



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

Europe and Central Asia

27-28 September 2021

CO- CHAIRS' SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The Regional Consultation for Europe and Central Asia was the second 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 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 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 Lenyara Fundukova, Senior Knowledge Management Specialist, Strategy and Knowledge Department, IFAD, with support from Ms Anna Jenderedjian, Gender Mainstreaming and Social Protection Specialist, FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia.

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 3.2. Elimination of violence and discrimination against women for improved food security and nutrition

Section 3.3. Access to education, capacity building, training, knowledge and information services

Section 3.5. Access to and control over natural and productive resources

¹ More information is available at: <http://www.fao.org/cfs/workingspace/workstreams/gender/regional-consultations>

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

The discussion was facilitated by Ms Dono Abdurazakova, Senior Gender and Social Protection Advisor, FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, and Ms Hajnalka Petrics, FAO Programme Officer - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, with support from Ms Anna Jenderedjian.

The Moderator then introduced the keynote speakers: H.E. Ms Narbaeva Tanzila Kamalovna, Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Ms Carin Jämtin, Director General, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); and Mr Raimund Jehle, FAO Regional Programme Leader, FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, who delivered a Joint Statement on behalf of FAO, IFAD and WFP. Their addresses are summarized in the next section.

The Zero Draft of the Guidelines was presented by Ms Tanja Grén (Finland) and Mr Tomas Duncan, (Panama), Co-Chairs appointed by the CFS Bureau to facilitate the policy convergence process. Mr Duncan presented the purpose of the Zero Draft and the process for developing them. Ms Grén gave a brief overview of the Zero draft, providing a summary of its four sections.

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 by about 90 participants of which 56 government representatives 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 precious information on challenges and potential solutions.

2. Keynote Addresses

H.E. Ms. Tanzila Narbaeva Kamalovna's key points included the reiteration that gender equality and women's rights are fundamental to the realization of food security and nutrition³. She reminded participants of the many forms of malnutrition which contribute to disease and poor quality of life, and noted that COVID 19 has compounded this situation and exacerbated poverty particularly for women and girls as they often have fewer resources. Ms Narbaeva referred to existing global agreements on gender equality and food security, including CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs, which the Guidelines should build on and promote. Ms Narbaeva called for all member states to commit to the Guidelines.

Ms Jämtin said that globally in recent years, we have seen significant advances for gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, but many challenges remain. She noted that the number of malnourished people globally is back to the 2010-11 level, which impacts the capacity to reach SDG 2 on zero hunger. She said that women constitute a large part of the agricultural workforce but often lack access to productive and financial resources. She stressed the importance of ensuring that food systems promote gender equality and women's empowerment rather than compounding them. She noted Sweden's commitment to gender transformative policies, including to the joint programme on women's economic empowerment. Ms Jämtin also emphasized that Sweden supports a twin-track approach promoting both gender mainstreaming and targeted actions on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Mr Jehle reminded the participants that gender equality is essential to achieve all the SDGs, including SDG2 on ending hunger, as well as achieving the high-level goals of poverty reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability. He noted that the majority of the poorest are often women and girls and that they are often trapped in a cycle of food insecurity and hunger. Mr Jehle stressed that women and girls play a key role in the nutrition of families and in ensuring the food security of countries but that they often face discrimination and are

³ The keynote address was delivered by Ms Malika Kadyrkhanova, Head of the Commission on Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

in low-paid, informal jobs. Many also face issues such as lack of rights to land and other resources and this undermines agricultural production and rural development. He noted that women in remote areas are often particularly susceptible to discriminatory gender norms and unequal gender power relations.

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 of the 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:

The importance of taking a systemic, holistic approach to gender equality and food security and moving away from the siloisation of issues was raised by several participants. There were also calls to be ambitious and aim high in the aspirations of the Guidelines.

There was a request to include more reference to the role of local organizations and community groups in enabling local food security – and in which women are often integral.

