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12 – 15 October 2015

Side Event Abstracts and Summaries



This information has been provided by the Side Event Organizers

Monday, 12 October 12:30- 14:00

Red Room

Capacity building within marine resources and the importance of putting fish on the menu

#25

ORGANIZERS

Ministry of Trade, Norway

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research

World Fish

Abstract: Approximately 70 percent of the global surface is covered by water. Fish farming is the fastest growing food production sector and fish is one of the most efficient converters of feed into high quality food. There is a great potential to increase the production of fish through aquaculture as well as better management of the wild stocks globally. Fisheries and aquaculture play an important role in food security and nutrition, as suppliers of healthy food covering human needs and as providers of livelihoods. Nutrients from fish and other seafood are essential for the general population, but particularly important for poor and vulnerable groups, including women and young children. Last year, CFS stated that seafood plays a significant, but not yet fully recognized role in global food security and nutrition. The Committee advised all stakeholders to raise awareness of the importance of fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition and give fish the position it deserves in food security and nutrition strategies, policies and programmes.

Furthermore the Committee also advised stakeholders to promote the inclusion of food security and nutrition in the objectives of policies and mechanisms related to fish trade. This side-event aims to bring attention to capacity building within marine resources and the importance of putting fish on the menu, particularly in the diets for the poor.

KEYWORDS: The role of fish for food security and nutrition; Why is fish important in the diet of changing societies; How to increase fish in the diets of the poor? Presentation of "Fish for Development"

Languages: EN

Refreshments

Summary: Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture play an important role in food security and nutrition, as a supplier of healthy food covering human needs and as a provider of livelihood. Nutrients from fish are essential for the general population, but particularly important for poor and vulnerable groups, including women and young children. From a health perspective, nutritionists recommend an increased fish consumption. The connection between consumption of omega-3 fatty acids and coronary heart disease is well known. The "Fish Intervention Study" (FINS) has a new approach. FINS is a large study, looking at several effects of eating seafood as part of the diet, in particular whether consumption of fish can have positive effects on obesity, diabetes and mental health, children development and learning skills. For instance, Iodine deficiency is the most important preventable cause of mental retardation globally, and fish is an important source of Iodine. The study shows the highest birth depression score among the mothers with lowest intake of fat from fish. Fish as part of a healthy diet is overlooked globally. Promotion of diverse and healthy diets, especially for the poor, needs policy focus beyond productivity and economic gains in fisheries. A people centered approach is important, focusing on a healthy diet for the poor. We must recognize the multiple benefits of intake of high quality, safe fish both on the individual and the national level. Dried small fish sold in small portions at little cost contribute with important fatty acids and nutrients e.g. iodine, vitamin D, zinc, iron, calcium, B12. Intake of fish can prevent stunting which is a challenge in poor countries. The potential of fisheries to healthy diets can be realized through implementing nutrition-sensitive fisheries policies. Documenting and disseminating the evidence on the value of fish to policy makers and other stakeholders, at international and national levels to influence strategies and investments are necessary first steps. There is a need to strengthen knowledge and capacity of developing countries within the area of marine resources and thereby increase the contribution from sustainable produced fish to a healthy diet especially among the poor. Norway has experience and knowledge on sea-based production and principles of ecosystem management, and has intensified the work on capacity building within marine resources by launching a program called "Fish for Development". This programme will cover areas such as fisheries management, aquaculture, coexistence and integrated management, fisheries crime, education and science, and business development in the marine sector in developing countries. Through this programme, Norway aims at reducing poverty in developing countries, and enhancing worldwide food security

Monday, 12 October 12:30- 14:00

Iraq Room

Climate-smart agriculture and gender evidence for equitable, food secure and sustainable agriculture**ORGANIZERS**

World Bank

Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)

IFAD

FAO

Abstract: Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) encompasses technical, policy, institutional and investment aspects. Integrating gender in CSA projects enables both male and female farmers to effectively adopt climate smart technologies and practices and strengthen their resilience to climate change. The side-event will bring together a wide range of stakeholders from international financing institutions, civil society and UN Agencies in a lively discussion to share their experiences, evidence and opportunities as well as trade-offs in policies, programmes and projects that promote the role of women and men in CSA. A distinguished panel will discuss key lessons learned from research and field evidence as well as major practical and policy considerations for future gender-responsive CSA interventions to enhance equality, food security and nutrition. Additionally, a new publication, entitled 'Gender in Climate-Smart Agriculture', which constitutes a new module of the Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook co-published by IFAD, World Bank and FAO, will be launched at the event. The publication will provide development agencies and practitioners, policymakers, civil society, research and academia as well as private sector with tested good practices and innovative approaches of gender mainstreaming in CSA.

KEYWORDS: Climate-smart agriculture, Gender & climate change, Gender in agriculture

Languages: : EN, FR, SP

Refreshments

Summary: With the 42nd Committee on World Food Security (CFS) going on this week at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, IFAD today participated in a side event, entitled Climate-Smart Agriculture and Gender — Evidence for Equitable, Food Secure and Sustainable Agriculture. Clare Bishop Sambrook, lead technical specialist for gender at IFAD led off the discussion. She posited that as climate change becomes a more pressing issue for small agricultural producers, resilient techniques will become more intentional and explicit in their business processes. This may translate into planting more fodder crops in pastoral contexts, or growing more fruit trees in tropical food systems. She said that IFAD's gender-focused interventions are primarily concerned with addressing women's shortage of time and voice. Time. Rural women spend many hours of the day traveling to obtain firewood or water for their households. In the dry season, water may be further away, and as deforestation spreads, firewood may be difficult to find. Therefore IFAD is piloting a flexibiogas system, which generates enough energy for domestic cooking and lighting needs. The environmental dimension is that flexi biogas reduces methane emissions from livestock, and has the potential to alleviate human pressure on forest resources. The system is being piloted in a growing number of projects, thus far in Kenya, Rwanda, Mali, Cambodia and India. Voice. Gender dimensions are a constraint on the development of women. Household methodologies are something that IFAD has been doing in the context of climate change and gender equality as a practical household planning exercise that promotes the contributions of women to the household and create goals to work towards. Dr. Martin Frick, Director of Climate, Energy and Tenure Division at FAO next discussed the need to recognize the different realities of rural men and women in the design and application of interventions, including in the area of climate-smart agriculture. When speaking about improvements in productivity, Frick argued that the solution was not always technologies. If women had the same access to resources as men, the extra output could reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12 - 17 per cent, he said. The issue of measuring women's empowerment was raised by Vera Weill-Hallie, Chair of Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN). The organization has developed a certification label, the W+ Standard, that endorses projects that create increased social and economic benefits for women participating in economic development or environment projects. In terms of climate change and gender, Weill-Hallie cautioned that more analytical work on gender and climate-smart agriculture needed to be done, and signalled that the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted by countries to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) did not place a sufficient focus on gender. The final speaker was Marc Sadler, World Bank Adviser on risks and markets in agriculture. He talked about the different adaptation methods adopted by men and women in response to climate-related risks. Indeed, gender is seen as a one of the main determinants of farmers' choice of adaptation methods. These factors must be identified at the outset of a project if it's going to be able to achieve results, Sadler argued.

Monday, 12 October 12:30- 14:00

Iran Room

Building resilience for food security and nutrition in contexts facing recurrent shocks and stressors: operationalising RBA collaboration

#70

ORGANIZERS

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

World Food Programme (WFP)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Abstract: Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households, communities and systems is central to achieving food security and improving nutrition in contexts affected by, or at risk of, recurrent climatic and other shocks and hazards. Against the backdrop of the expected endorsement of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, the Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP) are committed to working more and better together, and with key partners, to maximize their combined impact. This can be achieved through reinforced collaboration in policy dialogue; analysis and planning; joint programming; better monitoring and measuring impacts on resilience, as well as building on what each agency is already doing through their own specific mandates and instruments. In April 2015 the RBAs agreed on a joint, forward-looking “RBA Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership on Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition”. To demonstrate steps taken to operationalize this in a variety of contexts, the side event will gather representatives from the three RBAs and IFPRI to showcase recent progress in RBA collaboration in selected priority countries. The outcomes and recommendations from joint RBA case studies undertaken during 2015 in Guatemala, Kenya and the Niger, and the experience and highlights of joint ongoing work on resilience, will be presented. In addition to representatives of the RBAs, the panel includes a representative from IFPRI, who peer-reviewed the RBA country case studies.

KEYWORDS: Resilience building, Guatemala, Kenya, Niger, Rome-based Agency collaboration

Languages: EN, FR, SP

Refreshments

Summary: Following the April 2015 adoption of a joint, forward looking “Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership for Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition”, the Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP) outlined their commitment to work better together, and with key partners, to maximize their joint impact. To demonstrate steps taken to operationalize this, the side event discussed recent progress in Rome-based Agencies’ collaboration to strengthen resilience for food security and nutrition. Joint country case studies in Guatemala, Kenya and the Niger (peer reviewed by IFPRI) were presented, exploring the ongoing experiences and future opportunities of Rome-based Agencies’ collaboration on building resilience. Key messages:

- There is a new focus on complementary actions at country level - the RBAs are moving from a conceptual framework to an operational approach with clear geographic focus at country/field level to the benefit of poor and vulnerable populations;
- The complementarity of actions of the three RBAs, focusing on each agency expertise/mandate, was articulated, as well as collaboration with Governments and key partners, such as UNICEF;
- The need to work at scale to maximize impact, using a multi-sector approach, and to work at multiple levels from the community through sub-national to the national level, was emphasized;
- Context specificity and flexibility of this collaborative approach was mentioned, which depend on actual agencies’ presence;
- RBA country representatives emphasized the people centric approach, highlighting concrete examples of field experience and programmes.

Monday, 12 October 12:30- 14:00

Philippines Room

The right to water for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food-the role of the CFS

#14

ORGANIZERS

Civil Society Mechanism Water Working Group

(composed of 39 national, regional and global civil society organizations and networks)

Abstract: The side event would be a space for the CSM to present/share how we think water should be addressed in the CFS and what we consider to be priority issues and actions regarding water. These will of course include the HLPE report and the decision box, but also broader strategic issues of addressing water in other work areas and work streams related to livelihoods, food security and nutrition, including CFS products and future processes.

Central to the discussion will be the implementation of a human rights framework; the connection between water and land, including issues of preservation of the environment; access to clean water, including access for agricultural workers in the work place; gender, and the social function of resources across rural and urban areas.

KEYWORDS: Right to food, Right to water, The commons, Ecosystem functions, Extra territorial obligations

Languages: : EN, FR, SP

Refreshments

Summary: This event provided a space for the CSM to present a broader approach to the human right to water, and the priority issues related the discussion of the HLPE report, “Water for Food Security and Nutrition” that was held during CFS 42. Sofia Monsalve moderated the event, and shared with the audience the interlinkages between human rights, and the obligations on the right to water that reach beyond drinking water and sanitation- including water for food production. Human rights obligations are core to the work of the CFS, and must be fully integrated into all workstreams and products. The panel offered presentations on different key aspects of water issues for the CSM, and outlined key outcomes of the discussion as well. Isa Alvarez from the Basque country in Spain shared the importance of water as part of the commons. She discussed the need to restore water as a common good following: universality, sustainability, democratic management, and de-linked from the market, as well as holistic management. Jamal , from Palestine shared the importance of not using water as a tool for economic and social pressure, sharing with the audience his experience living under the Israeli occupation, and the way in which communities are deprived water for household and agriculture use as a means of discrimination, oppression and pressure to move. Paulomee from India shared the deplorable conditions that many agricultural workers must endure, and in particular the lack of access to clean drinking water; many workers are forced to consume and bathe in water that is contaminated with pesticides, runoff and other human, animal and industrial wastes. Anaru representing an indigenous community in New Zealand concluded the panel by sharing the territorial approach to understanding resources- the connection between land, water and communities, and the larger holistic way in which our environment sustains itself and the people who depend on it.

Tuesday, 13 October 8:30– 9:30

Red Room

Revisiting capacity development for greater impact on food security and nutrition #22**ORGANIZERS**

EU/European Commission – DG International Cooperation and Development (EC – DEVCO)

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA)

France (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt & Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du Développement International) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Research and Extension Unit (DDNR)

Abstract: Recent needs assessments for capacity development (CD) in different regions of the world clearly show that the past initiatives: (i) did not match the CD needs due to lack of planning tools and little involvement of stakeholders; (ii) had little impact but high transaction costs due to numerous but small scale interventions; and (iii) were poorly coordinated with weak governance and insufficient alignment with national and international policies. The Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP), a G20 initiative, works as a multi-partner dynamic facilitation mechanism aiming at increasing coherence and effectiveness of CD interventions for agricultural innovation systems (AIS), so they can lead to sustainable change and impact at scale. The side event will present progress made at global, regional and national levels to revisit CD for greater impact on Food Security and Nutrition including: i) Development of a “common framework on CD for AIS” by TAP Partners; ii) An improved Africa's Agriculture Education for ending hunger and achieving AU/Malabo Declaration goals on Agriculture-led development; iii) CD in the Research and Innovation continuum in EU food and nutrition security strategy; and iv) reorganization of an OECD country's (France) research, higher education and training system to serve more effectively its vision of an agroecology-based agriculture.

KEYWORDS: Capacity Development , Agriculture Innovation Systems , Knowledge Sharing , Needs Assessment

Languages: EN,FR

Refreshments

Summary: The side event “Revisiting Capacity Development for greater impact on Food Security and Nutrition” aimed to present the different initiatives working toward strengthening and improving the global coherence and efficiency of capacity development (CD) approaches for agricultural innovation systems (AIS). In this context, the Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP), a G-20 initiative, which acts as a multilateral and dynamic facilitation mechanism that enables more effective and streamlined capacity development interventions in agricultural innovation systems was introduced by FAO. The implementation of the TAP Action Plan is supported by the European Commission funded project on Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS), jointly implemented by FAO and AGRINATURA. The TAP Common Framework on CD for AIS provides guidelines and a toolbox for the assessment of needs as well as for the design, monitoring and evaluation of capacity development interventions, taking into account the different dimensions of capacity development (individuals, organizations, enabling environment). The EU Representative provided an overview of the CDAIS project. It is implemented in eight pilot countries through a country-led multi-stakeholder process, where efficient CD interventions for the identified values chains, based on assessed capacity development needs, will be proposed through joint innovation and demand-driven partnerships, and scaled up later at global level. Ongoing activities in Africa and France were presented as examples of capacity development interventions at country and regional levels following TAP principles. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), through its Agriculture and Food Security Programme introduced the Knowledge Management Platform on Food Security and Nutrition (currently in the pilot phase), which will strengthen the knowledge sharing, expertise, capacities and peer-learning across the continent, including the agriculture-nutrition nexus and the accountability for food security and nutrition. NEPAD emphasized the importance of the TAP Common Framework as providing coherent approaches for capacity development. The French Ministry of Agriculture on the other hand, launched in October 2014 a national agro-ecological project, as an integrated answer to food security and nutrition, highlighting economic and environmental performance. In order to assist farmers in the transition towards agro-ecology, capacity development programmes for farmers, and students were developed jointly with technical institutes, agricultural and rural associations, and by the creation in April 2015 of the Institut Agronomique, Vétérinaire et Forestier de France (Agreenium). Examples of international actions taken by the French Government in Africa showed that they are aligned with the TAP principles. The main message conveyed during the side-event was that all three dimensions of capacity development must be addressed concurrently and to develop or strengthen efficient and sustainable agricultural innovation systems. Finally, an invitation to the organizations and country delegations, who participated in the side event, was made by the TAP Chair and the key speakers to join the efforts of the TAP and its Partners to develop and implement national and regional capacity development visions and action plans by using the “TAP Common Framework”. More information about TAP and the TAP Common Framework can be found here: <http://www.tropagplatform.org/>.

