



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

North America

15 -16 November 2021

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The Regional Consultation for North America was sixth and last consultation organized by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in September-November 2021¹. The objective of the virtual CFS regional consultations was 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 consultation was interpreted in English and French.

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.

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 Mr Steven Jonckheere, Senior Technical Specialist – Gender and Social Inclusion, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

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

Section 3.2. Elimination of Violence and Discrimination Against Women for Improved Food Security and Nutrition

Section 3.6. Access to Labour Markets and Decent Work

The discussion was facilitated by Ms Paola Termine, Programme Officer, Secretariat of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (CFS-HLPE).

¹ More information is available at:

<https://www.fao.org/cfs/workingspace/workstreams/gender/regional-consultations>

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

The Moderator introduced the keynote speakers: Ambassador Gabriel Ferrero de Loma-Osorio, CFS Chairperson; Mr Paul Samson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Programs Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canada; Ms Maura Barry Boyle, Senior Deputy Assistant to the Administrator & Interim Global Water Coordinator, USAID's Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USA; and Ms Joanna Veltri, Chief, IFAD Americas Liaison Office.

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 the Guidelines. 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 54 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 precious information on challenges and potential solutions.

2. Keynote Addresses

Ambassador Gabriel Ferrero De Loma-Osorio noted the importance of reaching policy consensus for the CFS. He stressed that gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are crucial for the achievement of food and nutrition security for all, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the realization of Human Rights, including the Right to Food. He said that, globally, we are not on track on gender equality or food nutrition security goals and that the situation has deteriorated further in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. He pointed out the positive links between gender equality and food and nutrition security and highlighted the need for a shared vision to achieve these ambitions.

Mr Paul Samson stressed the critical importance of food security and highlighted its intrinsic links with women's and girls' empowerment. He noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed and magnified many existing vulnerabilities but has also provided opportunities for change, including through the multi-stakeholder space of the CFS. He reminded participants of the need to work together to ensure that women's vital roles in food systems are recognized and enhanced. Mr Samson noted that women account for almost 30% of farm operators in Canada but face challenges such as lack of access to credit, inheritance and childcare. He informed participants about Canada's entrepreneurship strategy and about other initiatives aimed at closing the gender gaps in agriculture and agri-food chains both in Canada and internationally, especially for small-holder farms and small-scale female producers. He gave the example of support and investments provided for women in agro-forestry value chains in Honduras, which help to promote their voices and leadership. Mr Samson stressed that Canada has adopted a feminist lens on issues of women's rights, gender equality and food security, and other related issues.

Ms Maura Barry Boyle noted the United States government's support for the Voluntary Guidelines. She said that gender equality and women's empowerment are top priorities for the USA and critical to its food security objectives. She mentioned the USAID initiative 'Feed the Future', which has focused on empowering female farmers through the provision of funds, technologies and other inputs. Feed the Future also promotes resilient food systems and promotes the representation of rural communities, especially for women and girls. However, Ms Barry Boyle cautioned that there are still challenges, not least the COVID-19 pandemic, which has contributed to keeping 97 million people in extreme poverty globally and which has exacerbated gender-based discrimination and poverty. She stressed that we now need accelerated efforts towards gender equality. She also highlighted the critical need for gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis as well as for innovative solutions and policy coherence.

Ms Joanna Vetri made a Joint Statement on behalf of FAO, IFAD and WFP. She noted the agencies' support for the Voluntary Guidelines and said that they come at a critical moment, with only nine

years remaining to achieve the SDGs. She stressed the need to translate the commitments of the SDGs into concrete actions. Ms Vetri reminded the participants that gender equality is essential for the achievement of the SDGs and for ensuring food and nutrition security for all. She noted that COVID-19 has exacerbated an already urgent situation of hunger and malnutrition that affects millions globally, and that the prevalence of food security had increased in North America for the first time since 2014. She stressed that women and girls are often the worse affected – for example, according to United Nations (UN) data the prevalence of food insecurity in North America is 19.6% for women in 2021 compared to 16.6% among men. Ms Vetri reminded participants that women often play a vital yet unrecognized role in food systems and face discriminatory laws, policies and social norms. She said that the Voluntary Guidelines represent an important policy instrument for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition across the region.

