



Side Event Guide

17 - 21 October 2016

FAO Headquarters

Rome, Italy

The vision of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is to be the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together in a coordinated way to ensure food security and nutrition for all.

Every year during the annual Plenary session, CFS hosts Side Events on a wide range of food security and nutrition topics. This guide contains the background information on the CFS43 Side Events.

The Side Event Timetable, this Guide and the Side Event App are available on the CFS43 web page: www.fao.org/cfs/cfs43.

Photos from the Side Events will be posted on the CFS 43 web page.

The material in this guide was provided by the Side Events Organizers and does not necessarily reflect the views of CFS, its Governing bodies or the Secretariat.

All information received after 11 October 2016 is not included

ROOMS

RED ROOM:

1st Floor, Building A

IRAQ ROOM:

Second Floor, Building B

IRAN ROOM:

Ground Floor, Building B (B016)

LEBANON ROOM:

Second Floor, Building D (D209bis)

SHEIKH ZAYED CENTRE:

Ground Floor, Building A

PHILIPPINES ROOM:

Second Floor, Building C (C277)

TIMES

MORNING SESSION:

08.30 - 10.00

AFTERNOON SESSION:

14.30 - 15.00

LUNCHTIME SESSION:

13.00 - 14.30

EVENING SESSION:

18.00 - 19.30

LANGUAGES

EN

English

FR

French

SP

Spanish

AR

Arabic

RU

Russian

ZH

Chinese

LINKS

CFS43 WEBPAGE

www.fao.org/cfs/cfs43

TIMETABLE APP

bit.ly/CFS43timetable

SIDE EVENTS BLOG

www.fao.org/cfs/blog

FACEBOOK

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ACRONYMS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSCN	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MONDAY 17 OCTOBER 8.30 - 10.00	p. 6
TUESDAY 18 OCTOBER 8.30 - 10.00	p. 8
TUESDAY 18 OCTOBER 13.00 - 14.30	p. 10
TUESDAY 18 OCTOBER 14.30 - 15.00	p. 12
TUESDAY 18 OCTOBER 18.00- 19.30	p. 12
WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER 8.30 - 10.00	p. 14
WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER 13.00 - 14.30	p. 16
WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER 14.30 - 15.00	p. 18
WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER 18.00- 19.30	p. 18
THURSDAY 20 OCTOBER 8.30 - 10.00	p. 20
THURSDAY 20 OCTOBER 13.00 - 14.30	p. 22
THURSDAY 20 OCTOBER 18.00- 19.30	p. 24
FRIDAY 21 OCTOBER 8.30 - 10.00	p. 26
FRIDAY 21 OCTOBER 13.00 - 14.30	p. 29
FAO MAP	p. 30

01 ADOPTING AFRICAN ORPHAN CROPS TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND SAFETY

Nutritious crops provide diversified foods to improve health and wellness, increase farm incomes and sustain safe food

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

NEPAD; World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); BGI (formerly Beijing Genomics Institute); World Wildlife Federation (WWF); Kenya; Nigeria; Ethiopia; Liberia FAO; Mars, Inc.

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Imagine the positive impacts on food security, nutrition, health, safety and farmers income if crop varieties that rural African families, especially women, grow were more nutritious, higher yielding, and resilient from climate change, drought and pests.

An uncommon partnership of 15 government organizations, scientific, agricultural bodies, universities, companies, regional organizations and NGOs, along with a network of 20 agricultural and horticultural organizations, devoted to improving the diets and livelihoods of the 600 million people who live in rural Sub-Saharan Africa believe that this vision will be a reality.

The African Orphan Crops Consortium (AOCC), founded in 2011, is the driver to generate the genomic resources for the selected crops. Approved by African Heads of State at the African Union Assembly and led by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the AOCC is sequencing the genomes of 101 African food plants. The consortium's African Plant Breeders Academy in Nairobi, Kenya will train 250 African scientists and technicians to sequence and breed the plants to be more nutritious, productive and resilient in the face of climate change.

Significant progress has been made to demonstrate that plant research, training African scientists and providing free access to laboratories on these underutilized crops will yield an extraordinary food security return on investment that can be adapted elsewhere. In fact, AOCC has already created a spin-off center to research 40 East African orphan crops. African scientists are learning the skills to develop technologies to deploy genetics to end stunting, hunger and chronic malnutrition through sound and sustainable methods for the African continent.

51 POLICIES FOR EFFECTIVE RURAL TRANSFORMATION, AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEM TRANSITION

Promoting multi-sectoral approaches for sustainable development, food security and nutrition and poverty reduction

LOCATION:

Lebanon Room

ORGANIZERS:

FAO; IFAD; Global Donor Platform for Rural Development; World Bank

LANGUAGES:

EN

The structural transformation of economies is a clear pathway out of poverty and hunger when the process is characterized by inclusive productivity growth in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, and by strong linkages between sectors and between urban and rural areas. In cases however, the relative decline of agriculture pushed people and especially smallholder farmers, in low-paid informal jobs, or led to widening income inequalities between people engaged in agriculture compared with other sectors. Indeed, the paths of structural transformation and their impact on poverty and hunger are diverse, and depend on the country context and most importantly the policy environment and strategic choices made by governments. The last decades, income growth, dietary transitions, migration, demographic changes, climate change and environmental concerns signify that patterns of structural transformation have to be reassessed and policy frameworks adjusted to accommodate for new challenges and opportunities.

In view of the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the side event will discuss experiences of multi sectoral policy approaches to promote rural transformation, inclusive agricultural transition and economic growth, across sectors and geographic regions. The discussion and the debate are expected to support in outlining elements for governance able to promote sustainable rural development based on integrated, balanced and interdependent decision-making mechanisms and policies.

13 INCREASING THE IMPACT OF CFS PRODUCTS THROUGH NATIONAL MULTISTAKEHOLDER COMMITTEES

Role and experience of national multistakeholder committees in awareness raising and supporting the implementation of CFS products, especially in the context of Agenda 2030

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

Switzerland: Swiss National Committee for FAO; Brazil

INTERPRETATION:

EN FR SP

National multistakeholder committees, platforms and initiatives, as national “mirrors” of CFS, have a critical role to play in supporting, including through CFS products, the domestic implementation of Agenda 2030 goals and targets relevant to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. The objectives of the side event are to discuss the roles of national multistakeholder committees while sharing the experiences of Brazil, Switzerland and Sweden, and to highlight the importance of these platforms for the achievement of national goals and the SDGs related to food security and nutrition.

30 CONNECTING INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS TO MARKETS: THE MAORI EXPERIENCE IN NEW ZEALAND

Adding value to indigenous food production systems while respecting preferences and cultural identity: connecting local indigenous food producers to markets

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

FAO; New Zealand

LANGUAGES:

EN

All over the world, indigenous peoples are looking for ways to preserve their culture, heritage and production systems while also engaging into markets and searching for ways to capture value.

Indigenous peoples' food systems were often community based with low monetization and a reliance on reciprocity, effectively managing natural resources and combining techniques and crops. Today, many indigenous peoples are interested in accessing markets (whether local, national or international) to improve community well-being and foster economic development. Development should be economically, socially, environmentally and culturally sustainable - striking the right balance between economic returns and supporting indigenous culture and traditions.

The objective of this side event is to share experiences of how indigenous peoples can utilise their resources, knowledge and food production methods to participate in value chains in a manner that embraces their traditions and culture.

The event will focus on how Maori agri-business is developing and contributing to the strengthening of communities and rural development in New Zealand, presenting the first-hand experience of Te Rarawa iwi (tribe). This will be followed by an open discussion with indigenous leaders, Maori agri-business and FAO experts on positive experiences in linking indigenous food systems to markets

38 STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES IN FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - LOOKING AT THE PAST TO BUILD THE FUTURE

Strengthening capacities of national governments in LAC to globally achieving SDG2

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

WFP, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean; Guatemala as Executive Board President, List C coordinator; Mexico as Chair of the Latin American and the Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

LANGUAGES:

EN SP

This side event is meant to provide a summary and motivate an exchange of ideas of a recent study entitled: “Strengthening capacities in food security and nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean. Analysing the past, building the present, and looking to the future.” The purpose of this event is to provide an opportunity to reflect on experiences in strengthening capacities of national governments and how these efforts can contribute to globally achieving SDG 2.

