

Rest of Central and South America

Author: Andrea Sanchez (Alliance Bioversity International – CIAT).

The countries in the “Rest of Central and South America” region are Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

National Commitments and Targets

The **National Commitments** pathway aims to show what will happen if national commitments are met. This requires translating policy commitments into quantitative targets that can be modelled in the FABLE Calculator. Teams have reviewed key policy documents to set up these targets for the food and land use system (agricultural production and trade, climate, biodiversity, food security and dietary recommendations).

In some cases, policy commitments lack clear quantification. **FABLE teams have proposed quantitative targets that are derived or inspired from these national commitments. These are in the yellow column.**

Please provide your feedback regarding these quantitative targets using our [public consultation form](#).

CODE	Policy area	Policy ambition	FABLE team's proposed quantitative national targets	Justification and references
1	FOOD			
1a	Food	Undernourishment	Achieve nutrition security and the eradication of hunger by 2025	<p>The CELAC Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and the Eradication of Hunger 2025 is a cross-cutting tool for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and it thus encourages the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to redouble their efforts to identify key policy areas that will make it possible to speed up and consolidate the process of eradicating hunger and tackle the twin burden of malnutrition in the region, in which overweight and obesity are increasingly adding to that scourge.</p> <p>CELAC Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and the Eradication of Hunger</p>

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1b	Food	Overweight / obesity	Halt the increment in current country prevalence overweight and obesity rates in children and adolescents by 2025	<p>The overall goal of this Plan of Action is to halt the rise of the rapidly growing obesity epidemic in children and adolescents, so that there is no increase in current country prevalence rates. This goal requires a multisectoral life-course approach that is based on the social-ecological model and focuses on transforming the current obesogenic environment into opportunities for increased intake of nutritious foods and improved physical activity. This will be accomplished by implementing a set of effective policies, laws, regulations, and interventions, which will take into account the priorities and context of Member States, in the following strategic lines of action.</p> <p>Plan of Action for the Prevention of Obesity in Children and Adolescents</p>
1c	Food	Diet-related disease	<p>At least a 25% reduction in premature mortality from Non-Communicable Diseases by 2025.</p> <p>Substantial relative reductions in tobacco use (in 26 countries), harmful alcohol use (in 21 countries), unhealthy diet and physical inactivity (in 14 countries), raised blood pressure, diabetes and obesity by 2025.</p> <p><i>Increased coverage for essential NCDs medicines and technologies by 2025</i></p>	<p>Reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity, minimize exposure to risk factors, increase exposure to protective factors, and reduce the socioeconomic burden of these diseases by taking multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder actions that promote well-being and reduce inequity within and among Member States.</p> <p>Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases in the Americas 2013-2019. 2014.</p>
1d	Food	Other food related targets	<p><i>By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.</i></p>	<p>Food and nutrition security and the eradication of hunger CELAC 2025</p>
<p>2 CLIMATE MITIGATION</p>				

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2a	Climate mitigation	Total GHG emissions reduction (by Gas or in CO2e - if in CO2e indicate what is the global warming potential factor used to convert non-CO2 emissions into CO2 -)	<p>Unconditional nationally determined contributions: 5% increment in emissions by 2030, compared to 2014 levels.</p> <p>Conditional nationally determined contributions: 8% reduction in emissions by 2030, compared to 2014 levels."</p>	<p>To aggregate the reduction commitments established in the countries of the region, the different types of commitments (reduction relative to the business-as-usual scenario, absolute reduction, and reduction of carbon intensity) and time horizons (2025 and 2030) were homogenized to create a business-as-usual scenario up to 2030. To calculate the unconditional and conditional scenarios, the reduction target for the sectors included in the commitments was set and then the sectors not included were added, with a growth rate equal to that of the business-as-usual scenario being assumed for the latter. For countries with negative emissions from land use change and forestry, these emissions were kept constant up to 2030.</p> <p>BÁRCENA, et al. 2020. The climate emergency in Latin America and the Caribbean The path ahead – resignation or action? Figure V.4</p> <p>Barcena et el. 2019. Quadrennial report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean</p>
2b	Climate mitigation	Agriculture GHG emissions reduction	No relevant targets identified	<p>In the agricultural sector, measuring the benefits of adaptation and setting quantitative targets is extremely complex. This is because adaptation agricultural producers simultaneously incorporate practices aimed coping with changes in input and product prices, temperature and water availability, as well as various weather events, including extreme ones.</p> <p>BÁRCENA, et al. 2020. The climate emergency in Latin America and the Caribbean The path ahead – resignation or action? Figure V.</p> <p>Barcena et el. 2019. Quadrennial report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean</p>
2c	Climate mitigation	Land use and land use change GHG emissions reduction	No relevant targets identified	-
2d	Climate mitigation	Reduce or halt deforestation	No relevant targets identified	-

