutritional security of future generations are not compromised. This notion encompasses several elements that must be taken into account when designing and implementing public policy and its regulatory framework.

In turn, a wide range of different interventions and measures, with multiple specific objectives, are required to comply with these standards. For a better understanding of these interventions, it seeks to order and categorize them taking into account the nature of state intervention.

The interventions analyzed were the following: i) International Treaties with Constitutional Hierarchy, ii) International Instruments, iii) National Laws, iv) Regulatory Decrees, v) National Decrees and vi) Ministerial Resolutions (especially those of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) vii) Programs framed within a normative or regulatory framework or implemented without a normative or regulatory framework.

The output of this activity is presented in the following link “**CEDES-RevisionNormativa**”. As in the literature review case, this norms and policies review will be summarize into a second independent paper, to be published in a local peer-review journal, in order to highlight how the national government explicitly or implicitly set priorities and how they were evolving over time.

Link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DwHqXg6AHTx8OWDQKc71nOKqU8WrwE9r/view?usp=sharing>

Objective 2:**Stakeholder Analysis**

Due to the scope of the project, with a span duration of one year, the stakeholder analysis required to be performed almost in parallel with the literature review. The implementation plan rested heavily in the interaction between both teams, as well as the collaboration of experts and researchers invited to provide support in terms of literature, contacts with stakeholders, review of interim reports, among other activities.

The study addresses three main questions: First, who are the main stakeholders and which are their interests? Second, how are their alignments in relation to a sustainable and healthy food transition? Third, what are the main relationships of conflicts and cooperation between these stakeholders?

Scope of the stakeholder analysis:

Following the EAT-Lancet Commission Report (Willett et al. 2019), we conceptualizes transitions towards a more healthy and sustainable food system as processes and measures that promote i) dietary shifts towards healthy diets with low environmental impacts, ii) environmental improvements in food production practices and iii) reduction in food waste and losses in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 12).

The process of stakeholder identification was highly iterative. The research team produced a preliminary stakeholder list, which was revised and enriched throughout the research process.

The main sources of information for the analysis were 30 semi-structure interviews with key informants and representatives of main stakeholders (this report includes an Annex with the transcript of the all interviews “**CEDES-Anexo_Transcripcion Entrevistas**”) and documentary analysis (media coverage, institutional information, policy reports, etc.).

Link

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nRIFBNopv6Y8CV6CkxOVdZWzAnyMfQ8-/view?usp=sharing>

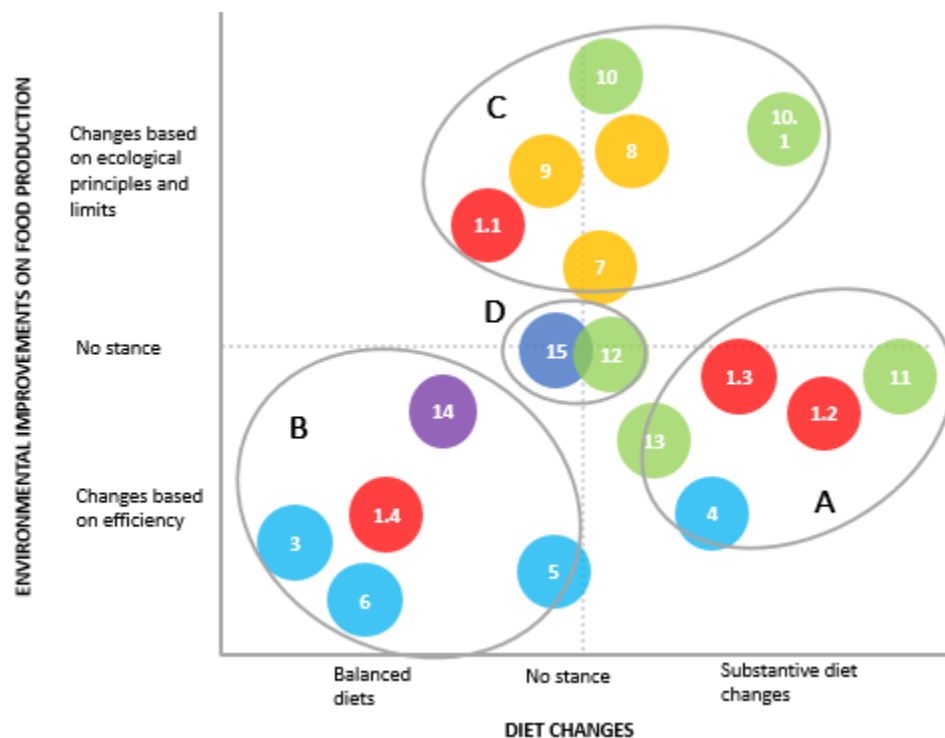
We identified more than 150 stakeholders related to sustainable and health food system issues in Argentina (see Annex 3 of the Full Stakeholders Report). In order to facilitate the analysis, we clustered them into 16 groups or stakeholders categories based on sectoral criteria and shared interests or objectives. Then, we analyzed the alignment of the different stakeholders groups in relation to two issues: i) dietary changes and ii) environmental improvements in food production.