There were calls to include women and girls in conflict zones and humanitarian crises, and participants called for a new section on these issues, since these conditions seriously impact women and girls' food security and nutrition.

There was a call for more reference to gender-responsive budgeting as a policy strategy and for more language on justice in the Guidelines.

The need for the active engagement of boys and men in gender transformative food security and nutrition interventions was stressed, in order to raise awareness and promote changes in behaviour. The need to integrate a social norms focus in all policy areas was also raised.

Participants called for greater emphasis on sexual health and rights and link this to food security and nutrition.

There was a call from several participants to put feminist principles at the heart of the draft and focus on addressing gender power relations and the root causes of inequality rather than only focusing on women and girls. This transformative approach is needed in order to address and shift deeply rooted inequitable social norms and challenge gender stereotypes.

Participants reminded the Secretariat of the need to focus more on the need for more equitable, just, resilient food systems that enable the production and distribution of affordable, appropriate

food. There were calls to integrate food sovereignty principles into the draft, based on an agro-ecological foundation. Linked to this there were calls to focus more on rural women and climate change, which is a very important issue for small-scale farmers, as are barriers to land access.

Some participants emphasized the need to highlight nutrition – particularly with regard to improving education and awareness of nutrition – and to focus on children, especially girls, through programmes such as school feeding and meals, taking into account the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

There were also calls to move away from the binary focus on women and men in the draft and to address discrimination faced by LGBTI people in the context of food security and nutrition. However, some participants noted that this perspective was not part of the original TORs for the Guidelines.

Several interventions called for the need to broaden the scope of the Guidelines and include reference to urban and peri-urban areas in addition to rural areas,

There was a request to use internationally agreed language in the Guidelines.

Question 2

Commitment to human rights and realization of the right to adequate food: Participants stressed that human rights are fundamental to women's and girls' equality and this should be highlighted in the document.

Gender transformative approaches: there were reminders that gender equality should not only be about women but should also be about transforming unequal gender power relations, so it is about relations between women and men as well as challenging inequitable social norms and gender stereotypes.

Reinforcing the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data: participants noted the need to collect diverse data in relation to land, finance and resources. There was a call to reach agreement on whether we refer to sex or gender-based data. There was a request to include the perspectives of children and young people in the draft. There was also a reminder that local knowledge is often as valid as scientific data and should not just be regarded as additional or complementary.

Inclusiveness and participation in policy-making: Participants noted that we should ensure actors are free of conflict of interest and that policies are transparent and inclusive.

Intersectionality and multidimensional approach: Several participants called for the document to include additional dimensions of intersectionality such as sexual orientation and non-binary gender identities as forms of discrimination alongside other axes of discrimination such as age, ethnicity and disability. However, participants expressed different opinions on this matter.

Question 3

Elimination of violence and discrimination against women for improved food security and nutrition (3.2)

Participants stressed the relevance of this issue and called for stronger language to encompass sexual and gender-based violence and to incorporate reproductive health and rights. There was a call to change the title of this section to reflect this language.

Access to and control over natural and productive resources (3.5)

Some participants called for a greater focus on issues of land tenure, finance and economic matters. There was also a request for more text on limited access to financial services and a focus on financial inclusion. An example given was on savings deposits and efforts to end the discrimination against women in banking rules so that they are able to access larger loans rather than only being able to

access microcredit. There were calls for greater investment into appropriate technological innovations and for agreements on patent-free technologies for the poorest people.

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

It was highlighted that unpaid care work is a key issue and should be highlighted in the text and placed higher in the document as it is a key contributor to the current situation of gender inequality. A participant also noted the need to focus on developing mechanisms to measure the time and energy that women spend in unpaid care work. A participant pointed out that unpaid care work of women has increased because of the pandemic and austerity measures. She said that women and girls should not face the undue burden of care. There was also a call to recognize and address women's unpaid and domestic care work in policies (through social protection systems).

