ANNEX 3

Question 15: Additional Comments on the four most important underlying challenges that need to be addressed to accelerate the shift to more sustainable food systems

Respondents provided the following additional comments:

French

- La durabilité des systèmes alimentaires est l'affaire de tous, à tous les niveaux. Les travaux locaux montrent la force des mouvements sociaux autour de l'alimentation durable, idée peu exprimée dans la liste des enjeux et défis : l'empowerment des populations locales va de pair avec le renforcement des régulations par l'action publique, encore trop sectorielle et top-down.

- L'agriculture devrait être une priorité pour les gouvernements des pays en voie de développement. Malheureusement, les budgets alloués à l'agriculture restent insignifiants. C'est-à-dire qu'il manque de prise de décisions politiques cohérentes alors que les politiques déclarent souvent que l'agriculture est une priorité des priorités pendant que la sécurité alimentaire n'est pas assurée aux populations.

- La durabilité des systèmes alimentaires nécessite une approche systémique, afin d'éviter des effets contreproductifs de mesures prises sur un seul maillon de la chaîne. Des cadres méthodologiques doivent être développés, les impacts de réduction des pertes et gaspillages et de changements de comportements du consommateur doivent être évalués dans ce cadre systémique.

- Avant d'aller vers des systèmes alimentaires durables, il est important de les définir et d'identifier les éventuels arbitrages à faire entre différents enjeux de durabilité d'où le choix de "manque de données disponibles ..." et de "compréhension limitée ...". Un autre point important est que la durabilité de l'alimentation passe par des actions au niveau de la consommation comme de la production ; trop souvent, les questions d'alimentation sont réduites à l'amont agricole alors qu'un consommateur éduqué et informé a aussi son rôle à jouer et peut orienter l'offre et donc les modes de production agricole et agro-alimentaires en changeant son comportement d'où le choix de "manque d'incitations adéquates ...". La dimension économique détermine souvent les choix d'actions et de politiques par manque d'outils y compris juridiques pour évaluer la valeur du foncier, des ressources naturelles et des services environnementaux d'où le choix de "droits fonciers ...".

- Une intensification de la production est nécessaire vu les ressources finies sol/énergie/eau/nutriments. Cette intensification demande de la science et de l'innovation afin de se faire de manière écologique et en favorisant la diversité génétique des espèces cultivées, la biodiversité et la fertilité des sols.

- Le libre échange est la source du transfert de consommation finale de surface productives des pauvres vers les riches (sous forme de viande, agrocarburants, échanges de droits de captage du carbone).

- Je suis avec les peuples nomades, tout se dressent contre eux, peu d'activités de développement (Écoles, Santé...), les parcours se dégradent de plus en plus, les pratiques de mise en défens ne sont plus pratiqués, les Nomades tendent à disparaître car leur système alimentaire n'est plus durable.
Dans un contexte tributaire des aléas climatiques, les petits producteurs sont laissés à eux-mêmes. Les productions sont peu soutenues par des investissements n'arrivent pas à être écoutées dans les zones où le besoin est là à cause notamment de l'existence d'une multitude de barrières (problèmes de transport, tracasseries routières, obstacles techniques au commerce via l'exigence de normes, etc.). Il y a peu d'incitation à une meilleure production ce qui confine et destine la production à l'autoconsommation familiale. Dans cette situation les Etats/pays/Gouvernements devraient s'impliquer en prenant des décisions adéquates tout en mettant en place un mécanisme de suivi et d'évaluation de l'impact des mesures proposées.

L'information, la formation et l'encadrement approprié sont un ensemble considérations/activités qui bien développées peuvent utilement conduire à l'atteinte de la durabilité dans la production et la consommation.

Il y a une fracture numérique entre les villes et les villages dans les pays sous-développés et en voie de développement. La politique agricole n'encourage pas les ruraux à produire plus parce que les prix pratiqués en campagne sont décevant. L'importation massive des produits agricoles mine à coup sûr l'agriculture de ces pays et exposant ainsi la population à l'insécurité alimentaire.

