



**Agri-food Task Force
on
Sustainable Consumption and Production
(SCP)**

Third Meeting

4 - 5 April 2012 - FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)



CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND

2. MEETING SUMMARY

3. PRESENTATIONS

- 3.1. Review of the mission of the Task Force, the collaboration between FAO and UNEP, and the global process of SCP
- 3.2. Introduction of the SCP online platform

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

- 4.1. Conclusions
- 4.2. Recommendations

ANNEXES

- Annex 1. Roadmap of the Task Force for the period 2012- 2013
- Annex 2. Meeting Agenda
- Annex 3. Opening Remarks by Mr. M. Traoré, ADG, FAO
- Annex 4. List of Participants
- Annex 5. PPT: Context, SCP Global Process and the SFSP by Mr. François Pythoud, Switzerland, and Mr. James Lomax, UNEP
- Annex 6. PPT: SCP online platform (Mr. James Lomax, UNEP)
- Annex 7. PPT: Role of the Task Force and operationalising the Programme
- Annex 8. PPT: Task Force member contributions



1. BACKGROUND

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) has been on the international agenda since Agenda 21 (1992) identified unsustainable patterns of production and consumption as the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment. The 2002 Johannesburg Summit called for a ten-year framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production

FAO and UNEP have formed a joint Sustainable Food Systems Programme to improve the efficiency of resource use and reduce the intensity of pollution in food systems from production to consumption, while at the same time addressing issues of food and nutrition security. The programme brings together a broad coalition of concerned stakeholders, including governments, food and fish producers, agro-industry, retailers and consumers.

Following funding from the Federal Office for Agriculture of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Netherlands, FAO and UNEP are developing joint actions aiming at raising awareness on the issue and the programme, and at creating tools to enhance collective engagement and partnerships.

The programme is being implemented with the support of the *Agri-food Task Force on SCP*. The Task Force, launched in 2010, is made up of 14 national governments, UN agencies and programs (FAO, UNEP, UNCTAD, IFAD, UNIDO), eight civil society organizations, and three international business organizations representing 325 firms. The role of the Task Force is to develop a coordinated approach to Sustainable Consumption and Production and scale up specific activities; to mobilise resources, share knowledge and foster partnerships.

The first scoping meeting of the Task Force was held in Geneva on 11 and 12 November 2010. The purpose of the scoping meeting was to develop partnerships, and propose concrete actions for inclusion in a global programme to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in the sector of food and agriculture.

Following the second meeting of the Task Force in Paris on 19 and 20 April 2011 - where the Sustainable Food Systems Food Programme (SFSP) 10 YFP was fine-tuned for inclusion in the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP - the overall objective of this third meeting of the Task Force was to start the implementation of the programme, identifying concrete actions towards sustainable consumption and production, and milestones for action over the next ten years, which will also stimulate other countries and institutions to join this effort.

In particular, the purpose of this meeting was to establish the operational structures (cluster units and corresponding working groups) and define the activities to be undertaken by members of the Task Force in the coming 10 years.



2. MEETING SUMMARY

Mr. Modibo Traoré, Assistant Director General of FAO for the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department, welcomed the members of the Task Force and made opening remarks about the importance of the effort to achieve sustainable consumption and production in food and agriculture (Annex 3). He stressed the fact that the main challenge for the food and agricultural sector is to provide simultaneously enough food to meet nutritional needs and to conserve natural resources for present and future generations, and that this can be achieved through sustainable food production and consumption linked to sustainable diets. In fact everyone is involved in the food system and should act in a responsible and environmentally-smart way to protect water resources, while achieving food and nutrition security. Mr. Traoré pointed out that a move towards healthier, sustainable diets will have multiple benefits for environmental sustainability and public health, with synergies felt across a number of sectors, and that sustainable diets address the sustainability of the whole food system, while acknowledging the interdependencies of resource utilization and food production, food processing, food consumption, food requirements, and nutrient recommendations.

Ms. Fanny Demassieux and Mr. Alexandre Meybeck, of UNEP and FAO, respectively, thanked the governments of Switzerland for the support to the Task Force and the FAO-UNEP initiative on SCP, and the government of the Netherlands for the support to this meeting. They also stressed the informal nature of this important meeting and the fact that FAO and UNEP were just facilitating the Task Force, and that the real leaders and owners of the meeting were the people in the room.

The opening remarks were followed by presentations by Messrs. François Pythoud (Switzerland) and James Lomax (UNEP) on the review of the mission of the Task Force, the collaboration between FAO and UNEP, and the global process of SCP. It was pointed out that irrespective of the outcome of Rio+20 and the anticipated endorsement of the 10 year framework of programmes on SCP, the Task Force should continue implementing the Sustainable Food Systems Programme. The online information platform on SCP was also introduced as well as the role of the Task Force and its objectives, particularly how the activity clusters in the Programme will be operationalised.

Some highlights are as follows (see Annex 7 for more information):

- ▶ The Task Force is a key implementing agent of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme and should engage, enable and encourage stakeholders to take action towards SCP and to assemble best practices, foster communication, disseminate information and support implementation of activities.
- ▶ **The Task Force will not try to reinvent the wheel.** More specifically, the Task Force will build upon specific knowledge of existing activities, identify opportunities for scaling-up and replicating existing activities and also identify where innovation is needed.....The Task Force will identify and support the implementation of new activities through gap-analyses, act as a match-maker to catalyse new partnerships and be supported by *FAO and UNEP through the provision of secretarial and substantive support to the Task Force.*

The afternoon of the first day and the morning of the second day were devoted to the working groups and their reporting to the plenary followed by plenary discussions.

Four Working Groups were formed to address four Activity Clusters as defined in the FAO/UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme.



Activity Cluster 1 – Information Platforms:

- a. To have existing information platforms on SCP more effectively re-oriented and shared more widely, with producers, consumers and stakeholders;
- b. To have technological partnerships enable this transfer of information from research centres, to databases, to the field.

Activity Cluster 2 - Communication:

To develop effective communication on SCP, to deliver meaningful and reliable information about food products, so as to create markets and incentives to create sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Activity Cluster 3 - Enabling conditions:

To create enabling conditions in developing countries for the uptake of SCP in food systems.

Activity Cluster 4 - Market-based Approaches:

To promote resource-efficient production methods through market-based approaches.

The afternoon of the second day was devoted to the final discussion and conclusions and recommendations of the workshop.

3. PRESENTATIONS

The following four powerpoint presentations were given to brief and update the members of the Task Force, many of whom were not present at the two previous meetings (although their respective countries or organizations were represented by other delegates):

3.1. Review of the mission of the Task Force, the collaboration between FAO and UNEP, and the global process of SCP (*Mr. François Pythoud, Switzerland, and Mr. James Lomax, UNEP*) – See Annex 5

3.2. Introduction of the SCP online platform (*Mr. James Lomax, UNEP*) – See Annex 6

3.3. Role of the Task Force and development of concrete activities – See Annex 7

3.4. ATF member contribution – See Annex 8 - interim results of the three questions asked at the end of Day 1:

- *What experience/expertise can the Task Force members bring?*
- *What role should the Task Force play?*
- *What specific activities should the Task Force implement in support of the 4 activity clusters as articulated in the Sustainable Food Systems Programme?*



4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

The key conclusions of the meeting are the outputs of the Working Groups. These can be found in Annex 1 and are comprised of key goals, activities and roadmaps needed to achieve them. A concerted effort by FAO/UNEP and the Task Force members is needed to ensure that the activities are implemented with urgency and in an efficient manner building on existing activities and programmes to avoid duplication and to ensure synergies.