Tuesday, 13 October 8:30– 9:30

Iraq Room

Framework for action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises: the way forward

#17

ORGANIZERS

Civil Society Mechanism Working Group on Protracted Crises; Arab Network for Food Sovereignty; Arab Group for the Protection of Nature; Housing International Coalition; Peoples Coalition for Food Sovereignty .

Abstract The side event "Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises: Way Forward" will discuss the necessary steps to ensure the use and monitoring of the FFA on the national, regional and international level. It will focus on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in different contexts, stressing the importance of putting communities in crises in the center of planning and implementation mechanisms. Speakers will include representatives of governments, international organizations, academia and civil society.

KEYWORDS: Protracted Crises , Natural and Man-made disasters , Use of the Monitoring of FFA

Languages: EN,FR,SP

Summary: After years of negotiation, the CFS this year endorsed the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA). This side event on the Way Forward discussed the necessary steps to ensure the implementation, use and monitoring of the FFA at the national, regional and international levels.

The FFA received widespread praise from all panelists and participants during the event, as a timely and much-needed policy. It was acknowledged that a main strength of the FFA is that it meaningfully connects and focuses several elements already present in existing institutional policy into a strategic approach to FSN in protracted crises. While it is recognized that different organizations have different mandates, an inter-governmental platform such as the CFS must have a focus beyond resilience; stakeholders must learn how to combine food security and peacebuilding.

Panelists were asked what actions their organizations intended to take, and what role they foresee for CFS going forward with the FFA.

Support

It was noted that the funding challenge for implementation is particularly important, and that the international community has a moral obligation to aid countries facing protracted crises by responding to their needs and priorities. It was also emphasized that it is primarily the responsibility of states to promote food security. The Rome-based UN agencies were called on to provide technical support to CFS members and to coordinate actors on the ground and help develop the skills needed for implementation. It was recommended that CFS hold a multi-stakeholder workshop where specific roles, responsibilities, and commitments of different actors can be discussed and agreed upon. RBAs also committed to working with civil society in implementation efforts, and in providing policy guidance to countries on social protection for communities in protracted crises.

Dissemination

There was agreement amongst panelists that publicizing and dissemination of the FFA is a first and crucial step that all CFS stakeholders must take. Three primary routes for this were suggested: development of outreach tools, especially materials which are easily accessible to all communities and organizations; building awareness, including at high-level events and through dialogue with donors; and linking with wider processes and global agendas, such as the World Humanitarian Summit. The development of a communication strategy for the FFA was also proposed.

Application

Going forward the FFA should be linked with other CFS workstreams and be integrated into the work of various UN bodies, including the UN Secretary General, the UN Human Rights System and System of Special Procedures. A recommendation was made to develop and strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms and processes to review, develop, implement, monitor and harmonize national and regional policies and actions for addressing FSN in protracted crises. Revision of existing policies and actions to ensure they fall in line with the FFA was also recommended. A larger role for civil society was also suggested, in shaping policy, designing, implementing and monitoring projects, building institutional capacity, and facilitating knowledge and technology transfer. Some organization representatives also committed to compiling and synthesizing feedback and reports as part of a monitoring process.

Tuesday, 13 October 8:30– 9:30

Iran Room

Practical guidance on the operationalization of responsible investment principles in large-scale agricultural investments

#63

ORGANIZERS

Inter-Agency Working Group of FAO

IFAD

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The World Bank

Abstract: The inter-agency working group (IAWG) of FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, and the World Bank will update attendees on progress of its work program to develop practical guidance for host country governments, investors, local communities and civil society on how to ensure the responsible conduct of agricultural investment in developing countries. This includes the ongoing pilot-use of responsible agricultural investment principles with new investments in selected African countries. This involves working with companies, governments, communities and other stakeholders from the outset of a project in order to infuse responsible principles (including those of the CFS RAI) and practices into agribusiness operations and their interaction with local communities, the environment and the economy as a whole. The IAWG will also present findings from two recent reports: 1) findings from interviews with stakeholders on the performance and impact of 8 investments in Ethiopia, Cambodia, Tanzania and Mozambique, a follow up to the publication "The Practice of Responsible Agricultural Investment Principles in Large-Scale Agricultural Investments"; 2) a joint publication with the International Institute for Sustainable development on how contracts between investors and governments can be used to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of large-scale agricultural investments, including those pertaining to food security and nutrition.

KEYWORDS: Responsible Investment , Practical guidance , Contracts**Languages:** EN

Summary: The side event organized by the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) was attended by approximately 100 people. The welcome statement was given by Mrs. Marcela Villarreal and highlighted the relevant work of the IAWG in providing comprehensive, detailed and accessible empirical evidence on investment in agriculture and its impacts, and responsible investment practices. The presentation started with a brief introduction to the work of the IAWG, which was established in 2009 to respond to rising concerns about large-scale land acquisitions in developing countries. The IAWG developed a plan of action that includes analysing trends and impacts of FDI in agriculture, fieldwork research with investors and communities, providing practical guidance, including on the CFS-RAI Principles, to stakeholders (including help to national governments in relevant countries), supporting multi-stakeholder dialogues and disseminating materials. The work has been mandated or endorsed by various bodies, including the UN General Assembly (2009), the G20 (2010), the G8, TICAD and APEC. During the event, representatives from the IAWG described the findings from research and related work and, in particular, the conditions under which investments in agriculture impacted positively or negatively on local communities and economies. Corporate private investments can bring various benefits, such as access to markets, technology transfer, employment generation and development opportunities, but there are possible risks too, such as resettlement, loss of traditionally utilised land, negative environmental impact, and fallout from investments failing. Moreover, some developing countries may have inadequate domestic regulatory frameworks and processes of systematically reviewing and monitoring investments, which may not be conducive to transparent engagement with communities or ensuring that land is used for productive investment. Apart from governance issues and "bad luck", panellists highlighted that investment failure is most frequently caused by the use of flawed concepts or unsuitable concepts or business models. To maximise positive impacts and minimise negative ones, a number of tools are available, such as effective design of contracts. For example, contracts can help implementing mutually beneficial out-grower schemes, addressing equity and gender issues, establishing fair pricing/remuneration mechanisms and enhanced transparency. The Deputy Permanent Representative from the Embassy of Cameroon enriched the session by presenting evidence from his country. Cameroon's rich resources (33 per cent of land not yet classified) have attracted many foreign investors, which brings challenges and opportunities that were described in two case studies. Key points mentioned included: the importance of thorough Environmental Impact Assessments before initiation of an investment; minimization of environmental risks; clear consultation process at all levels; accountability of operations; and understanding customary and national laws. In order to minimize risks and negative impacts, the government has launched a national committee for monitoring new investments together with the national plan for agricultural investment. Participants highlighted the role of "community friendly" contracts as a way to improve transparency and reinforce certification processes. More empirical information about benefits sharing between investors and community (especially outgrower schemes) was requested. The proposal from the government of Cameroon was considered an opportunity to gather ideas from all stakeholders in the process.

Tuesday, 13 October 8:30– 9:30

Philippines Room

Enhancing food security through agriculture insurance, a concrete tool for the future of African farmers

#34

ORGANIZERS

FARM Foundation

IFAD

Syngenta Foundation

UK National Research Institute

Abstract: Agriculture insurance can assist in reducing poverty and making a difference in food security. This tool is projected to be even more important in the future with the rising likelihood of severe climate hazards. Insurance protects farmers from climate-related crop and livestock losses, thereby helping in stabilizing and increasing their income. It makes it easier to obtain credit for investing in their farm, thus boosting yields and increasing the quantities that can be sold on the market. Panelists will highlight the obstacles that stand in the way of the development of agricultural insurance in Africa and suggest solutions to provide all farmers the protection they deserve.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural Insurance , Access to Credit , Risk management, Resilience of farmers to climate hazards

Languages: EN

Refreshments

Summary: Insuring farmers against climate hazards can encourage them to invest on their farms and increase their production, by easing access to credit. In Africa, pilot projects based on index-based insurance are promising, but have generally failed to reach small farmers on a significant scale. Better data, a good distribution system and a facilitating regulatory environment can help devising and marketing insurance products suited to farmers' needs. Building efficient public-private partnerships is key to success.

Key outcomes/take away messages

- Access to reliable meteorological data is necessary to develop efficient (i.e. with limited basis risk) and affordable agricultural insurance products.
- Index-based insurance has many advantages over traditional, indemnity-based insurance, and is the preferred option in developing countries. However, there are examples of low-cost indemnity-based insurance covering only a limited number of risks.
- The challenge is to build whole insurance chains, from local insurers to international reinsurers, with a long term commitment. This requires strong expertise and capacity-building at each segment of the insurance chain.
- Limiting the value to be insured (e.g. by focusing on inputs and credit) can allow to reduce insurance premiums.
- Educating farmers on the value of insurance is very important, although it is time and resource-consuming.
- Governments and donors have a crucial role to play, at different levels: improving access to meteorological data, subsidizing insurance premiums to help start the projects, providing reinsurance... But public intervention should be as "smart" as possible to limit inefficiencies and market distortions.

Tuesday, 13 October 12:30– 14:00

Red Room

Enabling innovation: cultivating young talent to drive sustainable agri-food systems in 2030

#29

ORGANIZERS

Switzerland

Foodways Consulting GmbH

Young Professionals for Agricultural Development (YARD)

Abstract: The agri-food system needs to evolve to meet the changing nutritional needs of the 21st century global population. Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) will set out clear global targets, but to achieve them we will need to do things differently. Young people have the innovative thinking required to meet future challenges but often they don't have access to the support, knowledge and skills needed to take their ideas forward. In this interactive Side Event chaired by Mr. Frank Sesno, the internationally renowned journalist, attendees will hear from the winners of the UN-FAO-GWU Innovation Award and gain insight into young people's views on talent development in agri-food systems, drawn from the MyFood30 project, developed by the Swiss National FAO Committee with Foodways Consulting GmbH. Working with young people, attendees will discuss some of the challenges and opportunities identified and agree the actions needed to take this agenda forward. A Youth Panel will provide an opportunity for further exchange, before attendees are encouraged to reflect on their own roles in supporting the attainment of SDG 2. Interaction between event attendees and young agri-food actors across the world will be enabled via a Twitter discussion around #MyFood30#18

KEYWORDS: Innovation , Talent development , Youth , Education and training**Languages:** EN

Summary: The session was opened and moderated by Mr. Frank Sesno, international journalist and Director of the School of Media and Public Affairs, at the George Washington University. After setting out the event objectives, Mr Sesno introduced the UN-FAO/GWU Innovation Award - an initiative which encouraged students to find sustainable solutions for global hunger and malnutrition challenges. The award winners, David Wilson, Jeremy Robison and Anahi Ruiz, played short video clips presenting their answers to the equation food + innovation = ? and shared their aspirations for the next steps of their projects. Mr Adrian Aebi from the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture was then invited to introduce MyFood30 - a project designed to hear young people's voices on the future of our agri-food system and support them in maximizing their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. Mr Aebi summarized the five key challenges identified through the project. These ranged from understanding the political and economic context and facilitating exchange between young people and decision makers to tackling practical barriers, addressing missing skills and knowledge and gaining practical work experience. Young volunteers within the audience then stood up and read out quotes shared by international respondents to the MyFood30 survey, recognizing the current barriers but also highlighting the next generation's commitment to making change happen. An interactive workshop session enabled participants to prioritize the measures needed to take this agenda forward, share best practice examples or suggest additional actions required. As the votes were counted, three young people joined Mr Sesno on stage for a panel debate and plenary discussion. The workshop exercise revealed that delegates wanted to see:

- more information about sustainability issues included in educational syllabuses
- a greater number of youth representatives on advisory boards
- increased support for agri-food sector specific start-up programmes
- inclusion of entrepreneurship skills in school and university syllabuses and
- the alignment of incentives to encourage professionals to create quality work experience placements.

Mr Sesno invited Mr Aebi and Ms Courtney Paisley from YPARD to share a few final thoughts before encouraging all attendees to consider the action that they could take on an individual level. Live tweeting throughout the event (#MyFood30) enabled young agri-food actors across the world to see how their views were being shared with international decision makers.

Tuesday, 13 October 12:30– 14:00

Iraq Room

Ending rural hunger: mapping needs and actions for food and nutrition security

#42

ORGANIZERS

The Brookings Institution

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Abstract: This event launches the Ending Rural Hunger report and online database, which aim to help bolster more targeted and strategic efforts to meet the second SDG that calls for the end of hunger and malnutrition plus the doubling of agricultural productivity and small-scale farmer incomes, along with sustainable agricultural systems. Achieving these objectives will require substantial improvements to how the international community supports global food and nutrition security (FNS).

Ending Rural Hunger synthesizes metrics on FNS needs, policies and resources across 116 developing countries and merges these results with an assessment of how developed countries' policies and aid efforts are contributing to the end of rural hunger. The analysis helps answer key questions like: :

- Where are the needs greatest for the goal of ending rural hunger?
- What issues can each country prioritize to help end rural hunger?
- How effectively are donor countries targeting and delivering their assistance?
- How distorting are developed countries' agricultural and biofuel policies?

Following the presentation of the report, a high-level panel will discuss the findings in the context of the recently adopted SDGs.

KEYWORDS: Rural Hunger, Data Post-2015 agenda; Sustainable development goals Donor effectiveness

Languages: EN,FR,SP

Refreshments

Summary: This event launched the *Ending Rural Hunger* (ERH) report and online database (endingruralhunger.org) which aim to help bolster more targeted and strategic efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG). The goal calls for the end of hunger and malnutrition along with the doubling of agricultural productivity and small-scale farmer incomes, along with sustainable agricultural systems. The Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) SDG targets are ambitious but feasible. A new approach - sustained, strategic and focused commitment - is needed. An evidence base that specifies both the nature of the challenge and the actions required to address them is needed. The ERH provides this evidence base for one important aspect of the Global Goal to end hunger for **rural** populations. The project collected curated and structured 106 FNS indicators for 116 developing countries and 29 development partners.

Some of the key takeaways from the ERH report analysis include:

- FNS needs vary across and within regions.
- Stronger FNS policies are associated with fewer hunger needs.
- Developed countries spend \$250 billion on domestic farmer subsidies, compared with \$7 billion on aid for FNS.
- Multilateral institutions spend \$4.6 billion in ODA for FNS and \$3.6 billion in OOF for FNS.
- Private investment for FNS stands at \$ 10.8 billion.
- There are four key areas where collective action will yield greatest benefits: Integrating subnational, national and global food and agricultural markets, invest in agricultural sustainability and resilience; Invest in location and crop specific research and science; Transform small scale farms from subsistence enterprises to small-scale commercial businesses.

We do not necessarily need more partnerships, but rather stronger partnerships

Tuesday, 13 October 12:30– 14:00

Iran Room

Harnessing the adaptation and innovation potential of smallholder farmers and rural communities addressing climate change related risks and vulnerabilities for food security and nutrition

#69

ORGANIZERS

IFAD

WFP

FAO

WFO (World Farmers Organization)

EU international Development Commission

Abstract: Climate change exacerbates the risks of hunger and under-nutrition. Farmers, rural communities, businesses and governments around the world report growing impacts of climate change on their agricultural productivity and food security. Farmers are already trying to find ways to adapt. This side event at the 42nd session of the Committee on World Food Security will focus on harnessing the adaptation and innovation potential of smallholder farmers and rural communities.