Question 4

There was a call for the consideration of the Guidelines in the initial stages of the development and implementation of programmes and to ensure they are used to guide gender analysis. There was also a reminder to enable the participation of the most affected people in planning and implementation where possible. Participants stressed the need for evidence-based information and intersectional cooperation, and urged a focus on **what works to achieve results**. There was a call for a process for monitor the implementation of the Guidelines.

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: 3.2, 3.3. 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 the Section cover all main policy recommendations for this issue? If not, what is missing?
- 2) Can you bring examples of successful policies and lessons learnt from your country and the region which would demonstrate how these issues can be addressed?

The discussion is summarized below:

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

(i) Elimination of violence and discrimination against women for improved food security and nutrition (3.2)

The facilitator reminded the participants that gender-based violence (GBV) creates significant barriers for the achievement of food security and gender equality. She noted that GBV takes different forms – for example it can be psychological, financial as well as sexual or physical. She said that GBV is a universal problem but particularly affects women and girls in rural, remote areas. She also stressed that GBV has increased exponentially with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Issues and gaps

The need to fund the **provision of services** for survivors of GBV was highlighted. It was noted that this can include legal services, social services and health care among others.

Prevention

The importance of challenging and transforming gender stereotypes – especially toxic masculinity – was raised, in order to change behaviors and eradicate the issue of GBV. There were calls to raise awareness of the issues and to educate people, as well as supporting analyses of the causes of GBV.

Intersectionality and violence based on sexual orientation. There were calls for more focus on multiple, compounded forms of violence due to sexual orientation, including daily forms of violence experienced by many LGBTI people as well as other forms of violence they may be subjected to. Many participants stressed that the Guidelines need more of an intersectional approach that reflects and embraces diversity, including indigenous and rural women, age, ethnicity, race and disability.

However, consensus was not reached on the issue of sexual orientation in the context of the discussion, with comments that this issue was not agreed in the original TOR, which was focused on the rights of women and girls in the context of food security and nutrition - and that integrating sexual orientation could undermine the document and the process.

Recognition of other forms of GBV

There was a reminder to **include other forms of GBV**, including female genital mutilation and child forced marriage. There were also requests to consider poverty, lack of food and forced migration – among other issues – as forms of violence.

Several participants stressed the critical need for **adequate human and financial resources** to address GBV and ensure implementation of anti-violence laws.

(ii) Access to education, capacity building, training, knowledge and information services (3.3)

Issues and Gaps

Technical and vocational Education

The facilitator noted that there is widespread lack of access to agricultural advisory services for women in particular, and also a lack of access to ICT and digital technologies. Participants called for more attention to small female farmers' access to rural advisory services and that women farmers should have access to state-funded insurance.

There were calls to increased education for women and girls on ICT and a point was made that this could help women in rural areas to access markets and consumers.

The point was made that education is a critical driver of women's and girls' empowerment but that ensuring quality of education is as vital as access.

Participants called for greater attention to women's and girls' access to technical and vocational training in order to increase productivity. At the same time the importance of taking a human rights approach rather than only focusing on the goal of increased productivity was stressed. There were also calls for the support of mentoring and skills building across different field and types of institutions.

Participants noted the need to **value local (women's) knowledge** while also providing information to local producers so they are able to make informed choices about agricultural production. There was a call for a new policy recommendation on this.

Many participants called for **intersectionality and diversity** to be taken into account in the context of education and ensure that education responds to the diverse needs of all women and girls, including those who face barriers such as disability or discrimination based on other axes of differences that include ethnicity and poverty.

Access to financial services

There were calls to consider insurance against external shocks in a broad way that is not only about climate change, in order to promote resilience and natural resource management.

Policies and lessons learned

There was an example from Uzbekistan of a government-led programme that promotes women's education on water issues such as water laws, access to and use of the natural resources.