4.2. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made during the discussions:

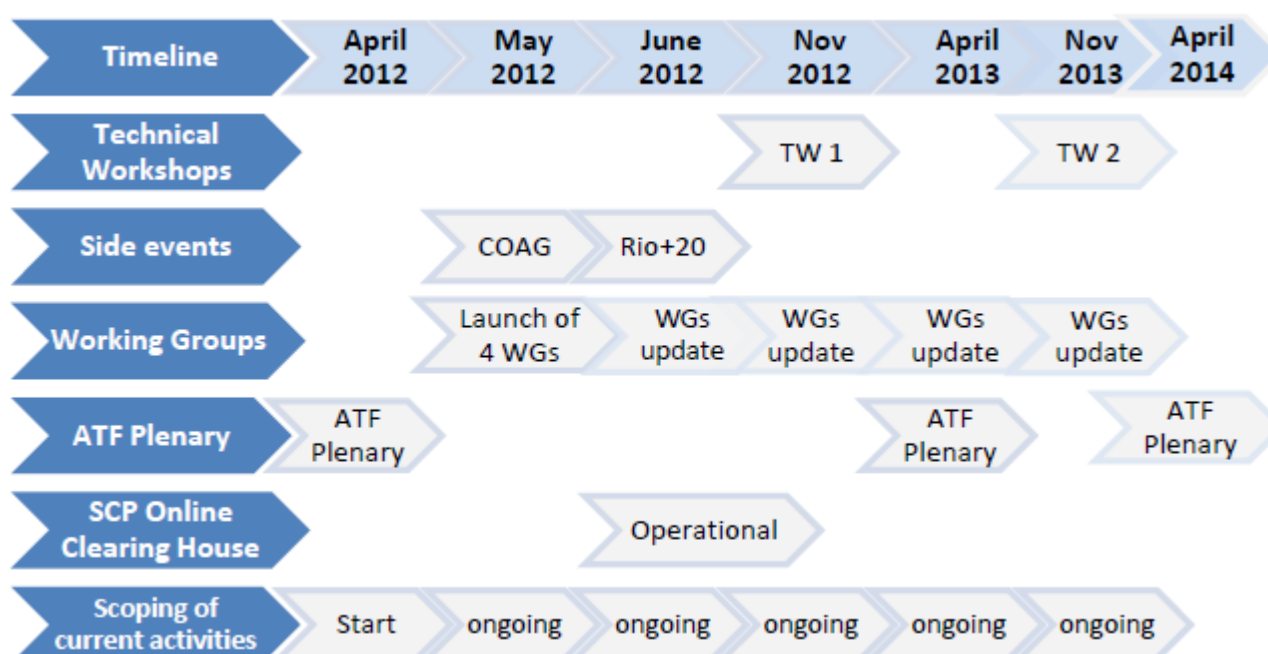
- The Task Force should build specific knowledge of existing activities, while also promoting innovation through the identification and support of new activities through Gap Analyses.
- The members of the Task Force agreed on the importance – especially at this stage of the programme - of preparing a paper on SCP in practice, showing also activities in progress. Members will prepare and send to the secretariat case studies about specific activities conducted in their countries, for inclusion in the document. A template will be provided to the members for this purpose.
- SCP should be mainstreamed in the existing extension systems as well as innovative systems should be developed.
- It is recommended to involve as far as possible the private sector in the activities, and at all levels, from village level to the industrial producer.
- The Task Force should replicate and upscale as much as possible successful local experiences, activities, and projects on food systems, also supporting existing activities.
- The Task Force should support existing collaborations, and catalyse and promote new collaborations and inter-sectoral partnerships.
- Activities should be conducted to help small producers and SMEs to move towards SCP.
- Experiences on best practices should be shared (i.e. Low carbon emission project).
- It would be desirable to agree on a set of generic sustainability indicators which are applicable to all economies.



- At country level it is important to take into account SCP when planning and implementing development projects.
- The Task Force should participate in already planned workshops at country level to facilitate involvement in international standards.
- It would be desirable to identify national / regional champions for the implementation of the activities.
- A Roadmap was agreed for the next main activities, as shown in Annex 1.
- Appropriate actions and communication should be conducted by each member of the Task Force to disseminate information and have other countries, organizations, and companies join the efforts to achieve SCP.

AGRI-FOOD TASKFORCE ACTIVITY ROAD MAP

The following activities were identified as priority for the next two years (April 2012 – April 2014):



WORKING GROUPS ACTIVITY PLANS

Following the development of the Activity plans by the Working groups at the ATF plenary meeting in April 2012, the Working Groups members will collaborate by electronic and telephonic communication, and conference calls will be scheduled for each Working Group every second month.

Goals and Two year Activity Plans of the Working Groups (April 2012 to April 2014) as defined during the meeting are detailed below:



WORKING GROUP 1 - Information sharing on SCP in Agri-food

Chair	Basavanneyya.C. Viraktamath (India) + Institutional support from (FAO or UNEP)
Participants	Francois Pythoud (Switzerland), Roberto Azofeifa (Costa Rica), Jippe Hoogeveen (FAO), Alexandre Meybeck (FAO), Marco Marzano de Marinis (World Farmers Organization)

1.1 A “10 year Goal”

By the end of 2022, have available to users, a global, comprehensive portal on sustainability of food systems (including diets) and making - available LCA data (including metadata), systems and practices (consumption and production) and their interrelations.

- ▶ Need to make available information about sustainable systems, practices, all along food chains
- ▶ Need to make available information about sustainable diets (and consumption practices)
- ▶ Need to make available data on sustainability, both environmental, social and economic
- ▶ Need to make the link, whenever possible between systems, practices, diets and data
- ▶ Need to make the link between environmental, social and economic
- ▶ Aim to make data comparable, as much as possible

1.2 Intermediate Goals

Intermediate targets

- ▶ Year 1 : inventory of existing information platforms and data bases managed by ATF members
- ▶ Year 2: inventory of existing information platforms and data bases known by ATF members
- ▶ Identify gaps and design the portal
- ▶ Year 3-5 : putting together information eco/soc/environment, aiming for a common format
- ▶ Year 5-10 ; fill in gaps

Need for interfaces

- ▶ Towards farmers (extension)
- ▶ Small enterprises
- ▶ Consumers

Complementary Goals (interface)

- ▶ Develop extension on SCP; by mainstreaming in existing systems and developing innovative systems, including through public/private partnerships and the use of modern technologies
- ▶ Year 1: inventory of existing systems managed by ATF members
- ▶ Year 2: inventory of systems known by ATF members
- ▶ 3-5 : devise systems oriented towards neglected targets, including smallholders and small enterprises