The UN's Rome based agencies have many concrete actions to report on both climate change and social issues.

Proposed format: The side event will adopt a Davos-style debate format in which panelists can engage with each other and with participants in an informal setting. Guiding questions have been agreed, with additional questions sought from social media and from the audience at the event. The event is being promoted through IFAD/WFP/FAO social media channels, with any questions sent from this community being passed on ahead of the event. At the event we will be live Tweeting, a blog will be produced and photos will be taken. A selection of publications and a banner will be in place. The reception that follows will allow the audience to meet one-on-one with participants and ask further questions.

KEYWORDS: Climate Change , Adaptation , Mitigation , Agriculture

Languages: EN

Summary: At a Committee on World Food Security (CFS42) side event yesterday, representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) had an opportunity to present the programmes of their respective agencies, as well as to explain to an engaged audience how they are working together to realize the Adaptation and Innovation Potential of Smallholder Farmers and Rural Communities.

Moderator Martin Frick expressed the dilemma that confronts the international community. We live in a situation where 800 million people go to bed hungry every day, and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 is committed to zero hunger by 2030. While this is an enormous challenge in itself, climate change adds even more complexity.

"Risk has always been a dimension in agricultural development, but climate change has raised the magnitude, and altered the nature of risk," according to Leslie Lipper of FAO's Agriculture Development Economics Division. The costs of adapting to climate change, which can be significant, should not fall only on rural communities. That's why FAO and WFP have both promoted safety net and cash transfer programmes that provide a basic income resilience to smallholders in some of the most food insecure regions.

"This is critical work, but safety nets and handouts aren't enough," said WFP's Inge Breuer. Increasingly, there is a need to combine such programmes with climate risk management systems. For instance, through cash-based transfers that incentivize rural people to participate in community adaptation projects. "We have a lot of work going on to optimize food systems and see what works best in rural communities. We are thinking about how we can leverage these cash transfers to encourage new economic opportunities," Breuer said.

Similarly, Margarita Astralaga, Director of IFAD's Environment and Climate Division said that adaptation to climate change should not be done on an ad hoc basis, which may create winners and losers in rural areas; rather, adaptation investments should aim to increase the

resilience of the entire food system. Astralaga brought up the work being done in the CALIP project in Bangladesh, where IFAD is partnering with local universities to enhance climate modelling for a flash flood early warning system. In this way, rural women and men living in the vulnerable Haor Delta will have access to more accurate, real-time climate information, which can afford them the ability to protect their rice crops, a vital income source.

Finally, Beat Roosli of the World Farmers' Organization (WFO) asserted that secure access to productive resources is a central factor when farmers' decide whether to make adaptation investments in their farms. "In this regard, climate change and land tenure are inextricably linked," he said. This also raised the question of farm-size, and whether it's better to optimize productivity on each farm unit, or focus on aggregating small plots, thereby scaling up adaptation investments. "The question of farm size is secondary at first, Roosli suggested, "Farmers may have to scale up later, but first they must become more productive with the resources they have."

Tuesday, 13 October 12:30– 14:00

Philippines Room

Healthy diets from climate-smart food systems

#4

ORGANIZERS

CGIAR (Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers)

CIRAD (French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development)

EAT Initiative

IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN SDN)

Abstract: How can we ensure people have enough nutritious food to thrive in the face of Climate Change?

This joint event convened by CGIAR and partners will seek to demonstrate through lively debate that the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) simply cannot be achieved without agricultural science and its practical application. Facilitated by the CEO of the CGIAR Consortium, the event will host four high-level panelists from diverse sectors to examine:

The impact of agriculture as one of the biggest contributors to Climate Change as well as one of the biggest solutions

Intrinsic links between research into nutrition, local diets, climate change and achievement of the United Nations SDGs. The panelists and an audience of diverse stakeholders - including policy makers, donors, media, and civil society - will debate the most effective solutions to ensure a food-secure future. With a 50/50 mix of open discussion and panel debate there will be no PowerPoint presentations; initial presentations from panelists will be no more than 3 minutes. An outcome document will be drafted post-event capturing conclusions which will feed into a broader recommendation document intrinsically linking agricultural science with achievement of the UN SDGs.

KEYWORDS: CGIAR: science for a food-secure future , Healthy Diets From Sustainable Food Systems , Climate Smart Agriculture ,

Achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Languages: EN

Refreshments

Summary: It is acknowledged that innovation in agro-food systems is key to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) but unrealistic to think that we can tread familiar paths in response to recent statistics.

Facilitated by Frank Rijsberman, CEO of the CGIAR Consortium, CGIAR hosted, in collaboration with partners, this high-level event that was designed to inform stakeholders and facilitate and strengthen partnerships to achieve sustainable development through innovative agriculture and nutritious diets in the face of increasingly complex climatic challenges.

It was structured to promote an exchange of expert opinion to engage and involve the audience in examination and debate of three key issues:

- Intrinsic links between research into nutrition, local diets, climate change and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
- The challenge of achieving a food-secure future from climate-smart food systems
- Our readiness to deliver the solutions necessary in the face of these progressively complex global challenges

There were no PowerPoint presentation and there was a strong mix of open discussion and panel debate. The event leveraged the communications powerhouse of all 31 CGIAR entities, as well as partners' extensive communications reach.

It was standing room only from the start of the event, with more participants joining as the event progressed. See photos [here](#).

Prof. Walter Willet excellently represented a health and nutrition perspective that differs greatly from traditional narratives on the need to increase cereal production by at least 60% – but to focus on healthy food from sustainable food systems instead, which would require a transformation of food systems. Professor Willet highlighted ongoing work into the investigation of dietary factors, using epidemiologic approaches, in the cause and prevention of cardiovascular disease, cancer, and other important conditions.

CGIAR, through CEO Frank Rijsberman, highlighted new two closely linked SDSN, EAT and CGIAR initiatives. A white paper on integrated indicators of healthy diets from sustainable food systems that kicked off advocacy for integrated indicators to monitor progress on the SDGs and their targets. And a proposal to develop a 'Global Food Database' and publish an annual EAT 'State of the Food System' report.

IFAD presented their [Recipes for Change project](#), and Chef Ska, an award-winning Chef from Lesotho, and one of the Chefs involved in the IFAD initiative, described her personal involvement, learning experiences, and engagement with the people she cooks for and the local community.

CIRAD presented a sustainability perspective and made the link to the soil carbon sequestration proposal the French government, with CGIAR as a key partner, launched in December during the COP21 climate talks.

There was animated discussion, pushing the event well over the 90 minutes set, with participants asking numerous questions to the panel, recognizing the narrative combined a focus health, food and sustainability – away from a focus on cereals, focusing on quite different ideas of food and food systems, often quite unlike the normal approaches.

Main take-home messages:

- A re-thinking of the whole food system is required, with an emphasis on nutritious food from climate-smart approaches.
- Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 Targets, we count 62 that are related to the food system. Health, food and nutrition security and environmental sustainability are critical to achieving the new development agenda.
- Nutrition is complex, there are - in addition to much else including the risks posed by Climate Change - many local and cultural considerations to consider 'one size doesn't fit all'
- Breaking through our silo-ed approaches could start with selecting integrated indicators to monitor progress. These indicators seek to recognize and maximize synergies between food, health and environmental sustainability, and drive progress towards both population health and environmental sustainability.
- We must commit to help achieve the food related Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and in doing so help achieve healthy diets from a sustainable food system for all women, children and men.

'Next year at CFS, it would be good to have this topic on the main agenda, not solely as a side event!'

Mia MacDonald, Executive Director of Brighter Green, NYC, event participant

Tuesday, 13 October 18:00– 19:30

Red Room

How to reconcile climate change and food security? The run up to the 2015 Paris Climate Conference

#23

ORGANIZERS

France

Morocco

FAO

Abstract: Our capacity to feed 9.5 billion people in 2050 and achieve the right to food for all in the context of climate change will depend on our ability to adapt and transform our food system to be fairer, more resilient and more sustainable. As family farmers are the first and most affected by both hunger's challenges and the consequences of climate change, innovations in and support to family farming are crucial to transform agriculture. To set the scene in the run up to the 2015 Paris Climate Conference the side event will explain the threats and opportunities that climate change poses to agriculture and food security, and demonstrate the key role of agriculture, in terms of adaptation and mitigation. The particular nexus between food security, soils and climate change will be presented and concrete solutions that already exist in this field will be laid out, such as the "4 pour 1000" initiative that aims to increase soil carbon sequestration in order to improve soil quality and fertility while absorbing and reducing the rate of carbon in the air.

KEYWORDS: Climate change , Family farmers , Agroecology , Soil

Languages: EN, FR, SP

Refreshments

Summary:**Key speakers**

- M. José GRAZIANO DA SILVA, Director General of FAO
- Mr. Stéphane LE FOLL, Minister of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forest, France
- Mr. Mohamed EL GUERROUJ, General Director of ADA (Agence pour le Développement Agricole), Morocco
- Mrs. Hilal ELVER, UN Special Rapporteur for the Right to Food
- Mr. Lapodini ATOUGA , Commissioner of Agriculture, Environment and Water resources of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),

The side-event "How to reconcile the Climate Change agenda with Food Security objectives? The run up to the 2015 Paris Climate Conference", co-organized by France, Morocco and FAO staged a high-level dialogue on the importance, challenges and solutions for a transformational role of agriculture in the context of climate change, both adaptation and mitigation, given the need to ensure today's and tomorrow's food security. It called for a international mobilization in terms of ambition and initiatives in agriculture to strengthen food security and agriculture, in the light of the upcoming COP 21.

M. José GRAZIANO DA SILVA highlighted that climate change threatens to undermine our ability to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2030, and pointed to the central role of agriculture in responding to this challenge. He called for a change of paradigm to promote a more productive, a more inclusive and a more resilient agriculture. He insisted on the importance of supporting adaptation in the agricultural sectors as a strategy for improving food security in a changing climate. He stressed that FAO is ready to support its member countries to respond to this monumental challenge.

M. Stéphane LE FOLL called for a large mobilization to guarantee a successful COP 21. He insisted on the need for a "double Green revolution" in which agriculture will go through an transition towards being grounded on a full use of the wide range of ecological functions of agro-systems. He explained that the Agroecology project in France is one of the vectors for this ecological transition.

He presented the "4 per 1000: Soils for food security and climate" initiative " aiming at both improving food security, enhancing adaptation to climate change and participating to climate change mitigation through strengthening carbon sequestration in soils. This is an international and multi-partnership initiative with two parts (research and actions).

Finally, he announced the organization during the COP 21, together with FAO, of an "Action Day" Focus on agriculture, on December 1st in the framework of the Lima Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) and invited initiatives and strong participation.

Mr. Lapodini Marc ATOUGA, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Environment and Water resources of the Economic Community of West

African States (ECOWAS) presented the main actions and policies set up by ECOWAS in the agricultural sector so as to deal with climate change in the region. He mentioned reforestation, capacity building, extension, among others. He also mentioned ECOWAS' support to the "4 per mil initiative".

Mr. Mohamed EL GUERROUJ, General Director of ADA (Agence pour le Développement Agricole), Morocco, explained how the "Green Morocco Plan" brings concrete solutions so as to adapt agriculture to climate changes. He also recall the ambition of Morocco and France, in line with the declaration of Tangier, to articulate the COP22 with COP 21 during their respective presidencies.

Mrs. Hilal ELVER, Special Rapporteur of the Right to Food, insisted on the Human rights dimension and the importance to consider local communities livelihoods when discussing on agricultural policies to address climate change.

In conclusion, the panelists called on the need for an ambitious agreement at the upcoming COP 21. The Moderator, H.E. M. Serge TOMASI, French Ambassador/Permanent Representative to FAO, underlined once more the importance of Climate change and our common responsibility to tackle this challenge. He expressed his disappointment on the fact that the climate change had not been included in the plenary itself neither in the CFS programme of work for the two coming years.

Tuesday, 13 October 18:00– 19:30

Iraq Room

Empowering youth to pursue careers in agriculture: a public-private approach

#41

ORGANIZERS

Bayer CropScience

Future Farmers Network

4H

GFRAS

Australia

Abstract: The job of inspiring young people to pursue careers in agriculture must be shared between government, private sector and civil society groups. During the 20th century, the quantity of farmers has declined in every part of the world—from 35 to only 4% in developed nations between 1950 and 2010, and from 81 to 48% in developing countries. The average age of farmers is now in the range of late-50s to early 60s in parts of Africa, the United States, Europe and Australia. There have been decreases in agricultural careers among scientists, extension workers, and teachers. At the same time, the gap in awareness and understanding of modern agriculture is widening. A survey of the British Nutrition Foundation with about 27,500 children aged between five and 16 years found that children are increasingly alienated from agriculture. To address these emerging issues, Bayer, in conjunction with 4H Canada and Future Farmers Network Australia, have run two international conferences, the Youth Ag Summits, bringing together more than 200 delegates between the ages of 18-25 to share their ideas and develop a plan of action on how to feed a hungry planet. The Youth Ag Summit is a cornerstone of Bayer's broader youth agricultural education program and can be a template for public/private partnership in youth ag education. This side event will look at different ways that public/private and civil society groups can collaborate to: increase societal understanding and awareness of the challenges facing modern agriculture and their respective roles in sustainably feeding a hungry planet, empowering youth to build networks and advocate on behalf of agriculture, and driving interest in agriculture as a career.

KEYWORDS: Talent Development , Food security , Youth , Agriculture**Languages:** EN**Summary: Aim & main themes:**

This side event looked at different ways that public/private and civil society groups can collaborate to:

- 1) increase societal understanding and awareness of the challenges facing modern agriculture and its role in sustainably feeding a hungry planet
- 2) empower youth to build networks and advocate on behalf of agriculture
- 3) drive interest in agriculture as a career

Summary of key points & outcomes:

- 1) The job of inspiring young people to pursue careers in agriculture must be shared between government, private sector and civil society groups.
- 2) The world's youth are eager to have an impact. They are creative and fresh-minded and use new approaches to solve problems. But they need opportunities to contribute.
- 3) One of these opportunities is the Youth Ag-Summit which brings together young leaders from around the world to discuss and find solutions to the problem of feeding a hungry planet. The 100 delegates from 33 nations convened in Canberra, Australia in August and signed a pledge committing themselves to act as agricultural ambassadors in their communities. They created the Canberra Youth Ag-Declaration to drive change on a global and local level in five areas where they believe youth can have the most impact in addressing food insecurity. The Declaration shows how young people can help achieve the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development goal: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- 4) The Declaration provides a useful framework for empowering young people; it serves as a roadmap on how to tackle global food challenges. Moreover, it is a guidance document for companies and organisations that want to engage with young people.
- 5) The Summit forms part of the overarching program, called the "Agricultural Education Program", which unites all Bayer CropScience youth programs. These programs provide touch points for young people interested in agriculture and sustainability and to enter into dialogue with private and public organisations.
- 6) 4-H, a global North American youth ag-organization was a partner of the 2013 Youth Ag-Summit in Calgary, Canada. The organization is uniquely positioned with youth and the agricultural community through its well-established programs and networks. 4-H as a movement is approaching 7 million strong and is found in more than 60 countries around the world. It employs a world class positive youth development approach, based on youth-adult partnerships which is fundamental in building assets in youth. This is the ideal environment for skills transfer, as adults share their

knowledge and skills through programs and projects, so that youth can look to them for mentorship as they learn to do by doing.

