



Committee on World Food Security

Regional Consultation on the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition

Near East and North Africa

27-28 October 2021

CO- CHAIRS' SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The Regional Consultation for the Near East and North Africa region was the fourth of six consultations organized by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in September-November 2021¹. The objective of the virtual CFS regional consultations is to align the future *CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition* with national and regional priorities and needs. The Consultation was moderated by Ms Françoise Trine, Senior Food Security Officer of the CFS Secretariat. She opened the consultation, presented the objectives and agenda of the consultation and introduced the speakers. She informed participants that an electronic consultation was underway via the FAO Global food security and nutrition forum and invited participants to register and post their comments².

The agenda included two plenary discussions where participants were invited to provide comments and suggestions to develop the Guidelines, referring to the Zero Draft of the Guidelines which was the main background document of the consultation. She noted that each plenary discussion had specific objectives. The first plenary discussion on Day 1 aimed at receiving general comments and suggestions to develop the Guidelines. Indicative questions were provided to guide the discussion. The discussion was facilitated by Ms Christa Ketting, IFAD Social Inclusion Officer, Near East and North Africa region, with support from Ms Huda Alsahi, FAO, Social Policy Officer in the Gender Team, FAO Headquarters.

The second plenary discussion on Day 2 intended to discuss Part 3 of the Zero Draft, in particular policy areas and recommendations under each of the themes/sections. The discussion started with the three themes/sections identified by participants as priority at the time of registration:

Section 3.1. Women's Participation, Voice and Leadership in policy- and decision-making at all levels

Section 3.6. Access to labour markets and decent work

Section 3.7. Recognition, redistribution and reduction of unpaid care and domestic work

The discussion was facilitated by Ms Valentina Franchi, Gender Expert, FAO Regional Office

¹ More information is available at:

https://www.google.com/search?q=CFS+gender+regional+consultation&rlz=1C1GCEA_enIT905IT905&oq=cfs&aqs=chrome.0.69i59j69i57j35i39j69i59j0i512j69i60i3.1862j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8.

² <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/consultations/CFS-voluntary-guidelines-GEWE>.

for Near East and North Africa Region, with support from Ms Omnia Rizk, Gender Officer, FAO Headquarters.

On Day 1, the Moderator introduced the keynote speakers: Ms Dina Douay, Director of the Women, Family and Childhood Department, League of Arab States; Ms Ekram El-Huni, Regional Programme Coordinator, UN Women; and Mr Naoufel Telahigue, IFAD Country Director.

The Zero Draft of the Guidelines was presented by Ms Tanja Grén (Finland), who co-chairs the policy convergence process together with Mr Tomas Duncan (Panama),

Ms Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert, summarized the main points raised in the plenary discussions on Day 1 and Day 2.

The Consultation was attended overall by about 74 participants and more stakeholders followed the consultation through webcast. All constituent groups contributed to the plenary discussions: representatives from governments, UN System, civil society, research institutions, private sector and others, sharing relevant information on challenges and potential solutions.

2. Keynote Addresses

Ms Dina Douay stressed the importance of the Guidelines and the consultation. She highlighted the need for joint actions on gender equality, food security and nutrition, towards greater resilience for the region. She noted that gender equality and food security are intrinsically linked – for example, women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger and at the same time are often responsible for the food security of households and communities, and are the backbone of agricultural and food systems.

Ms Douay noted the active work of the League of Arab States on development policies that promote the social and economic empowerment of women. She noted the League's support for relevant international commitments and agreements, including the Beijing Platform for Action, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 5 on gender equality. She also noted the commitment to address the specific challenges associated with protecting women and girls in the context of conflict and security. Ms Douay stressed the need for decisive actions and to address the root causes of gender inequality. She reminded the audience that economic and social empowerment are critical to the achievement of gender equality and that this will also have positive impacts for narrowing the food security gap between men and women. She ended by noting that the Guidelines will play a key role in the translation of policy commitments into practice in the region.