1.3 Activities

Activities years 1-3

- ▶ Year 1: Inventory of information platforms (ATF organization members) (systems, practices in production and consumption including diets, consumption practices and losses and waste)
- ▶ Inventory of data bases (ATF)
- ▶ Year 2 (identify those known by members)

Activities years 2-3

- ▶ Identify gaps
- ▶ Design ways to compare information and data, aiming for common indicators (linking environment, eco and soc)
- ▶ Beginning designing the portal
- ▶ Guidelines for gathering data

Two year Activity Plan WG 1: Information sharing on SCP in Agri-food

Activity Cluster 1	2012 NOV	2013 APR	2013 NOV	2014 APR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inventory of information platforms (ATF organization members) (systems, practices in production and consumption including diets, consumption practices and losses and waste) ▶ Inventory of data bases (ATF) 				
▶ id, known by members				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Identify gaps ▶ Design ways to compare information and data, aiming for common indicators (linking environment, eco and soc) ▶ Beginning designing the portal ▶ Guidelines for gathering data 				



WORKING GROUP 2 - Consumer-related Communications for SCP in Agri-food

Chair	Still to be confirmed
Participants	Mauricio Bellon (Bioversity International), Bernard Cino (Netherlands), Gordon Friend (UK), Mireille Perrin (WWF), Erizal Jamal (Indonesia), Pascal Gréverath (Nestlé/ EU SCP Round Table)

2.1 A “10 year Goal”

The long-term goal is that **consumers** should be able to make **informed choices** and should **change their lifestyles** towards more sustainable behaviours, therefore there is a need to educate consumers.

- ▶ Vision: Consumers have changed their lifestyles towards more sustainable behaviours
- ▶ Goal/Outcome: Consumers are able to make informed choices
 1. Inform and educate the consumers
 2. Provide reliable, verifiable, transparent and useful information
- ▶ Audience: consumers ; vectors: governments, private sector, NGOs

N.B.: Involve all stakeholders, including consumers in ATF work

2.2 Intermediate Goals & 2.3 Activities (mixed)

Educate consumers

- ▶ Inventory of initiatives/experiences to influence consumer behaviour and informed choice (education, regulation to help make informed choice, campaigns and information, incl. Waste) (year 1)
- ▶ Define core components of a toolbox for consumer education (« mix » and components to be adapted to the national context, incl. assessing the level of sustainability of a diet) (year 2- 5)
- ▶ Support implementation (year 3-10)

Provide reliable, verifiable, transparent and useful information

- ▶ Inventory on ways/means to convey information (incl. certification, score cards, campaign, brands (B2B), direct information) throughout the supply chain (and maintain it) (year 1-2)
- ▶ Identify best practices according to the different types of consumers/markets (year 2-3)
- ▶ Define key set of principles on SCP information (guidance) (year 2-5)
- ▶ Support implementation (year 2-10)

Reducing Waste throughout the food chain

- ▶ Inventory of initiatives (year 1)
 - Throughout the food chain, incl. packaging
 - Consumer waste
- ▶ Dissemination of best practices, recommendations (year 2-3)
- ▶ Provide governments with toolkits to enable them to run activities and programmes (year 2-5)
- ▶ Support implementation (year 2-10)



Two year Activity Plan WG 2: Consumer-related Communications for SCP in Agri-food

Activity Cluster 2	2012 NOV	2013 APR	2013 NOV	2014 APR
Educate consumers				
▶ Inventory of initiatives/experiences to influence consumer behaviour and informed choice (education, regulation to help making informed choice, campaigns and information) incl. waste				
▶ Define core components of a toolbox for consumer education (« mix » and components to be adapted to the national context, incl. assessing the level of sustainability of a diet) (year 2- 5)				
Provide reliable, verifiable, transparent and useful information				
▶ Inventory on ways/means to convey information (incl. certification, score cards, campaign, brands (B2B), direct information) throughout the supply chain (and maintain it)				
▶ Identify best practices according to the different types of consumers/markets (year 2-3)				
▶ Define key set of principles on SCP information (guidance) (year 2-5)				
▶ Support implementation (year 2-10)				
Reducing Waste throughout the food chain				
▶ Inventory of initiatives (year 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Throughout the food chain, incl. packaging ◦ Consumer waste 				
▶ Dissemination of best practices, recommendations (year 2-3)				
▶ Providing governments with the toolkit to enable them to run activities and programmes (year 2-5)				



WORKING GROUP 3 - To create enabling conditions for the uptake of SCP in food systems

Chair	Unati Speirs (South Africa),
Participants	Ilaria Firmian (IFAD), Emalene Marcus-Burnett (Barbados), Andrew Seidl (IUCN), Ben CASPAR (EC), Astu Unadi (Indonesia), Chaouki Nabil (Morocco), Florence Agye (Ghana), James Lomax (UNEP), John Ryder

3.1 A “10 year Goal”

Have 50 national governments that are actively involved in implementing policy frameworks, activities, and initiatives on SCP agri-food.

Road Map

- In 10 yrs SCP would mainstream policy tools , initiatives through national /regional mechanisms that could be N/R Roundtables to take into consideration R/N Round tables (to take into account R/N difference)
- These mechanism will catalyse on:
 - PPP, Finance and Supply Chain initiatives.
 - By developing regional frameworks to monitor SCP: Indicators will include: Climate change; water use, land use and other eco-agri-food indicators.

3.2 Intermediate Goals

Targets

- ▶ 0 – 3 years - Have all the scoping, benchmarking and preliminary activities completed.
- ▶ 5+ years - Advocacy, existing mechanisms
- ▶ 7 + years - Implementation and adoption of SCP

3.3 Activities

Concrete Activities

1. Scoping on international mechanisms (existing activity at present), including educational institutions, e.g. Colorado State University, Wageningen /UK University. (Include literature review – done by the Secretariat): (1 – 3) (FAO/UNEP Secretariat). To be monitored by the W.G.
2. Benchmark best practices in existing mechanisms (e.g. 22 – 24 May meeting in Ghana, Africa); (1-3) (Template to be created by WG-C). Four regions – ASEAN –Indonesia; CARICOM – Barbados; Africa – Ghana; EU – John-FAO)
3. Analyse national/regional differences: (1 – 3) (Secretariat/WG)
4. Establish agri-food SCP working Groups at National and Regional levels. (Africa – 1 -3) (5 – 7 for other regions) -WG
5. Contribute (mobilise) to the SCP Base line document. (0 -3) (Working Group Chair with the Secretariat. Inputs thereafter from other Members of WG/TF).