Tuesday, 13 October 18:00– 19:30

Iran Room

Creating food environments for healthy diets second international conference on nutrition (ICN2)**Follow-up****ORGANIZERS**

Italy

FAO

Department of Nutrition for Health and Development

WHO (World Health Organization)

Abstract: Nutrition related non-communicable diseases have put immense burdens on national economies. Underlying the current nutrition situation is the problem of unhealthy diets, which are a problem for undernutrition including micronutrient deficiencies, obesity and nutrition-related non-communicable diseases. The joint FAO/WHO Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2, 19-21 November 2014) highlighted concerns about food systems not supporting healthy diets. ICN2 recognized the importance of a food system approach – from production to processing, storage, transportation, marketing, retailing and consumption – as key to promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition, as isolated interventions have limited impact. Furthermore, the Framework for Action, one of the outcome documents of ICN2, made several recommendations to governments to enable the food environment to deliver healthy diets.

It is therefore incumbent on governments to create, strengthen and support food environments in the form of policies, programmes and standards that will foster healthier diets. to the objective of the side event is to share country approaches on policies and programmes that have been successfully used to create healthy food environments, including through national dietary guidelines, the production of diversified food, food safety and consumer information.

KEYWORDS: ICN2 Follow-up , Family farmers , Healthy diets , Dietary Diversity

Languages: EN, FR, SP

Refreshments

Summary: Mr Sundaram (FAO) made the *Welcome remarks* and emphasized that the need for sustainable food systems to promote healthy diets came up strongly during the ICN2 (the Framework for Action gives nine recommendations on food systems for healthy diets.) He highlighted that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) # 2 mentions nutrition and several other SDGs also involve nutrition. Placing nutrition with food security and sustainable agriculture in SDG 2 clearly underscores the role of agriculture and food systems for nutrition.

Ms Lartey (FAO) in her *Introduction* gave an overview on *What do we mean by healthy food environments?* Food environments are foods that are available in the space around people as they move through their daily lives. Food environments differ everywhere and are changing due to food availability, access, affordability and preference.

The following presentations focused on different approaches, used by different countries, in designing policies and programmes to create healthy food environments, including through the production of diversified food, national dietary guidelines, food safety and adequate labelling.

Ms Rossi (Italy) focused on *How to create a healthy food environment through the production of diversified foods, as in the Mediterranean diet*. The Mediterranean diet is not only limited to the Mediterranean region. The Mediterranean diet, originally a diet of the poor, is now the diet of the rich. The Italian diet is changing and leaning towards more fats consumption, animal proteins and sugar. Promoting a healthy diet can also be helpful for the environment as a sustainable (Mediterranean) diet is linked to availability/convenience, environment, acceptance and adequacy. She concluded that the whole dietary pattern is protective of health and environment than a single food or ingredient.

Ms Bandeira (Uruguay) and **Ms Muehlhoff** (FAO) made presentations on *How to create a healthy food environment through national dietary guidelines*. **Ms Bandeira** presented the food-based dietary guidelines (FBDG) for Uruguay which were published in 2005 and are now being updated with the assistance of FAO. These guides are now incorporated into nutrition education materials in hospitals, schools, and transmitted to different neighborhoods. The country is facing nutrition transition problems of overweight and obesity and there is the need to adopt updated food guides that take into account this situation. **Ms Muehlhoff** gave an overview of the development of FBDGs and food guides. In a recent exercise, FAO has identified 76 countries worldwide with official national FBDGs. She also presented best practices from different countries.

Ms Obura (Kenya) made a presentation on *How to create a healthy food environment through food safety*. She stressed that a safe food environment requires a concerted effort from a wide range of players. She also mentioned that the Kenyan constitution supports the right of every person “to adequate food of acceptable quality”. Kenya has created a National Food Safety Coordination Committee, a multi-

sectoral committee, for coordinating all food safety activities in the country. The national government and county governments have separate functions in enforcing food safety regulations.

Mr Mishima (Japan) made a presentation on *How to create a healthy food environment through adequate labelling*. He shared statistics to show that Japan is a country where people have the highest longevity. The system of nutrition labelling in Japan was renewed in 2015. While the Consumer Affairs Agency is in charge of the system, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) are responsible for supervision of enterprises. Food companies are now required to provide information on five major nutrients on food labels. However, they are obliged to offer information only concerning packaged food. He showed the Japanese food guide and emphasized that it illustrates “what” and “how much volume” of food should be taken per day in meals. Some takeaways and restaurants are now using these food guides to provide information to consumers.

Mr Branca (WHO) provided the *Concluding Remarks*. He stressed that a food environment is at the center for achieving the SDG #2 and 3 by 2030. He summarized the different presentations, highlighting the key points. He reminded the audience about the ten commitments of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and of the sixty recommendations of the Frameworks for Action that now need to be translated into firm national actions.

Tuesday, 13 October 18:00– 19:30

Philippines Room

Cultivating Agroecology for food and agriculture. A priority for CFS

#15

ORGANIZERS

Civil Society Mechanism

USC Canada

ETC Group

MAELA

La Via Campesina

IPC Working Group on Agroecology

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

Abstract: Agroecology is a way of life as well as a way of knowing. It is not a mere set of technologies or production practices.

Agroecological practices are based on ecological principles like building life in the soil, recycling nutrients, the dynamic management of biodiversity and energy conservation at all scales. Collective rights and access to the natural resources are fundamental pillars. Small scale food producers have developed their ways of knowing through peer to peer learning processes, or diálogo de sabers, that also include an exchange of knowledge between youth and elders. Agroecology is developed through innovation, research, and crop and livestock selection and breeding, ensuring the collective rights of peasants' to use, exchange, breed, select and sell their own seeds as the most viable way of sustaining food systems over the long term. This side event focuses on agroecology supported by agricultural biodiversity, and aims to illustrate the viability of this model of agriculture to sustainably deliver wholesome, nutritious foods to rural and urban areas while nourishing communities, livelihoods and ecosystems. The event will propose that agroecology should be placed high on the CFS agenda. The Panel will include: Small-scale Food Producers (Peasants, Fisherfolks Pastoralists, Indigenous Peoples) and researchers from NGOs.

KEYWORDS: Agroecology , Agricultural Biodiversity / Seeds , Genetic Resources for Food and Nutrition , Civil Society**Languages:** EN, FR, SP

Refreshments

Summary: This side event featured the voices and perspectives of a broad range of civil society actors, including farmer and fisher organizations, social movements, indigenous peoples, NGOs and the research community. They described agroecology's many dimensions -- a way of life, a practise, a body of knowledge, a science, a philosophy and a movement. While its definitions may be numerous, those who practice agroecology are unified by its principles, including collective rights to territory, natural and genetic resources; the primacy of farmers' and food producers' knowledge and practices; and a systems approach.

Speakers elaborated on the wide range of practises encompassed by agroecology, whether based on building life in the soil, recycling nutrients, collective stewardship of common territories, or the sustainable management of biodiversity, energy and marine resources. Each speaker through their own perspectives underscored the great capacity of agroecology and peasant agriculture to sustain communities, livelihoods, ecosystems and territories, and to nourish people through wholesome, nutritious foods. Peasant agriculture and agroecology demonstrate far greater dynamism, resilience, productivity and innovation that industrial agriculture and therefore must be supported and strengthened.

To the speakers, the most important question was not the 'What' or 'Why', but the 'How' of agroecology, whose time has come and whose rationale and viability are no longer in question. Speakers made a strong case for taking agroecology forward, from their work and their practices on the ground, to the work of the CFS and its member states (in the MYPoW, GSF, and other CFS processes). Agroecology was also seen as central to the realization of other global imperatives such as responding to climate change, and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals.

This event was also the launch of the report from International Forum on Agroecology held in Mali in February 2015. The conversation was live tweeted at #agroecology, #cfs42 and #agbiomatters.

Wednesday , 14 October 8:30– 9:30

Red Room

**The global conference no more food to waste-global action to stop food losses and food waste:
highlights and initiated actions**

#24

ORGANIZERS

The Netherlands

Ministry of Economic Affairs

FAO

United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)

World Resource Institute (WRI)

Abstract: The Global Conference NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE (The Hague, June 2015), forms part of a global movement to decrease Food Losses and Waste (FLW) across the supply chain, while improving the sustainability of the food system, welcoming all stakeholders to participate actively. Highlights and initiated actions will be presented from different perspectives, by partners who teamed up for action. To meet the global food demand of a projected 9 billion people in 2050, it is estimated that 60 percent more food is needed. When approximately one-third of all food produced for human consumption is either lost or wasted, reducing food loss and waste can efficiently and economically help close the hunger gap. The conference laid bare the link between FLW, food security, climate change, and sustainable development. An ambitious agenda identified points of leverage across the Zero Hunger Challenge, the road through Paris and Sustainable Development Goals, integrating FLW into the international initiatives that will shape our future. Partners will present identified areas with greatest potential to trigger action; pitch solutions for scaling up; highlight innovative approaches for cross-sectoral investment/collaborative financing; and Champion active partnerships working to minimize FLW throughout the food supply chain – specifically ‘Champions 12.3’.

KEYWORDS: Food loss and waste , Sustainable Development Goals , Champions 12.3

Languages: EN

Summary: This symposium presented current work and country experience on investments along the agriculture and food value chain that can provide nutrition-sensitive outcomes for more diverse and healthy diets.

The main themes addressed:

The ICN2 follow up, and in particular the Framework for Action recommendations on investments with a healthy food system objective in different types of food systems;

Examples of how countries with a different type of food system prioritize and implement selected recommendations from the ICN2 Framework for Action to combat malnutrition in its different forms according to the country specific context. Representatives from Brazil (food system type 3, transitioning) and Germany (food system type 2, mixed) shared specific examples that work in their countries.

Summary points:

Countries facing a high burden of overweight and obesity like Germany may opt for measures addressed to food manufacturers and focus on well-informed consumers. These include, in the case of Germany, product reformulation to reduce salt, sugars, and oils in manufactured foods, as well as dietary standards for school meals and behavior change communication and incentives to improve diet.

In countries that face a double burden of malnutrition actions to halt and reverse the rise in overweight and obesity must be undertaken along with continuous efforts to combat undernutrition. Brazil for example uses a twin track approach which includes social protection measures addressing undernutrition along with measures addressing overweight/obesity which include among others an increased production of fruits and vegetables and locally-sourced foods for schools as the means to achieve higher consumption of healthy food.

The event was a valuable contribution to the discussion on CFS’ role in advancing nutrition. It stimulated participants to reflect on ways for the CFS stakeholders and Member States to ensure that nutrition is adequately approached in the newly planned CFS workstream in line with CFS mandate and comparative advantage, and thus contributes to accelerated progress in eliminating malnutrition in all its forms.

Key messages that came out of the discussions:

The ICN2 Framework for Action provides a menu of voluntary policy options and strategies to address all forms of malnutrition, including overweight and obesity.

Every food system has the capacity to produce healthy food and can contribute to nutrition and health outcomes of people.

Investments to support healthier food systems are at hand for countries that wish to implement the ICN2 Framework for Action. They range from large-scale infrastructure improvements, to small-scale technical and marketing support, regulatory and voluntary measures, all the way to consumer education and incentives.

Significant gaps remain and need to be closed in the knowledge available to countries and investors about how to select among the investment choices, and which to prioritize for given food system and nutrition context.

It is hoped that development banks and other financial institutions will work with the food security and nutrition community to provide contextualized financial information about the promising interventions, so that informed choices among investment alternatives can be made by countries with any type of food system.

The detailed report is available on the UNSCN website.

Wednesday , 14 October 8:30– 9:30

Iraq Room

Climate change, food security and nutrition: cultivating sustainable diets and food systems

#11

ORGANIZERS

Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)

Agriculture for Impact & The Montpellier Panel

Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition

The John Kufuor Foundation

Abstract: Achieving food security and improved nutrition (under nutrition and obesity) for smallholder farmers in countries impacted by effects of climate change requires commitment and action at all policy levels. Climate smart agriculture must consider options for investments through a nutrition and diet quality lens. More productive, resilient and diverse food systems represent the best form of social protection for vulnerable rural families, but such systems need to be promoted through appropriate and sustained policy choices. The International Year of Soils and ongoing climate change negotiations together present an opportunity to address these challenges.

Malnutrition in all its forms is already undermining the health and economic opportunities of 1 in 4 people in Africa, having ripple effects beyond affected individuals to society as a whole. Women and young children are particularly vulnerable. As diets are fast changing, it becomes critical to better manage food systems in the context of climate change. This side event will combine experts to explore the policies needed to achieve food and nutrition security under climate change, including ensuring that agriculture delivers high quality diets. The panel will focus on increased agriculture productivity, resilience of poor households, sustainable agricultural practices and ecosystems, biodiversity and integration of nutrition into food systems.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture , Climate Change , Smallholder farmers, Agriculture-nutrition

Languages: EN

Refreshments

Summary: The food price crisis of 2007/8 demonstrated that as people are no longer able to afford to buy food for themselves and their families - be it due to rising prices or lower incomes - they not only go to bed hungry, but the food they do eat is of a lower quality with less nutritional value. This is a big challenge and particularly problematic for pregnant women and young children and is likely to affect both poorer, developing countries *and* rich countries. Although the Millennium Development Goals succeeded in halving the number of malnourished children in many countries around the world, climate change now adds increased complexity. Climate change not only affects crop yields, but also food quality and safety, and the reliability of its delivery to consumers. Sandy Thomas, Director of the Global Panel, gave opening remarks at the event, followed by Neil Briscoe, chair of the discussion. Amb. Briscoe argued that it is smallholder farmers who are most vulnerable to extreme weather, and that the nutritional value of crops can be easily susceptible to droughts, pests and diseases. High CO2 levels may decrease the quality of food. He underlined this with the notion that over- or under-nutrition currently affects 1 in 4 people in Africa, a worrying statistic that has repercussions far beyond the shores of the continent. If we are to not only feed the world, but feed it nutritious foods, we must use land intelligently. Tom Arnold (IIEA) explained that by the end of this century, altered climates will mean that 40% of the land surface in the world will need to adapt. In every coming decade to 2050 agricultural output is set to fall by 2%, while the demand for food will rise by 14%. Regions such as sub-Saharan Africa already bear the brunt of malnutrition, and rely most heavily on smallholder agriculture. Simply producing more staples may bring relief from hunger, but it will not end malnutrition and it will not make agriculture resilient in the face of climate change. The third speaker, David Radcliffe, member of the Montpellier Panel, highlighted that healthy landscapes not only store more carbon in the soil, vegetation and fauna, but with proper management can integrate adaptation and mitigation interventions, making them increasingly resilient to climatic stresses. Simbarashe Sibanda , FANRPAN, gave insight into the ATONU programme, which asks the question “what can agriculture do for nutrition?” With pilots in Ethiopia and Tanzania, it hopes to address the need for better data to demonstrate the impact nutritious food can have. According to Dr Sibanda, agricultural programs have tended to take nutrition for granted as a side effect of better agricultural outputs. However, this is not necessarily the case, and climate change is likely to present an increased challenge. By focussing on women of childbearing age and children in their critical first 1000 days, the ATONU project recognises that agriculture must become nutrition sensitive and advocates for interventions which are not only multisectoral, but location specific. For example, in more remote areas smallholders may not engage in local markets very often, so all of the nutrients they need must be available from what they are able to grow. Encouraging policy makers to view agriculture through a nutrition lens, while tracking the decision making at the household level, ATONU hopes to see better gender dynamics and behaviour change. According to the final speaker, Bernard Rey (EC), the European Union (EU) currently spends one billion Euros per year on projects around the world that focus on improving the nutritional value of food. The EU has also pledged three billion Euros over the next 10 years with the aim of reducing stunting in seven million children.