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

Some participants called for more transformative language in the document that addresses the root causes of gender inequality and food security, including inequitable gender norms and relations, and the ways in which markets are structured. They pointed to the need to contribute to the transformation of gender-biased systems and to address structural injustices. It was noted that the engagement of men and boys, and the challenge of accepted norms around masculinity are critical to gender transformation. The need to move beyond patriarchal norms in farming in North America and for state-level policy changes as well as shifts in attitudes was raised.

A participant noted that women have rights and should be able to access these and be recognized as agents of change rather than victims. Linked to this were calls for more language about women’s access to power and leadership. Participants also noted that women need to be encouraged to gain in confidence and themselves to engage in challenging social norms and accepted gendered behaviours and ideas.

There was a comment that the Guidelines should focus more on food access, which is more important and relevant than availability for North America.

Some participants called for greater focus on food security in the contexts of climate change, conflict and fragile states as they have specific implications for market systems, which impact on women in particular ways.

A participant noted the need to consider women and girls throughout their life cycle. For example, girls and young women in early marriage may face specific challenges in the context of food and

nutrition security, especially when they are experience shocks. Early marriage also impedes girls' opportunities and outcomes. There is also a need for a focus on older women and men in the context of food security.

Some participants noted the need to move beyond current food systems to those that produce healthy food and are not reliant on chemicals and technology. As part of this, it is vital to recognize and respect women's and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) knowledge in food production. There were also calls for racial equality in food systems.

Participants noted that gender transformation needs to happen in all aspects of agri-food systems, including in extension services, cooperatives, etc. They also stressed the need for female farmers to have increased access to digital technologies, services and knowledge.

Participants called for greater attention to the exclusion of female farmers from access to finance because they do not own land or other assets. This also means they are often excluded from farmers' collectives and value chains. They stressed that all women should have access to financial services and credit and that this is not always the case in North America. It is therefore important to engage with banks and other financial lenders in the private sector.

There were calls for a focus on the mentorship of young female farmers, including training for entrepreneurship and other aspects of farming and marketing, as well as decision-making. Participants also noted the need to promote the inheritance rights of young female farmers, including for women who marry into farming families, and ensuring their voices are heard.

There was a call to consider the linkages between multipliers of inequality – for example the need to talk about food security in the context of unsustainable food systems and other threats to biodiversity such as climate change in a cross-cutting way. The need to frame food security in the context of humanitarian crises that include COVID-19 was also highlighted.

A participant stressed the need for investment and resource allocation to groups and communities that can implement change at the grassroots level, through the introduction of more decentralized, just and inclusive processes.

One participant stressed that the document should be useable and include examples of policy instruments and programmes that enable the transformation of food systems as well as gender roles and norms.

Question 2

Commitment to Human Rights and Realization of the Right to Adequate Food

Participants called for stronger human rights principles and language that promotes gender equality and respect for all, including LGBTI people. This means beyond the gender binary and embracing an intersectionality approach that also takes into account people with disabilities, racial inequalities etc.

The point was made that women are rights bearers, not only victims.

There was a call to focus more on grassroot level and indigenous voices and rights, exemplified by Via Campesina, and a suggestion that the Guidelines could reference the UN Declaration on the rights of peasants and indigenous peoples, reflecting the specific forms of discrimination they face.

Strengthening policy coherence

The importance of ensuring connections are made between sectors and government actors to enable more coherence and better coordination in relation to gender and food security was highlighted.

Reinforcing the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data

Participants noted the need to ensure that gender data is more available and is disaggregated by specific social and cultural groups as well as reflecting particular situations such as COVID-19 impacts.

Call for additional principle

There was a call for adding a principle that reflects critiques of the current food systems, going beyond the emphasis on integrating women into current systems but promoting transformation to the systems themselves and recognizing alternative systems such as food sovereignty and agro-ecology.