The expected outcome is to raise awareness on the added value of strengthening national government capacities in achieving positive and tangible impacts on food security. Also to encourage a debate with government partners on how to proceed in order to continue building a better and more robust agenda focusing on capacity strengthening.

46 URBAN FOOD POLICIES AND THEIR ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

A discussion of the political economy of urban/regional food policies and the role of supportive national frameworks

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food (IPES-Food; UNESCO; Ivory Coast; FAO; International Urban Food Network (IUFN)

LANGUAGES:

EN

A growing number of cities and regions around the world are devising policies to build food security and promote sustainable, resilient food systems. The movement has gained pace since the launch of the City Region Food Systems concept at CFS 41 (2014) and the signature of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact by 118 cities in 2015.

The topic of the proposed side event is governance and implementation of sub-national food policies. It aims to identify how national and international framing can support local level policy, magnify the effects, and assure its longevity.

The session showcases not just which policies have been introduced but also how they were introduced and implemented, tracing a variety of policy pathways emerging in different contexts. It discusses emerging forms of governance and urban-rural relations, and tools for identifying policy levers and for assessing work to address food system issues in cities, and in relation to surrounding rural areas.

60 LIVESTOCK AS A KEY DRIVER FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

How can livestock practices can foster sustainable development in agriculture towards the implementation of 2030 Agenda

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

The Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA); World Farmer's Organization (WFO); World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

LANGUAGES:

EN

The side event, jointly organized by WFO, GRA and OIE, aims at discussing the key roles that livestock could play in fostering sustainable development. Sustainable agricultural development faces environmental, economic, social and health challenges which could be addressed by the livestock sector because it has an important role in reducing stresses on natural resources, as well as, GHG emissions and adapting to climate change.

Livestock is also a key source of protein to feed a growing world population, contributing to ensure food security and nutrition for all. This would be instrumental also to achieve many of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular those related to end poverty and hunger (SDG1, 2) health (SDG3, 6), society (SDG4, 5), economic growth (SDG 8); responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), and environment (SDG 13, 14, 15).

Time will be allocated for interaction with the audience, creating a space of debate about different stakeholders on the relevance of livestock to agricultural, economic and human development.

21 IMPROVING AGRIBUSINESS AND ACCESS TO MARKETS OF SMALL SCALE FARMERS

How good management practices in pluralistic advisory systems can make a difference

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

Department of Agriculture of the Republic of South Africa; South Africa; University of the Free State; FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The Department of Agriculture of the Western Cape is at the forefront in providing quality extension and advisory services. The event will share results obtained from research conducted to identify good management practices governing the extension and advisory system in South Africa, focusing on the Western Cape Province. Implementation of these practices takes place in the framework of the National Government's Land Reform promoting emerging farmers on redistributed land.

The good management practices include - among others - public-private collaboration for inclusive advisory services ranging from supporting agribusiness to connecting smallholders to markets; result-based management with performance audits; an ICT based management information system and measures to promote performance of staff. Tailor-made norms and standards are applied to effectively deliver quality service and advice and to introduce new innovations to farmers. This provides value adding knowledge, improves agribusiness and stimulates financial growth so that the farmers become successful contributors to food security and the economy. These practices will be depicted as the underlying contributors to the effectiveness and success of the advisory system and farm profitability. The role and contribution of good governance and management practices to sustainable food and agriculture, will be evident and their impact will be outlined.

34 ENSURING NUTRITIOUS DIETS IN A CLIMATE CONSTRAINED WORLD

Country and context specific examples of healthy, diverse and sustainable diets

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

UNSCN; Brazil; Costa Rica; University of Copenhagen

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Attention to healthy, diverse and balanced diets has increased since the Second International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014. Today, the focus is expanding to also include considerations of sustainability.

This side event explores ways to ensure nutritious diets for all while safeguarding our planet. Learn from a range of stakeholder groups from around the world about their nutritional challenges and solutions. Building on the upcoming UNSCN discussion brief on climate and healthy diets, participants will benefit from on-the-ground experiences and will be encouraged to develop similar initiatives in their countries.

14 HOW TO REDUCE FOOD LOSS AND WASTE WHILE BETTER CONNECTING SMALLHOLDERS TO MARKETS

Showcasing solutions, sharing experiences and identifying challenges in helping smallholders to avoid food losses & waste, to be connected to markets, to protect their livelihoods & increase incomes

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

Brazil, Italy, Costa Rica, FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN

The event intends to feed in the CFS 43 discussions about “Connecting smallholders to markets” while continuing producing synergies with the FLW debate, object of a 2014 HLPE Report and CFS Policy Recommendations.

Actions to reduce FLW, especially focused on smallholders, can play a crucial role in achieving SDG 2; SDG 12.3 “by 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses”; help the environment and also promote social inclusion. Promoting sustainable consumption can also reduce FLW and help family farmers and small-scale producers connect and stay connected to markets.

Building on lessons learned from “Dialogue on access, recovery and redistribution of food: actions to expand food supply and reduce FLW”, a CFS 42 side event organized by Brazil, Italy and FAO, the proposed event aims to showcase solutions and identify challenges faced by smallholders to avoid food loss and waste, access markets, protect their livelihoods and increase their incomes while supporting food and nutrition security for rural and urban consumers.

Experiences to be shared pertain to sustainable nutrition sensitive food systems, including post-harvest practices, such as handling, storage, packaging and logistics, as well as actions that promote sustainable consumption.

68 INVESTING IN FOOD SAFETY FOR EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

FAO; WHO

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Assuring food safety is not just a global public good, but is integral to the achievement of development goals, including food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture, economic growth and enhanced livelihoods. In order to be food secure, people must have access to safe food. Too frequently, food safety still remains the hidden element of food and nutrition security.

While agriculture and food production are essential to development in many countries, producers of food often lack the capacity, knowledge and infrastructure to guarantee safe food. At policy level, governments need to reflect on the link between food safety and market access, economic development and poverty alleviation. The consumption of unsafe food also negatively impacts another key pillar of development – public health. Recently, WHO has produced evidence which suggests that the health of poor people is as affected by food-borne disease as it is by malaria. It also shows that many of the world’s poorest countries, with nutritionally vulnerable populations, bear the greatest burden of unsafe food.

Immediate action is needed to manage critical and emerging food safety risks. Investment in food safety needs to take place at different stages by the private sector working in value chains, and in government policy and infrastructure. At the global level, the ICN2 framework for action highlights the importance of Codex standards, encouraging developing countries to work within and to make sure that their critical issues are being addressed.

12 BUILDING THE BASE OF LAND GOVERNANCE EVIDENCE: FRAMEWORKS AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM PROJECT, COUNTRY AND GLOBAL-LEVEL MONITORING AND EVALUATION EFFORTS

Harnessing local feedback, country data, project monitoring, impact evaluation and the SDGs for learning, policy dialogue and designing effective programs around land that best contributes to food security

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

IFAD; UN Habitat/GLTN; World Bank; Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC);
Global Donor Working Group on Land

INTERPRETATION:

EN

There is broad agreement that responsible land governance contributes to accelerating food security. The CFS endorsed both the voluntary guidelines on responsible tenure of land, forests and fisheries (VGGT) and the RAI, which in turn led to an expansion of investments in land programs over the last years. However what are the results and how can we make even better use of scarce resources and capacity to enhance our ability to learn lessons quickly and adjust in time when needed and in the wake of SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting. What systems are investment agencies putting in place? This session explores theories of change used to identify priorities, systems in place at program and country level to monitor performance approaches, use of impact evaluation and recent insights on how these programs contribute to food security and resilience.

66 FINANCING FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS

Innovations in private investment and finance for agriculture, food security and nutrition

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

USAID; Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ);
Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)

LANGUAGES:

EN

While there is a significant amount of private capital and investors seeking opportunities in agri-food systems, due to a wide range of factors, investments in developing countries are often perceived to be too risky. Particularly, small and medium sized businesses often struggle the most for funding. Thus, in order to unlock this potential and increase food security and economic growth for millions of smallholder farmers we need to catalyze private sector financing for sustainable agriculture. In order to achieve the SDGs, governments, donors, and the private sector will need work together to mobilize more financial resources into the agri-food systems and spend those resources in more effective and efficient ways.