Agricultural product pricing is key to food pricing. Market access for exports of agricultural products, primary commodity and food helps reduce poverty in the developing countries and less developed countries. Public and private assistance to farmers in terms of resilient crop seeds & credit or loans do boost productivity and yield. Farmers' skills are important to food production, processing and packaging, all of which are key to long term food security.

My experience in various regions suggests that the multiple negative ecological and socio-economic impacts of the industrial food system, and specifically industrial animal agriculture, are not well known and alternatives to the juggernaut of this system are rarely presented to farmers or understood by policy-makers. I am very concerned about this lack of awareness and therefore a lack of transparency as well as policies and incentive structures to create a more humane, sustainable global food system -- along with regional, national and local ones as well.

From my studies and observations, I understand that one of the biggest obstacles to sustainable food systems, especially in developed countries, is a political system that artificially makes "harmful food" cheap. By "harmful food" I mean food that is produced in processes that harm the environment and are economically detrimental to its producers (i.e. a dependence on industrial inputs and loans, subsidies that aggravate the cause of their existence, etc.)

Particularly the lack of integrated decision-making at national level is a key challenge to realize the shift to sustainable agriculture and food systems. Multi-stakeholder, multi-sectorial and integrated assessment and planning processes would be needed to design effective policies and define national priorities to achieve the needed change.
As a private sector company entering the agricultural sector in sub-Saharan Africa and SE Asia we have faced many constraints and limiting factors that have led to unpredictable/unforeseen costs. These challenges prove to be hurdles in order to foresee return on investment and planning of market launch, and this can be a key barrier to new entrances. Specifically, we have been working closely with partners, including FAO and Governments to discover the “missing link” in up-scaling of novel technologies for increasing Livestock productivity and also reduced pre & post-harvest losses. These products have potential for a rapid return on investment however, requires an “upfront” investment that is significantly larger than the small holder farmers are typically comfortable making for this type of intervention. We are working together with partners to further understand what is required to support farmers to be able to afford larger than usual upfront payments and also more broadly how to harmonize regulatory and customs and duty clarifications – potential key barriers to market entry and scale. We would highly value input and support on these issues.

Most if not all challenges accumulate in the livestock sector. Modern industrial-scale livestock production forms the greatest challenge to long-term global food security, also because it is a major source of food (especially protein) loss. It is one of the main causes of global biodiversity loss, represents at least 14% of all greenhouse gas emissions, threatens the livelihoods and survival of Indigenous peoples and small farmers, with women being particularly impacted, and scores low on labor rights and animal welfare.

"Presently the lack of a clear understanding of what constitutes "sustainable food systems" hampers the consequent policy making, leaving incentives to the ones willing not to comply to refuse further commitment. Price factors as well as lack of adequate traceability seem to make primary production less resilient and exposed to shocks."

Like many academics, I see the challenge of food sustainability as systemic. We need to pull the data together and to get more inter-disciplinary working and to raise pressure on policy-makers and consumers to act differently.

Knowledge and incentives are the prerequisites for the development of an interconnected policy

Tackling this issue and ensuring positive results required commitment from the awareness/best practices availability level all the way to the policy making level.

Data and information are the base for all considered aspects, especially information on sustainable practices and technology solutions. Rural extension is a basic link between R&D to producers. It is necessary large investment for all supply chain related to food. It is necessary more dialogue between government and multilateral organisms focused on concrete solutions for SCP, especially creating connection from global policy and regional-national policies.

Supply chain and consumer issues are complex. Statistical systems have not evolved to capture this complexity. Without appropriate data, it is difficult to make significant progress in many areas regarding sustainability.

Measurement and information on potential savings is key to motivating action

Agriculture extension has often been gender blind when in many areas of the world, women are primarily responsible for food production. Women need to be given equal access to agricultural services and be involved in all decision-making related to food security.
On one hand it is true that we still lack appropriate tools, information and knowledge but on the other hand even with better information and more knowledge markets are still too powerful and the end the larger companies define what, how and when producers should produce and what, when and at what price, consumers consume. That's why both producers and consumers should be empowered to be able to better decide on what to produce and to consume and have a more active role in the FSC. Adequate incentives for promoting more sustainable practices and behavior among producers and consumers could help. Also the mainstream discourse is emphasizing the need to increase food production to feed a growing population but how the reduction of food waste could contribute to that is almost ignored.