Ms Ekram El-Huni said that the Guidelines represent a vital instrument for advancing progress on gender equality in the context of food security and nutrition. She talked about the challenging situation for women in the Arab States, with many countries subject to persistent deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes and discriminatory stereotypes related to women and girls. She noted the negative impacts of poor access to food in the region, with women and girls often worst affected. She noted that food security and malnutrition are serious problems for the region – currently more than 51 million people are food insecure and this could rise to 75 million by 2030. Ms El-Huni said that women are affected by food insecurity in multiple ways, including high levels of malnutrition and also obesity, and that issues, such as the significant restrictions on their land ownership, undermine productivity of female farmers. She stressed the serious problem of crises such as protracted conflict in some countries of the region, as well as COVID19, which exacerbate food insecurity. Ms Ekram said that women have a key role to play in enabling food security and promoting resilient food systems. She added that gender equality is critical for promoting transformation and for the achievement of all the SDGs and that it is important to support a gender transformative approach to food security and nutrition. She ended by noting the timely nature of the Guidelines for translating the ambitions of the SDGs into concrete actions.

Mr Naoufel Telahigue noted the support in the region for the Voluntary Guidelines, saying they have come at a critical time, with only nine years remaining to achieve the SDGs. He stressed that the commitments need to be translated into concrete, measurable actions. He talked about the

fundamental contribution of women and girls to all aspects of food security at multiple levels, including at the community and household levels. However, he cautioned that this vital role remains unrecognized and often unpaid, while women face discriminatory laws, policies and social norms across the region. The overall labour force participation for women in the region is around 22%, compared to the global average of 46%. Women also represent less than 5% of landowners in the region, and this situation is exacerbated by discriminatory customary laws. Mr Telahigue added that women also have poor access to decision-making and productive assets, which prevents them from participating in economic opportunities. However, he noted some gains in the region for gender equality – for example there is increasing gender parity in education. He ended by saying that he sees the Voluntary Guidelines as important policy instruments for addressing the challenges relating to gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment as well as for building on existing progress, and that this will all contribute to improved food security and nutrition.

3. First Plenary Discussion – General comments on the Zero Draft of the CFS Guidelines

CFS stakeholders were invited to share their comments on the Zero Draft Voluntary Guidelines, with reference to the four questions below:

- 1) Does the Zero Draft appropriately capture the main challenges and barriers that hinder progress in achieving gender equality and the full realization of women’s and girls’ rights in the context of food security and nutrition in the region? If not, what do you think is missing or should be adjusted?
- 2) Does Part 2 of the Zero Draft satisfactorily reflect the core principles which should underpin the Guidelines? If not, how do you propose to improve these principles?
- 3) Do the nine sections of Part 3 of the Zero Draft comprehensively cover the policy areas to be addressed to achieve gender equality and the full realization of women’s and girls’ rights in the context of food security and nutrition? If not, what do you think is missing?
- 4) Does Part 4 of the Zero Draft provide all the elements necessary for effective implementation and monitoring of the use and application of the Guidelines? If not, what do you propose to add or change?

Question 1

There was general consensus that the Zero Draft is comprehensive and clear, but some additional key challenges and gaps identified by the stakeholders were:

Participants raised concerns about the challenge of implementing the Guidelines in the region because of the lack of constitutional basis on the Right to Food in many countries. They noted that the fact that they are **voluntary** makes this even more challenging, given the lack of policy foundations and often poor political will. They stressed the need for concrete measures to ensure the Guidelines are effectively translated into practice. The need to mobilize investment funds and networking to implement the Guidelines in addition to securing political commitment and engagement of civil society was raised. Another comment relating to implementation on the ground related to the need to engage men as allies in the process of empowering women, enabling them to understand why this is important and how it will benefit everyone. It is important to do this in order to address any potential tensions that may arise if men perceive they have to give up some of their own privileges.

Participants noted the significance of food sovereignty approaches for the region. These are different from food security in that they stress self-determination and local control over food production and access. Relating to this was a comment about the importance of creating sustainable, equitable food systems. The participant pointed out the risks that the privatization of agriculture is undermining access to and availability of appropriate food as well as affecting rural women’s livelihoods. She noted the importance of promoting local, sustainable agricultural systems and to view food production, access and availability as **rights**. The importance of agro-ecological approaches for enabling healthy diets and enabling women to produce crops in an effective way that also respects and

preserves their cultural heritage was also raised. Women's and girls' access to safe and decent housing was also raised. A participant raised the need to address the use of harmful chemicals and pesticides in agricultural production and to understand the impacts on health, especially for women rural producers.