22 STOP THOSE PESTS!

Plant health's essential role in eradicating hunger and eliminating poverty.

LOCATION:

Lebanon Room

ORGANIZERS:

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia; International Plant Protection
Convention (IPPC)

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The introduction and spread of plant pests has a devastating impact on food availability and access; an aspect rarely considered in the context of food security. Put simply, without effective management of plant pests and their impacts on sustainable food production and trade, it will be practically difficult for CFS to achieve its mandate.

Smallholder farmers, industry and governments alike are affected by pest incursions and spread on many levels. The economic and environmental costs of eradication and control are extremely high, impacting the resources available to purchase food. Entire harvests may be damaged affecting not only crop yield and quality but also countries' ability to trade crop commodities. Most pests that threaten food security simply cannot be eradicated and some have negative long-term effects on the production of particular crops.

To demonstrate plant health's paramount role to enhancing food security, improving nutrition and reducing poverty, a wide range of panellists will explain how governments are supported to focus on pest surveillance as a key activity to control outbreaks and spread of pests. They will do this by sharing experiences on national, regional and global levels, and by demonstrating tools that may help stakeholders avoid or respond quickly to pest outbreaks.

TUESDAY 18 OCTOBER 14.30 - 15.00

50 GAFSP MISSING MIDDLE INITIATIVE LAUNCH EVENT

Launching a pilot initiative, with \$12 million in grant funding to innovative agriculture projects that directly support smallholder farmers

LOCATION:

Sheikh Zayed Centre

ORGANIZERS:

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)

LANGUAGES:

EN

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) was launched in April 2010 in response to a request from the G20. GAFSP is country-led, supporting countries' priorities reflected in their national agriculture and food security investment plans, and provides a platform for coordinated donor financing around country programs and sustainable private sector investment.

In 2016, GAFSP launched a new pilot initiative called the "Missing Middle Initiative". The GAFSP Steering Committee, which is the governing body, has identified that entities like producer organizations (POs), smallholder farmer groups, and small and medium enterprises are currently not being sufficiently serviced by the Program. In the financing continuum with grants at one end and lending at near-commercial rates at the other, the "Missing Middle" refers to those entities like POs/ag-CSOs, which have largely been unable to directly access GAFSP funds, and have smallholder farmer groups as members or are directly connected to smallholder farmers. MMI promotes improved access to finance (grants, concessional finance or commercial finance) and complementary services (extension, capacity building, technology or access to markets) to smallholder farmers through entities like POs/ag-CSOs.

The proposed side-event will announce the successful proposals of GAFSP's "Missing Middle Initiative", which will be selected through a competitive process.

TUESDAY 18 OCTOBER 18.00 - 19.30

28 TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS FOR HEALTHIER DIETS

What will it take to achieve major acceleration in achieving healthy diets in the Decade of Action on Nutrition?

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH); FAO; Global Panel on Agriculture and Food System for Nutrition; HarvestPlus; IFPRI

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

In declaring the period of 2016-2030 as the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, the UN General Assembly places nutrition at the heart of sustainable development, recognizing that coherent policies and actions across the food system are needed to deliver healthy diets and help achieve the 2030 goal of ending malnutrition in all its forms.

This panel of experts will present recommended actions to accelerate nutrition gains. The FAO will provide recommended actions for reforming food systems based on the outcomes of the 2nd International Conference of Nutrition (ICN2). Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) will discuss agricultural diversity and sustainability, focusing on the role of food systems and diets in contributing to improved nutrition. Drawing from *Nourishing Millions: Stories of Change in Nutrition*, IFPRI will share success stories from the past five decades and provide insight into factors that contribute to success. HarvestPlus will highlight biofortification as a sustainable, cost-effective way to add micronutrients to diets of the poor and discuss partnerships for scaling-up impact. The Global Panel will present recommendations from its Foresight Report on food systems and high-quality diets.

Healthy diets are necessary to fuel thriving communities, nations, and economies, and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition provides an important opportunity to accelerate action.

7 THE ROLE OF LIVESTOCK IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE; DELIVERING FOR PEOPLE, ANIMALS AND PLANET

Developing farming in ways that maximise food security and nutrition of malnourished adults and children, and enhance the wellbeing of humans, the environment and livestock in the most optimal ways

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

Senegal; Kenya; FAO; University of Winchester Centre for Animal Welfare; The Brooke

LANGUAGES:

ENFR

This multi-stakeholder side event will discuss and explore how livestock can best support food security and nutrition, and the wider wellbeing of humans and the environment. Emphasis will be given to the needs of the most food-insecure people and places; and also those who support the basis of food production in the most vulnerable situations, such as pastoralists, women and small-scale family farmers.

Livestock, reared for food and as working animals, support billions of people all over the world, particularly subsistence smallholders and the urban poor, providing a wide range of essential services when integrated into land-based farming systems.

As we review the role of livestock in food security and nutrition, we ask how we can develop farming that is effective in feeding food-insecure people sustainably, and how we can best care for livestock so that they can help the most vulnerable people thrive.

Panellists will provide insight into the priorities of poor livestock keepers, seeking to present a fuller understanding of the role of livestock in supporting food security, nutrition, and livelihoods, including their role in food production value chains and the true cost of food.

4 DATA FOR POLICY AND INVESTMENT DECISIONS

Lessons from recent efforts in data management for improved food security

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

IFPRI; FAO; World Bank; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Egypt

LANGUAGES:

EN AR

The World Bank will present its strategy on integrated household surveys as a way to better monitor SDGs and food security. For its part, IFPRI has been updating its collaborative Arab Spatial platform on food security in MENA to help alleviate the knowledge gap that is particularly prevalent in the Region. FAO will present the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) as a new indicator to track the SDG2 and discuss its merits and challenges. Finally in order to provide a MENA country case, the official statistical agency of Egypt: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), will present evidence from the field on what works and what doesn't with respect to data analysis and availability for sound policy and investment decisions.

Our Objective:

- Identify innovations in data management that would increase the "accountability framework" for attaining the SDGs in the areas of rural poverty alleviation and food security
- Ensure that key stakeholders are involved in data management for improved policy and investment decisions

58 CONTRIBUTING TO THE CFS MONITORING MECHANISM

Experiences with the use of the VGGT, and the challenge for monitoring other CFS decisions

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) Working Group on Monitoring

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Implementation and Monitoring are fundamental for the reformed CFS and the impact of its decisions on Food Security and Nutrition. The approval of the Terms of Reference (ToR) to organize monitoring events on CFS decisions by CFS 43 as well as the decision to hold a Global Thematic Event on the use and application of VGGT mark the start of the long expected establishment of a CFS innovative monitoring mechanism. The working group on monitoring of the CSM welcomes this important development. The objectives of this side-event are to 1) briefly highlight key elements of the ToR and to encourage CFS members and participants to organize monitoring events in the future; 2) to enrich the discussions on VGGT by presenting key insights of an independent report on their use and application from the perspective of CSOs, particularly of the most marginalized constituencies; and 3) to explain the challenges ahead and how they might be overcome, regarding implementation and monitoring of other CFS decisions included in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) or negotiated outcomes such as the Framework for Action for Food Security in Protracted Crises.

17 LOW USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE ANIMALS - A POSSIBLE EQUATION?

Antimicrobial resistance is an emerging global threat associated with extensive non-rational use of antimicrobials, it will be shown how the livestock sector can contribute to reduce this threat and maintain productivity

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

Swedish Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation; Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SLU; Swedish International Agriculture Network Initiative (SIANI)

LANGUAGES:

EN

Antimicrobials are needed to keep livestock healthy and productive so the sector can provide food for people. However, non-rational use of antimicrobials (AM) in the livestock sector increases the risk for development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). As there is a growing concern worldwide in the health sector about the emergence of AMR worldwide it is essential that the livestock sector take action to reduce the non-rational use of AM.

Sweden has the lowest use of AM per biomass livestock and the lowest frequency of AMR in the EU, still with a livestock-productivity similar to other EU countries. This successful pioneer story has been achieved thanks to close cooperation between farmers, animal health service, industry, research institutions and government agencies. Empirically it is known that policies and regulations is not sufficient, this Side Event will discuss how non-rational use of AM can be replaced by biosecurity and other management measures applicable around the world.