Wednesday , 14 October 8:30– 9:30

Iran Room

Investments for a healthy food system implementation of the ICN2 framework for action

#45

ORGANIZERS

UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)

Abstract: ICN2 highlighted the role of food systems – the way food is produced, processed, distributed, marketed and prepared for human consumption – as crucial in the fight against malnutrition in all its forms. In the ICN2 Rome Declaration Commitment 15b Member States committed to ‘increase investments for effective interventions and actions to improve people’s diets and nutrition and in Recommendation 17 encouraged ‘governments, and international organizations to identify opportunities to achieve global food and nutrition targets, through investment policies’. This event will provide a unique opportunity where specific options for targeted investments along the agriculture and food value chain to improve health and nutrition will be highlighted. Concrete country examples will illustrate where investments have provided nutrition-sensitive outcomes for more diverse and healthy diets. This includes producer needs (needed inputs, income and security) and consumer needs (diverse, high quality, convenient, and affordable diets). Policy tools will be illustrated that can be instrumental in achieving healthy diets within the different types of food systems. Moreover, the question on how to assess the nutritional impact of investments will be discussed. Finally, participants are invited to discuss and share their own experiences with regard to how investments contribute to healthy food systems.

KEYWORDS: Food system , ICN2 follow up , Responsible investment , Policy tool , Healthy diet

Languages: EN,FR, SP, PO

Refreshments

Summary: This symposium presented current work and country experience on investments along the agriculture and food value chain that can provide nutrition-sensitive outcomes for more diverse and healthy diets.

The main themes addressed:

The ICN2 follow up, and in particular the Framework for Action recommendations on investments with a healthy food system objective in different types of food systems;

Examples of how countries with a different type of food system prioritize and implement selected recommendations from the ICN2 Framework for Action to combat malnutrition in its different forms according to the country specific context. Representatives from Brazil (food system type 3, transitioning) and Germany (food system type 2, mixed) shared specific examples that work in their countries.

Summary points:

Countries facing a high burden of overweight and obesity like Germany may opt for measures addressed to food manufacturers and focus on well-informed consumers. These include, in the case of Germany, product reformulation to reduce salt, sugars, and oils in manufactured foods, as well as dietary standards for school meals and behavior change communication and incentives to improve diet.

In countries that face a double burden of malnutrition actions to halt and reverse the rise in overweight and obesity must be undertaken along with continuous efforts to combat undernutrition. Brazil for example uses a twin track approach which includes social protection measures addressing undernutrition along with measures addressing overweight/obesity which include among others an increased production of fruits and vegetables and locally-sourced foods for schools as the means to achieve higher consumption of healthy food.

The event was a valuable contribution to the discussion on CFS’ role in advancing nutrition. It stimulated participants to reflect on ways for the CFS stakeholders and Member States to ensure that nutrition is adequately approached in the newly planned CFS workstream in line with CFS mandate and comparative advantage, and thus contributes to accelerated progress in eliminating malnutrition in all its forms.

Key messages that came out of the discussions:

The ICN2 Framework for Action provides a menu of voluntary policy options and strategies to address all forms of malnutrition, including overweight and obesity.

Every food system has the capacity to produce healthy food and can contribute to nutrition and health outcomes of people.

Investments to support healthier food systems are at hand for countries that wish to implement the ICN2 Framework for Action. They range from large-scale infrastructure improvements, to small-scale technical and marketing support, regulatory and voluntary measures, all the way to consumer education and incentives.

Significant gaps remain and need to be closed in the knowledge available to countries and investors about how to select among the investment choices, and which to prioritize for given food system and nutrition context.

It is hoped that development banks and other financial institutions will work with the food security and nutrition community to provide contextualized financial information about the promising interventions, so that informed choices among investment alternatives can be made by countries with any type of food system.

The detailed report is available on the UNSCN website.

Wednesday , 14 October 8:30– 9:30

Philippines Room

Trade for Food Security: Empowering smallholders for sustainable value chains #38**ORGANIZERS**

Yam Farmer Association, Ghana

ADM Cocoa Division, LEI

Wageningen University

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Abstract: All too often, value chain development interventions and sustainability programmes focus on satisfying the buyer requirements but fail to fully integrate the producer requirements resulting in weak food security and economic empowerment for smallholders. In commodity trading, the buyer perspective has often resulted in single-product, single-market programmes, leading to cash crop dependence, income volatility and food insecurity. On the other hand, programmes focused solely on the producer perspective have often resulted in production without sustainable value chain linkages, increased risk exposure for farmers and incapacity to meet market requirements. This event will bring together Farmer Associations and Practitioners from Multinational Companies, International Organizations and Academia to explore how best to combine buyer and producer perspectives to ensure sustainable trade and improved food and nutrition security. One case study portraying a multi-stakeholder governance framework in Ghana for the cocoa and yam sector will be discussed to demonstrate how combined production of cash and food crops can support food security, risk reduction and diversification of markets and income streams, whilst also exploring the potential pitfalls. This panel discussion will contribute to national and global dimensions of CFS42 by addressing how multi-stakeholder interventions from buyer and producer perspectives can be combined to empower the most vulnerable actors in their linkages with local, regional and global agricultural-value chains while fostering inclusiveness and food security.

KEYWORDS: Food security and nutrition , Trade & food security , Food crop and cash crop , Smallholder integration , Global value chain sustainability

Languages: EN

Summary: Ms. Martina Bozzola, EUI, opened the Panel Session by briefly introducing the panellists, their respective backgrounds and experiences in respect to the panel topic, and their roles for the ensuing debate.

Mr. Hernan Manson, ITC, began Session 1 by presenting the work which ITC has been undertaking in Ghana as a case study to explore common challenges faced by development agencies and private sector companies in the attainment of sustainable trade. Examples of challenges faced in Ghana include cash crop dependence, income volatility and low production volumes. These challenges often result from a sole focus on the buyer perspective by private sector actors leading to single-product, single-market programmes, whilst on the other hand; development programmes focused solely on the producer perspective have often resulted in production without sustainable value chain linkages, increased risk exposure for farmers and incapacity to meet market requirements.

The case study outlined the methodology and process undertaken by ITC and its partners, facilitating multi-stakeholder governance frameworks to bring together a network of partners from along the agricultural value chain into a “Value Chain Alliance”. The purpose of the Alliance is to jointly implement local level market-led solutions, identified in a participatory manner by the stakeholders themselves, to overcome the challenges. The Alliance interventions in four regions across Ghana focus specifically on 3 key pillars: 1. Combining food crops/cash crops production so that farmers are able to diversify and reduce risk and dependency upon a single crop; 2. Facilitating the identification of new product/market combinations (learning and innovation), and; 3. Fostering linkages to domestic, regional and international markets. This strategy ensures a win-win alliance that from the producer perspective, results in income diversification for producers while enhancing food security and improving the socio-economic resilience for communities. Conversely, from the buyer

perspective, the alliance results in increased volumes, better quality, and a more sustainable supply chain.

In Session 2 & 3, a rich discussion evolved as panel members gave their views and inputs to the Alliances approach. Mr. Fabian Waldmeier, Max Havelaar / Fairtrade, reinforced the need for combined production and commercialisation of cash and food crops in order to secure better quality and higher production volumes with impact beyond certification. Mr. Michiel Hendriksz, Farmstrong Commodities, asserted that for improved producer and value chain sustainability, multi-channel strategies combining production of cash and food crops are essential for supporting poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable growth. Prof. Ruerd Ruben, LEI Wageningen UR, highlighted the importance of finding a balance between the production of food crops and cash crops in order to suit the specific context whilst emphasising the need for impact assessments to value chain interventions for improved nutrition and food security. Finally, Mr. Michael Clark, FAO, provided his insights on multi-stakeholder governance frameworks and the necessity for partnerships at Global, National and Local levels for improved Trade, Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems Development, whilst validating the need for multi-channel interventions from both the buyer and producer perspective through “Alliances for Action” (AforA).

Wednesday , 14 October 12:30– 14:00

Sheikh Zayed Centre

Supporting the role of fish in food security and nutrition: Caribbean Fisheries Climate-Risk Insurance; Our Ocean Conference; and Blue Growth Network

#27

ORGANIZERS

United States

Chile

UN FAO

Abstract: To address the root causes of poverty and hunger, development initiatives need to: consider underlying causes down the smallholder; ensure sustainable country investments; strengthen national ministries and sub-regional development; leverage multilateral institutions; and include sustained and accountable commitments from donors, civil society, and private sector partners. This interactive side event utilizes brief presentations to spawn a broad dialogue highlighting the critical role of fish in food security and nutrition recalling three important deliverables from this past year.

First, COAST - a parametric insurance product - is being marketed to Caribbean governments to promote the resilience of their fisheries sector against the peril of increasing climate-change related disaster risk. Second, the world gathered in Valparaíso, Chile for the second Our Ocean conference. And third, the Blue Growth Network was launched in St. George's, Grenada.

KEYWORDS: Climate-smart food security , Our Ocean conference , Blue Growth Network , Fisheries insurance

Languages: EN, SP

Summary: The side event *Supporting the role of fish in food security and nutrition; Caribbean Fisheries Climate-Risk Insurance; Our Ocean Conference; and Blue Growth Network* was held during CFS 42, on 14 October 2015, 12:30-14:00 in the Sheikh Zayed Center. The event was hosted by Chile and the United States of America.

The event was opened by Ambassador Fernando Ayala and Mr. Waldemar Coutts, Director of Environmental and Maritime Affairs. The discussion highlighted discussion and outcomes of the recent Our Ocean Conference in Valparaíso, Chile. At the event, international attention was focused on the need to protect our oceans, with many participants calling for global efforts to curb marine debris – noting that each day 80 million tonnes of plastics make their way into our marine environment. The event helped to forge new alliances between countries, international organizations, CSOs and the private sector.

Special US Representative for Food Security and Climate Change Nancy Stetson presented the Caribbean Oceans Assets Sustainability Facility (COAST) Initiative, launched in partnership with the World Bank, the Nature Conservancy, FAO and the Caribbean region, is designed to promote food security and promote resilience in Caribbean fisheries, particularly in light of climate change and increased weather-related disasters. COAST will provide 18,000 fisherfolk and associated industries in the Caribbean with access to insurance for losses from severe weather, and work to build national and regional policies providing incentives for risk reduction.

FAO's Lahsen Ababouch introduced FAO's Blue Growth Initiative as a coherent framework for the sustainable and socioeconomic management of our aquatic resources. The BGI focuses on improved livelihoods and socioeconomic development alongside more secure food systems. He highlighted FAO's continuing work with small island developing states (SIDS) and the challenges they face in light of climate change, and work with small-scale fisheries and rights-based approaches. He also called on countries to ratify the Port State Measures Agreement as a way to combat IUU fishing, stating that "we don't have time to waste."

Each session was followed by question and answer sessions.

Wednesday , 14 October 12:30– 14:00

Iraq Room

Why food must move to feed hungry world #40

ORGANIZERS

Cargill

FAO

IFAD

Abstract: Cargill would like to hold a side-event to discuss how the public & private sectors can work together to address how honoring comparative advantage and trust-based trade can support food security and nutrition. We will explore the role of partnerships to see how collaboration between all stakeholders can work to find solutions to hunger; ensuring safe, nutritious and affordable food for all. The following questions will be addressed: How can farmers be best supported to satisfy their household food and nutrition security needs as well as yield food in the most economically and environmentally sound way planting crops best suited to their growing conditions & then trade the surpluses? If we face climate-related disruptions, how can trade address the impact? How can policy support functioning markets, allow farmers to increase agricultural production and incomes, promote responsible use of natural resources and maintain affordable consumer food prices? What are the roles of the public and private sectors to support these factors? Chair: USA Ambassador to the FAO, H.E David Lane will be the host of our session, making the introductory and closing remarks. The panelists are: Harold Poelma, Business Unit Leader for Cargill's refined oils business. Harold will bring the private sector perspective and share insights and examples of Cargill. Siobhan Kelly, Agribusiness Officer, Rural Infrastructure and Agro-industries Division, FAO will share her experience of FAO helping farmer's honor comparative advantage and support functioning markets and comment on the role of both public and private actors in the supply chain to provide market linkages for farmers. We expect a panelist from the Ag4Impact/Montpellier Panel (Agricultural research institution) to join our side-event, but will only be able to confirm the name in the coming weeks.

KEYWORDS: Food security and nutrition , Trade , Partnerships , Comparative advantage , Farmers

Languages: EN

Summary: The event, "Food must move to feed a hungry world," focused on the key principles of honoring comparative advantage and trust-based trade. The panelists provided insight into how farmers can be better supported to plant the best crops for their growing conditions and then trade the surpluses whilst ensuring their own household food security and nutrition. Cargill provided insights into trade and support needed for farmers and that we need to think about efficient ways to move food around the globe. Only 16 percent of food crosses borders, but that will have to increase as global population growth is skewing toward areas that are not blessed with the natural resources required to produce food. Global agriculture and international trade play a vital role in ensuring areas blessed with good soil and climate use their potential to become a supplier to places of demand where they are most needed. FAO talked about how local food systems are critical for poverty reduction food security and nutrition. Urbanization and population growth in developing countries is increasing the demand for locally produced and processed food. This provides small poor actors (farmers, processors, traders etc) with income generating opportunities by adding nutritional value locally and catering to local tastes and eating habits. At the same time local actors create rural employment, generate income, and contribute to the growth of a domestic and inclusive agribusiness sector. IFAD stated that food must indeed move, but it must do so most importantly between the farm gate and the nearest market, and it must do so on terms that are favourable to productivity growth on small farms. There are three high-priority areas for policy action: (1) addressing imperfect competition that limits market opportunities for smallholders; (2) high transaction costs, especially transport and handling costs; and (3) lack of finance for smallholders considered to be too high-risk for most financial institutions. There is a role for partnerships spanning private, public, and civil society sectors to help smallholders and other marginalized groups overcome these challenges and thereby be better able to exploit emerging opportunities in rapidly transforming agrifood value chains driven by rapid urbanization and technological change, and thereby enter into the mainstream of growth processes. All the speakers agreed that we need farmers to be successful. That requires creating a market for their product and supporting farmers in developing countries through training, farm inputs and financing. Corporate social responsibility needs to be based on sustainable business models and partnerships need to be leveraged more so that can benefit farmers by helping to raise their level of sophistication, provide access to technology and help reduce costs that farmers have to incur.