A participant noted the need to acknowledge and address the diversity of agricultural production, recognizing different indigenous forms such as nomadic, Bedouin and herding livelihoods and lifestyles, which are strongly bound up with culture. Linked to this was a call to reflect the significance of indigenous voices and knowledge in the Guidelines.

Many participants called for greater emphasis on the linkages between climate change and food security. They said that climate change negatively affects agricultural production and is putting pressure on already scarce resources, with particular implications for female producers, who often need to go and work in other sectors when their livelihoods become unsustainable. They called for a greater focus on mitigation and the strengthening of resilience.

Many participants talked about the need to understand the links between conflict, food security and gender inequality, noting that war has specific impacts on women, including on their ability to fulfil their roles as guardians and providers of food security in families, and on their livelihoods. Other specific challenges for women in situations of conflict and occupation were raised – for example a participant stressed that women in Palestine face lack of economic opportunities and poor access to land and other resources as well as exposure to other forms of discrimination, exclusion and violence. There were calls for specific measures to support women in conflict-affected countries.

Participants stressed the need to address and acknowledge the tensions between statutory and customary laws in relation to gender equality – just because a law exists does not mean it will be respected. This is true for issues such as land ownership.

There were calls for the recognition of the interlinkages between the issues outlined in section three of the Guidelines, and there was also a call for multi-sectoral approaches to the implementation of the Guidelines that engage policy-makers from across sectors. There was also a call to consider the different dimensions of food security, such as food production, availability and access, in order to understand their specific gender dimensions.

Several participants called for greater emphasis on the key roles and potential of women as generators of income and the valuable roles they already play in food security and agricultural production. However, there was a caution that credit and loans should be provided in responsible, ethical ways.

The lack of engagement of women in policy and decision-making at all levels in the region was highlighted as a key challenge that should be emphasized and addressed.

There was a call for a more transformative approach to the Guidelines, going beyond presenting the issues and problems and also presenting success stories and sharing learning on what works within and outside the region.

Question 2

There were no specific comments on the core principles.

Question 3

There were no specific comments on the themes in section 3.

Question 4

There were no specific comments relating to section 4.

4. Second Plenary Discussion – Part 3 of the Zero Draft, policy areas and recommendations under each of the themes/sections

Participants voted to focus on the following three themes/sections from part 3 in the plenary discussion on day 2: Sections 3.1, 3.4 and 3.5. The discussion started with these themes/sections and then moved to the other sections of Part 3.

For each theme, participants were asked to consider and speak to the following questions:

- 1) Does this section cover **all main policy issues** to effectively advance gender equality?
- 2) What are **crucial policy entry points** and mechanisms to address the challenges and issues identified?
- 3) Do you have examples of policies from your country that have proved **successful in advancing gender equality** in this area? What are key lessons?

The discussion is summarized below:

4.1 Discussion of the three themes/sections selected by the participants

Women's participation, voice and leadership in policy and decision-making at all levels (Section 3.1)

Issues and Gaps

It was noted that the issue of women's leadership is controversial in some Arab states countries and that the region lags behind in terms of women's political participation. Participants pointed out the need to increase women's participation at all levels, not only in parliament. There was a key point about the need to see women's participation, voice and leadership as cross-cutting issues that are relevant for multiple areas, including finance, employment, education, digital capacity and business. Participants were reminded that women leaders do not always represent women's issues so leadership is not the same as representation. Also, while women may be physically present in decision-making processes they may not have an equal voice or feel empowered to speak up and so they remain invisible.

The progress in enabling greater participation of women in government in the region was acknowledged but a participant noted that many women in politics are in 'soft' policy areas such as education, social policy and welfare while the more technical areas are dominated by men.

