

The logo for the FAO at the UN Climate Change Conference COP 20. It features the text 'FAO at the UN Climate Change Conference COP 20' in blue and orange. To the right is a decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping, curved bands in shades of blue and orange, creating a sense of movement and depth.

## **FAO at the UN Climate Change Conference COP 20**

# **United Nations Climate Change Conference COP 20 - Lima, Peru**

**Climate change is already affecting food security and the livelihoods of the most vulnerable. Overcoming climate change is key to food security and sustainable development.**

Climate change directly impacts food security as well as the underlying natural resources base, especially in fragile ecosystems. World leaders need to take definite action to minimize the threat of climate change to food security and integrate food security considerations into their climate change responses.

FAO will support countries during the upcoming **20th session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP20) to be held from 1-12 December 2014 in Lima, Perú** to ensure that linkages between climate change and food security issues are taken into account during the Conference.

## **Sustainable production and consumption systems: Efficiency, reducing losses and drivers of change**

**Friday 5 December 2014**

**Time: 13:15—14:45**

**Conference Room: Machu-Picchu (300)**

Side event reviews how climate change can be addressed through the creation of sustainable production and consumption systems. Examples will showcase impacts of creating positive drivers, reducing wastage and losses and generating green employment.

Speakers: Co-leading: FAO, UNEP, ILO Contributing: UN-ECLAC and IFAD

What presenters should present: Chapter 4 of Agenda 21 recognized, in 1992, that “the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries”. Principle 8 of the Rio Declaration called for states to “reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies”, which need to be human rights based and gender sensitive. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of the

2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and The Future We Want of the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, both recognized that “poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development”.

Although it is recognized that sustainable production and consumption is at the key of sustainability including reducing GHG emissions stakeholders have found it difficult to decouple human increase in population and wellbeing from natural resource use. Often attempts are too narrow in focus leading to trade-offs of negative impacts being transferred to other spheres or locations. The following side event will however demonstrate that innovative approaches in value chains and production and consumptions patterns can create the required drivers to transform systems as required.

### **Side event format**

**Timing allocated = 90 minutes**

### **Draft annotated agenda**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Intervention</b>
13:15	Moderator Mr Daniel Gad, Ethiopian Horticultural Cooperatives, WFO member	Introduction to the theme, session and speakers.
13:20	FAO: Mr Alexandre Meybeck, Senior Advisor	Question 1: What is a sustainable food system?
13:25	UN ECLAC: Luis Miguel Galindo, Head of the Economics of Climate Change Unit	Question 1: What is the link between consumption patterns and climate change?
13:30	IFAD	Question 2: IFAD is also working with value chains. How did you include adaptation to climate change, and more efficient production, in the value chain approach?
13:35	UNEP: NEP: Keshav Das is a Senior Advisor in SNV and has experience in business strategies formulation, consulting, research and teaching in governance, sustainability, and climate change and has led advisory/consulting assignments of various reputed multinational business Organizations. Keshav has done pioneering work to develop opportunities for renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change mitigation, emissions reduction, financial structuring and the generation of additional revenue streams in India. Keshav is one of our leaders in renewable energy, based in Nepal. He has solid experience in panel discussions. As you may know UNEP is a partner of SNV's biogas for business works in Nepal - led by Frankfurt Business School. We could propose to have a packaging of our cookstove and biogas practices and present it in the side event as 'promoting access to clean cooking' through Sustainable production and consumption of biomass and biomass residues. Just an idea for the flow of the discussion. <a href="http://www.snvworld.org/en/countries/nepal/persons/keshav-das-0">http://www.snvworld.org/en/countries/nepal/persons/keshav-das-0</a>	Question 1: You have established collaboration with UNEP around sustainable production and consumption (food waste). Can you explain how UNEP has supported this effort?
13:40	ILO: Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Policy Specialist, Green Jobs Programme	Question 1: Green Jobs for sustainable production. Examples and lessons learned.
13:45	FAO:	Question 2: How can we make food systems more sustainable?
13:50	ECLAC	Question 2: Could you add to Alexandre's response and give

		examples on what can be done to change the unsustainable consumption patterns?
13:55	IFAD: Juan Mattos, Regional Climate and Environment Specialist for Latin America and the Caribbean	Question 1: How is IFAD's climate change adaptation programme (ASAP) contributing to a more sustainable production? What is IFAD's ASAP approach to production losses at the farm level?
14:00	UNEP	Question 2: Can you give an example of an innovative approach of SNV to establish sustainable production and consumption systems and the creation of green jobs? In this example, which are drivers to reduce food waste?
14:05	ILO:	Question 2:
14:10	Moderator	Moderated discussion, questions from the floor
14:40	Moderator	Close session: main messages and next steps
14:45	Close	Session Ends