BECAUSE WITHOUT INFORMATION OR EXTENSION WORK, DEVELOPMENT IS NEVER POSSIBLE.

Financial mechanisms, both incentives and market based and an enabling environment are the biggest challenges. Adequate research on sustainable food systems has been done already. What lacks is an enabling policy environment and funds to make it a grow

Most of Botswana agricultural farmers are subsistence farmers therefore they do not keep records of the yields, investment low in research and technology, lack of incentives to encourage producers and consumers to practice sustainable as it is a new concept and mostly communities are not linking nutrition to sustainable food consumption and production practices

Our interests are primarily in urban food security and the access dimensions at the household and municipal level

Of particular importance is the lack of interconnected policy-making to support and promote a shift to sustainable food systems, which would include food security. Our work at the Centre has identified and highlighted many examples of models and best practices for building local sustainable food systems. Many of the initiatives we have studied, and partnered with, represent exciting innovations and offer strategies for addressing some of the challenges facing the contemporary food system. However, the scope of their work is often limited by policy environments and infrastructural systems that favour a more conventional food system model (i.e. one that is heavily export-oriented, input-intensive, dependent on cheap labour, etc.).

There is a lack of understanding that healthy ecosystems underpin food systems, and that biodiversity and food go hand in hand. The impacts of agriculture are devastating on biodiversity, and by maintaining healthy biodiversity, this supports a resilient food systems. Ecosystem-based approached to food are essential.

Currently, production, transformation, marketing/trade and consumption are handled in different silos, without interactions. This needs to change.

All these are extremely pertinent - so selecting 4 is challenging. Including secure land tenure for producers practicing soil conservation and technique with longer gestation before yield and biodiversity benefits can be realized. The lack of tools can relate to the lack of available data on sustainable systems - due to no common platform for practitioners extending different agro ecological practices at project & programme level to measure impact. We are working on this presently with a network of NGOs in the North & South.

The South African government has issued new regulations on the brining levels in Chicken. This will ensure that this will link nutrition with sustainable nutritional value in food.
Confusion is one of the main explanations of today's problems keeping the general public from reacting. There's too much distance between producers and consumers, the latter think that food is grown in supermarkets. We are fed with synthesized and "pesticisized" food and we love it because of the added sugars and flavours of all sorts which have no nutritional value whatsoever. This type of food is internationally consumed "thanks" to our dearly beloved multinational agrochemical and agricultural companies whose only purpose - profit - is hidden behind false arguments such as "we feed the world" and so on. Fighting against their rise - e.g. the current transatlantic trade discussion (such companies would gain a lot of it, if this project were approved of) - must be one of the main fights if we want to move towards more sustainable food systems.

Governments and development agencies/program that collaborate primarily with international corporations and governments to give/enhance/secure control over local agricultural lands and farming resources for corporate profit under the guise of development for locals ends up impoverishing the people and damaging the lands the programs are claimed to be helping.

I am an African living in Africa, most problems confronting Africa is greatly linked with lack of access to vital information which even leads our leaders in making policies that don't have the greatest benefit to the majority of the masses. In the food system/agric. Sector, we face similar issues. We need more information/enlightenment on "climate change" and policies on land use should be revisited and amended where necessary. Thanks!

"Currently, there is still too much focus on efforts to increase production via monocropping and megafarms rather than on focusing on how to enable smallholders to develop. Moreover, too much food is produced to feed intensive livestock farming - which is a very wasteful way of food production, damages the environment and causes loss of livelihoods. In short, quantity of food is important - but already the current world production is enough to feed the world population of 2050 - so at least equally important are questions about who is producing what, how and for whom."

We believe that unsustainable practices are driven by underlying market policy and economic mechanisms which distort the true price of food, externalize sustainability impacts and reward unsustainable practices.