There was a critique about 'gender washing', where commitments on gender are not translated into action. For example a recent study of 51 food and agriculture organizations showed that although 90% had gender policies most did not support these policies with structures or processes. Only one third had gender strategies and 70% of the CEOs were male and were mainly from high income countries.

A participant noted the need to acknowledge the diversity and heterogeneity of women, stressing that there is no exemplary women who represents all women.

Policies and lessons learned/entry points

It was noted that opportunities for women in political leadership is opening up in the region, partly due to the introduction of quotas, gender equality laws and strategies, but there was a caution that challenges remain, We still need to improve the quality of women's participation and their impact on decision-making. There is also a lack of women in the highest levels of decision-making. Also, how can civil society be mobilized to support women leaders? It was noted that it is not enough to put laws and policies in place, although this is a good start. There is also a need for specific measures to ensure these laws and policies are implemented.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was mentioned as an agreement that has been ratified by many countries in the region. Governments should respect the its call for at least 30% female political representation and should be held to account for these commitments. There were calls for public education and awareness-raising to address and shift the gender discriminatory social norms, attitudes and beliefs that undermine women's voice and leadership – for example the belief

that women are not leaders by nature. It was noted that international agencies have a key role to play in setting good examples and encouraging good, gender-responsive practices.

Access to labour markets and decent work (Section 3.6)

Issues and Gaps

Participants noted the high levels of unemployment for women in the region and stressed that this problem should be addressed. The need for greater recognition of the potential contribution that women's economic empowerment could make to GDP was highlighted, as well as the critical importance of this for women's lives and those of their families.

There was a call for greater clarity on the notion of decent work, especially in the context of informal labour such as agricultural employment, where workers lack basic requirements such as adequate remuneration/minimum wage, health insurance and decent working conditions. It was noted that women are often bearing the brunt of this and are faced with a significant gender wage gap, and that decent work should mean improving social protection and working conditions as well as equitable, fair wages. The importance of policies that facilitate the shift from informal to formal labour participation was raised and it was noted that decent work principles and green and blue transition initiatives could be useful mechanisms for enabling this shift. However, there was a caution that the shift should not mean giving more control to corporate large scale agricultural interests and unsustainable land use practices. Participants noted the importance of promoting a green economy that promotes local ownership and needs.

The need for greater equality in pension provision for women and men was raised.

Participants stressed the need to address the serious issue of sexual harassment and violence in the workplace and the importance of providing mechanisms to monitor this as well as for women to report harassment.

A participant called for acknowledgement of the potential risks of credit and microfinance for women and the importance of referring to alternative forms of financial support such as self-help groups and cooperatives.

Recognition, redistribution and reduction of care and domestic work (Section 3.7)

Issues and Gaps

A participant stressed that considerable work will be needed to facilitate women's economic participation outside of the household both at the policy and the personal, household and community levels in order to enable a shift in social norms, attitudes and behaviours. She noted that women in the region may themselves need to be convinced about the need to challenge and change conservative social and cultural norms and to redistribute and reduce women's unpaid care work. Other participants also talked about the need to raise public awareness, starting with children so that they recognize that household work should be a shared responsibility.

Some participants pointed out the value of free time and quality of life for women and stressed that the reduction of unpaid care work should not be seen as an opportunity to create a new burden of paid work. They stressed that we should also ensure that the promotion of economic empowerment for women does not exacerbate their burden as they may still have responsibilities for unpaid care in the home.

Several participants noted that COVID-19 has placed additional pressure on women because nursery schools and childcare centres may remain closed and women with young children may have to balance working from home with childcare, or may be unable to work.

Policies and lessons learned/entry points

Several participants noted that paid paternity and shared parental leave should be promoted in the countries of the region.

Participants called for evidence that reflects women's potential and actual contribution to the economy and the need to assign a high value to this work by factoring it into GDP, giving it economic relevance and recognizing it as work rather than 'traditional' women's duties.

The urgent role of the state in managing and structuring care work by providing subsidized childcare, nurseries and care for the elderly was highlighted, as was the need for swift action in light of the pandemic recovery period.