A participant from Belarus talked about government measures to support small female farmers through measures that include rural advisory services and promotion of access to local markets.

North Macedonia talked about the establishment of an intersectoral working group for addressing rural women's needs, enabling knowledge sharing and bringing together expertise on different issues.

(iii) Access to and control over natural and productive resources (3.5)

The facilitator noted that women play a crucial role in production but often have less access to and control over natural and productive resources. This affects their rights as well as the efficiency of rural agricultural production. She said that women are often not equally represented in local organisations such as water organisations and other local bodies. She also reminded participants that women and men often have inequitable access to technologies.

Issues and Gaps

There were calls to boost language on **agro-ecology** in the document as this helps take into account issues relating to the balance of power and also enables a reflection of the experiences and needs of indigenous women as well as issues of biodiversity.

Participants spoke of the need to ensure the **needs and rights of small female farmers are reflected and promoted**, including in breeding and crop management systems.

There was a call for more emphasis on **gender equality in fisheries systems** as this is currently missing in the document. The representative noted that the document should focus on tenure rights in fisheries.

Property and land rights

Participants stressed that women's land rights are essential to food security and women's and girls' equality. There were calls to focus on issues of inheritance and legacy rights, and to ensure that land ownership for women is formalized through land registration. There were also requests to ensure inclusion of the issue of customary rights and social norms that often undermine access to land. There was a mention of land grabbing from widows. Participants called for a focus on access to justice and legal assistance, especially basic legal and property rights. There was also a request to broaden the notion of productive resources to include transferal and sale of produce.

The value of **women's knowledge in food production** and the need to support them in these roles was highlighted. The need to consider **women as agents** and not only participants in food systems was raised.

Resilience

The fact that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change was highlighted and the need to make more reference to instability and precariousness, and to sustainable, resilient agricultural production. There was also a call to refer more to issues of displacement and climate change and to talk in broader terms about external shocks.

There was a call for a stronger **human rights focus** throughout the Guidelines and to also address the issue of **inequitable food systems** that may promote practices such as land grabbing.

Intersectionality

Some participants called for the experiences and needs of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity to be taken into account in the Guidelines as these people often face particular discrimination in relation to natural resources – for example they are often not granted land tenure rights. Other participants noted that the issue of sexual orientation and reference to people of other genders were not included in the agreed Terms of Reference for the Guidelines, neither they are referenced in

relevant international treaties/ conventions/ agreements. The need to recognize and include the needs and rights of other marginalized groups that include rural and/or indigenous women, people with disabilities, the elderly, and black, minority and ethnic people was also mentioned.

There was a call for knowledge on natural resources to be made more widely available.

There was a comment that **we should inspire each other in advancing together.**

4.2. Discussion of other themes/sections of Part 3

There were many specific suggestions for changes to language and paragraphs that will be captured in the revised document.

A **restructuring of the draft into six sections** was proposed in order to ensure the issues are dealt with in a more cross-cutting way that enables greater policy coherence:

- Elimination of gender-based violence and discrimination in the context of food security and nutrition - Former 3.2
- Economic and Social Rights - Former part 3.4, 3.6, part of 3.9
- Participation, Voice and Leadership - Former 3.3 and 3.1
- Recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work - Former 3.7
- GEWGE in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems - Former part 3.4, 3.5 and 3.8
- Mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment across FSN assistance in humanitarian crises - Former part of 3.9

There was a comment that the document should **avoid repetition and make more linkages** between the issues.

There were calls for the strengthening of language on **GBV** and to explicitly mention sexual and GBV in the section title. Under GBV, the importance of not conflating prevention and protection was made.

There was a call for improvements in the way **nutrition** is dealt with in the document and it was noted that health is essential for achieving nutrition. Under women's economic empowerment, the point was made that local food systems should be more valued and supported as they are essential for local food security and nutrition.