15 HUMAN RIGHTS, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

The human-rights based approach (HRBA) and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

FAO; OHCHR; IFAD; IPC Fisheries Working Group (tbc)

LANGUAGES:

EN

The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were endorsed by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2014 after a participatory negotiation process. They represent a global consensus on small-scale fisheries governance and development and aim at enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to global food security and nutrition, supporting the full realization of the right to adequate food, and contributing to the equitable development of small-scale fishing communities. The side event will contribute to an experience sharing process on how to apply the human-rights based approach (HRBA) in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. It aims at answering the following questions:

- What are key entry points for applying the HRBA to enhance the contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security and nutrition?
- How can good practices of applying the HRBA be identified, documented and shared?
- What are the roles and responsibilities of various actors, in particular States as duty-bearers, to apply the HRBA?

45 LAND, GENDER AND FOOD SECURITY: THE RULE OF LAW AS AN ENABLER

How rule of law strategies and approaches can promoting gender equality in the area of land, natural resources and food security

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

The International Development Law Organization (IDLO); Italy

LANGUAGES:

ENFR

Globally, the intersection of gender, land and food security has been increasingly explored, and there is gradual recognition that women's right to land and other resources is critical to food security. The FAO 2012 State of Food and Agriculture report suggests that increasing agricultural productivity for women due to gender-specific social norms would have significant impacts in alleviating world hunger. Studies also show that when assets, including land, are in the hands of women, it leads to families allocating more resources to food and nutrition, which influences health outcomes.

However, the role of the rule of law in this nexus is not well understood and discriminatory laws continue to prevail. Although data may be limited, there have been several rule of law initiatives within the land, gender and food security nexus that can offer lessons for moving forward.

IDLO has produced a policy report that seeks to influence the global dialogue on land, gender equality and food security through the provision of concrete lessons and recommendations.

The purpose of this event is to present the main highlights of the report and open a policy dialogue on effective rule of law strategies and approaches to promoting gender equality in the area of land, natural resources and food security.

37 URBAN FOOD SECURITY IN AN URBANISING WORLD: LESSONS FROM SINGAPORE

Food security is often viewed and discussed from the perspective of the rural sphere - food scarcity, access to effective markets & nutrition. This side event aims to kick start discussions around food security in the urban environment that presents a different set of challenges

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority, Republic of Singapore; Duxton Asset Management

LANGUAGES:

EN

Food security is often viewed and discussed from the perspective of rural food insecurity - food scarcity, poor access to effective markets, nutrition, and rural poverty come to mind. This side event aims to kick start discussions around food security in an urban environment where fast growing cities and demographics present a different set of challenges. Singapore was ranked the world's second most food secure country after the United States by the Global Food Security Index in 2015, despite not having any significant primary food production resources in the country. What can the world's fastest growing cities such as Jakarta, Lagos and Dar es Salaam learn from Singapore's experience?

Participants will discuss the policies Singapore has put in place to ensure resilience in its food supply and safety, as well as how various stakeholders from the private sector work together with the public sector on achieving this.

47 IMPLEMENTATION OF AU DECLARATION ON LAND IN AFRICA: STRENGTHENING SECURE LAND TENURE FOR WOMEN

Secure Land Tenure for Women

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Africa Union Commission; Land Policy Initiative; CSO Platform

LANGUAGES:

EN

The Framework and Guidelines (F&G) on Land Policy in Africa endorsed in 2009 by African Heads of States through the Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges constitute the African Union agenda on land. Its implementation is done in recognition of the contribution of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in Context of National Food Security (VGGT) as another tool to improve land governance on the continent. The F&G and VGGT contribute to AU efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty based on the principles of sustainable development and the recognition of centrality of land by promoting secure rights and equitable access to land by women. The Land Policy Initiative (LPI) committed to facilitate dialogue on women's land rights issues with a view to raising awareness on the importance of addressing related challenges that hamper socio-economic development, advocate for women's land rights in the context of land policy development and implementation, coordinate and galvanize the efforts of partners towards effective synergies and partnerships for addressing women's land rights, facilitate resource mobilization in support of efforts to address women's land rights in land policy related research, advocacy, capacity development, technical support and advisory services among others. Based on the findings of a continental study conducted on Women's land rights and consultations with Women organizations and other relevant stakeholders, the LPI advocated for a 30% target of documented land rights allocated to African women by 2025. The 30% target was endorsed by the AU Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC) held on 05-06 October 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

06 THE UN DECADE OF ACTION ON NUTRITION 2016 - 2025 - CFS EXPECTATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT

Towards achieving the Outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

WHO; FAO; Brazil; Russia (tbc); South Africa(tbc); CSM; HLPE Expert Group; Johns Hopkins University

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The UN General Assembly proclaimed 2016–2025 the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, a Member State-driven and FAO/WHO-convened global effort to set, track and achieve policy commitments to end all forms of malnutrition.

The Decade offers an umbrella for Governments and other relevant stakeholders to unite around a common programme of work and increase visibility, coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of nutrition action at all levels worldwide with the aim to achieve the existing global nutrition targets by 2025 and the nutrition-related targets in the Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030. CFS is specifically mentioned in the UNGA resolution as multi-stakeholder platform to support the implementation of the Decade in line with its mandate. The goal of the Decade is to increase activities across sectors at national, regional and global levels to implement the ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the related Framework for Action. FAO/WHO are establishing an inclusive process for their Members, UN, other international organizations and relevant stakeholders to contribute to achieving the goal of the Decade with concrete commitments for action.

The event will foster better understanding of the Decade by providing CFS members with the latest information and offering an interactive platform for discussion on expectations and potential ways for engagement.

20 “AGROPRENEURSHIP” FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Promoting Farmers Empowerment To Advance Food Security And Nutrition In The Framework Of Agenda 2030

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

Argentina; Italy; World Farmers' Organisation (WFO)

LANGUAGES:

EN SP

The side event, jointly organized by Argentina, Italy and WFO, aims at stimulating an engaged and informed discussion around the issue of farmers' empowerment in order to achieve the “Zero Hunger” goal. Issues tackled will range from investment in farmers' capacities and skills to the provision of entrepreneurial skills (including managerial skills and risk management) to farmers, and would include a discussion on the elaboration of farmer-specific training programs and the improvement of the capacity of farmer entrepreneurs in contract negotiation and compliance. The overarching context of the debate is the contribution of the farmers to the achievement of Agenda 2030. The interventions of the three panelists (from Argentina, Italy and the WFO – and possibly further speakers) will focus on concrete lessons learned and practical experiences from farmers themselves. After the speeches of the facilitators/panelists, time will be allocated for interaction with the audience, with the idea of creating a space for a constructive debate among stakeholders.

52 ENHANCING ADAPTATION CAPABILITIES OF FOOD INSECURE POPULATIONS AND SMALL-SCALE FARMERS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

A review of experiences on linkages between local adaptation action into national social protection systems

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

WFP; IFAD; WFP; World Farmers' Organisation (WFO)

LANGUAGES:

EN

Climate change exacerbates the risks of hunger and under-nutrition. In light of the Paris Agreement, rural communities and farmers should take the lead as efficient agents of change to enhance adaptation capabilities to the negative impacts of climate change to food security and nutrition. In this side event at the 43rd session of the Committee on World Food Security, panellists will focus on experiences and lessons learned from local climate adaptation efforts to combat hunger and malnutrition, particular emphasis will be done on climate change rangeland management and impacts on livelihoods and commodities' quality how this support to small herders is contributing and is recognized as a building block (in INDCs) for post COP21 process. Panellists will also discuss on the linkages between these local adaptation actions and national initiatives (country – led initiatives); such as national safety nets and social protection programmes. Trade-offs (specially on biodiversity), win – wins and mechanisms at country level for policy coherence will also be discussed in light of the 2030 Agenda Framework and the CFS commitments.