4.2. Additional themes

Participants stressed that change is not only about sensitizing women but is also about challenging deep-rooted, discriminatory social, cultural and religious norms. The point was raised that women in government need to have the courage to challenge these in order to address the root causes of gender inequality. It was also noted that states have a key role and responsibility for ensuring sustainable, gender equitable food systems.

Access to education, capacity building and training (Section 3.3)

A participant called for greater recognition of local, indigenous knowledge, especially that of women for instance on local forms of food production and seeds, as well as their knowledge and understanding of ecology and climate resilience. She noted that many women farmers understand how to adapt agriculture to climate change impacts.

Access to natural and productive resources (Section 3.5)

A participant stressed that transportation is a critical barrier to accessing extension activities, markets and other resources, especially for rural women.

5. Next Steps

The comments and suggestions received will inform the preparation of the First Draft and the successive versions of the Guidelines. The preparation of the First draft will start when the six regional consultations and the electronic consultation will be over mid-November. The First Draft will be presented to the CFS Open Ended Working Group on Gender for discussion early 2022. The draft Guidelines will be presented to CFS Plenary for adoption after negotiations in October 2022.

Annex 1: Timetable



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY (CFS)
**VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AND GIRLS'
EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**
REGIONAL CONSULTATION

CFS Regional Consultation for Near East and North Africa 27-28 October 2021

Timetable (Cairo time)

Day 1

09.30 – 10.00 Greeting Room: Security verification and admission of registered participants

Opening Session

10.00 – 10.10 Welcome and introduction – Moderator: Ms Françoise Trine, Senior Food Security Officer, CFS Secretariat

10.10 – 10.30 Keynote addresses:

- Ms. Dina Douay, Director of the Woman, Family, and Childhood Department, League of Arab States
- Ms. Ekram El-Huni, Regional Programme Coordinator, UN Women
- Mr. Naoufel Telahigue, IFAD Country Director - Joint Statement on behalf of FAO, IFAD and WFP

Presentation of the Zero Draft of the CFS Guidelines – Plenary discussion

10.30 – 11.00 Presentation of the Zero Draft of the *Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition* – Co-Chairs of the CFS Gender Open-ended Working Group (OEWG):

- Ms Tanja Grén, Permanent Representative Designate of Finland to FAO, WFP and IFAD
- Mr Tomas Duncan Jurado, Permanent Representative of Panama to FAO, IFAD and WFP

11.00 – 12.45 General comments on the Zero Draft – Plenary discussion – Facilitator, Ms Christa Ketting, IFAD Social Inclusion Officer, Near East and North Africa Region

12.45 – 13.00 Wrap up – Ms Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert

13.00 End of day 1

Day 2

09.30 – 10.00 Greeting Room: Security verification and admission of registered participants

Plenary discussion on selected themes

10.00 – 10.10 Welcome - Moderator

10.10 – 12.40 Discussion on selected themes - Plenary discussion – Facilitator: Ms
Valentina Franchi, Gender Expert, FAO Regional Office for Near East and
North Africa

12.40 – 12.55 Wrap up – Ms Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert

12.55 – 13.00 Closing remarks – Co-Chairs of the CFS Gender OEWG

13.00 End of the Consultation

Annex 2: List of participants to the CFS GEWE Regional Consultation for Near East and North Africa (27-28 October 2021)