Question 3

Women's Participation, Voice and Leadership in Policy and Decision-making at all Levels (Section 3.1)

A participant noted the importance of encouraging more non-white women to be in leadership roles and to ensure they have access to mentorship and other forms of training. She stressed that this is important both for private and public sector roles.

Elimination of Violence and Discrimination Against Women for Improved Food Security and Nutrition (Section 3.2)

A participant noted that many women are unable to escape from violent domestic situations because they see no way out or alternatives beyond their home life as they are not economically independent for example. She said it is therefore important to build women's resilience as well as addressing the root causes of gender-based violence (GBV).

Access to and Control over Natural and Productive Resources (Section 3.5)

Participants stressed the need to highlight access to secure and equitable land rights and also for the increased representation of women in decision-making relating to land and other natural resources, in ways that are truly inclusive. The need to focus on promoting the land rights of indigenous peoples was also mentioned. A participant noted that interventions should focus on the production of diversified crops for local consumption as well as for markets.

Recognition, Reduction and Redistribution of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work- (Section 3.7)

A participant said that the issue of unpaid care work is very important, but the definition should include all aspects of care in society - for example the care of the elderly and disabled. Another participant pointed out the need to develop more flexible work practices and spaces so that women can breastfeed children during working hours as this is also vital for nutrition and for facilitating women's return to work after giving birth.

Question 4

A participant acknowledged the fact that the Guidelines will be implemented and monitored at country level but asked if we also need more global and/or regional monitoring mechanisms that could be linked to SDG or CEDAW indicators. She said that gender-disaggregated data gathering on food and nutrition security could be promoted through these existing processes.

The importance of funding local organisations was highlighted.

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: 3.1, 3.2 and 3.6. 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

A participant stressed the need to understand the reasons for women's lack of representation in decision-making – including constraints such as unpaid care work and discrimination against successful women.

Some participants pointed out that it is not enough for women to be present 'at the table' in positions of power – participation needs to be meaningful, and women have the right to be included in decision-making processes: "it is not a charitable gesture."

It was pointed out that women need to be included at all levels, from the household and community up to state, national level and beyond.

However, concerns were raised about the risks for women in leadership, who can become targets of violence. Indigenous women leaders are often particularly susceptible to these forms of violence. It was stressed that this needs to be acknowledged and addressed.

There was a call for greater inclusion of the LGBTI community and other intersecting forms of exclusion in the Guidelines language, and for a move away from the male/female binary.

Participants called for greater attention to challenging and transforming existing food systems rather than simply including women in systems that are already there. They noted that alternatives such as agro-ecology and food sovereignty should be included in the Guidelines.

There was a call to highlight youth voices – especially those of young women as they are often more likely to be excluded from decision-making. Also, it was noted that the participation of older women should be enabled.

The importance of recognizing and valuing women's knowledge in agricultural systems and in agro-ecological approaches was raised. Linked to this was the need to highlight pastoralist women's concerns.

Policies and lessons learned/entry points

The importance of including examples of successful policy instruments for promoting women's participation as well as for the other themes in Part 3 was noted.

A participant pointed out the importance of voluntary accountability frameworks for organisations and companies, so that they can hold themselves accountable on women's participation and leadership. This should include women's participation in farmers' committees and cooperatives.

Some participants noted that quotas are a potentially useful entry point for enabling women's

representation. They also highlighted the need for training and capacity building in leadership.

A key point was the need to raise awareness among, and build capacity of, male decision-makers so they are more able to make gender-responsive decisions.

The value of involving women in collective decision-making was noted, including in the development of local solutions, moving beyond top-down solutions. The point was made that this requires direct funding to underpin and recognize the expertise of the women who lead local organisations and groups dealing with issues such as GBV and other forms of gender-based discrimination.

There was a call for a companion piece to the Guidelines with concrete examples under each section.