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2e	Climate mitigation	Other climate mitigation related targets	No relevant targets identified	
3	BIODIVERSITY			
3a	Biodiversity	Reduce or halt loss of natural ecosystems	By 2030, Latin America and the Caribbean have significantly advanced in defining policies and plans and implementing projects in ecosystem restoration at a spatial scale relevant to revert the negative impacts of degradation and, as a result, ecosystems and natural habitats across the region are in process of being restored, protected, and managed sustainably.	Action Plan for the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2021
3b	Biodiversity	Promote afforestation	BonnChallenge and 20X20 initiative: Protect and restore ~7,500,000 hectares of natural habitats by 2030.	Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission - restoration of forests and other ecosystems Initiative20x20 Bonn Challenge
3c	Biodiversity	Expand protected areas or 'Other effective area-based conservation measures' (OECMs)	30% of terrestrial and marine areas are protected by 2030.	We will promote a new agreement for nature and people aimed at protecting all priority sites for the conservation of biodiversity in the year 2030, where at least 30% of terrestrial and marine ecosystems are protected for the survival of all species, as recommended by science, but above all, reinforcing good management and governance (Declaracion III CAPLAC). Declaración del III CAPLAC de la inspiración a la acción. 2019 Latin America and the Caribbean Protected Planet Report. 2020

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3d	Biodiversity	Expand cropland area under agroecological practices	<p>38% increment in the area under organic certification between 2020-2030 from 6.794.843 to 9.391.705 hectares (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Paraguay)</p> <p>BonnChallenge and 20X20 initiative: restore~7,600,000 hectares of degraded agricultural land by 2030 using agroforestry, silvopasture, climate smart agriculture, etc (Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay).</p>	<p>Objective 5: Increase the number of producers and workers/processors of organic products. More production with more producers. 38% increment in the area under organic certification between 2020-2030 (fully transition) from 6.794.843 to 9.391.705 hectares (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay) (Comision Interamericana de Agricultura Organica)</p> <p>Comision Interamericana de Agricultura Organica (CIAO). Plan estratégico para el fomento y control de la producción orgánica al 2030, en los países miembros de la Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica-Ciao.</p> <p>Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission - restoration of forests and other ecosystems</p> <p>Initiative20x20</p> <p>Bonn Challenge</p>
3e	Biodiversity	Reduce or halt use of agrochemicals and other agricultural practices that harm biodiversity	No relevant targets identified	
3f	Biodiversity	Other biodiversity related targets	<p>At least 50% of the countries in the region are in the process of integrating ecosystem restoration in regional and national development policies, plans and programs by 2030 (Action plan for the decade).</p> <p>Protecting and beginning to restore 50 million hectares of land by 2030 (Initiative 20x20)</p>	<p>Action Plan for the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration in Latin America and the Caribbean.2021. (https://www.unep.org/resources/policy-and-strategy/action-plan-decade-ecosystem-restoration-latin-america-and-caribbean). Initiative 20x20's. Land Restoration Projects in Latin America. (https://initiative20x20.org/restoration-projects)</p>
<p>4 NITROGEN & PHOSPHOROUS</p>				