1. Government organizations					
Title	Name	Last Name	Title	Name of organization	Country
Prof.	Hemat	Abdel Magied	Chief reseacher	Animal production research institute (APRI)	EGYPT
Mrs.	Faten	Abdulelah Ahmed	Senior Chief Engineer/Head of the Women Empowerment Department	Ministry Of Water Resources	IRAQ
Mrs.	Aicha	Achahbar	Head of the Women's Initiatives Support Department	Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration and the Family	MOROCCO
Dr.	Sahar	Ahmed	Assistant Professor	APRI	EGYPT
Mrs.	Halima	Al Saeed	Food security manager	Ministry of Agricultural Wealth, Fisheries and Water Resources	OMAN
Mrs.	Jawaher	Al-Ammar	Investment Researcher	Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture	SAUDI ARABIA
Dr.	Amani	Alawamleh	Head of Studies and Socio-economic Surveys Division	Ministry of Agriculture	JORDAN
Mr.	Nasser	Alhajri	economic researcher	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Wealth & Water Resources	OMAN
H.E.	Salah	Alhamidi	agricultural consultant	Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture	SAUDI ARABIA
Ms.	Fatma	Aljailani	Head section of studies and research	Ministry of agriculture and fisheries wealth and water resources	OMAN
Mrs.	Fatmah	Alkalbani	Head Agriculture Development Section	Ministry of Climate Change and Environment	UAE
Dr.	Mohammed Ibn Muzkir	Almutari	deputy director general of plant resources	MEWA Ministry of environment, water and agriculture	SAUDI ARABIA
Mr.	Moath	Alshafei	Economic Research - Executive Office for Food Security	Saudi Gains Organization	SAUDI ARABIA
Dr.	Raida	Ayoub	Director of Agricultural and Family Rural Development	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	SYRIA
Mr.	Abdallahi	Baba	Director of Planning, Statistics,	Ministry of Agriculture	MAURITANIA

			Cooperation and Monitoring-Evaluation		
Mrs.	Boshra	Ben Tareef	Head of gender division	Ministry of planning and international cooperation	JORDAN
Mr.	Zied	Bouhaouala	Head of the Gender and Equal Opportunities Observatory	CREDIF	TUNISIE
Ms.	Soraya	Cheikh	Office manager	Ministry of Fisheries and Fishery Productions	ALGERIE
Mrs.	Maha	Dager	responsible of human rights department of the Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	IRAQ
H.E.	Mira	Daher	Ambassador	Lebanese Embassy	LEBANON
Hon.	Tomas	Duncan	Permanent Representative	Panama Permanent Mission to FAO	PANAMA
Mrs.	Wafaa	El Dikah	Senior Adviser and Gender Expert	Ministry of Agriculture	LEBANON
Ms.	Tanja	Grén	Permanent Representative	Embassy of Finland	FINLAND
Mrs.	Khitam	Hamayel	Director of the Department of Gender Integration and Development	Ministry of Agriculture	PALESTINE
Mr.	Raid	Hamza	Director of NAPC	National Agricultural Policy Center	SYRIA
H.E.	Hammouche	Hassina	Advisor	Ministry of Water Resources and water security	ALGERIE
Ms.	Maya	Makhoul	Head of food and nutrition department	Ministry of Agriculture	LEBANON
Mrs.	Souad	Oukali	Responsible for the cooperation department	Ministry of Water Resources and water security	ALGERIE
Dr.	Hana	Rashid	President of the General Authority for Marine Sciences Research	Marine and Aquatic Sciences Navigation Authority	YEMEN
Dr.	Sameh	Shedeed	Assistant Professor and Director of Research Affairs Department	Animal Production Research Institute Agricultural Research Center Ministry of Agriculture	EGYPT
Mrs.	Nadia	Sultan	Director general	General Administration for Rural Women's Development	YEMEN

Mr.	Eskandar	Zand	Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture Jihad, Secretary of the Commission for Iranian Food Security Document	Agricultural Research, Education & Extension Organization (AREEO)	IRAN
Mrs.	Raghda	Zeyad	Senior statistician	Ministry of Planning	IRAQ

2. Intergovernmental Organizations

Title	Name	Last Name	Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms.	Fatma Alzahraa	Abdelkawy	Director of Programs, Policies and Intergovernmental Support	Women Development Organization	EGYPT
Mrs.	Amel	Ben Ali	Assistant Director	Ministry of Family, Women, Children and the Elderly	TUNISIA
Mrs.	Aoun	Claudine	President	National Commission for Lebanese Women	LEBANON
Ms.	Anna	Dorangricchia	Gender Expert	Union for the Mediterranean	SPAIN
Mrs.	Dina	Douay	Director of Women, Family and Childhood Directorate	League of Arab States	SYRIA
Ms.	Asmaa	Hassan	Senior Program Officer	Women Development Organization	EGYPT
Dr.	Patrizia	Pugliese	senior reseracher	CIHEAM Bari	ITALY