SUPPLY CHAIN

6. Establish tools within the mechanisms that would focus on education, training in the supply chain, from producer to consumer on SCP. . (1-3 years) and (5+ years)
7. Lobby educational institutions, at the national and regional levels to establish programmes on the mechanisms. (1-3 years) and (5+ years)
8. A generic template to be developed by FAO/UNEP, to be refined by national and regional governments taking into account their national and regional circumstances. Regional institutions to be the repository. . (0-3 years)

GOVERNMENTS

9. A generic template to be developed by FAO/UNEP, to be refined by national and regional governments taking into account their national and regional circumstances. Regional institutions to be the repository. **(0 – 3 years for Africa) Secretariat and WG.**

Funding

- ▶ Regional and International donors, Sustainability partners e.g. Certification programmes, GEF, and/or ATF – Member countries

Two year Activity Plan WG 3: Enabling conditions for uptake of SCP in food systems

Activity Cluster 3	2012 NOV	2013 APR	2013 NOV	2014 APR
1. Benchmark best practices in existing mechanisms - Four regions – ASEAN; CARICOM; Africa; EU				
2. Analyse national/regional differences				
3. Establish agri-food SCP working Groups at National and Regional levels. (Africa – 1 -3) (5 – 7 for other regions)				
4. Contribute (mobilise) to the SCP Base line document (Working Group Chair with the Secretariat)				
Supply Chain				
5. Establish tools within the mechanisms that would focus on education, training in the supply chain, from producer to consumer on SCP				
6. Lobby educational institutions, at the national and regional levels to establish programmes on the mechanisms				
7. A generic template to be developed by FAO/UNEP, to be refined by national and regional governments taking into account their national and regional circumstances. Regional institutions to be the repository.				



WORKING GROUP 4 - Market based approaches for supply chains actors

Chair	Amy Jackson (ISEAL Alliance)
Participants	Savio Jose Barros de Mendonca (Brazil), Hayden Montgomery (New Zealand), Alessandra Silauri (Switzerland), Robert Hunter (CropLife International), Li Xiande (China), Elise Golan (USA)

4.1 A “10 year Goal”

By 2022, food supply chain stakeholders will have greater access to SCP tools and incentives that ensure food system efficiency and long-term sustainability.

4.2 Intermediate Goals & 4.3 Activities (Mixed)

Targets and activities for Year 1

1. Scoping study:

Benchmark what is happening now by scoping key on-going tools and incentives specifically considering:

- ▶ financial and tax incentives as policy and private initiatives
- ▶ standards systems
- ▶ ecosystem services
- ▶ small holder access

2. Initial rough prioritization:

SCP task force members contribute their priorities to help narrow the scope of work

Targets and activities for year 2

- ▶ Define the principles of credible standards systems. (ISEAL lead, contributions required from the ATF).
- ▶ Define principles of other credible tools and incentives (e.g. consider costs and benefits of subsidies, tax incentives – which ones should be recommended?)
- ▶ Create a matrix with the results of the scoping study: Map the identified resources along supply chains, and across resource use and regions, considering various and relevant scales.
- ▶ Identify case studies (e.g. rice, fisheries or a region)

Target and activities for year 2-5

- ▶ **Gap analysis:** Identify hotspots/points in the supply chains where there is lack of access to tools and incentives in specific case studies.
- ▶ Coordinate dialogues in priority supply chains (SCP ATF to identify priority areas)

Activities for years 5-10

- ▶ Implement, roll out tools to priority gaps



Note:

Throughout the process

- ▶ Identify ideas, examples of good practices and successes to share with the group (e.g. government involvement in South Africa to drive organic certification, or two standard systems working together to allow joint audits to decrease certification costs)
- ▶ Prioritise! Initial request for priorities from members, then reconsider work and further prioritise as necessary
- ▶ Matrix will be difficult to create for all supply chains, sector, regions, etc

Two year Activity Plan WG 4: Market based approaches for supply chains actors

Activity Cluster 4	2012 NOV	2013 APR	2013 NOV	2014 APR
1. Scoping study: Benchmark what is happening now by scoping key on-going tools and incentives specifically considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ financial and tax incentives as policy and private initiatives ▶ standards systems ▶ ecosystem services ▶ small holder access 				
2. Initial rough prioritization: SCP task force members contribute their priorities to help narrow the scope of work				
Identify gaps				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Define the principles of credible standards systems. (ISEAL lead, contributions required from the ATF). ▶ Define principles of other credible tools and incentives (e.g. consider costs and benefits of subsidies, tax incentives – which ones should be recommended?) ▶ Create a matrix with the results of the scoping study: Map the identified resources along supply chains, and across resource use and regions, considering various and relevant scales. ▶ Identify case studies (e.g. rice, fisheries or a region) 				
Beginning designing the portal				
Guidelines for gathering data				



ANNEX 2

Agri-food Task Force on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ATF-SCP) Third Official Meeting

Wednesday, 04th – 05th April 2012
FAO Rome

Agenda

Location:

- The plenary sessions of the meeting will take place in Building D 2nd Floor – Lebanon Room (or room D-277 bis).
- Directions will be provided during the meeting for the breakout sessions rooms.

DAY 1: Wednesday, 4th April

08h30 – 09h00	Registration and Coffee
09h00 - 09h15	Welcome and Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On behalf of FAO and UNEP Mr Modibo Traoré - FAO
09h15 - 09h30	Agenda Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expectations for the overall meeting• Expectations for Day 1 Ms Fanny Demassieux and Mr. Alexandre Meybeck - UNEP & FAO
09h30 – 09h45	Introductions (<i>tour de table</i>)
09h45 – 10h45	Context - Review of ATF Mission, History, FAO/UNEP collaboration and SCP global process. <i>Discussion and Q&A</i> Mr Francois Pythoud and Mr James Lomax – Switzerland & UNEP
10h45 – 11h15	Introduction of the SCP online platform <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation of functionality. <i>Discussion and Q&A</i> Mr James Lomax - UNEP
11h15 – 11h30	Coffee
11h30 – 12h30	The ATF and establishment of Working Groups. <i>Discussion and Q&A</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operational Structure of the ATF and WG• What is expected of Members and how are they expected to contribute• Formation of the 4 Working Groups• Objectives of the break-out sessions



12h30 – 13h30	Lunch
13h30 – 15h15	Working Groups Break-out Sessions (possible 2, 5 and 10 year goals and milestones and proposed roadmap to achieve them) <i>Chaired by WG chairs and facilitated by one person from UNEP/FAO</i>
15h15 – 16h00	Interim WG Reports – Stock Taking and Plenary Discussion on goals and roadmaps <i>5 minute presentation per WG</i>
16h00 – 16h15	Coffee
16h15 – 17h45	Working Groups Break-out Sessions (breakdown of activity clusters into concrete activities for the WGs with detailed work plans) <i>Chaired by WG chairs and facilitated by one person from UNEP/FAO</i>
18h00 - 20h00	Cocktail

DAY TWO: Thursday 5th April

08h30 – 09h00	Registration and Coffee
09h00 – 09h15	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Day One • Expectations for Day Two
09h15 – 10h15	Continuation of the WG breakout sessions (Finalisation of overall Working Group presentation with detailed workplans)
10h00 – 11h15	Presentations and Plenary Discussion of the Working Group objectives, workplan and timeline <i>10 minute presentation per WG</i>
11h15 – 11h30	Coffee
11h30 – 12h30	Continuation of the previous session: Presentations and Discussion of the Working Group objectives, workplan and timeline and Discussion Proposed Elements of a Shared Vision of Sustainable Food Systems
12h30 – 13h30	Lunch
13h30 – 15h30	Discussion on Next steps for the ATF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Findings from Day 1 and 2 • Synthesis of Working Groups objectives and timelines • ATF 2 year roadmap • Events and activities in the run-up to and including Rio+20 • Next steps
15h30	Meeting Adjournment



ANNEX 3

Third meeting of the Task Force on SCP in Food and Agriculture Opening Remarks by Mr. Modibo Traoré, ADG - FAO

Lebanon Room, 4 April 2012

Sustainability, food security and nutrition are intimately connected. With increasing scarcity of natural resources and with high rates of undernourishment and overeating, it is an absolute necessity to adopt a sustainable consumption and production approach embracing whole food systems, from food production, all along food chains and including food consumption, sustainable diets and food waste.