57 LIVESTOCK, LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY: CIVIL SOCIETY RESPONSES TO PRESSING EQUITY, ECOLOGICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH CRISES

Dialogue on agroecological proposals by peasant and agro-silvo-pastoral communities and other civil society's perspectives on how to address multiple, complex and intertwined challenges

LOCATION:

Lebanon Room

ORGANIZERS:

Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The side event aims to provide the space for small-scale producers, pastoralists, Indigenous Peoples, agricultural workers and civil society organizations (among others) to present their current and future agroecological responses to the equity, environmental and public health crises. It also aims to promote a lively discussion among interested CFS constituencies on how these responses can inform CFS roles in coordination and policy convergence and coherence. The side event design will provide space to many different constituencies, with their diverse voices and perspectives, in order to provide a kaleidoscopic image of the pathways civil society is currently engaged on at various levels

WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER 14.30 – 15.00

75 OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF THE FAO UMBRELLA PROGRAMME “SUPPORTING RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS”

Making agricultural investments durably responsible and beneficial for all

LOCATION:

Sheikh Zayed Center

ORGANIZERS:

FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN

FAO will officially launch the Umbrella Programme “Supporting Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems” on 19 October 2016. During this event, FAO will present the programme and issue a call for action.

The Umbrella Programme aims to support and engage all relevant actors – governments, small-scale producers, civil society organizations and the private sector – in order to enhance responsible agricultural investment and to unite them behind one common framework for action.

With more than 50 years of experience and recognized expertise, FAO has the capacity to achieve these tasks. Based on eight multi-stakeholder capacity assessment events, FAO has developed a needs-driven Umbrella Programme to provide support to all actors.

This programme is designed to apply relevant international guidance instruments that are encompassing, appropriate and legitimate frameworks for action, such as the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI), the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), and the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains.

WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER 18.00 – 19.30

63 GRASSCUTTERS, CLINICS AND SPIDER PLANTS

The multi-sectoral nature of scaling up production and utilization of nutritious foods; making it happen – some experiences from the field

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

Bioversity International; FAO; Canada; Scaling Up Nutrition Movement; World Vision International

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Achieving good nutrition through sustainable diets requires inter-sectoral action at national and sub-national levels. This event will explore ‘how to’ achieve this. Concrete examples will be presented of tools and approaches that have catalysed multi-sectoral collaboration for nutrition.

At field Level:

- In Ghana, regional Health Services initiated collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to support household production of local nutritious foods, catalysed by World Vision’s distance learning course.
- In Kenya, value chains for local food products were piloted, using Bioversity and FAO’s ‘Farmer Business Schools’ to build capacity on market linkages and promoting local biodiversity, and inform national policy.

At National Policy level:

- Several initiatives funded by the Government of Canada adopt a multi-sectoral approach, combining nutrition specific and sensitive activities.
- A SUN focal point will share a country’s experience in fostering multi-sectoral collaboration at central and decentralised levels.
- FAO builds national capacities to mainstream nutrition in food and agriculture policies and strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration.

The session will be moderated by the Coordinator of the SUN Movement.

5 IDEAS SHOWCASE: INVESTMENTS TO ADVANCE THE SDGS

10 rapid fire presentations from a diversity of stakeholders including: farmers, research, civil society, UN and private sector

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

Private Sector Mechanism (PSM)

LANGUAGES:

EN

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the critical role of business in delivering on the promise of sustainable and inclusive development by generating decent jobs, contributing public revenue and providing affordable goods and services. Investments contribute to improve poor peoples' lives by boosting their productive activities. The development of resilient agricultural and agro-industrial sectors is essential for the construction of a sustainable future for all countries. Achieving SDG2 will require significant investments to develop the entire value chain in the sector: from improving yields and collection operations on farms to the transportation of products and their distribution on local, regional or international markets; integrating smallholders more effectively in markets; empowering women; providing economic opportunities in rural areas and addressing the likely impacts of climate change. Collaborations between the public and the private sector, smallholder producers and civil society can contribute to creating sustainable, diverse and nutrition-enhancing food systems to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition as well as supporting and promoting healthy diets. The showcase will feature case-studies of responsible investment in the agri-food value chain from PSM Members and how they contribute to achieving the SDGs.

53 INCREASING FOOD SECURITY THROUGH TRANSPARENCY IN LAND GOVERNANCE

The role of land rights and tenure in realizing the 2030 Agenda

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

Asian Farmers Association (AFA); Land Portal Foundation

LANGUAGES:

EN

Throughout the world, developing and emerging economies are experiencing unparalleled pressures on land resulting from climate change and population growth, which has led to increasing investments and speculation in agricultural and forest lands. Much of the arable land in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean is held by states, which are encouraging land investments, and over the last decades millions of hectares have shifted from public to private hands, resulting in significant land conflict and frequently the marginalization of smallholder farmers and indigenous communities. The Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure (VGGT) were endorsed by the CFS in May 2012 as the first global norm on land tenure to address these issues. How far have we come?

This side event, which will encourage open dialogue, will present successful efforts related to increasing the transparency of land governance and how these have been beneficial in enhancing food security and nutrition. Representatives from multi-stakeholder groups, farmers' organizations, civil society, government and an international media organization will share their experiences of how open data, improved accountability in large scale land transactions and secure land tenure and property rights are a necessary conditions for achieving food security and better nutrition.

10 EMPOWERING WOMEN TO END HUNGER

Lessons from the Joint Programme on Accelerating Rural Women's Economic Empowerment

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Network for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; FAO; IFAD; WFP; UN Women

LANGUAGES:

EN

Hunger and malnutrition continue to affect millions of people globally, the majority of whom are women and girls. While there is now a growing recognition that women play key roles in food and nutrition security, policies and development initiatives tend to prioritize increasing women's productive capacities. This is only a partial solution and fails to address the deep-rooted gender inequalities that prevent many women and girls from contributing up to their full potential and staying free from hunger, poverty and discrimination. Addressing the multiple constraints that women face must become a key component in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. The side event will illustrate success stories, best practices and lessons learned from the Joint Programme on "Accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women", implemented by FAO, IFAD, WFP and UN Women with a focus on its contribution to overall hunger eradication and achieving food security. The event will create additional support and commitment for women's economic empowerment as a key component of the strategy to end hunger by 2030.

26 WHO WILL AND HOW WILL WE FEED HUMANITY?

Finding complementarity between contrasting approaches to achieving food security and nutrition

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Quaker United Nations Office

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Discussions around how to achieve food security and nutrition and the related targets of Agenda 2030 are often polarized – and charged. How core challenges are framed, often rooted in a particular ideology or perspective, lead to different and sometimes contrasting approaches to solving them. Along the way we risk setting up false dichotomies between large- and small-scale agriculture; certified organic vs. conventional production; biotechnology vs. agroecology; formal vs. informal seed systems and local vs. global markets. An integrative approach to achieving food security and nutrition will require moving beyond such dichotomies and entering into genuine dialogue across ideologies and perspectives. Discussions on the role of trade and the value of on-farm innovation and biodiversity will be enriched as a result and lead to practical outcomes. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Quaker United Nations Organization will host a conversation with people coming from a diversity of perspectives to see where mere semantics may be preventing agreement, where different approaches may be complementary, and where there is true disagreement. In moving beyond polarized debate we will be able to identify where dialogue can be moved to action.

72 PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock and the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership in support of food security and nutrition

LOCATION:

Lebanon Room

ORGANIZERS:

Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock; Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) partnership

LANGUAGES:

EN

The side event will provide an opportunity to present how stakeholders from the livestock sector are working in partnerships to address development issues and to contribute to food security and nutrition. Livestock is one of the fastest growing sectors in developing countries. Producing more to supply a large increase of demand by 2050 while benefiting to all and reducing negative environmental impacts is the biggest challenge the sector had to face. The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock is composed of a wide range of organizations from the public and private sectors, NGOs, social movements and CBOs, research/academia and intergovernmental organizations. It aims to facilitate global dialogue, share knowledge and promote local practice and policy change. The Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance partnership, working as an Action Network of the Global Agenda, produces methodologies, guidelines and metrics that are used as a reference by stakeholders in the sector to monitor their performances and reduce their impact on the environment. Partners will present both initiatives, their ways of working as multi-stakeholder partnerships and their most recent achievements.