Examples

The Canada Feminist Response and Recovery Fund was mentioned as a good practice example. The Fund is focused on ending GBV, supporting gender equality and women's empowerment, promoting women's leadership and supporting women-led businesses.

Another example was the USA government gender equality and gender equity strategy that promotes women's empowerment and had intersectionality as a guiding principle.

Elimination of Violence and Discrimination Against Women for Improved Food Security and Nutrition (Section 3.2)

Issues and Gaps

A participant pointed out the need to ensure adequate, accessible provision of publicly-funded services for female survivors of GBV and to build their resilience so they are able to escape abusive situations. This support needs to be tailored to specific situations – for example animal safe-keeping may be one way to support female farmers who are responsible for livestock.

A participant called for the development of better analyses of the links between GBV and humanitarian crises, including COVID-19 and climate change, to better understand the needs of women in these situations. Another participant noted that humanitarian situations can provide opportunities – for example through the engagement of women and girls in peace building and conflict resolution processes.

One participant called for rethinking Paragraph 45 on HIV/AIDS so that it doesn't discriminate against or stigmatise HIV/AIDS positive people and recognizes the causes of contracting the disease beyond women's risky behaviour. She also asked for the language in this section to reflect the fact that women are not only victims but also survivors.

Access to labour markets and decent work (Section 3.6)

Issues and Gaps

A participant said that migrant and other undocumented workers play a key role in supporting food security in North America, but their labour rights are not respected and they face poor conditions. She stressed that this is a gender issue because many of these workers are women. She added that COVID-19 has exposed the vulnerability of these groups.

There was a call for a greater focus on recognizing and addressing the low or unpaid roles of female farmers both in running farms or contributing to farm work as well as providing other forms of unpaid care work such as care for children and other family members. It was noted that measures such as providing more flexible working arrangements would go some way towards enabling women to balance work and these unpaid care roles. However there also needs to be an increase in wages for both female and male farm workers, including migrant workers. Equal access to welfare is also vital.

Participants pointed out the need to challenge economic and political power structures to be really transformative, and to be bolder in this respect in the context of the Guidelines. Other comments

echoed this point, focusing on the need to tackle the root causes of gender inequalities and discrimination and to challenge gender-biased systems. They stressed the importance of addressing inequitable gender norms around unpaid care work and not simply compounding the assumption that this is women's responsibility. There was a comment about the importance of promoting the care sector and reviewing labour standards for the sector.

Participants noted the need to recognize the right of all to work in an environment that is free from sexual harassment and GBV.

Policies and lessons learned/entry points

A key point was made about referencing the International Labour Conventions on decent work in the Guidelines.

There was a call to make women's invisible productive and reproductive work in farm labour visible by counting it and understanding its financial contribution, as well as recognizing and remunerating unpaid care work.

The need for more state-subsidised childcare was raised, as it would enable both women and men to take up economic opportunities.

Additional themes

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

A participant stressed the need to challenge gender stereotypes through school curricula and resources. Another mentioned the need to include nutrition and healthy eating as school subjects.

The critical need to address gender stereotypes in the media was also raised, and radio was noted as one way to enable women's voices to be heard.

Access to natural and productive resources (Section 3.5)

There was a call to address the issue of land grabbing, which is undermining women's rights to and control over land and also often results in monoculture when land is taken over by corporate interests. This in turn threatens biodiversity.

There were calls to move beyond the productivist approach to food systems and to highlight the importance of shorter value chains for promoting (gender)-equitable systems and enabling more local production and consumption. A participant suggested changing the title from food security to food systems. Another key point was that technology is not a silver bullet. Rather it is vital to improve processes of productivity so they work for small-scale farmers and ensure they are able to mitigate against shocks caused by climate change, COVID-19 and other events. States need to invest in providing extension services – corporate interests should not be funding them.

A participant called for more emphasis on the diversification of crops, noting that this is more sustainable. She added that women farmers would need more training on this as well as on value chains and food safety.

The need to ensure LGBTI people and other marginalized groups have access to training and extension services was raised.