The main challenge for the food and agricultural sector is to simultaneously provide enough food to meet nutritional needs and to conserve the natural resources for present and future generations. This can be achieved through sustainable food production and consumption linked to sustainable diets. Everyone is involved in the food system and should act in a responsible and environmentally smart way to protect water resources while achieving food and nutrition security.

There are many questions about the sustainability of modern diets. Socioeconomic changes (e.g. urbanization) and the greater distance between producers and consumers put new demands on food systems. The populations of developed countries, and increasingly the middle classes in developing countries consume high levels of animal products, which require more land and water than plant-based products, thus putting additional pressure on natural resources. The need to feed a growing population leads to continuous pressure on the sustainability of food production intensification. Agro-food systems as well as food consumption patterns need to change.

A move towards healthier sustainable diets will have multiple benefits for environmental sustainability and public health, with synergies felt across a number of sectors. Sustainable diets address the sustainability of the whole food system, while acknowledging the interdependencies of resource utilization and food production, food processing, food consumption, food requirements, and nutrient recommendations.

More sustainable diets are foreseen as an important element, within nutrition-driven food and agricultural systems. Sustainable diets are those diets with low environmental impacts, which contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy life for present and future generations.

Currently, FAO activities on sustainable diets aim to provide more environmentally-friendly food recommendations to consumers and policy-makers and help clarify what is required for an environmentally sustainable food system. To raise awareness on such efforts, FAO is for instance assessing the water cost for human nutrition. It will enable FAO to assess food consumption patterns and their impacts on various agro ecological zones, in terms of water cost and food waste.



The issue of food losses and waste is of high importance for FAO in its efforts to combat hunger, raise income and improve food security in the world's poorest countries. Food losses take place at production, postharvest and processing stages in the food supply chain. Food losses occurring at the end of the food supply chain are rather called "food waste", as it basically relates to the behaviour of retailers and consumers.

Total food losses globally have been estimated at 1.3 billion tons per year. Food losses and their prevention have an impact on the use of scarce resources (water, land, energy), the environment, food security for poor people, food quality and safety, and the economy. Irrespective of the level of economic development and maturity of systems in a country, food losses and waste should be kept to a minimum.

In May 2011 FAO's Agriculture & Consumer Protection Department organized the international congress 'Save Food!' in partnership with Interpack/Messe Düsseldorf. The partnership instituted the *SAVE FOOD Initiative*, which is a joint campaign to fight global food losses and waste. FAO's new Food Loss Reduction Strategy has resulted in its programme for the 2012-13 biennium entitled 'The global initiative on food loss and waste reduction'. The priority action areas include:

- Detailed food loss assessments and solution finding, focusing on selected food supply chains in developing regions;
- Awareness creation on food losses and waste, and information dissemination, including a world-wide media campaign and Regional Save Food congresses.

The FAO-UNEP Sustainable Food Systems Programme (SFSP) is a unique collaboration between the leading intergovernmental agencies in the areas of food, agriculture, and the environment. It highlights the catalyzing role that UN agencies play and the importance of UN inter-agency cooperation in promoting and implementing sustainable consumption and production (SCP) policies and initiatives. As such it was part of the "One UN for SCP" side event in New York on Wednesday during the informal meeting towards Rio+20.

The objective of the program is to spearhead efforts to improve resource use efficiency and reduce the pollution intensity of food systems from production to consumption, while at the same time addressing issues of food and nutrition security.

The Sustainable Food Systems Programme brings together a broad coalition of concerned stakeholders, including governments, food and fish producers, agro-industry, retailers and consumers. Activities are being designed by this Task Force in response to stakeholders' stated needs, and individual stakeholders and development partners will select which activities they wish to engage in.

The shift towards sustainable food consumption patterns aimed at responsible utilization of natural resources is a pre-requisite to achieving of the MDGs and food and nutrition security for all. The sustainable diets' approach, within a sustainable consumption and production promises a major contribution to the achievement of the MDGs 1 and 7, i.e., hunger reduction and environmental sustainability. As we move to the post-2015 development agenda, these issues emerge as mission-critical.

ANNEX 4



List of Participants, SCP Task Force meeting 4 – 5 April 2012

	Org/ Country	Sec	Attendee	Title	Email
1	WWF	CS	Ms. Mireille Perrin	Manager Standards and Certification Market Transformation Initiative WWF Switzerland	mperrin@wwfint.org
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3	ISEAL Alliance	CS	Amy Jackson	Senior Credibility Manager	Amy@isealliance.org
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	Org/ Country	Sec	Attendee	Title	Email
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35	World Farmers' Organization	PS	Mr. Marco Marzano de Marinis	Executive Director	info@worldfarmersorganisation.com

Previous ATF participants not present at the meeting April 2012


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Annex 5



Context, SCP Global Process and the SFSP


Francois Pythoud (Switzerland)
James Lomax (UNEP)



Presentation Summary:



1. The global agri-food demand challenge
2. Today's production dynamics
3. The role of consumption
4. Opportunities for dialogue and collaboration
5. Discussion







The Global Food Challenge:

- ▶ *Both UNEP and FAO estimate that in 2050, 70% more food must be available for human consumption to feed a mid-century population of 9.1 billion*
- ▶ *...most of whom will be living in areas already experiencing food insecurity and suffering chronic nutritional deficiencies.*





Production to Meet Growing Demand: the existing food system.....

- ▶ **The Green Revolution and the Developing World**
- ▶ Spread existing, high-input technologies from industrialized nations
- ▶ Replicated successfully throughout Asia:
 - Achievements in Food security
 - Economic opportunity: Increased production = export potential
 - Less successful in some geographies, particularly in Africa:
- ▶ **Intensification has also Produced gains in Developed World Yields**
- ▶ USDA reports 28% increase in maize yields since 1990 alone
- ▶ *So... If intensification "worked" in the past, why can't we continue to apply high-input technologies to deliver the yields we require in the future?*



The High-Input Model – unforeseen effects:

- ▶ 2 billion hectares of arable lands have been degraded from high-input agricultural practice. 2 to 5 million hectares are added to this figure annually
- ▶ 70% of fresh water consumed by high-input agriculture
- ▶ 21% of fossil fuel used by humans goes into the global food system
- ▶ High-input agriculture contributes more than 30% of total global GHG emissions
- ▶ Agricultural expansion is responsible for 80% of deforestation
- ▶ Global fish stocks have declined by 75%
- ▶ Food production is the world's largest driver of genetic erosion, species loss and conversion of natural habitats
- ▶ *Sources: UNEP, FAO, IPCC, Worldwatch Institute*



The Role of Consumption:

- ▶ The consumption dynamics bringing these challenges about:
 - Increased population = Increased food demand
 - Globalization = a "homogenization of preferences"
 - OECD Study: By 1984 dietary patterns had become increasingly similar across the majority of member countries
 - Evolving Economies = Change in Dietary Patterns
 - Rising Incomes and Urbanization:
 - Example: Increased Animal Protein Demand





Common Concern:

- ▶ We are all here because we share a direct and common interest in the challenges facing the global production of food. We must make available 70% more food by 2050 in the face of enormous challenges:
 - Food security and availability
 - Climate Change: adaptation and mitigation
 - Productive capability of a largely degraded resource base
 - Economic uncertainties of global markets that rely upon high-input commodities that oversubscribe the ecosystems underpinning agri-food production
 - Evolving patterns of consumption that drive these markets and degradation



How are these concerns being addressed in the international arena?