Wednesday , 14 October 12:30– 14:00

Iran Room

Engaging private sector in nutrition: A look at food value chains and the SUN Business Network

#71

ORGANIZERS

WFP

Global Alliance for Improvement Nutrition GAIN

United States

Abstract: It is well recognized that business has tremendous potential to positively influence nutrition, however, at country level, governments often lack information about how to engage business in scaling up nutrition and what concrete contributions could be requested of private sector in this process. Businesses influence the goods we purchase, the services we are provided with and the environments we live in. Particularly in the case of food systems and the businesses that operate therein, ensuring this is a positive influence for nutrition rather than a negative one is of critical importance. There are now global calls to better understand the roles and responsibilities of business in nutrition. This side event will use value chains as an organizing framework for distinguishing between different actions businesses can take to make our food systems more nutritious. Nutrition-sensitive value chains are, in their own right, also an area with recognized potential for positive impact, but where models of success that can be adapted by countries is lacking. Through a panel of business leaders, which are working at different stages of food value chains, the side event will provide an inventory of actions countries and businesses can take together to improve nutrition. For businesses as well, the Side Event will offer the opportunity to learn more about the SUN Business Network and how it is facilitating more active business engagement in building nutritious food systems

KEYWORDS: Private Sector, Value chains, SUN Business Network, Nutrition-sensitive

Languages: EN

Summary: SUN Business Network, WFP and GAIN hosted a side event at the 42nd session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in Rome, Italy. The event, entitled “Engaging private sector in nutrition: A look at food value chains and the SUN Business Network,” showcased different value chain approaches that businesses and their partners are using to support healthier, more nutritious food systems. Panelists discussed utilizing the genetic diversity of germplasm to produce nutritious varieties of pulse crops, micronutrient enhanced fertilizers to improve yields and combat micronutrient deficiencies, reformulations of food products and fortification during processing, and consumer-based approaches around flavor and taste preferences, nutrition education and social marketing.

The event highlighted the need to position improved health outcomes for consumers at the center of any agriculture or value chain-based approach, whether it is to combat undernutrition or reduce overweight and NCDs. The importance of an enabling environment that fosters innovation, while ensuring affordability and access to nutritious foods among the poor was also a common theme. At the global level, private sector investment was also recognized as a significant contribution to financial flows, especially in the face of decreasing share of official development assistance.

Lastly, building trust was recognized as a pre-requisite for working in multi-stakeholder partnerships along the value chain and for finding solutions to the challenges and complexities that arise. Strong partnerships with governments in particular are needed, acknowledging as well the important role of the public sector in establishing rules and accountability mechanisms.

Multi-stakeholder platforms like SUN and CFS will provide essential forums for building this trust and increasing knowledge of success stories along the value chain moving forward.

Panelists included: Gordon Bacon; CEO of Pulse Canada; Charlotte Hebebrand, Director General of the International Fertilizer Industry Association; Klaus Kraemer, Director of Sight and Life; Birgit Schleifenbaum, Director Natural & Sustainable Discovery, Flavors at Firmenich and Liz Buckingham, Nutrition and Gender Advisor at the Secretary’s Office of Global Food Security, U.S. Department of State. The panel was moderated by Martin Bloem, Senior Nutrition Advisor of WFP, and Marc Van Ameringen, Executive Director of GAIN, delivered welcoming remarks.

Wednesday , 14 October 12:30– 14:00

Philippines Room

Policy coherence of rural development and trade promotion in post-2015 – growing closer for mutual benefit in food and nutrition security #49**ORGANIZERS**

Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)

The Netherlands

European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

WFO (World Farmers Organization)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Abstract: Trade promotion in agricultural produce is seen as one of the major development factors by a growing number of development partners. Donor agencies focus on aid-for-trade investments and governments of developing countries sign new trade agreements and engage in trade facilitation. The recently concluded 5th Global Review of Aid-for Trade of the World Trade Organization (WTO) showed that the trade and agriculture nexus continue to face very specific challenges. It is paramount that policy coherence of rural development and trade promotion need to be the result a common understanding on the multiple changes, adjustments and changing priorities of institutions and actors, in particular Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and farming communities and their associations. The broad array of necessary measures to fully use the potential of trade for rural development and food and nutrition security will be presented in the context of the Post-2015 agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals and the agreement on Finance for Development. Trade-specific mechanisms and instruments like trade facilitation as well as initiatives to foster rural development like capacity building will be mapped out to develop a more comprehensive design of promoting trade and rural development in a comprehensive and mutually supportive way.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural trade , Cross-sectorial Policies , Institutional Change , Rural Transformation and Economic Development

Languages: EN

Summary: During the No More Food to Waste side-event, the focus was on the amount of food that is either wasted or lost globally, an estimated 1/3 of all food production. This amounts to approximately 750 million USD. As stated by Hans Hoogeveen, Vice-Minister for Agriculture of the Netherlands, in order to meet the expected demand in 2050 of around 9 billion people, food production needs to increase by 60%. In addition to the loss in consumption and food security, around ¼ of the water utilized for agricultural production is lost as well, while still contributing around 7% in greenhouse gas emission. The No More Food to Waste initiative aims to contribute to the Zero Hunger Challenge, COP21 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by focusing on the linkages between food waste and loss, food security, climate change, and sustainable development.

Craig Hanson, Director at the World Resources Institute, explained how to utilize some of the success of the Millennium Development Goals in achieving the SDGs. A central pillar in this will be the strength of the political leadership – the Champions 12.3. These Champions come from different sectors – government, companies, international organisations, research institutes, and civil society – on a voluntary basis to mobilize action aimed at meeting SDG target 12.3, halving global food waste and losses by 2030. Ren Wang introduced FAO's projects in this area, as did James Lomax regarding UNEP's ongoing efforts to reducing food waste and loss. Both consider target 12.3 as highly achievable, and see NO More Food to Waste as an important step to incorporate multiple stakeholders from both the food chain and international organisations.

Wednesday, 14 October 18:00– 19:30

Sheikh Zayed Centre

Women in protracted crises: Syrian realities and CFS FFA for food security and nutrition in protracted crises #26

ORGANIZERS

Women Representatives' Gender Network

WFP

European Feminist Initiative IFE-EFI

Women's United Nations Report Network (WUNRN)

Abstract: Syrian women will speak about their realities, their challenges and their hopes for peace, focus on food insecurity, malnutrition and human rights violations. The dialogue will link the Syrian experiences with the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA, to be endorsed in CFS 42). The objective of the FFA is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises, and to contribute to the right to food. In order to do so, evidence is necessary. The event will capture the challenges of protracted crises through the lens of Syrian women and humanitarian experts. No one in Syria has escaped the impact of four years of civil war, and Syrian women have experienced profound violations of their right to food. Their experience is relevant also for other protracted crises. In many areas of Syria, food security is deteriorating because of the continuing conflict, disrupted food production, and hikes in domestic fuel and food prices. 9.8 million people are considered to be food insecure, of which 6.8 million are severely, and three million moderately food insecure. The dialogue will be interactive, and the audience will be able to participate actively. Dialogue panel.

Ms. Lama Kannout – Syrian Feminist Lobby, Ms. Salma Yousef Jalkhi – Syrian Feminist Lobby, Mr. Carlo Scaramella - World Food Programme, Ms. Elizabeth Kvitashvili - Co-chair for CFS FFA Negotiation on Food Security & Nutrition in Protracted Crises, Video greetings by H.E. Staffan de Mistura, UN-Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Syria Slide show by Ms. Lois Herman, Women's UN Report Network. Moderators: Ambassador Nomatamba Tambo and Ms. Margot Skarpeteig, Co-chairs of Rome Gender Network

KEYWORDS: Protracted crises , CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises , Women's rights and gender equality , The right to food

Languages: EN, AR

Refreshments

Summary: The panel aimed to enhance the understanding of the situation in Syria for women and to provide concrete recommendations for the implementation of the CFS FFA, particularly from a gender perspective. The panel was addressed/opened by Mr Staffan de Mistura, who in his video speech stressed the importance of exerting all efforts towards finding a political solution of the Syrian crises, and expressed his and the UN commitment to include Syrian women's rights activists in the peace negotiations. Lois Herman from WUNRN gave a medial presentation on women – food security- conflict & peace. The panel had three rounds. In the first round, we discussed realities and challenges from the ground. In the first round, the two Syrian guest panelists, Ms. Kannout and Ms. Hakin, explained the challenges that Syrian women face every day and their coping mechanisms related to food insecurity in the Syrian protracted crisis. Ms. Kannout discussed the major challenges for women's rights activists face in their work in Syria and how they organise as actors to change this situation. Ms. Hakim told that Syrian women face enormous challenges every day in securing meals for their families, and discussed coping mechanisms that women have created in order to cope with the challenges. Ms. Lilian Halls French of the Euromed Feminist Initiative stressed the importance of global solidarity with Syrian human rights and peace activists. The WFP representative Mr. Scaramella explained the key challenges particularly related to women/gender that humanitarian agency face every day in Syria and WFP's strategies to tackle the challenges. In the second round, Ms. Elisabeth Kvitashvili presented the FFA and the gender principle. She gave a brief overview of the FFA and addressed the importance of addressing gender in protracted crises situations. She said that the framework is relevant also for Syria. The overall objective of the CFS-FFA is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises in a way that addresses the underlying causes, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. The fifth principle of the FFA is dedicated to women's empowerment and gender equality. In the last round, we tried to connect the realities from the ground with global action. The panelists looked at the usefulness of the FFA and the way forward to implement it. Towards the end, there were questions from the floor and interaction took place with the audience. All panelists looked at the FFA from a field perspective, and concluded that FFA is fit for purpose and should be made active use of. The panelists gave concrete recommendations for the way forward. Recommendations by the panel In the implementation of the FFA, it is important to ensure that: 1. there are greater coordination and collaboration among UN implementing agencies and other actors, among them civil society organizations, so that humanitarian and human rights actions and reports don't overlook the gender aspect. Thereby, reinforcing a more integrated and holistic response 2. the international community not only tackle recommendations by human rights resolutions, security council resolutions and humanitarian resolutions but also take care of their implementation. 3. the international community acknowledges the important role women can play as leaders and participants in peace negotiations. 4. there are predictable resources for the humanitarian agencies 5. the international community works more closely with local communities and engage /involve local women in aid operations to ensure assistance is tailored appropriately for local populations especially the most vulnerable among them 6. the international community targets marginalized and discriminated populations and individuals, 7. aid and assistance operators ensure the health and safety of the food distributed 8. the international community does not leave out women's knowledge, as stressed in the FFA 9 because of the complexity of the context, we not only focus on gender issues but also on other important elements, such as the root causes of the crises 10. the international community work together with the appropriate UN Agencies to lift the siege in affected areas and stop the financing of the same.

Wednesday , 14 October 18:00– 19:30

Iraq Room

Multi-sector partnerships drive food safety solutions that increase food availability, improve nutrition and health, and enhance economic status #39**ORGANIZERS**

Mars, Incorporated

Republic of Liberia

Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa

Republic of Ghana

Abstract: Food safety is the bedrock essential pillar of food security and nutrition. Without food safety, consumers do not have food! Unfortunately unsafe foods are significant and pervasive global challenges that attack the human faces of nutrition and development in the daily lives of billions of people. Unsafe foods impact nutrition, better health and improved economic status. Risks abound throughout the food supply chain from production, harvesting, transportation, processing, storage, and manufacturing and at the consumer level. Several key UN facts support these statements: (1) 25% of key food crops are contaminated by mycotoxins, especially from aflatoxins; (2) 4.5 billion people are exposed to contaminated food annually causing high incidences of premature deaths of women, including the highest rates of liver cancer in Sub-Saharan Africa and excessively high rates of childhood stunting; (3) 2,000 people die each day in Africa from food safety related problems; (4) diarrhea related to food and water borne infections kills over 2 million adults and children annually more than TB, HIV/AIDS and Malaria; and finally, (5) this is not only a developing world problem... 1/6 of the population of the USA had food related health problems in 2011, causing 50 million illnesses, about 3,000 deaths and costing \$80 billion. The good news is that there are solutions to help solve and manage these safety challenges. However, no single entity can ensure safe food at all times for all people. Industry, which has a storehouse of tools, capabilities and expertise, can be most effective when it participates in multi-sector, multi-disciplinary partnerships with UN agencies, national governments, NGOs and other stakeholders. Since ICN2 there has been greater recognition and encouragement for expanded private sector roles that are transparent and pre-competitive. This side-event will describe progress in implementing the spirit of the Rome Declaration and the Framework for Action through partnerships. This side-event will engage representatives participating in uncommon public-private-partnerships and collaborations designed to develop solution pathways among the linkages of food security, nutrition and safety. Panel members will describe the value of working at scale to help increase access to safer and more nutritious foods; to ensure reliable access to agricultural products through a more reliable, sustainable supply chain; and lessons learned and best practices for partnership building.

KEYWORDS: Food security and nutrition , Uncommon partnerships and collaborations , Relationships between food contamination, premature women's deaths and childhood stunting , Aflatoxins , Business storehouse of tools, capabilities and expertise to address food security and nutrition

Languages: EN, FR, SP, AR

Refreshments

Summary: This side-event drew an audience of 68 people, to talk about food safety, the impacts of food contamination, as well as discussing different solutions for the problem. Unsafe foods are global challenges that attack the human faces of nutrition and development in the daily lives of billions of people. Aflatoxin is a silent killer, with 80-100% of children exposed to a chronic dose of aflatoxin. Unsafe foods impact nutrition, health and economic status. Aflatoxins are a huge problem, where consumption of the toxin leads to poison, cancer, and death. Currently, there is lots of progress being made in countries to help alleviate the impact of aflatoxin, and these solutions can be scaled to help more countries.

Jennifer Nyberg discussed the impacts of aflatoxins, and noted that partnerships are an essential attribute to ensure food safety. An increase in awareness, investing in research, and intensifying education of Food Safety is so important.

The impact of aflatoxins on food security is continuously underestimated. Paulina S. Addy remarked that it is the responsibility of the governments and professionals to safeguard food. When materials are rejected from our supply chain, there are high chances that it gets

recycled back in. The lack of awareness and information about aflatoxins in rural communities is high and could have fatal consequences, for example, a smallholder farmer in a rural community feeding her children dirty crops leftover from her harvest. Without food safety education, farmers and are unaware that the food they are providing their families with are riddled with aflatoxins.

The panellists came together to discuss how food safety is fundamental to food security. There is a need for data to mobilize people to take action and invest in food safety. Advocacy to food safety requires partnership, with data being used as a public health asset. We need holistic approaches and solutions for food security and food safety.

Wednesday , 14 October 18:00– 19:30

Iran Room

Water governance in the near east and North Africa: A policy debate on tenure, equity and gender

#50

ORGANIZERS

FAO (ESP, OPC, NRL and the Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa)

Jordan

Civil Society Mechanism (as participants)

IFAD

International Water Management System (IWMI)

Abstract: This hands-on event will bring policy practitioners together to discuss about water governance in the NENA region. This exciting no-PowerPoint talk show will run the audience through practical cases that will trigger the plenary discussion. The side event aims to present evidence and good practices from applied policies in the region. Increasing scarcities and competing demands by a multiplicity of users and sectors make water governance for agriculture and food security particularly problematic in the NENA region, the most water scarce in the world. There is an urgent need to consider how issues of access to water can be tackled to ensure efficiency, equity and sustainability. The main topics analysed will be: the current water scarcity in the region; governance issues and how each constituency is participating in decision making; the equity situation in terms of access for both men and women; as well as how rural women's access to water could be supported through targeted policies. Civil society will contribute through the Civil Society Mechanism Water Group. The NENA region will be represented by Jordan, who will present the latest on water policies; IFAD, FAO and IWMI will present their work on water governance and gender. South Africa will share experiences on gender-responsive water governance from Africa, which has the potential to be replicated in the NENA region.