3. International Organizations

Title	Name	Last Name	Title	Name of organization	Country
Mrs.	Inas	Aburamadan	Project Manager	WFP	PALESTINE
Mr.	Talal	Al Fayez	GRLO	FAO	JORDAN
Dr.	Shoubo	Al Ruzbani	Regional Advisor , Gender	UNICEF	JORDAN
Dr.	Huda	Alsahi	Social Policy Officer	FAO	ITALY
Mr.	Mohammad	Alshami	Gender and Monitoring Specialist	FAO	YEMEN
Ms.	Sabah	Barigou	Senior Advisor/Head of School Feeding programme, HIV and Nutrition	WFP	EGYPT

Mrs.	Intisar	Birkia	Regional Gender Advisor	WFP	EGYPT
Mrs.	Ekrum	El-Huni	Regional Programme Coordinator	UN Women	JORDAN
Ms.	Valentina	Franchi	Gender Expert	FAO	ITALY
Ms.	Marie-Louise	Hayek	Project manager and gender focal point	FAO	LEBANON
Ms.	Christa	Ketting	Social Inclusion Officer	IFAD	EGYPT
Ms.	Ruba	Khanji	Gender focal point	FAO	SYRIA
Ms.	Sooyeon	Kim	Environment and Social Inclusion Specialist	IFAD	EGYPT
Ms.	Eleonor	Lefvert	Gender Specialist	UNICEF	JORDAN
Dr.	Wigdan	Madani	Nutrition specialist	UNICEF	JORDAN
Mr.	Chakib	Nemmaoui	Country Programme Officer	IFAD	MOROCCO
Mr.	Alex	Piscina	Human Resources Officer	WFP	EGYPT
Ms.	Maggie	Refaat	Gender Specialist	FAO	EGYPT
Mrs.	Omnia	Rizk	Gender Officer	FAO	ITALY
Mr.	Naoufel	Telahigue	Country Director	IFAD	ITALY

4. CFS Advisory Group

4.1. Civil Society

Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms.	Teeba Saad	Abdulkarim	photographer	The Iraqi Feminist Intifada Movement	IRAQ
Mrs.	Abeer	Abu Khdeir	Member of the Board of Directors and Executive Office in the Federation	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	PALESTINE
Dr.	Hala	Barakat	Consultant	HIC-Mena	EGYPT
Mrs.	Pendo	Daudi	Director	Barefoot College Zanzibar	TANZANIA
Mrs.	Souad	Mahmoud	Coordinatrice	Union Général de Travail Tunisien UGTT	TUNISIE
Ms.	Jana	Nakhil	Urban planner	World March of Women	LEBANON

4.2. Private Sector

Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Dr.	Racha	Ramadan	Associate Professor	Faculty of Economics and	EGYPT

				Political Science - Cairo University	
Dr.	Rana	Hendy	Assistant Professor & Director of the Master Program in Public Policy	American University in Cairo	EGYPT
Mrs.	Nur	Mohamed Abdi	Coordinator	Youth Agro-Marine Development Association	SOMALIA
Mrs.	Iman	Reda	Vice President Trading	Gedco	CANADA
Ms.	Irina	Wandera	Secretariat	Private Sector Mechanism	KENYA
4.3 Academia					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Dr.	Saeid	Soufizadeh	University faculty	Shahid Beheshti University	IRAN
Prof.	Amal	Al-Abbadi	Dean of faculty	AL-balqa Applied University	JORDAN
5. CFS Secretariat					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms.	Elise	Benoit	Sr Partnerships Officer	CFS	ITALY
Ms.	Alyson	Brody	Senior Gender Expert	CFS	ITALY
Ms.	Marina	Calvino	Gender Expert	CFS	ITALY
Ms.	Tatiana	Moruz	Admin Assistant	CFS	ITALY
Mr.	Waiganjo	Njoroge	Comms	CFS	ITALY
Ms.	Sylvia	Orebi	Admin Assistant	CFS	ITALY
Mr.	Martin	Schunk	Communications	CFS	ITALY
Ms.	Francoise	Trine	Senior Food Security Officer	CFS	ITALY