Mandate – JPOI WSSD 2002

- ▶ Develop a 10-YFP in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP and to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems
 - delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste.
- ▶ All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead





Background

- ▶ In JPOI (2002): SCP one of three overarching objectives of and prerequisite for Sustainable Development (with natural resources management and poverty alleviation).
- ▶ SCP defined as “the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life-cycle so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations” (CSD 1995, Oslo 1994).
- ▶ Marrakech Process, launched in 2003, as an informal global multi-stakeholder platform to support the implementation of SCP and the development of 10YFP.



Marrakech Process for a 10YFP

- ▶ **Regional strategies and national programmes on SCP** (Africa 10YFP on SCP; Latin American Regional Strategy; the EU Action Plan on SCP; Asia-Pacific Regional Help Desk; Arab Strategy on SCP).
- ▶ **Experts consultations** (22 meetings) to identify the regional SCP priorities.
- ▶ **7 Task Forces** (cooperation with Africa; sustainable products; lifestyles; tourism; public procurement; building and construction; education for sustainable consumption)
- ▶ **Mainstreaming SCP into development agenda**



Elements of a 10YFP – CSD 19

- ▶ **Vision Objectives and Goals**
- ▶ **Functions**
- ▶ **Organizational Structure** allow for the overview, further development, monitoring of implementation and review of the 10YFP
- ▶ **Means of implementation**
- ▶ **Criteria for Programs** to support development and implementation





Vision and Goals – CSD 19

- ▶ **Vision:** “A world in which the entire population has a good quality of life with access to basic goods and services that are produced sustainably, and in which economic and social development is within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.”
- ▶ **Overarching goal:** decouple economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation to support sustainable development.
- ▶ **Objectives:** catalyze political, technical and financial support; mainstream SCP; incentivize innovation; support developing countries; increase demand for sustainable products; monitor progress to SCP; strengthen the science–policy interface.



Functions of 10YFP – CSD 19

- ▶ Share information, tools and best practices
- ▶ Foster cooperation and networking between all stakeholders
- ▶ Mainstream SCP in policy and decision making
- ▶ Raise awareness and engage civil society
- ▶ Deliver technical assistance
- ▶ Promote the engagement of the private sector
- ▶ Foster innovation and recognition of traditional knowledge;



SCP Programs Criteria – CSD 19

- ▶ respond to needs and priorities
- ▶ based on lifecycle approaches / resource efficiency
- ▶ Transparent and based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base
- ▶ involvement of all relevant stakeholders
- ▶ use of a mix of efficient instruments
- ▶ Clear objectives and measures of success
- ▶ Promote synergies and minimize duplication of ongoing efforts
- ▶ Identifying lead actor(s)





Developing a 10YFP – CSD 19

- ▶ 10 YFP starts with existing Programs developed under the Marrakesh Process
- ▶ New Programs can be launched under the 10YFP immediately following registration with the 10YFP secretariat
- ▶ No final agreement in CSD 19

Developing a 10YFP –

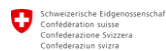


RIO+20
United Nations Conference
on Sustainable Development

- ▶ Green economy / Roadmap
- ▶ Results driven international initiatives and partnerships
- ▶ SCP 10YFP based on status of CSD 19 (Chapter V par 97 of zero draft)
- ▶ Adopt or Support adoption by UNEP



Switzerland interest

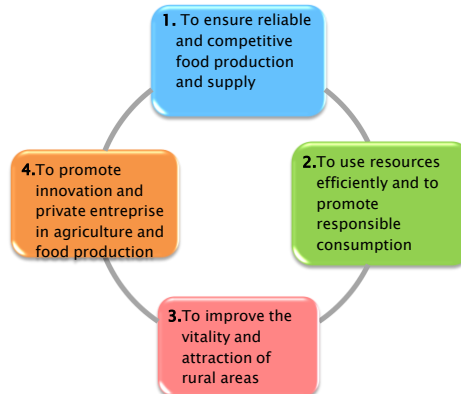


- ▶ No SCP program on food in Marrakesh Process
- ▶ Developed country should take the lead
- ▶ Move from agriculture (production/farmers) to food chain approach (production and consumption / farmers , food industry, retailers, consumers) in policy development
- ▶ Agrofood systems are a key element of a Green Economy for sustainable development and poverty eradication
- ▶ Results driven international multistakeholder initiatives and partnerships
- ▶ Foster collaboration between UN organizations



Background

Main focal points of the strategy



So where do we fit into this?

- ▶ To develop a **Sustainable Food Systems Programme** for inclusion in a possible 10 year framework of programmes on SCP (10YFP) to be led by FAO and UNEP.
- ▶ Mobilize a broadly representative, activity and impact oriented **Agri-food Task Force on SCP** to lead the implementation of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme.



SFS Programme – How did it come about?

- ▶ UNEP convened actors (13 governments as well as key civil society, private sector and IGO representatives) in November 2010 for a scoping meeting on Agri-food SCP Task Force.
- ▶ Broad support was secured to develop an agri-food SCP programme for the 10YFP, and a draft of this was developed.
- ▶ Despite the outcome of CSD 19, the Task Force had previously decided at a meeting in April, 2011 in Paris to proceed with the implementation of the programme.
- ▶ Following CSD 19, FAO and UNEP have continued to strengthen their collaboration and by Autumn of 2011 established a programmatic partnership.
- ▶ December 2011, a tripartite donor agreement was drawn up between Switzerland's Federal Office for Agriculture, FAO and UNEP plus ad hoc funding for this specific meeting from the Government of the Netherlands.





SFSP – goals and objectives

- ▶ **Main Goal :**
- ▶ To facilitate the transition to more sustainable and resource efficient consumption and production patterns in the sector of food and agriculture.
- ▶ **Objectives:**
- ▶ To design, pilot, and / or scale-up innovative policies, market based mechanisms and financial tools that provide the incentives for more resource efficient production and consumption;
- ▶ To create knowledge platforms and offer technical assistance to policy makers, industry, and wider civil society, to build capacity to adopt more sustainable Food and Agriculture production systems and consumption patterns; and
- ▶ To develop and support partnerships (including public-private and business-to-business), joint activities and information transfer within supply chains for the purpose of fostering SCP within the Food and Agriculture sector.