As a big percent of people in the world are below poverty level, it's the time to think about a research/study about the primary food production which can contribute it in a better and advanced way. When it comes above poverty level/a comfort level, it starts wasting of food which is to be controlled in as an immediate measure. Following this, the next thing will be educating/understanding the society about a sustainable food system, its importance and the reminding the future. Sustainable food security system should be international as it is the matter affecting the entire people in the world. The time to implement a policy is now in all levels thereby supporting the system internationally.

"With the right incentive systems in place, producers would freely choose to adopt more sustainable practices. If prices would properly reflect the environmental cost of unsustainably produced food products, consumers would likely prefer sustainable products over food produced through unsustainable products. Adequate pricing and incentive systems require the ability to measure the sustainability of agricultural practices and food systems. Implementing sustainable practices requires adequate tools, information, knowledge and best practices for increasing resource efficiency and productivity across the food supply chain."
"Lack of tools etc.: Knowledge must be easy applicable for all stakeholders along the food chain in order to be implemented, therefore, more information and direct applicable tools targeted at the different stakeholders are needed. Lack of extension services: Above all relevant in developing countries, where much could be done with more support and education for the farmers. Lack of traceability: consumers can only be aware of the food's impact when you are able to tell them from where the food comes and how it was produced. Interconnected policy-making: food production is globalized and interlinked worldwide with a multiplicity of stakeholders, only a strong, common approach can reach the goal of sustainable food systems"

While 30% of the food production is wasted or lost across the food chain whatever action that pushes down this figure will contribute to reduce the environmental footprint of food production systems. Therefore transparency, linkages between different approaches studying food systems and basic data to build up indicators are needed.

Food waste must be tackled. Governments are being lobbied by corporations pushing GMO technologies yet we are wasting approximately 30% of food that is produced. Firstly, changing the seed to GM won't make a different to the underlying issues that generate that waste. Secondly the lobby that pushes for GM food says we need it to feed the forthcoming extra people - but if food waste at all levels along the supply chain was tackled then there is easily enough food to feed everyone. In Europe it is crazy that perfectly good food is not harvested because it is the wrong size, shape or colour. It is not sustainable and the regulations must be changed.

Public policy, development aid and research are all skewed in an unsustainable direction. There is ample evidence that current high-tech agribusiness is devastating soils and water as well as supplanting more sustainable practices.

The Answers selected reflect some of the major challenges farmers supported by our organizations are grappling with in the regions targeted by our work. We are surprised that poor Governance of farmer's organization including cooperatives and exploitation by middle men is not listed as a key issue of concern!!

Difficult to choose. Focus on challenges that can be addressed at the global level with most value added and optimal impacts at local level through practice changes.

Given the situation in India, the production mode is traditional, invest is scars and limited, adoption of new technology is not accepted practice. The markets are dominated by middle man and politician and business cartels, there is no open market and agriculture is heavily subsidized and does not operate investment friendly environment more over agriculture is conditional more on biological factors and climate variability.

To my knowledge for effectively and efficiently addressing the underlying challenges and drivers of food systems unsustainability there is an urgent need to focus attention and effort not only on primary production but also on all the stages of the food chain with a particular focus on the consumption stage as production is driven and affected by consumer demand. In this regard for achieving food and nutrition security – which should be one of the most important outcomes of a sustainable food system - it is important to focus on reducing food losses and waste in addition to increasing in a sustainable and environment-friendly way agricultural production and productivity. Moreover, it is crucial to have accurate data to design adequate multifaceted policy instruments and interventions to address the different food-related challenges. One should be also aware that there is no way to address food insecurity issue without improving the sustainability of the food system.
I think that there is a lot of knowledge already available but the incentives to apply the knowledge is too small, the practice of "as we did it since several decades" is more powerful. The methodologies to calculate the environmental impact are weak and often not all advantages or disadvantages can be considered in a balanced way - this confuses the consumer or other actors along the FSC. What is really sustainable - the answer cannot be given for large regions or nations but only for a small area as the conditions are different everywhere. So, not everything works everywhere and it is also a matter of scale.