Under the theme of **women's participation, voice and leadership** participants called for treating issues of household and political decision-making separately. They also noted the need for a focus on empowering young women and girls and enhancing their existing contributions in leadership. It was noted that, women and girls should be promoted as change agents.

There were calls for a greater focus on **addressing women's and girls' unpaid care work**, with a suggestion to refer to ILO's five R framework for decent care work. Participants stressed the need for greater attention to be paid to establish and improve public services such as subsidized childcare to support the reduction and redistribution of care work. It was also noted that point 3.8 should refer to all care takers to transform gender norms and improve food security, as it is not only the responsibility of women. There was a call to have an intersectional focus in the context of care work as the poorest households are often most affected.

Under the issue of **social protection**, there was a call for references to shock mitigation mechanisms to stabilize lives and livelihoods for women and girls. Cash transfers must be equitably transferred and safe access to those provisions ensured.

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

Europe and Central Asia, 27-28 September 2021

(Budapest time)

Timetable

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ms. Narbaeva Tanzila Kamalovna, Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan- Ms Carin Jämtin, Director General, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)- Mr Raimund Jehle, FAO Regional Programme Leader, FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia - 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 <i>Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition</i> –Co-Chairs of the CFS Gender Open-ended Working Group (OEWG): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 Lenyara Fundukova, Senior Knowledge Management Specialist, Strategy and Knowledge Department, IFAD
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 – Facilitators: Ms Dono Abdurazakova, Senior Gender and Social Protection Advisor, FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, and Ms Hajnalka Petrics, Programme Officer - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, FAO

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 Europe and Central Asia (27-28 September 2021)

1. Government organizations

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country/region
Ms.	Dilrabo	Zhuraeva	Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Lead consultant	Uzbekistan
Mrs.	Laman	Abbasova	Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Chief advisor of the Food safety regulation and consumer protection division of the Food safety department	Azerbaijan
Mrs.	Yulduz	Abduganieva	Ministry of Economic Development	Chief Specialist	Uzbekistan
Mr.	Mats	Åberg	Sida	Senior Programme Manager	Sweden
H.E.	Otabek	Akbarov	Uzbekistan Embassy in Italy	Ambassador	Uzbekistan
Ms.	Roswitha	Amels	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Senior Policy Officer	Germany
Mr.	Farid	Amirov	AKIA	Head of Department of Project and programs	Azerbaijan
Mr.	Alexander	Bång Bergström	Permanent Representation of Sweden to FAO	Programme and Policy Officer	Sweden
Ms.	Ayşe	Bayram	Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry	Sociologist	Turkey
Mrs.	Manon	Bellon	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Editor on food security and nutrition	France
Ms.	Miriam	Ciscar	AECID	Head of Sectoral Cooperation Department	Spain
Ms.	Stefania	Costanza	Permanent Representation to UN Rome	Deputy Permanent Representative	Italy
Ms.	Franck	Da Ros	Department of the Prime Minister	Deputy Head of Sector	France
Ms.	Ibolya	Dán	Prime Minister's Office Minister for Families	Government official	Hungary
Mr.	Onur	Dinçer	Ministry of Family and Social Services	Expert	Turkey
Mrs.	Nabira	Djumabaeva	National Center for Knowledge and Innovation in Agriculture under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Deputy Head of the Funding Department	Uzbekistan
Mr.	Tomas	Duncan Jurado	Permanent Representation of Panama to the UN Organizations in Rome	Permanent Representative - CFS OEWS Co-Chair	Panama
Ms.	Theodor	Frisk	Sida	Program Manager	Sweden