As result of the analysis, we identified four (4) main “constellations” or groupings of different stakeholders (see figure 1). Grouping A encompasses stakeholders that state the need for substantive changes in the Argentine diet based on health and nutritional reasons. With nuances, they shared the need to increase and diversify the consumption of fruits and vegetables, more fresh and homemade foods, while reducing meat consumption, carbohydrates, sugars, and

sodium and trans fats. Furthermore, most of these stakeholder groups do not have defined positions regarding environmental issues and food production.

Meanwhile, grouping B encompasses stakeholders groups promoting greater resource use productivity and efficiency as the main approach to address the sustainability challenges of food production systems. These stakeholders promote the development of “good environmental practices” and the intensive use of knowledge and technology to be more environmentally efficient. In relation to the dietary changes, they state the need for a balanced nutritional diet, without rejecting specific kinds of food or ingredient (i.e., meat, sugar, ultra-processed foods, etc.)

Grouping C refers to stakeholders groups that emphasize the social-environmental sustainability of the food systems. They stress the environmental and health impacts of the predominant food production systems in Argentina and state the need for changes based on ecological criteria and taking into account environmental limits. In relation to dietary changes, this is still not a relevant issue, although it is gaining increasing attention (i.e., vegan and anti-speciesism movement; also food sovereignty networks and groups). Graphically:

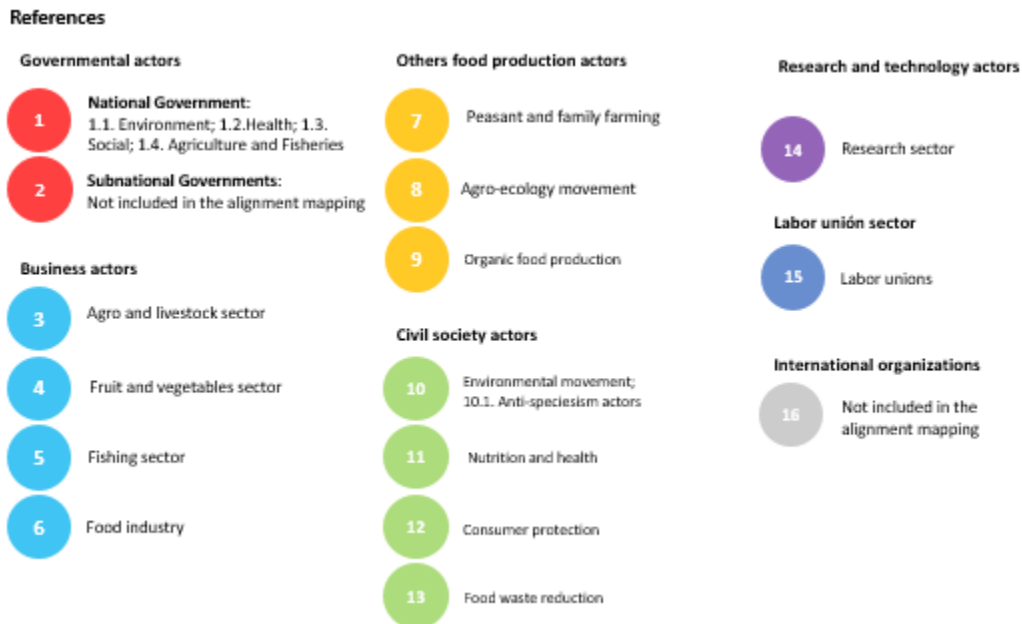


Finally, grouping D encompasses actors that are potentially relevant for the food system transition debate, but have not taken a stance in any of these issues yet (diet changes and environmental improvements in food production). Our research identifies labor unions and consumer protection organizations in Argentina as fitting into this position.

The groups defined earlier are mentioned in the next chart.

The stakeholder analysis, together with the literature review and the norms and policy analysis, were key inputs to perform a political economy exercise. This output, introduced as a second

chapter or the actors' study, was benefited by a quantitative-qualitative methodological approach where each actor's questionnaire was translated into a dataset from where their alignments with a sustainable food strategy interacted with the relative power of each of them, facilitating the identification of insights for the advocacy agenda.



Political Economy Analysis

The highest density of relationships develops between the stakeholders grouping linked to the agricultural and food industry sector (group B) and the groupings A and C. There are very weak relationships between stakeholders' groupings A and C on health and sustainable food system issues.

The study also identifies some of the main tensions or conflictive relationships between stakeholders from different groupings. Just as an example, we can mention the tensions between the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Agriculture on climate issue and forest protection. Similarly, the tensions between the Health Minister and the food industry on different regulatory issues. Furthermore, the study also identifies very relevant tensions between stakeholders belonging to a *same grouping*. Just as an example, we can mention the tensions between the agroecology movement and the organic food producers. Similarly, there are very strong differences and tensions between NGOs working on nutrition and food issues on how they relate to the food industry.

Main Insights for an Agenda for Action

- There are several policy subsystems (and different stakeholders' networks and groupings) addressing different aspects of the healthy and sustainable food system agenda in Argentina, with very low levels of integration and coordination among them.
- These different stakeholders' groupings are formed by governmental and nongovernmental actors alike. They cross the State-civil society-market divide.