32 CARPE DIEM! ADDRESSING THE NEXUS – WATER, ENERGY, FOOD & ECOSYSTEMS –FOR #ZEROHUNGER IN AFRICA

It is time to seize the opportunity of CFS recommendations on water and food security and nutrition to take innovative actions in Africa through partnerships

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

African Union; Global Water Partnership (GWP); International Water Management Institute

LANGUAGES:

EN FR

Water is present in all the SDGs, and Food Security and Nutrition (SDG 2) have a particular link with water, which is the main input into agricultural production most at risk by climate change. But the water, energy, food, and ecosystems nexus – which is essential for meeting human needs – is even more complex and each component is coming under pressure.

The WFEE nexus initiative builds on the African Union's New Partnership for Africa (NEPAD) and its implementation at country level, and on the work of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on Water and FSN. #WFEE nexus has been certified by COP 21 as an effective contribution to combat climate change.

An explicit part of SDG 17 recognizes that results can be achieved only through an integrated approach and engaging in partnerships. Hence, #WFEE nexus adopts GWP's threefold approach: to work towards concrete change, promote knowledge sharing, and strengthen partnerships at all levels.

GWP Country Water Partnerships, together with governments, facilitated country consultations in Africa in 2015 and 2016 on the challenges for water and food security, based on the HLPE report and CFS recommendations. These consultations initiated a strong multi-stakeholder approach between government, commercial, and other players. They identified country priorities which form the basis for a programme for the next three years in 9 countries, 3 regions, and one continent. The programme will draw on the latest available research, in particular through the participation of IWMI

56 CONTRIBUTING TO THE FUTURE PRIORITIES OF THE CFS

Dialogue on common pathways to address agroecology and genetic resources

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The side event aims to create a space of dialogue for CFS participants on the CSM proposals for future CFS priorities. CSM has been promoting the inclusion of agroecology and genetic resources among the CFS priorities for some years. CSM believes that both issues are imperative to be addressed by the CFS in order to create dialogue spaces among CFS participants to find common pathways.

36 INTRODUCING “GOOD NUTRITION: PERSPECTIVES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY” – FOOD FOR THOUGHT AND A CALL TO ACT

“Good Nutrition: Perspectives for the 21st century” is a work of encouragement, whose prime objective is not only to call readers to action, but to outline what action needs to be taken - and how this should be done - to achieve tangible outcomes and impact.

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

Sight and Life Foundation, DSM, WFP, University of California Santa Barbara, SUN
Business Network, Tufts University

LANGUAGES:

EN

The event is designed to present the book “Good Nutrition: Perspectives for the 21st Century” and aims to create a platform for a keynote, followed by a panel discussion, dedicated to the important topics assessed in the book and open to the present audience. The book aims to reach the agenda of policymakers, donors, academics, private sector organizations and civil society, as well as of organizations dedicated to the nutrition space, to achieve tangible outcomes and impact.

31 SOWING THE SEEDS OF NUTRITION THROUGH NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Lessons learnt from the collaboration between the German Federal Ministry of Agriculture and FAO

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems have received growing political attention since the ICN2, and nutrition is a central work stream of the CFS. But what does it take to make agriculture and food systems nutrition-sensitive?

Since 2002, the German Federal Ministry of Agriculture (BMEL) and FAO have piloted innovative ways to improve the nutritional impact of agriculture and food systems from community level, to national and regional levels through their Bilateral Trust Fund. BMEL and FAO will share experiences from projects designed to make agriculture and food systems nutrition-sensitive. These include efforts to scale up capacities for quality nutrition education with a network of African Universities; working with Sierra Leone's Ministry of Agriculture to integrate nutrition in the national agricultural strategy and pre-service and in-service training; and working with the AU/NEPAD to mainstream nutrition in CAADP. Germany will present conclusions of the XII. Policies Against Hunger conference on Sowing the seeds for nutrition organised by BMEL from June 22-24th in Berlin and how CFS might take them up for its work stream. Panelists will discuss pathways and tools to end malnutrition in all its forms. The audience will be invited to share their thoughts on what is needed to improve political action.

3 BENEFITS FROM ADOPTING NEW TECHNOLOGIES - RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND NETWORKS FOR BETTER FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

How to build a bridge between research / innovations and end users through partnerships. Examples given from maternal and child health, soil diagnostics, solar panels and information systems in SSA

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

Ministry for Foreign Affairs & Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland; University of Helsinki; Finnish Agri-Agency for Food and Forest Development (FFD); Tanzanian Horticulture Association (TAHA); Natural Resources Institute Finland (LUKE); The International Solidarity Foundation (ISF); the Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU (Kehys)

LANGUAGES:

EN FR

This side event raises discussion on how local ownership and acceptance for new technologies can be achieved by different actors. Several practical examples will be presented.

- GloCal is a nutrition project at the University of Helsinki, targeting mothers and children in Kenya through locally filmed educational videos and mobile applications. The project is carried out together with Kenyatta University, the Kenyan Ministry of Health and Unicef.
- Farmers' ownership on technological innovations has been promoted by Tanzanian Horticultural Association and Finnish Agri-Agency for Food and Forest Development encouraging them to adopt innovations starting from household record keeping to information systems and solar panels
- Rapid low cost spectral methods were developed in ICRAF for diagnosing soil micronutrient status together with Natural Resources Institute Finland. The results indicate high prevalence of deficiencies for many essential micronutrients. The methods can be used for testing smallholder farmers' fields and for developing better practices for producing higher yields that meet the plant, animal and human requirements.
- Civil society, academic institutions, state and private sector collaboration for developing economic and ecologic sustainability of agriculture in Somalia. Piloting operating model where capacity building in basic research is combined with farmer participation in defining research needs and finding solutions.

44 FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE IN THE CONTEXT OF METROPOLITAN FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Urbanization, growing world population and rising middle classes: (Mega) cities need more and more supply of healthy fresh food. What role do FLW play in shaping efficient and sustainable urban food systems?

LOCATION:

Lebanon Room

ORGANIZERS:

Postharvest Network; Wageningen University and Research Centre; CGIAR CCAFS; Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN

The growing world population, urbanization and growing middle classes will increase already existing challenges for metropolitan food and nutrition security. The supply of (mega)cities with healthy and fresh products needs robust and efficient supply chains in order to provide sufficient food in good quality and for affordable prices. Surrounding rural areas will be key for supplying cities and strong urban-rural linkages are needed in order to come to solutions. The urban-rural transformation has a significant impact on this development. Food losses and waste are a significant indicator of inefficient food systems and without interventions these will only increase leading to even more losses in social (food security), economic (loss of profit) and ecological (impact on resource use) respect. Building further on recommendations from the HLPE report #8 'Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems' and in cooperation with UNEP we will present an outline on what the future of metropolitan food and nutrition security could look like and which role the reduction of food losses and waste will play. The discussion will explore examples of good practices, possible interventions, monitoring tools, and the role of governmental players, private sector, knowledge institutions and civil society.

61 CONNECTING FAMILY FARMERS TO INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS

Results of South-South cooperation on adapting the Brazilian "Zero Hunger" to the African context

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

FAO; WFP; Brazil; International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG)

INTERPRETATION:

ENFR

International policy practice shows that public food procurement processes can be tailored creating a long-term demand through the family farmers' production. When for supplying food assistance programmes, as school food interventions, the efficiency of this kind of initiative relies on policy, normative and implementation coherence among the different sub-sectors contributing to food and nutrition security, namely agriculture, social protection and education. The multi-sectoral policy coherence and convergence was one of the key factors of success of the Brazilian Zero Hunger (Fome Zero) and consequently of the Brazilian initiatives linking small-scale family farmers with institutional and markets in general. In the context of the subsequent years of the 2008 food crises, the Brazilian government established a partnership with five African governments (Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal, Niger, Mozambique), the FAO and WFP, in order of implementing projects linking small producers to school food purchases, and to provide technical assistance for policy decisions on the theme. After five years of project implementation, this side-event will present and disseminate the results of this South-South cooperation initiative, and, by building dialogue with the members of CFS, it intends to discuss the challenges and ways forwards, taking in consideration the policy commitments of African governments.