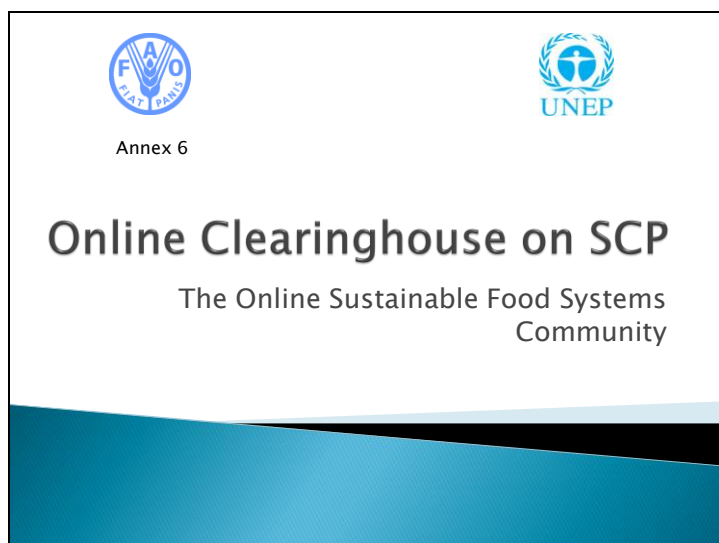
Identified activity clusters

- ▶ **Activity Cluster 1:**
- ▶ How can existing information platforms on sustainable agriculture and agri-food products be more effectively re-oriented and shared more widely, with producers, consumers and stakeholders? How can technological partnerships enable this transfer of information from research centre, to database, to field?
- ▶ **Activity Cluster 2:**
- ▶ How can meaningful and reliable communication about agri-food products be delivered so as to create markets and incentives to create sustainable consumption and production patterns?
- ▶ **Activity Cluster 3:**
- ▶ How can we Create Enabling Conditions in Developing Countries for the uptake of SCP in the sector of food and agriculture?
- ▶ **Activity Cluster 4:**
- ▶ How can we promote resource-efficient production methods through market-based approaches?



Implementation

- FAO – UNEP coordination
- The Agri-food Task Force on SCP: UN agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, national governments, the private sector and civil society organizations
- Building upon existing resources and programmes through a multi-stakeholder, multi-partner approaches



Why?

- ▶ Existing initiatives and tools have laid the foundations for a global transformation to SCP.
- ▶ Need for increased information sharing, based on previous ATF meetings
- ▶ But can we develop a 'hub', building on existing knowledge sharing mechanisms, in which all technologies, activities, tools and information are available for scaling-up and replication?
- ▶ Also to strengthen cooperation between new and existing initiatives to provide cohesion needed.



What?

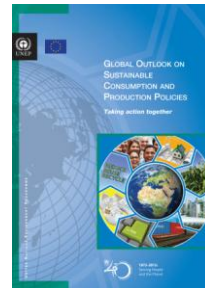
- ▶ A dynamic, enabling and constantly evolving online platform for SCP worldwide to:
 - Provide a 'living' hub for the broad collection, dissemination (sharing of success and failure, best practices) of knowledge on SCP.
 - Facilitate access to information, tools and resources on specific areas (food and agriculture for example).
 - Stimulate partnership building at all levels and support existing ones.
 - Track progress on the shift towards SCP through the uptake of tools and initiatives.





The starting point

- ▶ The Global Outlook on SCP Policies
- ▶ An online survey on SCP policies worldwide and a database ready to be further developed and expanded: to be fully integrated in the future SCP Clearinghouse
- ▶ A joint effort of UNEP and the European Commission with a recently launched report



How?

- ▶ Available in English and potentially all official UN languages.
- ▶ Three levels of users:
 - Visitors
 - Registered members
 - Administrator (Both UNEP and FAO will manage the Sustainable Food Systems Community)



Online content and services

- ▶ General Information on SCP as well as thematic communities (in our case Sustainable Food Systems Community)
- ▶ Evolving database of SCP initiatives, policies and tools building on existing database (GO)
- ▶ E-Library (publications, toolkits, articles, etc.)
- ▶ News and events (including newsletters)
- ▶ A cooperation mechanism designed for users to submit calls for cooperation or project proposals, and an expert / resource persons directory
- ▶ Personal space called 'My SCP' for registered users (able to follow activities on the hub, flag, share and rate initiatives and communicate with other registered users).





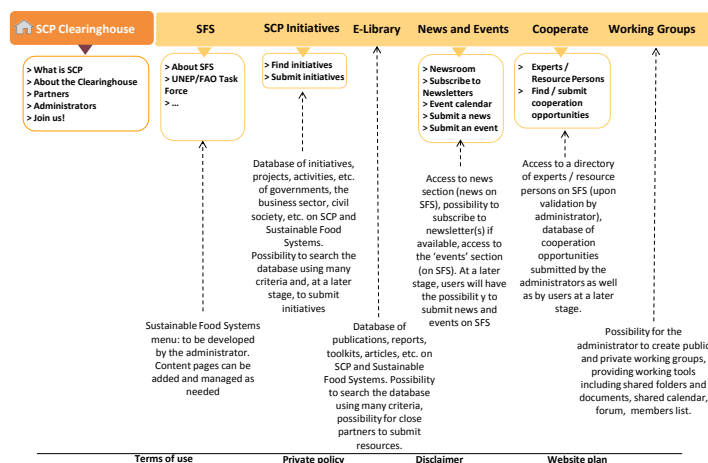
Sustainable Food Systems Community

- ▶ Each thematic area has a space called a 'community'.
- ▶ This is open to all users – a public space.
- ▶ The ATF will have a private space within the 'community'. Functionality will be as follows:
 - Members list
 - Document share
 - Online forum
 - Shared calendar
 - Access to E-conference facilities



Sustainable Food Systems

Convened by UNEP



- ▶ What are we missing here?
- ▶ Do you have any comments or could we ask you for any practical feedback in the next two weeks?

▶ THANK YOU!





Goal and objectives of the ATF and SFSP

To facilitate the transition to more sustainable and resource efficient consumption and production patterns in the sector of food and agriculture.

Objectives:

- ▶ To design, pilot, and / or scale-up innovative policies, market based mechanisms and financial tools that provide the incentives for more resource efficient production and consumption;
- ▶ To create knowledge platforms and offer technical assistance to policy makers, industry, and wider civil society, to build capacity to adopt more sustainable Food and Agriculture production systems and consumption patterns; and
- ▶ To develop and support partnerships (including public-private and business-to-business), joint activities and information transfer within supply chains for the purpose of fostering SCP within the Food and Agriculture sector.



Role of the ATF

- ▶ ATF is a key implementing agent of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme.
- ▶ Engage, enable and encourage stakeholders to take action towards SCP.
- ▶ Assemble best practices, foster communication, disseminate information and support implementation of activities





In practice...

Lets NOT reinvent the wheel...

- ▶ ATF will build specific knowledge of existing activities
- ▶ Identify opportunities for scaling-up and replicating existing activities

BUT... innovation is key

- ▶ ATF will identify and support the implementation of new activities through gap-analyses
- ▶ ATF will act as a match-maker to catalyse new partnerships

FAO and UNEP will provide secretarial and substantive support to the ATF.