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Ms.	Lieselot	Germonprez	Belgian Permanent Representation	Attaché	Belgium
Ms.	Tanja	Grèn	Embassy of Finland	Minister Counsellor - CFS OEWG CO-Chair	Finland
Ms.	Laura	Gualdi	European Commission	Policy Officer	
Mr.	Elias	Guia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Advisor	Spain
Ms.	Anna	Heikkinen	Embassy of Finland in Rome	Adviser	Finland
Dr.	Amber	Hill	Foreign ministry of Israel	Food security and women's empowerment consultant	Israel
Ms.	Karin	Ivarsson	Swedish Embassy Rome	Deputy Permanent Representative	Sweden
Ms.	Carin	Jämtin	Sida	Director General	Sweden
Mrs.	Sashka	Jovanovska Vukelickj	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy	Advisor/ deputy coordinator for equal opportunities of women and men	North Macedonia
H.E.	Malika	Kadir Khanova	Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Senator	Uzbekistan
Ms.	Szilvia	Kopitkó	Permanent Representation of Hungary to the UN Food and Agriculture Agencies in Rome	Scholar	Hungary
Mr.	Nurlan	Kulbatyrov	QazTrade	Deputy General Director	Kazakhstan
Mr.	Nuriddin	Kushnazarov	Embassy of Uzbekistan in Rome	Deputy Permanent Representative	Uzbekistan
Ms.	Heli	Kuusipalo	Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) i	Senior adviser	Finland
Ms.	Evelin	Lantos	Ministry of Agriculture	Officer	Hungary
Ms.	Nato	Macharashvili	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	Acting Head of Legal Support Division of the Legal Department	Georgia
Ms.	Leyla	Mammadova	Agro Credit and Development Agency	Deputy Chairperson	Azerbaijan
Ms.	Marja	Milivojevic	Ministry of Enterprise	Director General	Sweden
Mrs.	Nargiza	Miralimova	Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Department head	Uzbekistan
Mrs.	Saule	Moldabayeva	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Director of the Strategic Planning Department	Kazakhstan
Mr.	Moises	Morera	Spanish Embassy to Italy	Alternate Permanent Representative	Spain
Ms.	Veerle	Moyson	Embassy of Belgium in Rome	Intern	Belgium
Dr.	Dori	Pavloska Gjorgjieska	Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group in SEE	Senior Project Manager	
Mrs.	Dilyara	Ravilova-	Russian Mission to FAO	Deputy Permanent	Russian

		Borovik		Representative	Federation
Ms.	Graziella	Romito	Ministry of agricultural food and forestry policies	Director of international relations	Italy
Ms.	Paulina	Schaper	Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, BMEL	Desk Officer	Germany
Ms.	Hannah	Seeger	GIZ GmbH	Junior Advisor	Germany
Ms.	Eliso	Shonia	Administration of the Government of Georgia	Deputy Head of the Human Rights Secretariat	Georgia
Mrs.	Tatjana	Simovska Novkovska	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	Budget Adviser	North Macedonia
Mr.	Andrea	Sokolovski	National Extension Agency (NEA)	Advisor	North Macedonia
Ms.	Silke	Stallkamp	Permanent Representation of Germany to the UN Organizations in Rome	Alternate Permanent Representative	Germany
Ms.	Cara	Stauss	EU Delegation to Italy	Policy Officer	
Ms.	Katja	Tiilikainen	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Senior Adviser for Gender Equality	Finland
Ms.	Valentina	Timotija	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of B&H	Contact point for SPS Data base	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ms.	Dóra	Tonté	Prime Minister's Office Minister for Families	Senior counsellor	Hungary
Ms.	Khatia	Tsilosani	Parliament	Member of Parliament	Georgia
Mrs.	Galina	Uibos	Ministry of Rural Affairs	Adviser	Estonia
Ms.	Gulyaima	Zhumageldinova	Secretariat of the National Commission for Women Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Expert	Kazakhstan