23 THE CHALLENGES OF MONITORING HUNGER AND FOOD INSECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

New tools, new roles and responsibilities

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (AICS); EU Representation to the UN Organisations in Rome; United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID); FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN

Food security has many dimensions and spans diverse sectors, posing a challenge for its measurement. The governments of Italy and the United Kingdom, and the European Union, in collaboration with FAO Statistics Division, propose a side event to showcase ongoing efforts to improve food security measurement and strengthen the link between evidence and policy making in the areas of food and nutrition. In the context of the new 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, FAO is the custodian of a number of indicators that have been endorsed for global monitoring of SDG2 including the "Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)" and the "Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)." The Italian Government has supported FAO's work in the Sahel region of Africa to strengthen countries' capacities to derive food security indicators from national surveys, the EU has supported the development of consistent Food Security and hunger related Statistics, and DfID has supported the development of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale. The event will showcase these complementary efforts and provide an opportunity to discuss FAO's support of countries in monitoring SDG 2.1 to ending hunger and malnutrition

18 GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF FOOD CRISES: A MECHANISM TO INFORM PLANNING AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS AND ENHANCE FOOD CRISES RESPONSE COORDINATION

The EU, WFP and FAO have joined forces to analyse the impact of current and future food crises and recommend a series of response options

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

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

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Today, there are many initiatives aimed at improving risk analysis to better estimate needs and anticipate crises. FAO and WFP together with partners such as EU, USAID and FEWS NET have invested heavily in food security analysis and related early warning systems and considerable progresses have been made in preventing food crises. Tools such as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) are well known and inform the global and national food security community on the risk of food crises and on the severity of such crises. Yet, a lot more still needs to be done whereby findings from all the major risk analysis and early warning systems are brought together into a single global report and translated into response options.

The European Union, WFP and the FAO have joined forces to analyse the impact of current and future food crises and recommend a series of response options from a resilience perspective. The planned report(s) are to: inform, inter alia, major annual planning and resource allocation decisions, enhance coordination of response and provide ground for promoting joint planning and joint response to future crises.

39 GENETIC DIVERSITY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Integrating genetic resources for food and agriculture in food security policies and programmes

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

Slow Food; NEPAD; FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN

This side event addresses the key role of genetic resources for food and agriculture to food security. Panelists will share experiences and discuss the challenge of conserving and sustainably using genetic resources for food and agriculture and of making biodiversity and genetic resources an integral part of national food security and nutrition policies.

The event offers an excellent opportunity for delegates, policy makers and experts to exchange information on and discuss possibilities of improving the linkages between the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture and the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

55 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION POLICIES: WHICH WAY FORWARD FOR THE CFS?

Background and policy options to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and safeguard public policy spaces on food security and nutrition against undue influence

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The side event aims to provide information and raise awareness on current understandings of Conflicts of Interest (CoI) across different policy domains and promote a lively discussion among interested CFS constituencies on the relevance of CoI to the food and nutrition policy domains, with particular reference to the CFS. The side event will explore examples of conflicts of interest as experienced at national level and/or within concrete areas of concern and discuss policies and safeguards that have been put in place to protect against conflicts of interest in these respective domains. This information and knowledge will inform a policy debate among representatives of various CFS constituencies on possible ways to address this issue within the CFS.

25 TENURE GOVERNANCE AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Leaving no-one behind in the land and fisheries sectors?

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Strathclyde University; Edinburgh University; International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN

As the Committee on World Food Security is called to put implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the center of its work, this event will explore legal and policy tools aiming to inject fairness and equity in tenure governance and sustainable development. Focusing on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), and showcasing the recently published FAO Technical Guide on Responsible Governance of Tenure and the Law, discussions will address legal approaches for operationalizing the VGGT, including securing legitimate land tenure rights as a step towards food security. They will also highlight research on lessons and challenges arising from the application of the concept of fair and equitable benefit-sharing in the land, food, agriculture and fisheries sectors; and explore the 'leave no-one behind' concept, on the basis of case studies from the fisheries sector.

16 INCREASING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION WITHOUT CLEARING FORESTS? – YES, WE CAN

Integrated, people centred policies and land use as keys for improved food security and nutrition

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

FAO; Korea Rural Community Corporation of Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs of Korea (tbc); Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica (tbc)

LANGUAGES:

EN

With a global population expected to exceed nine billion by 2050, there are increasing demands for land to satisfy the needs for food, feed, fuel, fibre and environmental services. Even though global rates of deforestation have shown signs of decreasing in the past decade, the annual net loss of forest area was still an average of 3.3 million ha per year between 2010 and 2015, mainly due to agricultural conversion. However, FAO's State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2016 shows that food security and nutrition can be improved without losing more forest.

The side event will present the main findings of SOFO 2016 and will showcase two countries (Korea and Costa Rica) that have improved food security and nutrition while increasing their forest cover. A panel of experts will discuss conditions and options for land use planning, governance and practices that create win-win situations for both food security and nutrition, and forests.

24 BRIDGING GLOBAL POLICY AGREEMENTS AND COUNTRY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGs: THE KEY ROLE OF REGIONS FOR ACHIEVING AND REVIEWING PROGRESS ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Regional Panoramas of Food Security and Nutrition: trends, challenges, successes and obstacles

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

FAO; WHO; Argentina; Bangladesh; Egypt; African Union

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

Follow-up and review is a key aspect of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Global and regional reporting structures are required to monitor progress in terms of relevant indicators and policy commitments, with evidence-based analysis and evaluation to provide a more comprehensive implementation and accountability mechanisms. Regional frameworks play a crucial role in the follow-up and review process, as well as in supporting countries translate global agreements into context specific national policies and programmes. FAO is collaborating with different regional bodies and other organizations of the UN system (such as WHO, UN ECA) to produce high quality monitoring reports. The regional Panoramas provide an overview of regional progress towards the achievements of SDGs in order to inform discussions at national, regional and global levels.

27 PASTORALISM, CONFLICT, LAND AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The impact of climate change-related extreme weather events and natural resource competition on pastoralist livelihoods in the arid and semi-arid lands of the Sahel and Horn of Africa – exploring links with stability and peace

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

Pastoralist Knowledge Hub; FAO, World Bank; Reseau Billital Maroobe; COPASCO

LANGUAGES:

EN FR

In arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, increasing livestock numbers and climate change related extreme events contribute to the competition for progressively less accessible and available resources which eventually can lead to violent conflict. Tenure insecurity has been identified as an endogenous determinant of rural conflicts (Pica-Ciamarra et al., 2007), and numerous conflicts have emerged in areas about access to land between different users, especially in pastoralist areas. Recognizing the opportunities and challenges of pastoralism, international investments (e.g. IFAD, World Bank) in pastoralist areas have increased in recent years.

Where the presence of the state is fragile, or in case of systematic underinvestment at the countries' peripheries, a vicious cycle of instability can occur, whereby food insecurity is caused by, and contributes to, recurrent violent conflict and high level on instability. The food security situation can also worsen if livestock prices collapse due to drought, disease outbreaks and climate change and livestock capital becomes rapidly depleted. If the economic incentive to engage in illegal activities is greater than the focus on livestock husbandry activities, the opportunity cost of participating in extremist or radical groups shifts and may be seen as worthwhile.

59 TERRITORIAL APPROACHES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION AND PROBLEMATIZING TRANSITION

Discussions and strategies towards territorial food systems planning, markets and governance

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The side event aims to discuss the various approaches to territorial food systems and rural-urban linkages- with specific focus on spatial planning, markets, governance and operationalizing human rights obligations. It will seek to bring together key voices that can problematize transformation and transition and the role of public policy, and provide a space for interested CFS participants to engage in this topic and to better discuss the particular role of the CFS on the topic.

69 AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS TOWARDS THE SDGS

Presenting existing initiatives and sharing of lessons learned in striving for SDG2 and related goals

LOCATION:

Iraq Room

ORGANIZERS:

France, Uruguay, IDDRI and Rothamsted Research, Millennium Institute

LANGUAGES:

ENFR

In 2015, world leaders agreed on ambitious goals to achieve sustainable development under a changing climate. With this came the recognition that considerable shifts away from “business as usual” trajectories might be required to implement these ambitious goals. Agriculture has the potential to become a role model for such change, e.g. by providing multiple-wins in terms of climate change adaptation, mitigation, food security and nutrition.