KEYWORDS: Water scarcity and poverty , Governance in the Near East and North Africa , Gender equality , Rural women**Languages:** EN,FR,SP,AR

Refreshments

Summary: The event provided the opportunity for an engaging discussion on the challenges related to the governance of water resources in North Africa and Near East, with a specific focus on gender equality, social inclusion, rights, and tenure. The interventions of the panellists, very relevant and stimulating, triggered an animated debate, mainly driven by the numerous questions from the audience. The experts shared and discussed experiences, lessons learned and good practices from the NENA Region, highlighting approaches and programmes that help promote inclusive governance systems and strengthen women's control over water resources. Responsible investments are needed to bring about sustainable changes. Elements of success that were identified relate to building on political willingness and adequate incentives; mobilizing local champions; reaching out to the private sector; and empowering civil society to play its role. This hands-on debate helped clarify the role that different stakeholders (governments, civil society, development agencies, research institutions, private sector) can play in promoting inclusive and responsible water governance. It was emphasized that water access and use are not only influenced by infrastructure, rainfall and geography, but that social, political and economic power relations – including gender relations - are just as important. The panel therefore discussed the urgent need to prevent or redress existing power imbalances among different water users and decision-makers, as an essential means to ensure "good" and democratic governance of water resources. Implementing meaningful participation processes is essential to empower women to take on decision-making positions, including in relation to agricultural water use and management. From a gender perspective, the panel discussed the role institutions can play in providing women with better access to key natural resources (water and land, in particular) as well as with opportunities to fully exercise and benefit from these entitlements. The experts shared experiences and lessons learned from the field that had a positive impact on women's participation in water management schemes and governance mechanisms. The importance of collecting further evidence and data on what works to improve women's control over water resources in the specific context of agriculture and food security was repeatedly emphasized. "Women" tend always to be considered and depicted as a homogenous group. Research can play an important role in correcting this misleading idea: women constitute a diverse group, and face diverse challenges in relation to their access to resources, services and opportunities. Several interventions from the audience focused on climate change, its impact on natural resources and livelihood opportunities for both women and men in the NENA Region. The panel highlighted how climate change will create additional social tensions and imbalances within communities and societies, including further reinforcing existing gender inequalities.

Thursday , 15 October 18:00– 19:30

Philippines Room

How The Narrow, Binding International Agreement To Eradicate Malnutrition Would Strengthen Broader Campaigns For Right-To-Food And Global Food Security #8

ORGANIZERS

International Food Security Treaty Association

Aim – India

FAO—Right to Food

Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

Abstract: Panelists and the audience will discuss how adoption of the treaty designed to place the fundamental human right of freedom from hunger under the protection of enforceable international law would bolster food security measures by national and intergovernmental groups and NGOs to catalyze a drastic reduction in world hunger. Presenting the case for the IFST will be John Teton, founding director of the International Food Security Treaty Association and author of ‘The Armless Hand,’ the definitive article on the Treaty published in the Yale Journal of International Affairs. Mr. Teton will also screen Thunder Head Clearing, a new seven-minute animated film about the Treaty that he has produced with an international crew of artists. The Panel foresees the participation of Sanjay K. Rai, director of AIM-India and former National Secretary of FIAN-India, Rep. Lois R. Capps (to be confirmed), a former public health nurse who has served in the United States House of Representatives for more than seventeen years, and Hilal Elver, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (to be confirmed).

KEYWORDS: The Right-To-Food , The Human Right of Freedom From Hunger , International Treaty , The right to food, Human Rights Law, Food Security

Languages: EN

Refreshments

Summary: The discussion of the side event was focused on how the adoption of the International Food Security Treaty (IFST), which aims to place the human right of freedom from hunger under the protection of enforceable international law, would bolster food security measures by national and intergovernmental groups and NGOs to catalyze a drastic reduction in hunger.

The event was moderated by Mr Juan Carlos García y Cebolla, Right to Food Team Leader, FAO, and featured three distinguished panelists:

- Mr John Teton, Director of the International Food Security Treaty Association;
- Ms Hilal Elver, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food;
- Mr Sanjay K. Rai, founding director of the Indian antipoverty and food rights organization AIM.

Examples of support for the IFST from political leaders and experts in human rights, international law, intergovernmental affairs and economics were given.

The event also included two short video statements from United States Representatives, Mrs Lois Capps and Mr Earl Blumenauer, and the screening of Thunder Head Clearing, a high-end animated short film about the Treaty directed by Mr. Teton and produced by Earthlight Pictures with an international crew of artists.

Attention was given to obstacles that might arise from various political sectors as the IFST moves forward and how they might be overcome. The favorable impact of the IFST upon food security concerns in India in particular was addressed. In the interactive portion of the event, additional questions were raised, in particular how international human rights law negotiated through the UN might mesh with “bottom-up” food security endeavors.

The entire Side Event, including the extensive preparations and the connections made between organizers, CFS, the Right To Food Team, and numerous attendees, proved invaluable as a promising source of advances to come in realizing the human right of freedom from hunger.

Thursday, 15 October 8:30– 9:30

Red Room

Addressing Food Security In The Face Of Climate Change: GACSA'S Actions in the Context of Climate-Smart Agriculture #37

ORGANIZERS

Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA)

Department for International Development (DFID) UK

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

FAO

Abstract: The mission of the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA) is to address the challenge of ensuring food security for a growing world population in the face of climate change. The approach is to mobilize the wealth and diversity of resources to stimulate concrete actions at all levels. GACSA provides a platform for those working on climate-smart agriculture to share and exchange knowledge, information, expertise, experiences, and views on adaptation of agricultural production systems to climate change, and on mitigating agricultural greenhouse gases. GACSA's initial focus is on three action areas: Knowledge, Enabling Environment and Investment; each driven by an Action Group. The Knowledge Action Group focuses on increasing and promoting knowledge, research and development into technologies, practices, and policy approaches for climate-smart agriculture (CSA). The Investment Action Group aims to improve the effectiveness of public and private investments support to CSA. The Enabling Environment Action Group aims at integrating climate-smart agriculture into policy, strategies and planning at all levels and across landscapes. The side event will provide a platform for the three Action Groups to share and discuss their activities and short-term achievements; and to engage in a dialogue on the next steps.

KEYWORDS: Climate Smart Agriculture, Climate Change, Vulnerable communities, Global Food security and nutrition, Farmers' income and livelihood

Languages: EN, FR, SP

Refreshments

Summary: The mission of GACSA is to promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA) as an approach to enhancing food security in the face of climate change, based on three pillars: (i) sustainable and equitable increase of agricultural productivity, (ii) greater resilience of food systems and farming livelihoods, (iii) reduction and/or removal of greenhouse gas emissions associated with agriculture, where possible. GACSA established Action Groups (AGs) on knowledge, enabling environment, and investment to advance the understanding and implementation of CSA. Each AG presented their work progress. Ms. Friis presented on behalf of the Knowledge Action Group (KAG) which had identified five priority work areas: (i) Technical interventions and practices in CSA; (ii) Evidence base of CSA; (iii) Support, services and extension for CSA; (iv) Inclusive knowledge systems for CSA; (v) Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA. Ms. Friis reported that KAG had produced three practice briefs and more would be coming up ahead of the GACSA Annual Forum in early 2016. The KAG will also deliver other knowledge products covering farm level practices for CSA, the development of metrics for CSA, extension tools for CSA, and index-based insurance among others which were all validated through a peer review process. Mr. Manis presented on behalf of the Enabling Environment Action Group (EEAG) which promotes the integration of CSA into policy, strategies, and planning at regional, national, and local levels. Mr. Manis reported that case studies in six GACSA member countries (Costa Rica, France, Ireland, Malawi, Tanzania, Viet Nam) were on-going. – The case studies are exploring the effectiveness of existing strategies and policies to promote CSA and identifying their major gaps. The case studies are country-led, allowing for contributions by all concerned stakeholders, and would be presented at GACSA Annual Forum in 2016. Mr. Howlett presented on behalf of the Investment Action Group (IAG) which seeks to improve the effectiveness of public and private investments that support the three pillars of CSA. Mr. Howlett reported that current focus was on (i) mapping and sharing of knowledge of current investments in CSA; (ii) identification of new private and public investment opportunities; (iii) draft metrics on CSA for use by public and private agriculture investment frameworks. All presenters underlined the interdependence of the AGs, and the importance and existing efforts of collaboration among them. The panel discussion with the presenters revolved around the following issues, mainly raised by CSO representatives:

- The panelists clarified that food security was an overarching objective for GACSA – stipulated in paragraph 4 of the Framework Document – and therefore not further mentioned in the pillars of CSA.
- Responding to concerns that GACSA might be utilized by private sector companies to green-wash, in particular if considered sufficient for CSA activities to deliver only on one pillar (productivity increase), the panelists clarified that GACSA members were expected to deliver on all three pillars simultaneously, keeping in mind possible variation in balance between pillars based on local context.

- Responding to critiques that GACSA's definition of CSA – including a broad range of agricultural models (from GMOs to agroecology) and failing to distinguish CSA from conventional agriculture – was not suited to promote sustainable change in agriculture, the panelists noted that GACSA was not prescribing specific production systems to its members nor would it introduce criteria for membership other than the assent of the GACSA Framework Document; each member was free to choose its preferred options to achieve GACSA's aspirational outcomes, but AGs could contribute to promote more sustainable options among members.
- The panelists confirmed that metrics for CSA would include environmental aspects beyond climate change and allow for assessments of environmental impacts of CSA interventions.
- The panelists clarified that GACSA did not promote carbon markets.

The panelists and GACSA co-chairs:

- recalled that GACSA was an open platform for dialogue on CSA, also for controversial views;
- welcomed the challenging questions and invited the participants to engage in the AGs;
- invited the participants to the GACSA Annual Forum 2016 and to engage in continued dialogue with GACSA.

Thursday , 15 October 8:30– 9:30

Iraq Room

Cooperative enterprises and producer organizations: People-Centred approaches for a food-secure world

ORGANIZERS

Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives (COPAC) – Members are UNDESA, FAO, ILO, the International Co-operative Alliance and the World Farmers' Organization (WFO)

Abstract: A successful Post-2015 Development Agenda will result in food security, inclusive growth, hunger and poverty alleviation and improved nutrition. Cooperative enterprises are a well-suited model to deliver those outcomes. In rural areas, where 70 percent of the world's poor live, cooperatives are a crucial means for small-scale agricultural producers to secure their livelihoods, lift themselves out of poverty and create economic and social opportunities for marginalized groups, such as young people and women. By uniting and empowering individual producers in a democratic, people-focused business model, cooperatives facilitate improved access to markets, capital, natural resources and infrastructure – thus contributing to a more food-secure world. They also help improve nutrition by diversifying the food supply and increasing incomes. This session will showcase the accomplishments of cooperatives in food security and nutrition and explore their potential beyond 2015.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable development , Rural development , Poverty alleviation , Sustainable agriculture

Languages: EN

Refreshments

Summary: The **main topics** presented at the event were:

- Examples and case studies of how agricultural cooperatives and producer organizations are contributing to global food security and nutrition;
- Current initiatives and opportunities to support agricultural cooperatives in ensuring food security and nutrition and to overcome challenges they face;
- Specific ways to support the strengthening of cooperatives and producer organizations in order that they can fully play their role as inclusive and responsible investors and strategic partners in national implementation frameworks emanating from the Post-2015 and Financing for Development agendas.

The **questions** answered by the event were:

- What specific contributions do cooperative enterprises and producer organizations make to food security and nutrition at the global and national level?
- What are the challenges faced by agriculture cooperatives in order to deliver the SDGs for poverty eradication, food security and nutrition? How can those challenges be overcome?
- What are the policies and other enabling factors that are needed to promote the growth of strong, capable and inclusive cooperatives and producer organizations in the food and agriculture sector at the national level, to support implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda?

The event resulted in the following **conclusions**:

- The unique long-term vision and people-centred approach of the cooperative business model make it well-suited to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Agricultural cooperatives have particular value for smallholder farming and can make important contributions to achieving global food and nutrition security.
- For agricultural cooperatives to maximise their potential contributions to the SDGs, they require an enabling legal and regulatory environment to develop and grow, greater awareness about their benefits, support to increase their advocacy efforts and engagement in policy processes, and strengthened public-private partnerships with international, national and local institutions to meet their needs.

Thursday, 15 October 8:30– 9:30

Iran Room

South-South and Triangular Cooperation in food security and nutrition: The case of Argentina's ProHuerta Project in Haiti #20

ORGANIZERS

ARGENTINA: Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Abstract: The side event will include a presentation of the successful experience of the “ProHuerta Project in Haiti”, a motivating example of South-South and Triangular cooperation on food security and nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean. This program promotes a balanced diet through organic production, with the active participation of the population.

The ProHuerta Project is an Argentine program which has been adapted to the conditions of Haiti and focuses on capacity building and promotion of organic farming and production to increase the local supply of food and increase resilience. It has been implemented through South-South and Triangular cooperation. Partners involved: Argentina, Haiti and other triangular partners such as: Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA), Agencia Canadiense de Desarrollo Internacional (ACDI), and the current triangular partner Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR).

KEYWORDS: Small scale producers , Organic production , Agricultural development , South-South and triangular cooperation

Languages: SP , EN

Refreshments

Summary: Argentina presented the work that is carrying out in the field of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, in particular the case of the “ProHuerta Project in Haiti”.

It was highlighted the importance that Argentina gives to South-South and Triangular Cooperation and the opportunities of working together with FAO in this field.

As a very important food producer, Argentina has expertise in the field of production, and this experience, best practices and technologies can be shared with those countries that need it.

In this line, it was mentioned the participation of Argentina in the FAO South-South Cooperation Platform and the Seminars that Argentina and FAO are organizing under the umbrella of the designation by FAO of the CONABIA (National Commission on Agriculture Biotechnology) as Center of Reference for the Biosafety of Genetic Modified Organisms.

Taking into account the political importance that Argentina gives to South South and Triangular Cooperation, it was presented in detail the ProHuerta Project, a program that focuses on generating local capacity and the promotion of organic farming and production to increase the local supply of food and resilience.

After a rich discussion among the participants (delegations from Latin America, Africa, FAO South South Cooperation Department) , the clear message was that Argentina is prepared to share its expertise and knowledge on many issues related to food production and that there are many countries interested in engaging in this process of exchange though South-Sotuh Cooperation. It was also highlighted that FAO has a very important role in this process.

Thursday, 15 October 8:30– 9:30

Philippines Room

Joining Efforts on Sustainable Food and Agriculture #53

ORGANIZERS

FAO

European Commission - Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)

Abstract: Only by applying sustainable agricultural practices will we be able to feed the world's growing population, today and tomorrow. To tackle this challenge and achieve food security, actors from different sectors and levels must work together. FAO and EU are joining forces through various initiatives. This side event will present the priorities and commitments of FAO and DG DEVCO and discuss the role of development partners to facilitate the shift to sustainable agriculture. The wide range of stakeholders in the audience, including civil society, academia, the private sector and country representatives, will be invited to participate in an open discussion and share their experiences on these topics.

KEYWORDS: Food security and nutrition , Sustainable agriculture , FAO's Strategic Objective 2, Sustainable Development Goals

Languages: EN

Refreshments

Summary: Only by applying sustainable agricultural practices will we be able to feed the world's growing population, today and tomorrow. To tackle this challenge and achieve food security, actors from different sectors and levels must work together.

FAO and EU are joining forces through various initiatives. This side event presented the priorities and commitments of DG DEVCO and FAO and discussed the role of development partners to facilitate the shift to sustainable agriculture. The wide range of stakeholders in the audience, including civil society, academia, the private sector and country representatives, was invited to participate in an open discussion and share their experiences on these topics.