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4a	Fertilizer use	Limit N use	No relevant targets identified	
4b	Fertilizer use	Limit P use	No relevant targets identified	
4c	Fertilizer use	Other N and P related targets	No relevant targets identified	
5	WATER			
5a	Water	Limit water use	No relevant targets identified	<p>Promote integrated water, soil and energy management and its relationship with ecosystems as heritage that feeds productive agricultural activities, energy generation and life in human settlements. Through watercourses, waste is returned to nature. The integrated approach promotes common intersectoral goals reflected in policies, plans and projects which highlight that without water security there cannot be food security or food sovereignty.</p> <p>Recover ancestral food production and water-use practices that are sustainable and aligned with nature-based solutions.</p> <p>CEPAL Regional Water Action Agenda 2023 Latin America and the Caribbean</p>
5b	Water	Other water related targets	No relevant targets identified	
6	ECONOMY			
6a	Economy	Self-sufficiency	<p>Pillar 2: Timely and sustainable access to safe, adequate, sufficient, culturally relevant nutritious food for all people, especially the most vulnerable, in order for them to develop and fully maintain their physical and mental faculties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the development of family farming, building capacities for risk 	<p>CELAC Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and the Eradication of hunger 2025</p>

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			management as well as the adoption of improved technologies to increase agricultural and livestock food production throughout the region.	
6b	Economy	Farmers' income	<p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2025.</p> <p>By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.</p>	<p>Pillar 2: Timely and sustainable access to safe, adequate, sufficient, culturally relevant, and nutritious food for all people especially the most vulnerable, in order for them to develop and fully maintain their physical and mental faculties.</p> <p>Line of action 2: A significant number of rural families in the region derive their income –the total or a fraction- from one or more salaried jobs throughout the year, which may have very different characteristics: occasional, temporary, and –increasingly rare- permanent jobs, to which should be added "piecework" (by task or product).</p> <p>In the case of pillar 2 of the CELAC Plan, its proposals could have a major impact on achieving the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:</p> <p>1.1, By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.</p> <p>1.3, implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>2.3, By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p>Food and nutrition security and the eradication of hunger CELAC 2025</p>
6c	Economy	Agricultural exports	Strengthen knowledge and create conditions for overcoming the	<p>Line of Action 2: Facilitating Intra-regional Food Trade</p> <p>A proposal for a Regional Food Strategy must be put in place, one that allows the supply (availability) of selected products in favorable conditions</p>

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			obstacles and/or restrictions to intra-regional trade by 2025.	<p>of access for the most vulnerable populations. This strategy should consider the national dimension (national policies and programs) as well as the regional dimension, establishing instruments such as agreements on the facilitation of trade, South-South cooperation agreements of a regional scope and/or among countries, using intraregional food trade as an instrument to ensure the right to adequate and healthy food for a region free of hunger, taking into consideration that: (a) the region as a whole has a surplus in terms of food production; (b) the most important foods in terms of a caloric diets are the most traded; (c) in the region some countries are net exporters and other net importers and; (d) that despite a wide range of agreements and regional and sub-regional trade integration agreements, regional food supply comes mainly from outside Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>The design of the Plan should strengthen an intraregional trade policy and should be conducted according to rules of the World Trade Organization in its content</p> <p>Suggested actions: Strengthen knowledge and create conditions for overcoming the obstacles and/or restrictions to intra-regional trade: tariffs (negotiation margins); non-tariff measures (exchange and harmonization of national rules to stimulate production, phytosanitary measures, food safety, technical standards, etc.) and operational measures (funding, infrastructure, transportation, logistics, private/public administration, etc.), so that the commercial exchanges between the states and the operators is fluid and facilitates the creation of trade flows.</p> <p>Food and nutrition security and the eradication of hunger CELAC 2025</p>
6d	Economy	Timber exports	No relevant targets identified.	National targets and market policies, but not at regional level.
6e	Economy	Employment in agricultural sector	Unemployment rate of around 3-5% by 2030	The indicator used for tracking the target of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young

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				<p>people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value is the unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and over (SDG indicator 8.5.2, see annex 1). The target value for this indicator should be around the natural rate of unemployment, for which an acceptable level is generally considered to be between 3% and 5%.</p> <p>ECLAC. 2020. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the new global and regional context: Scenarios and projections in the current crisis.</p>
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