There is already an awful lot of knowledge out there on components of a sustainable food systems, but this does not add up to coherent policy choices. Extension services are key for the adaptation (to local needs) and adoption of the already available practices and technologies. Incentives are key to address market failures.

In order to provide healthy food and create employment at the same time, the right based approach needs to be enhanced, while intensified agricultural practices should be controlled through proper policies, consumer behavior as well as adequate financial incentives for small scale farming.

A close 4th being: "Low levels of investment in new research and technology across primary food production sectors (agriculture, fisheries)" with particular regard to regional asymmetries.

In the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), extension services are critical, food markets are not functioning and there are no harmonized and integrated food policies that would cause a shift to sustainable food systems.

Hard to explain in a little box. Big corporations are monopolizing agriculture and farming in ways that are not healthy to the environment, animals, indigenous plants/wildlife, food safety, etc. Governments not willing to take bold long-term approach.

The priorities are well formulated and easy to understand. If we can help small-holder farmers using their local languages and not international languages, significant changes in positive direction could happen in less than 10 years.

Its things that the farmers need to know in order to help than understand the importing of agriculture.

Soroptimist International has a strong focus on empowering women and girls. As far as food is concerned this has to do with the right to own land as well as with other gender issues.

Based on our experience, one of the major challenges to be addressed is the lack of adequate incentives for promoting more sustainable practices and behavior among producers and consumers. A first way to address this challenge could be by making sure that existing Environmentally Harmful Subsidies which promote unsustainable practices and behavior are phased out. In addition, consider that when we talk about incentives we do not necessarily refer to grant/subsidies, but also to the implementation of measures (services, reduction of administrative burden) and the creation of a favorable environment facilitating the adoption of sustainable practices among producers and consumers.

Many issues across the food system require action by numerous, often disconnected, actors. This results in a reluctance to act, since actors cannot be certain if their efforts are being matched elsewhere. Tools, data, and incentives would help alleviate this concern, as would greater transparency and traceability.
- All items that I selected are related to promote the food system if they can be used and test at all levels. If only we can put them in application we can win the fight of food security.

- Lack of information, knowledge, policies with regard to food systems will directly interconnected with sustainable food security. So have to aware the consumers, producers, and other sectors dealing with food system.

- Low input agriculture which is not export oriented in developed countries should be considered as a solution for food problems in developed countries:
  - the agricultural sector can be redeveloped as a source of income for people in urbanized areas
  - in Germany, policy making is sectorial except from policies related to climate change, but often food is not included (included are mobility, housing, production in the nonfood sector...)
  - young farmers who don’t have a farm and land don’t have access to land, the policy is to give the land to bidders who give most money and not for those who have a sustainable land-use concept as small scale farmers have”

- “The data is very important to know the problem and the ways to solve it. The governments didn’t allocate budget for research regarding this issue, it is so important to build our solution on the researches and studies. Also the producers, and consumers have to be encouraged by certain incentives to help them transform their industry or their behavior towards sustainable ones. Also we need a clear policy to help us and forced us to follow on national, regional and international level.”

- Very hard to pick 4 - could have picked 4 other. But the key outcomes we need to secure will rely on a strong governance framework (i.e. land rights and policy making that is integrated etc.) - we can also see none of this really achieving the changes needed unless we tackle unsustainable demand - so linking to consumption is key - and that's where I focused my answer.

- Farmers may wish to personally pursue sustainable systems, but the initial and upfront costs are prohibitive and the competition on the market does not differentiate between the cheaper, mass produced product and sustainably produced product, particularly for primary (that is non processed) products.