2. International Organizations

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country/region
Mrs.	Iamze	Mirazanashvili	FAO	Programme Assistant	Georgia
Mr.	Raimund	Jehle	FAO	Regional Programme Leader	Hungary
Dr.	Dono	Abdurazakova	FAO	Senior Gender Equality and Social Protection Adviser	Hungary
Dr.	Anna	Jenderedjian	FAO	Gender and Social Protection Specialist	Hungary
Mrs.	Hajnalka	Petricis	FAO	Programme Officer (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment)	Italy
Ms.	Tamara	Stepanova	FAO	Consultant, Liaison Office with the Russian Federation	Russian Federation
Mrs.	Umutai	Dauletova	FAO	Gender mainstreaming consultant	Hungary
Ms.	Zsófia	Horváth	FAO	Executive Programme Management Specialist	Hungary
Mrs.	Erzsebet	Kovacs	FAO	Programme Assistant	Hungary
Sr.	Zsolt	Kiss Szabó	FAO	ICT Officer	Hungary

Sr.	Roland	Markovics	FAO	Office assistant (IT)	Hungary
Dr.	Lenyara	Fundukova	IFAD	Senior KM Specialist	Italy
Ms.	Christa	Ketting	IFAD	Social Inclusion Officer	Egypt
Dr.	Elisenda	Estruch-Puertas	ILO	Economist / Rural Employment Specialist	Switzerland
Ms.	Adelia	Albanova	WFP	Programme assistant	Kyrgyzstan

3. CFS Advisory Group

3.1. Civil Society

Titl e	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country/ region
Dr.	Paula	Gioia	European Coordination Via Campesina (ECVC)	Smallholder Farmer	Europe
Mrs .	Isabel	Alvarez	URGENCI	Advocacy officer	France
Ms.	Nino	Gogichashvili	Georgian Farmers' Association	Fundraising & CSR Specialist	Georgia
Mrs .	Aida	Jamangulova	ADI	manager	Kyrgyzstan
Ms.	Coni	Ledesma	International Women's Alliance (IWA)	Member Executive Council	Netherlands
Mrs .	Biljana	Petrovska	National Federation of farmers	Project manager	North Macedonia
Mrs .	Valentina	Bodrug-Lungu	Gender-Centru Moldova	President	Republic of Moldova
Ms.	Ruchi	Tripathi	VSO	Global Practice Lead Resilient Livelihoods	UK
Mrs .	Adiba	Akhmedzhanova	Association "Women of the Agrarian Sector" of Uzbekistan	Chairperson	Uzbekistan

3.2. Private Sector

Titl e	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country/ region
Ms.	Nala	Mueller	Europe Africa Solutions (EARSO)	CEO	Germany
Dr.	Stefano	Marras	Bayer	Director of un affairs	Global
Ms.	Karen	Brosnan	Appian Point Ltd	Director	Ireland
Ms.	Irina	Wandera	Private Sector Mechanism	Secretariat	Kenya
Mr.	Xander	Beks	I4nature	CEO	Netherlands
Ms.	Meghan	Sapp	PlanetEnergy	Managing Director	Spain

3.3. Academia

Titl e	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country/ region
Dr.	Sarada	Mohapatra	Narasingha Choudhury Autonomous college, Jajpur, Odisha, India and Climate Smart	Associate Professor in Botanic and environmental	India

			Agriculture Youth Network (CSAYN)	Sciences	
Dr.	Meruert	Makhmutova	Public Policy Research Center	Director	Kazakhstan
Dr.	Olga	Pashkevich	Institute of System Studies in Agro-Industrial Complex of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	Head of Labour and Social Relations Department	Republic of Belarus
Dr.	Marta	Rivera-Ferre	CSIC	Research Professor	Spain

4. CFS Secretariat

Mr.	Chris	Hegadorn	CFS Secretary
Ms.	Francoise	Trine	Senior Food Security Officer
Ms.	Elise	Benoit	Senior Partnerships Officer
Dr.	Alyson	Brody	Senior Gender Expert
Ms.	Marina	Calvino	Gender Expert
Mr.	Martin	Schunk	Communications
Ms.	Sylvia	Orebi	Admin assistant
Ms.	Tatiana	Moruz	Admin assistant