



24 September 2018
Mexico Room, FAO

CFS Bureau and Advisory Group Meeting: 9.30-12.30 and 14.00-17.00



The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018 at CFS 45 Draft rollout

Presentation of SOFI 2018 and CFS delegate comments:

- **Date, time, venue:** Monday October 15, 2018, 10:45 – 13:00, Plenary Hall
- **Title:** The State of Food Security and Nutrition in World 2018
- **Presenter:** ES department, FAO.

Panel Discussion on SOFI 2018

- **Date, time, venue:** Monday October 15, 2018, 16.30 – 18:00, Plenary Hall
- **Title:** Panel Discussion - The State of Food Security and Nutrition in World 2018

This is a moderated panel discussion bringing together international leading experts and representatives of civil society and private sector, who are critical to take action if, in the face of increasing climate variability and extremes, we are to halt the rise in global hunger and get back on track to ending hunger by 2030.

16.30-18.00	<p>SOFI Panel Discussion and Q&A from audience</p> <p>Moderator: ES or OCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of IPCC • Expert on Climate Change • CFS Civil Society Mechanism • CFS Private Sector Mechanism
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The *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* (SOFI) 2018 report, launched on 11 September 2018, will present new evidence that will confirm whether or not world hunger continues to be on the rise - setting a new increasing trend after more than a decade of steady decline. Last year's report showed that the failure to reduce world hunger is closely associated with the increase in conflict and violence in several parts of the world. At the

same time, initial evidence seem to indicate that in some countries climate-related events were also undermining food security and nutrition. This year's report explores in-depth the impact that climate variability and extremes – even without conflict – are having on food security and nutrition around the world – and whether changes in climate are a key driver behind the recent rise in global hunger and severe food crises. The report unpacks the evidence on how climate variability and extremes, in part-linked to climate change, are already negatively impacting on agriculture, food security and nutrition in many countries around the world.

Increasing climate variability and extremes are affecting all aspects of food security including food availability, access, utilization, and stability, as well as reinforcing other underlying causes of malnutrition related to child care and feeding, health services and environmental health. Climate-related shocks are also exacerbating the effects of other stressors, often with negative outcomes for livelihoods, food security and nutrition, especially for people living in poverty who have less capacity to cope and adapt.

The risk of food insecurity and malnutrition is greater nowadays because livelihoods and livelihood assets – especially of the poor – are more exposed and vulnerable to changing climate variability and extremes. What can be done to prevent this threat from further eroding the gains made in ending hunger and malnutrition in recent years?

Panelists' profiles:

- **Climate Scientist**
 - **Topic focus:** Trends in Climate Variability and Extremes (SOFI 2018 Part 2 – Chapter 1)
 - Summarize key messages on climate trends at global and regional level, explain and answer questions that arise regarding climatology presented in SOFI 2018.
 - Applied knowledge of climate trends in Africa or Asia, the most vulnerable regions affected by climate variability and extremes.
 - Knowledge of applied climate trends, variability, seasonal forecasting, climate system analysis and work for national, regional and international agencies.
 - Experience in inter-disciplinary interfaces and stakeholder engagement, tailoring climate information to non-technical audiences, leading climate information workshops.
- **International Climate Adaptation Expert**
 - One of the leading Authors from IPCC 46th Session Working Group – International Expert and Lead Author for 6th Assessment Report (AR6). The author is preferably working for the IPCC Working Group II (WG II) which assesses the vulnerability of socio-economic and natural systems to climate change, negative and positive consequences of climate change, and options for adapting to it. It also takes into consideration the inter-relationship between vulnerability, adaptation and sustainable development (Key chapters contributed from this Working Group are chapters 6-7).



- **CFS Civil Society Mechanism**
 - NGO or Civil Society implementing climate adaptation programming at the community level in Africa, Asia, or Central America.
 - Extensive experience and engagement with farmers, pastoralist and fishing communities to help strengthen their resilience to climatic variability and extremes and safeguard their livelihoods to ensure sufficient incomes, food security and health in face of climate change.
 - Can share lessons learned from community perspectives on what works, community approaches in livelihood adaptation.

- **CFS Private Sector Mechanism**
 - Public-Private business ventures that bring technology and solutions to support climate information exchange (e.g. early warning systems for farmers, new technologies in agriculture, etc.).
 - Working with smallholder farmers, storage, market integration and value chain systems.

Questions:

- What are some best practices and successful examples of building climate resilient agriculture and integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Adaptation into short- medium- and long-term policies, programmes and practices?
- What are some important inter-disciplinary approaches to work with inter-related systems to tackle climate change impacts? What are some examples of best practices?
- What policies and programmes are needed to build and strengthen resilience to climate-related shocks? Examples of best practices to help communities anticipate, prepare for, cope with, and recover from these climate shocks.
- Given the cascading effects climate change impacts, a food systems approach is required, stretching over the whole food chain (production and consumption), all food security dimensions (availability, access, utilization and stability) and placed within the larger economy and broader ecosystem function (land, water and energy).
- What is needed to accelerate and scale-up actions to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of changing climate variability and increasing extremes?
- How to improve governance in the context of weak institutions, pre-existing social fragility and high levels of climate change vulnerability?
- How to assess the limits of climate adaptation for areas and what approach is needed when livelihoods are collapsing or are unsustainable due to recurrent climatic shocks, or other climate change impacts (e.g. sea level rises)? This will require carefully managed and supported policies and programmes and targeted investments.