Deliverables / Outcomes

- ▶ Implementation of projects in the four Activity Clusters through four Working Groups
- ▶ Implementation of pilot projects at the national/local levels to encourage wide spread replication
- ▶ Reports and dissemination of information through international networks
- ▶ Implementation of the 10 YFP, when adopted
- ▶ Processes in place for systematic dissemination of information and knowledge within countries and stakeholder communities
- ▶ Workshops and Side Events at regional meetings, and at Rio+20 reflecting critical issues affecting SCP in food and agriculture and the work of the ATF.



Role of ATF Participants

- ▶ Contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme through the ATF
- ▶ Further develop and provide additional inputs to the Activities of the ATF Working Groups
- ▶ Assist in implementing pilot projects, etc., and laying groundwork for replicating and scaling up best practices on SCP in Food and Agriculture in countries and regions
- ▶ Working Group Chairs / Members will provide additional inputs on the design and implementation of activities at national, regional and international levels, as requested





Working Groups

- ▶ A chair and co-chair to be decided among the WG members
- ▶ Four Working Groups, they are identified as follows:
- ▶ **Working Group 1:** Platforms for Dissemination of Data on SCP in Food and Agriculture
- ▶ **Working Group 2:** Effective Communications on SCP in Food and Agriculture
- ▶ **Working Group 3:** Creating Enabling Conditions in Countries
- ▶ **Working Group 4:** Market-based Approaches for Resource-Efficient Production



Break out groups

- ▶ First session
- ▶ To define a comprehensive 10 year target for each Working Group including quantitative elements
- ▶ Define 1, 2, 5, 10 Year milestones (roadmap)
- ▶ Second Session
- ▶ Define specific activities to achieve these defining stakeholders and funding





What experience/expertise ATF members bring?

- ▶ Experience in implementing a strategy of sustainable production at the national level.
- ▶ Practical experience in payment for ecosystem services in a country
- ▶ Experience about international standards and their impact on SMEs in LDCs.
- ▶ Experience of organic production and of sustainable production
- ▶ Experience in bringing together government, private sector and academia to promote resource efficient production.
- ▶ Experience of multistakeholder sustainability initiatives
- ▶ Experience in private sector partnerships and work related to environmental Corporate Social responsibility
- ▶ How can governments and Intergovernmental organisations maximise impacts of multistakeholder sustainability initiatives, through scaling up, analysing existing project

Examples of current ongoing activities of ATF members/what members bring to ATF

- ▶ Ongoing process to define a globally agreed set of sustainability principles, to help stakeholders know which standards they can trust.
- ▶ Ongoing Process on Categorisation of claims to help all stakeholders/consumers better understand what is behind each type of claim
- ▶ Bring contribution/existing studies on indicators and sustainability impacts
- ▶ Information on programmes on « quality and origins », and provide data on voluntary standards impact evaluation
- ▶ Farmer training programmes on sustainable farming practices



ATF role

- ▶ « The task force can help foster international cooperation – including technical and economic – between governments and multinational cooperations in agri-food chains »
- ▶ ATF to be the voice for sustainability in the world on food and agriculture

Proposed ATF Crosscutting activities (1 / 2)

- ▶ Upscaling of agri-food systems projects
- ▶ Replicate and scale up existing activities/tools
- ▶ Share experience on specific best practices (e.g. Low carbon emission project) +++++
- ▶ Promote partnerships
- ▶ Online platform:
 - Internet database to exchange best practices
 - Facilitate North-South or South-South voluntary collaboration on specific activities
 - Task-Force Internet Forum
- ▶ Activities to help small producers/SMEs move towards SCP.
- ▶ Organise a special session/workshop on commodities

Proposed ATF Crosscutting activities (2 / 2)

- ▶ Platform to facilitate technology transfer
- ▶ Reflections and examples of how to implement objectives of Rio+20 and Green Economy
- ▶ Agree on a set of sustainability indicators which are generic and applicable in all economies.
- ▶ Help bring SCP exposure to ongoing development project at country level
- ▶ Help with CBD targets on SCP
- ▶ ATF to participate in already planned workshops at country level to help increase involvement in international standards
- ▶ ATF to provide feedback on a report under preparation on « Guidance for public authorities on voluntary standards »



Overall process recommendations

- ▶ Identify national/regional champions
- ▶ Working groups to discuss ideas proposed by participants step by step
- ▶ Structured planning process.
 - What is the change we want to see?
 - Where are we now?
 - How to get from 2 to 1? (activities)
 - How would we know if we are making progress? (indicators)
 - What do we have and what do we need to accomplish

Working group 1

- ▶ ATF members bring:
 - Electronic platform on sustainable rice
 - Database Ecoinvent for LCA
- ▶ Objective:
 - To provide easily accessible, simple information to farmers

Working group 2

- ▶ ATF members bring:
 - Experiences on how to reduce food waste
 - Experience reducing post consumer waste through partnership working with industry on packaging, pack size
 - Experience on educating consumers about food waste, menu planning, skills using leftovers.
 - Sharing of experience from multistakeholder projects on related topics to support the development of a culture of sustainability
- ▶ Objective/Activities
 - Offer a coherent message on consumption which facilitates behavior change
 - How to achieve healthy and sustainable diets at country level.
 - How to define a sustainable diet?
 - Organise workshop with consumer representatives at national/regional and global level to discuss



Working group 3

- ▶ Find ways, including through sharing best practices and success stories, to bring stakeholders, including private sector to be involved in sustainable production policies and activities
- ▶ International/regional dialogue on SCP
- ▶ Produce a « paper » on SCP and practical use of it to mobilise support from policy makers at a higher level
- ▶ Help formulate SCP policies with targets at country level

Working group 4 (1 / 2)

- ▶ ATF Members Bring:
 - « Global Assessment on Green Value Chains » (study under preparation)
- ▶ Objectives/Activities
 - Facilitate adequation of standards to local context by evaluating their impact and the way to improve them by « testing them » with national partners support.
 - Bottom-up approach: facilitate participation of smallholders in setting up standards.
 - Promote regional standard development (ie. Organic)
 - Development and scaling of supply chain assessment tools.
 - Market access for farmers
 - How to create demand for sustainable production?
 - Organise dialogue within the food chain and in particular with industry/retailers
 - Collaborate in an Impact Assessment study of Voluntary standards on small farmers' access to markets

Working group 4 – proposed activities (2 / 2)

- ▶ Goal: Government support the scaling up of sustainability standards by:
 1. Practising credible sustainable procurement
 2. Building consumer confidence in sustainability standards through:
 - Collating and disseminating information on what constitutes credible sustainability standards (ISEAL standard setting code)
 - Requiring corporate claims to be measurable, verifiable and accurate (and can be substantiated by sustainability standards)
 3. Integrate sustainability standards in regulatory processes through setting legally binding rules for sustainable consumption
 4. Provide financial incentives for sustainably produced products and services (eg. Tax reduction)
 5. Strengthen implementation for Sustainable Standard Systems by:
 - Directly support company implementation (e.g. concessionary rate loans for producers)
 - Develop the supporting infrastructure