- "Two systems; Scientists are working on their lab/farm, Actual farming by framers on their field /area, scientists should work along with farmers for better results. Target 0% on farm process & storage losses. Lab to land land to lab vis-vis knowledge transfer system should be developed"

- "Lack of tools, information, knowledge and best practice for increasing resource efficiency and productivity across the food supply chain and reducing pollution intensity of food systems. Low levels of investment in new research and technology across primary food production sectors (agriculture, fisheries). Lack of adequate incentives for promoting more sustainable practices and behavior among producers and consumer. Lack of interconnected policy-making on sustainable food systems at international, regional and national level to support and promote the shift to sustainable food systems and food security"
We continue to work in highly-specialized silos at all levels (local to international) instead of taking a holistic, interdisciplinary approach to complex issues; team-building across silos is needed; e.g., why does "food production" not talk to "waste management" to develop technologies and policies to "close the nutrient loop"?

A lot of data and research on how to improve the food system already exist, but this information exists in a world where a strong industrial ag lobby controls purse strings, research, etc.

There are lack of efficient resource use technologies adoptable at field level and their transfer to farmers. Absence of value-chain approach in agriculture in developing countries. It is important to take in to account economics, environment and equity components in harmony in agricultural systems for which policy support is critical.

The fact that this is a global process makes it very difficult to analyze. Lack of properly structured information and databases is a main problem.

Problem of food security revolves around ignorance and poverty due to lack of information dissemination and taking less risk by ignoring agriculture and allied sectors.

The answers I select are based on experience from the field; what the small-scale farmers face especially in rural areas. Some traditions and cultures prohibit women and youths to access land hence weak land rights. Policies are formulated but follow up and implementation remains a major problem sometimes due to administrative bottlenecks.

"Issues related to specific value chain are not well disseminated to producer groups. Marketing challenges of specific value chains has discouraged many producers group and lack of market information. Lack of information related to linkage between nutrition sustainability, consumption of food and food security. Failure of relevant government department to implement policy on sustainable food system both at international, regional and national levels."

Sustainable practices develop the land for long-term use. Better education on sustainable practices benefits multiple generations. GMO and GMO chemicals toxify: the food chain, the farmer, the environment. GMOs and GMO Ag chemicals are petrol-based and not sustainable: needing oil to manufacture and need to be purchased every year. Seeds cannot be used from one crop season to the next. In developing countries the health-care system is not in place to deal with the effects of toxic GMO chemical farming; they will suffer at a higher rate.

Government policies seem regularly to be at odds with sustainable practices. For instance, the value of working animals is ignored in favour of the promotion of expensive machinery.

The main problem of food security in Africa is mostly due to inadequacy of farmers to resist to climate change therefore governments should implement policies towards sustainable production.

Being 'rational' we respond to incentives so, owing to lack of knowledge or incentives we often create a mess.

There is a need to shift towards an agroecological approach. Main barrier is that benefits are for farmers and ecosystems, but not for agrochemical corporations.

All these issues are important - I have selected four somewhat arbitrarily to demonstrate the range of economic, behavioural, policy and justice type issues that need to be addressed.
ANNEX 3: LIST OF ADDITIONAL RESPONSES ON QUESTION 15 ON THE ONLINE SURVEY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 10YFP PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS: 30 JUNE 2014 - 28 JULY 2014

Spanish

- A nivel municipal los problemas no son necesariamente falta de conocimiento, sino falta de transferencia de ellos a nivel local y aplicación dentro de contexto ético; resulta más fácil esconder la cabeza frente a problemas "ajenos", autolimitando la comprensión de la magnitud y globalidad de los procesos de sustentabilidad y nutrición.

- Ante todo hay que detener la deforestación, y sostener con nuevas alternativas productivas (investigaciones) asociativas a las poblaciones rurales. Por otro lado en las regiones de alta producción deben reducir la contaminación y si allí hacer uso más eficiente de los recursos. en el extremo de la cadena, el consumidor debe estar más informado. Pro otro lado las políticas públicas sobre sistemas alimentarios no se complementan a nivel regional, el caso del gran chaco americano es paradoja, pues abarca una misma cultura, ecosistema similar pero 4 países con aranceles, políticas diversas etc..

- En los países en vías de desarrollo la inversión en investigación y desarrollo tecnológico y la extensión agraria es muy limitada, esto porque no hay una real valoración de la contribución que brinda los pequeños agricultores y las comunidades mediante la conservación y el desarrollo de los cultivos y crianzas, los conocimientos sobre sus propiedades y usos, que es resultado de la poca valoración de estos recursos y que los hacedores de políticas nacionales no los conocen o no valoran.