- There are very weak and focalized links between stakeholders groups promoting strong environmental improvements in food production systems with stakeholders groups advancing substantive diet changes based on health and nutritional arguments.
- Labor unions and consumer protection organizations still do not play a relevant role in the public and policy debate on food system transition in Argentina

Few suggestions for a future action research agenda:

- What are the opportunities and constraints for building broad and strong pro-healthy and sustainable food coalitions in Argentina?
- What actors and/or mechanisms can “bridge” different stakeholders’ groupings in order to promote ambitious policy reforms on health and sustainability food systems issues?
- Under what condition is possible to develop modes of collaborative governance to address health and sustainability food system issues?

As in the other cases, the full report of the stakeholder analysis and their political economy implications is included in the following link “**CEDES-AnalisisActores-Argentina**“. As well, this material will be the critical input for a policy paper to be submitted for publication, with the goal of amplify the communication strategy developed by the project, and showcase the opportunity provided by the project for building a strong agenda of contacts for the future.

Link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IEpCrXOFJW45usgMmSmASl1REuuxV0Tf/view?usp=sharing>

Objective 3

Communication and Knowledge Plan – identify a potential coalition of actors

The year 2021 is of great relevance to learn about the global agenda and the approaches and problems around food systems and climate change both in Latin America and Argentina. The reason of this is that it was the year of Nutrition Action for Growth, within the framework of the Decade of Action for Nutrition (2016-2025), as well as the Decade of Action to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (2020-2030).

In this scenario, the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)², the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26)³, the Nutrition for Growth Summit (N4G)⁴ and several regional and national events around these instances and on food systems, public policies and the environment.

In this context, the project developed the specific objective of the research that seeks to guarantee the visibility and debate of an action agenda on healthy and sustainable food systems, capitalizing on the UNFSS and COP26. Along these lines, and in order to make visible the main issues and perspectives on food systems and climate change, the UNFSS and COP26 were taken as a starting point to identify and compile international, regional and national events that address these issues.

² UNFSS. Disponible en: <https://live.unfoodsystems.org/lobby>

³ COP26. Disponible en: <https://unfccc.int/es>

⁴ NG4. Disponible en: <https://nutritionforgrowth.org/nutrition-year-of-action-launch-event-recap/>

Similarly, when it came to guaranteeing the debate on an action agenda, a cycle of dialogues called "A transition agenda towards healthy and sustainable food systems" was organized to present and discuss the main results of the review of literature and regulations. and the mapping of actors of the research project in Argentina.

By virtue of all the above, the background of the global agenda, the methodology applied to identify and compile events, the results found and the fragmented data matrices in international, regional and national events are briefly developed in the companion document.

In addition, the events of the project that present and debate the results of the research are detailed, in order to account for the main conclusions on the food systems and climate change agenda.

We participated in a total of 34 events at the international, regional and national levels around the UNFSS, COP26 and on food systems, public policies and the environment.

At the international level (12 events), three official events were addressed: the United Nations Pre-Summit on Food Systems (Pre-UNFSS), the UNFSS and COP26; and nine stand-alone events: eight Food System Game Changer Solution Cohorts in support of the UNFSS and the launch of a high-level report on Reusing Agricultural Support to Transform Food Systems.

At the regional level (7 events), four webinars and an independent Dialogue on the UNFSS were witnessed. Similarly, two events were found on food systems, public policies and the environment, which emphasized agroecological territorial markets and childhood overweight in the context of Latin America and the Caribbean.

At the national level (15 events), the participants of this research project particularly recommended analyzing three official instances of the Dialogue of UNFSS Member States organized by Foreign Minister Felipe Solá. In addition, three events independent of the summits were identified: two that questioned the UNFSS and one that presented a report on the role of the National Congress in the decarbonization of the economy and adaptation to climate change.

Likewise, nine talks were held on food systems, public policies and the environment: four correspond to the Training Cycle on sustainable food systems for early childhood; and the remaining five dealt with the Frontal Labeling Law, waste management, sustainable meat production, traceability in fishing and the climate crisis in Greater Buenos Aires.

A summary of the activity plan deployed, the events in which they participated and the activities carried out based on the products developed by the team are developed in depth in the attached document **"CEDES-Agenda global, regional y nacional en torno a los sistemas alimentarios y cambio climático"**

Link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AYGJNJuh3p7_msLZZAwroUtXFz4QeT-L/view?usp=sharing

Likewise, a ppt is attached with the general conclusions of two dialogues organized by the project, held during the months of November and December 2021, where the results of objectives 1 and 2 of the project were presented (review of literature and regulations, and mapping of actors).

In each case, two referents from politics and research/advocacy were invited to comment on the work, in order to identify future lines of work, as well as coincidences and spaces of conflict, and tools for a potential future advocacy agenda.

A summary of this last part of the project is summarized in a ppoint, available at the following link.
CEDES-Conclusiones Ciclo de Diálogos 1er y 2do Panel”

Link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_uJ7AZUhRI_dWzjlD5iFt_Qbgs3ZBqYT/view?usp=sharing