To harness such synergies, there is need to learn about the potential of transformative changes in complex and interlinked agricultural food systems. Innovative ideas and promising pilot projects will be key to sustain the momentum created by the new development agenda, particularly in the field of agriculture and food systems in a changing climate.

At this side event, two promising initiatives on transformative approaches – the Changing Course in Global Agriculture project and the Agricultural Transformation Pathways Initiative – will be presented. They will showcase examples on how transformative pathways towards 2030 can be initiated and sustained. Based on these examples, the participants will discuss the role and applicability of agricultural transformation pathways for SDGs implementation in food security and nutrition and how the CFS could address this approach in its deliberations.

41 THE FUTURE OF FOOD: TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

How can we build a food system where food loss and waste are minimized and the use of food does not end at consumption?

LOCATION:

Lebanon Room

ORGANIZERS:

International Trade Center (ITC); Food for Soul (Massimo Bottura Foundation); FAO

LANGUAGES:

EN

According to FAO, 1/3 of the food produced globally every year gets wasted and food wastage for edible ingredients amounts to 1.3 billion tonnes. At the same time, about 793 million people are undernourished globally. These numbers show the problem of food security does not stem from lack of food but from the distribution and use of food.

This Event will question the functionality of our current food systems while proposing a new strategy where actors partner to make sure reduction of food waste and smallholder agriculture are at the centre of a more sustainable food production and consumption system. The strategy aims at enhancing food security, nutrition and growth by tackling the problem of food waste. On the production side, smallholder farmers face stringent aesthetic requirements from buyers as well as lack of market linkages. On the consumption side, consumer awareness to less aesthetically pleasing fruits and vegetables is starting to pick up, given pressure from the press and even recent laws, such as the French legislation making supermarkets donate unsold food.

Hence, this panel will present different perspectives of the food system, how each of them is tackling the problem of food waste and what can further be done to develop a new, more sustainable food system by each of the stakeholders involved; starting with the consumer, the chefs, and the demand but also focusing on the production.

67 ENDING HUNGER: WHAT WOULD IT COST?

LOCATION:

Red Room

ORGANIZERS:

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD); International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

LANGUAGES:

EN FR SP

The SDGs commit the world to ending hunger by 2030. Achieving this ambitious target will require renewed cooperation and coordination in the international community. This event launches a study on how much it will cost to end hunger and highlight the most effective investments developing countries and donor partners can make to realize the SDGs and other commitments. IISD and IFPRI have built a model that combines macro-economic data with household surveys to provide state of the art estimates for ending hunger, the donor share, where it could best be spent and the role of in-country prioritization of food security in national development strategies.

8 SUSTAINABLE DAIRY GOALS

Achieving the Sustainable Development goals – the role of the dairy sector

LOCATION:

Philippines Room

ORGANIZERS:

Global Dairy Platform; International Dairy Federation; International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

INTERPRETATION:

EN

Dairy has valuable input to a resilient, sustainable food system including nutrition assets that are critical for ensuring long-term health of a growing global population. Given its nutrient-rich package, dairy has the ability to provide the world's population not just basic nutrition, but better nutrition. For developed and developing countries, dairy has the potential to reinvigorate rural economies, providing sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers and a resilient source of economic growth.

Dairy can make a significant contribution towards meeting the challenges of nutritional security, sustainability and reduction in diseases related to poor quality diet. The side-event will showcase concrete examples of projects in the dairy sector that have addressed multiple challenges through social, organizational and technological innovations at the nexus between the SDGs, climate change and ICN2 objectives.

48 COOPERATIVES: PROMOTING INCLUSIVE RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

LOCATION:

Iran Room

ORGANIZERS:

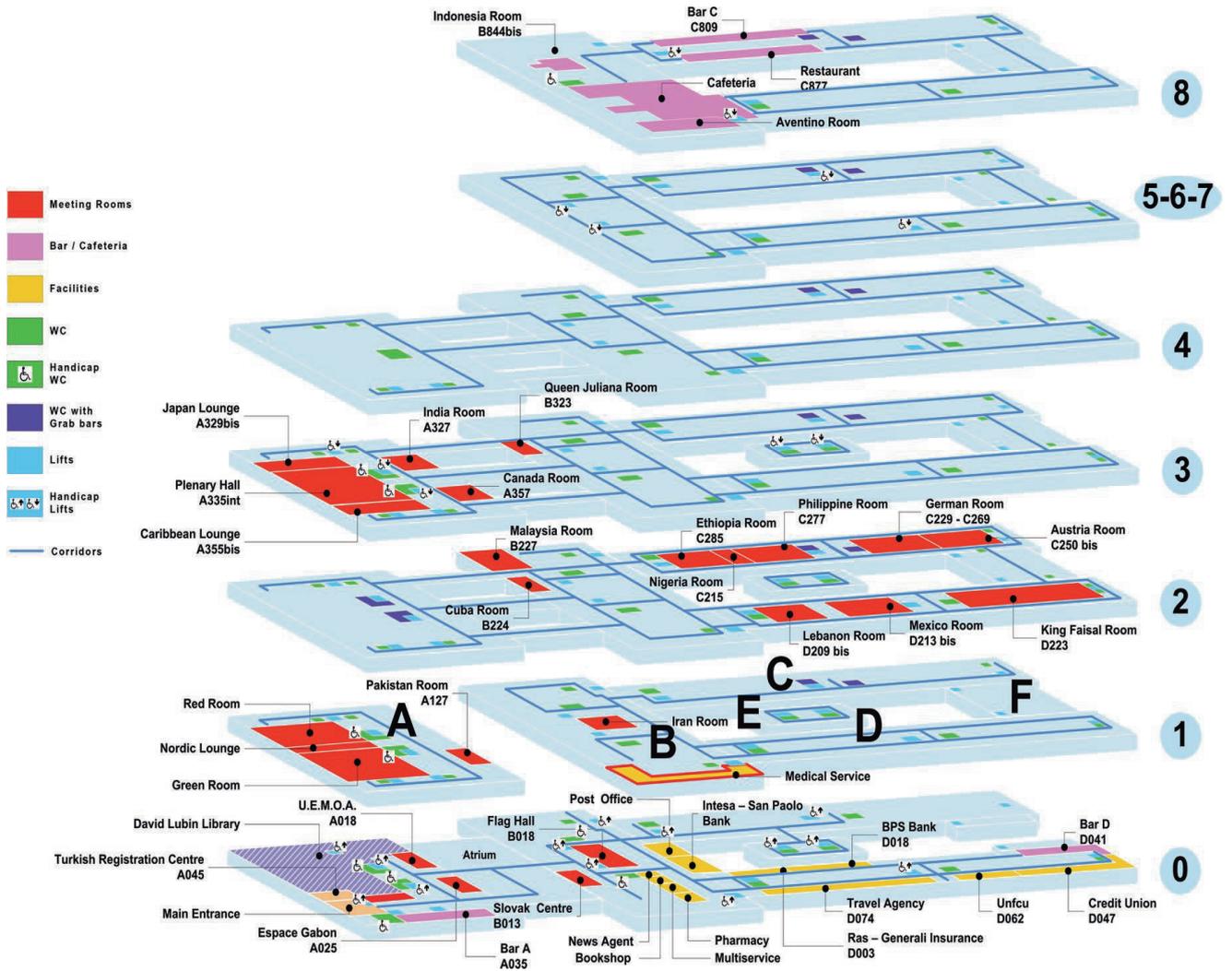
Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives (COPAC)

LANGUAGES:

EN

Agriculture and food systems are evolving in a context of accelerated urbanisation and increased strains on natural resources. While urban food insecurity and malnutrition grow, the majority of the world's poor still live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Meeting rural and urban demand for food will require dramatic changes in the food production and consumption patterns, and adoption of climate-smart practices. Transitioning towards more sustainable food systems would require strengthened linkages between rural and urban areas, involving the inclusion of small food producers. Cooperatives have a dedicated role to play on both the producer and consumer sides. Combining economic and social goals, cooperatives can boost food production, increase their members' incomes, generate employment opportunities, help mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, and provide affordable opportunities to poor rural and urban consumers, including women and youth. However, the diversity of cooperatives, their capacity to innovate, and their intrinsic flexibility can often be overlooked, despite cooperatives being critical actors for sustainable food systems.

FAO MAP



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