- Con la información existente y buenos sistemas de difusión de esa información aunado a programas de promoción utilizando las herramientas existentes puede darse un uso muy adecuado a la producción animal sustentable sin causar deterioro del ambiente y lograr mejor bienestar humano y animal

- Falta de apoyo de los gobiernos para trabajos científicos que ayuden a implantar sistemas sostenibles de impacto. En países como los nuestros existen fuerzas ocultas que dificultan la pesquisa y el progreso para objetivos que nos lleven a establecer sistemas ecológicos adecuados para un equilibrio natural y que beneficien las poblaciones a través de una alimentación sustentable y saludable. Una de estas fuerzas ocultas es el poder económico de empresas multinacionales que visan aumento de lucros por cuenta del financiamiento de pesquisas de productos químicos que resuelven el problema de inmediato pero que dejan secuencias profundas en los suelos y en el medio ambiente y que, difícilmente serán revertidas porque no hay una política que avalie la intensidad de los daños ocasionados. El poder financiero de las empresas multinacionales es mas poderoso que la buena voluntad de algunos pesquisadores mas concientes y mas comprometidos con la vida en nuestro planeta. Hablo con absoluta conciencia y conocimiento de causa, porque trabajé como Ingeniero Agrónomo para tres poderosas empresas mundiales durante 25 años. Hoy en día me dedico a reconstruir los errores que cometí y trabajo solamente con productos orgánicos y biológicos que ayuden a reconstruir el mal que inconscientemente realizó.
En URUGUAY, QUE ES DONDE VIVO Y CONOZCO, LAS CAUSAS Y/O LOS PROBLEMAS SUBYACENTES QUE SE DEBEN ABORDAR PARA UNA ACELERACIÓN EN LA EVOLUCIÓN DE SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS SUSTENTABLES ES MUY VARIADA, SOCIOCULTURALES, ECONOMICAS, DE MERCADO. EN LA PRODUCCIÓN (EN URUGUAY NO SERÍA MUY DEFICITARIA LA INVESTIGACIÓN, METODOLOGIA, EXTENCION) EN OTROS PAÍSES PRODUCTORES DE ALIMENTOS ES MAS GRAVE AÚN EN PAÍSES DESARROLLADOS, EXESO EN EL USO DE FERTILIZANTES, AGROQUÍMICOS, FALTA DE ROTACIONES ETC ETC. TAL VES SI SE PUSIERA ENFÁCIS EN LA INTERCONECTIVIDAD EN LA REALIZACIÓN DE POLÍTICAS DE DESARROLLO Y APLICACIÓN DE NORMAS EN LA CADENA DE LOS SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS Y SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA SOSTENIBLE

He seleccionado dichas opciones porque con base en mi experiencia considero que son las que mas inciden en el Agro Colombiano. Es lógico que todas las demas opciones tambien inciden. Sin embargo y con todo respeto lo que mas influye en Colombia es que se trazan políticas sin tener en cuenta a los productores, No se les consulta.

Piense que para poder mejorar el sistema, hace falta saber cómo hacerlo desde el nivel primario (el ganadero o agricultor, que debe comprender por qué se toman las medidas que se toman, pues es el primer afectado). No hay que perder de vista que las decisiones que se toman en los despachos y comités afectan las vidas de las personas, que en muchos casos están ajenas a esas decisiones que se toman sobre sus vidas.

No hay políticas adecuadas, sobre la producción de calidad de alimentos inocuos de forma sustentable, las tecnologías desarrolladas para el incremento de alimentos inocuos de manera sustentables muy costosas para los países del tercer mundo. Las tecnologías se desarrollan casi mas de 90% en países desarrollados que no dan una verdadera extension a los países en vías de desarrollo, y lo que se implementan en países con verdaderos problemas alimenticios, son tecnologías inadecuadas.

La capacitación y la sensibilización deben preceder a la regulación.