Both organizations had the opportunity to highlight the specificities of their approaches to sustainable agriculture. The European Commission Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) highlighted elements for an EU strategy in development cooperation. FAO introduced the extensive body of work undertaken under SO2 to shape FAO's common vision for sustainable food and agriculture, that cuts across crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

Many commonalities exist across both organizations with regards to their vision for and approach to sustainability. At the very center of their partnership is the common ambition to increase agricultural productivity while protecting natural resources, with the goal of enhancing food security and nutrition, and improving the livelihoods and resilience of smallholders.

To further shape these common features and the way forward for coherent actions on the ground, FAO and DG DEVCO are preparing a joint paper highlighting major areas for action on sustainable agriculture, to be launched in 2016.

Thursday, 15 October 13:30– 15:00

Red Room

Dialogue on access, recovery and redistribution of food: actions to expand food supply and reduce food losses and waste #19

ORGANIZERS

Brazil

Italy

FAO

Abstract: Different stakeholders have been implementing a wide range of initiatives to promote the recovery and redistribution of food, with the shared role of reducing food losses and waste (FLW) and promoting food and nutrition security. These initiatives involve, for example, making food that would be otherwise wasted available to those who need it (by connecting major food retailers to low-income communities) or linking family farmers to local community markets or institutions to reduce losses. In June 2015, G 20's Development Working Group on Food and Nutrition approved the "Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework". Under the item "Actions to increase productivity sustainably to expand the food supply", it is foreseen that "expanding the food supply will require improvements in handling, processing, transportation and consumer habits to reduce food losses and waste". In this context, the side event should allow the CFS stakeholders to kick-start a dialogue about social technologies that turn food losses into nutritious food and compost. Experiences along the food supply-chain (from production, wholesale, retail and consumption) will be presented, with the aim of debating further actions needed to expand food supply and increase access to food, within CFS, FAO and other fora. Links with the CFS work streams (for the use of the CFS Secretariat, as appropriate): The side event relates to the CFS mandate and work streams, especially in the following areas: Follow-up on the policy recommendations of the Roundtable on Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems; Linkages with the High-Level Forum on Connecting Smallholders to Markets – particularly on initiatives aiming at bringing family farmers closer to consumers, that avoid food losses all while promoting better access to nutritious food for the those in need; Synergies of CFS work with other international fora, particularly the G20 and the "Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition".

KEYWORDS: Actions to expand access, recovery and redistribution of food, Social technologies to improve the food supply-chain (from production to consumption), Reduction of food losses and waste G 20 Development Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition.

Languages: EN,PO

Summary:**Key speakers**

- Ambassador Maria Laura da Rocha, Permanent Representative of Brazil to UN Agencies in Rome
- BRAZIL: Mr. Arnaldo de Campos, National Secretary of Food and Nutritional Security in the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger
- ITALY: Mr. Felice Assenza, Director General for International Policies, Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies
- FAO: Mr. Ren Wang, Assistant Director-General, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department
- NORWAY: Ms Catherine Steinland, Director of the Department of Food Policy in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- GLOBAL FOODBANKING NETWORK: Mr. Craig Nemitz, Director of Field Services

Moderated by Ms. Silvia Gaiani, University of Bologna

SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES:

The event promoted a dialogue about policies and initiatives to turn food losses and waste into nutritious food and compost. Concrete experiences along the food supply-chain (from production, wholesale, retail to consumer level) were presented by different stakeholders, fostering a debate on further actions needed to expand food supply and increase access to food, within CFS, FAO and other fora.

In light of the recent commitments on reducing food losses and waste (FLW) within the CFS, the G20, the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, participants recognized the need for strengthening cooperation and collaboration among Governments, civil society and the private sector, in order to promote access to healthy food by preventing food loss and waste in all stages of the food supply chain.

Recognizing the context specificity of solutions and the different challenges faced by low-income and other developing countries and developed countries, the debate shed light on the importance of promoting experience sharing and best practices, which could inspire similar initiatives elsewhere.

SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS:

FAO's representative presented an overview with facts and figures about the theme, reaffirming the need for action and improved participation from all stakeholders to achieve the SDG 12.3. Mr. Wang cited the HLPE Report on Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems, which has framed the debate within CFS, and encouraged stakeholders to take part in the FAO Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction and its Save Food Network.

Following the overview, panelists presented their experiences along the supply chain to promote access, recovery and redistribution of food.

With a focus on losses in the production stage, Norway's representative mentioned the prioritization of the issue in the national agenda and made reference to recent initiatives, such as the elaboration of maps of FLW as a guide to companies. It was also indicated that all national stakeholders were encouraged to build a network to join efforts to prevent FLW along the chain, from a bottom-up perspective and with the support of the Government.

Focusing on the wholesale stage, the Brazilian representative highlighted the importance of addressing FLW reduction and its potential impact on reducing food prices for consumers. He shared the experience of Brazil on food banks, to recover food that would be otherwise lost and redistribute it to the most in need. The role of social protection systems to promote food and nutrition security and improve the sustainability food chain was also highlighted.

In the same topic, the civil society organization LIBERA shared its practical experience on the ground, through the redistribution of confiscated land from mafia groups to family farmers.

In retail, the representative from the Global Foodbanking Network deepened the discussion on food banks, by sharing its experience on assisting the creation of food banks in more than 34 countries. Food banks can be a good solution in countries that have food surplus. He emphasised the need for banks to follow international standards and also the role played by education, mentioning that sometimes simple solutions – such as educating about the expiration dates - can achieve significant results in reducing FLW.

On this matter, the Brazilian social organization from the private sector, SESC (Serviço Social do Comércio), presented their initiative “Mesa Brasil”, which reallocates food surplus to people in need. The 20 year-old program, which exists in more than 500 municipalities, engaging more than 6.000 institutions and 3.000 donors, has recuperated and redistributed more than 30 thousand tons of food in 2015. The need for the private sector and Government collaboration was stressed.

Another practical experience presented was the Banco Alimentare Italiano, whose representative referred to its work on recovering food from the retail sector and stressed the need for efficient management, legislation and communication.

Moreover, in order to minimize food losses in the production process, the representative of Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies stated that changes have to be done at every stage of the human food chain.

Lastly, from the consumption level, the representative of Italy, Ambassador Pierfrancesco Sacco, presented the efforts made in addressing the challenges of FLW. Recognizing the difficulties of recovering wasted food in the consumption stage, he highlighted the role of education and also innovative technologies (apps, anti-waste packages, etc.). The need for Government's commitment, including through effective legislation, and cooperation among all sectors, including the support of the civil society, was also pointed out.

Thursday, 15 October 13:30– 15:00

Iraq Room

What trade policies to increase food security and food sovereignty, strengthen local food systems and protect and strengthen small food producers

#13

ORGANIZERS

IPC network (including La Via Campesina, ROPPA, WFF, WFFP, MAELA, IITC, WAMIP, IUF, URGENCI) with support of Terra Nuova And Crocevia , Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO)

Abstract: The side event will include an open exchange on the kind of trade policies needed to increase food security and food sovereignty, strengthen small holder based food production, and promote agricultural local food systems, Community Support agriculture (CSA), local markets and Food Policy Councils. The results of CFS High Level Forum of the 25th of June on “Connecting smallholders to Markets” will be taken into account as well as specific contributions from organizations of small producers. The event will also include the human rights perspective as well as the perspective of youth, women and indigenous people. Also the expectations regarding CFS and the Rome-based agencies will be discussed. FAO, governmental representatives and academia will be invited to participate.

KEYWORDS: Food Security and nutrition, Small food productions, Food Sovereignty, Trade Policies and Local Markets, alternative food systems.

Languages: EN, FR, SP

Summary: This side event presented a range of positive experiences and discussed the impact of global trade rules on smallholders and the possible role of the CFS.

As the Basque region in Europe was industrialized, agriculture came to occupy less than 1% of the population and of the agricultural land was cemented. Thanks to solidarity among consumer and producer groups the agroecological model of production was restored making it possible to preserve territory and biodiversity while creating economically viable activities for producers. Agriculture represented the only sector that was able to create employment in a time of economic crisis.

In Kenya, “invisible”, local urban markets are making local products available on the streets, bringing products from neighbouring countries, contributing to the food security and nutrition of the poor.

The public procurement scheme applied in India, where 75% of the rural and urban people are food insecure, was quoted as a good example of a mechanism that ensures food security of the poor and revenue for smallholders. This positive public process is being challenged by the US in the WTO. The presenter questioned global and bilateral trade and investment rules, which damage small-scale farmers by failing to protect them from cheap imports. Transnational corporations are enabled to patent seeds through TRIPS. Voluntary schemes are not sufficient to ensure correct behaviour by corporations and most smallholders are given no other option than adverse incorporation into markets through global value chains.

Testimony from an export country such as Canada was also presented, explaining why global “free” trade does not work for local farmers. Farmers’ power increases when marketing decisions are taken locally since they have more control over products and prices.

Indigenous people representative underlined the expectations for the CFS defending the right to food and nutrition, giving value to indigenous peasants, fisherfolks and dwellers and their productions.

Thursday, 15 October 13:30– 15:00

Iran Room

Launch: The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity #46

ORGANIZERS

UN-Women

World Bank Group (WB)

UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)

Malawi

Abstract: UN Women, UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative Africa and the World Bank propose the launch of a joint study which costs the gender gap in the agriculture sector, using data for Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda. The publication demonstrates how closing the gender gap in agricultural productivity can raise agricultural output and GDP and lowering poverty. The findings provide guidance on factors that need to be targeted in order to close the gender gap by improving opportunities for women farmers, and how agricultural and related policies and plans should be contextually designed. The study directly supports the African Union's International Year of Women and Development strategy by suggesting effective steps towards sustainable impacts. It illustrates the need for an integrated approach to gender equality and agriculture development in order to achieve sustainable development goals. Hence framed, the report represents a valuable tool for policy makers and practitioners for designing practical agricultural and other policies and programmes. Through these tools, the partners encourage the adoption of sustainable development options and advise on scalable and replicable solutions within a wider African context to elevate women farmers, mostly smallholders comprising most of the agricultural labour force in Sub-Saharan Africa.

KEYWORDS: Gender and Agriculture , Gender Gap , Agricultural Productivity , Poverty reduction**Languages:** EN, FR

Summary: Women form a large proportion of agricultural labor force in sub-Saharan Africa and thus play a vital role in ensuring family nutrition and food security. In eastern and southern Africa, agriculture continues to be a key engine for local and regional economies and is a critical source of incomes besides being the basis for food security and nutrition. However gender-based inequalities in access to and control of productive and financial resources inhibit agricultural productivity and reduce food security. At the same time, a changing climate means that there is a shrinking window of opportunity to close the gender gap in agriculture and seize the prospects for promoting women's empowerment, economic development and societal resilience to shocks, including climate change.

At the side event a new study by UN Women, UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative, and the World Bank measuring the cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda was launched by a high level panel. The panel consisted of, Christine Musisi, Regional Director, UN Women Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa, UNEP's Regional Director for Africa, Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo, representing UNEP and UNDP on behalf of the PEI, Markus Goldstein, Gender Practice Leader and Lead Economist Africa, World Bank, Mr. Chimwemwe Khoswe, Economist, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Malawi. The panel was moderated by Kostas Stamoulis, Director, Agriculture Development Economic Division, FAO and attracted an audience of around forty participants.

The report launched provides a unique quantification of the costs in terms of lost growth opportunities and an estimate of what societies, economies and communities would gain were the gender gaps in agriculture to be addressed. The gender gap costs Malawi USD 100 million, Tanzania USD 105 million and Uganda USD 67 million every year. Closing the gender gap could lift as many as 238,000 people out of poverty in Malawi, 119,000 people in Uganda, and approximately 80,000 people in Tanzania every year. The findings of the report are striking and send a strong signal to policy makers in Africa as well as development partners that closing the gender gap is smart economics.

The report also provides guidance as to the factors that must be targeted in order to close the gender gap by improving opportunities for women farmers. It concludes with a set of general policy recommendations of how women's empowerment, agriculture productivity and economic growth can be addressed in an integrated manner and thereby contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level.

The presentation of the report and the remarks by the panellists generate an interesting discussion with the audience highlighting the need for a cross-sectorial approach to address the gender gap in agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable use of environment and natural resources in the agriculture sector. The usefulness of new economic arguments were emphasized as well as the need to continue to build on existing data and previous capacity building efforts to strengthen a gender and women's empowerment perspective in agricultural and related policies.

Thursday , 15 October 13:30– 15:00

Sheikh Zayed Centre

Sustainable soil management: healthy soils for food security and nutrition

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ORGANIZERS

FAO International Year of Soils Steering Committee

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)

International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA)

World Farmers' Organization (WFO)

Abstract: Soil is a finite resource, whose degradation is not recoverable within a human lifespan. The most widely recognized function of soil is its support for food production, but despite being the support where life thrives, today 33 percent of soils are moderately to highly degraded, due to erosion, salinization, compaction, acidification and chemical pollution. Sustainable management of the world's soil resources has become necessary for reversing the present soil degradation trend, thus ensuring future food security.

This side event –which will consist of an open discussion among multiple stakeholders- will present evidence and lessons learnt from successful policy measures, as well as civil society and private sector initiatives, related to sustainable soil management that have been beneficial in enhancing food security and nutrition. Representatives from various sectors will share their practical experience as a case for guiding future actions, especially taking the momentum created by the International Year of Soils and linked to an agenda for action such as the Global Soil Partnership.

KEYWORDS: Soil health , Best practices , Soil governance , Food security and nutrition, Sustainable soil management

Languages: EN, FR, SP, RU

Refreshments

Summary: **Mr. Moujahed Achouri**, FAO; **H.E. César Hugo Cocarico Yana**, Minister of Rural Development and Land, Bolivia; **H.E. Sergey Levin**, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Russian Federation; **H.E. Javier Rodriguez**, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Argentina; **Professor Claire Chenu**, Special Ambassador for the International Year of Soils; **Dr. Sergey Shoba**, Director, Eurasian Centre for Food Security; **Ms. Naida Quispe**, IFOAM; **Ms. Charlotte Hebebrand**, Director General, IFA; **Dr. Kurt Weinberger**, President, AIAG; **Dr. Robert Delve**, IFAD.

The welcoming remarks of the event counted with a high level political representation, with the presence of the Minister of Rural Development and Land of Bolivia and the Deputy Ministers of Agriculture of Argentina and the Russian Federation. This contributed to one of the objectives of the International Year of Soils, which is that the work on awareness raising around soils gets translated into effective policies and actions.

During this section, it was highlighted the importance of innovation and technology in soil management as well as coordination between the public and private sectors in these efforts. There was also emphasis on the need to adopt these technologies side by side with ancient techniques and indigenous traditions to ensure healthy and productive soils, as well as the importance of nurturing the link between people and Mother Earth. In addition, the importance of developing Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Soil Resources (VGSMS) was stressed as a major step towards a more efficient global effort to establish a coherent strategy for soil protection.

The second part of the event consisted on a lively panel discussion chaired by the Special Ambassador for the International Year of Soils, Professor Claire Chenu.

During the open discussion many issues were raised around sustainable soil management, such as the importance of having databases with soil information; the need to create enabling environments, which include programmes, incentives, safety nets and risk mitigation measures, needed to allow households, communities and governments to invest in and protect their soils; the importance of crop insurance for a stable agricultural sector; the importance of agroecology, particularly in the context of climate change; or the need to apply the principles of sustainable fertilizer management when the use of fertilizers is needed.