The importance of considering other roles of women across the food supply chain – for example food vendors- was highlighted. There was a call to ensure they have capacity in financing, technical and social support.

Social Protection and Food and Nutrition Assistance (Section 3.9)

A participant called for more emphasis on the links between cash assistance/transfers and social protection, and the potential benefits for sustainable livelihoods, enabling the move beyond short-term humanitarian aid to sustainable livelihoods.

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 soon as the six regional consultations have come to an end. The Preliminary version of the First Draft will be presented to the CFS Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Gender for discussion early 2022 and then for negotiations. 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

North America, 15-16 November 2021

(New York/Ottawa 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:

- Ambassador Gabriel Ferrero de Loma-Osorio, CFS Chairperson
- Mr Paul Samson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Programs Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canada
- Ms Maura Barry Boyle, Senior Deputy Assistant to the Administrator & Interim Global Water Coordinator, USAID's Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USA
- Ms Joanna Veltri, Chief, IFAD Americas Liaison Office - 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 of Finland to FAO, WFP and IFAD

- Mr Tómas Duncan Jurado, Permanent Representative of Panama to
FAO, WFP and IFAD

11.00 – 12.45 General comments on the Zero Draft – Plenary discussion – Facilitator: Mr
Steven Jonckheere, Senior Technical Specialist – Gender and Social Inclusion,
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: Ms Françoise Trine, Senior Food Security Officer, CFS
Secretariat

10.10 – 12.40 Discussion on selected themes - Plenary discussion – Facilitator: Ms Paola
Termine, Programme Officer, Secretariat of the High Level Panel of Experts
on Food Security and Nutrition (CFS-HLPE)

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 North America (15-16 November 2021)

1. Government organizations					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms.	Maura	Barry Boyle	Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator	USAID	USA
Ms.	Karol	Boudreaux	Sr. Land and Resource Governance Advisor	USAID	USA
Ms.	Elizabeth	Brillant	Analyst	Global Affairs Canada	Canada
Ms.	Christine	Campbell	Director General, Food Security and Environment	Global Affairs Canada	Canada
Mr	Maarten	de Groot	Deputy Permanent Representative	Embassy of Canada - Permanent Mission	Canada
Hon.	Tomas	Duncan	Gender OEWG Co-chair	Permanent mission to FAO, IFAD, WFO	Panama
Mrs.	Dorinda	George Lyght	SR Program Specialist	U.S. Department of Agriculture	USA
Hon.	Tanja	Grén	Gender OEWG Co-chair	Permanent mission to FAO, IFAD, WFO	Finland
Ms.	Aslihan	Kes	Senior Gender Advisor	USAID	USA
Ms.	Nicosia	Miller	Industry Development Officer	AAFC	Canada
Dr.	Julian	Reyes	National Climate Hub Coordinator	U.S. Department of Agriculture	USA
Ms.	Alexandra	Ricard-Guay	Senior Programme Officer	Embassy of Canada - Permanent Mission	Canada
Dr.	Paul	Samson	Assistant Deputy Minister	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Canada
Ms.	Navneet	Sandhu	Policy Analyst	United States Department of Agriculture	USA
Dr.	Meredith	Soule	Division Chief, Inclusive Development	USAID, Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	USA
Mr.	Paul	Welcher	International Relations Advisor	USDA	USA

2. International Organizations					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms.	Lynn	Brown	Director Policy and Alliances	HarvestPlus CGIAR	USA
Mr.	Steven	Jonckheere	Senior Technical Specialist - Gender and Social Inclusion	IFAD	Italy
Mr.	Thomas	Pesek	Senior Liaison Officer	FAO	USA
Ms.	Joanna	Veltri	Chief, Americas Liaison Office	IFAD	USA
3. CFS Advisory Group					
3.1. Civil Society					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms	Laurence	Caron	Gender and social inclusion senior advisor	Mission Inclusion	Canada
Ms	Jean	Christie	Consultant	Food Security Policy Group	Canada
Ms	Elisabeth	Desgranges	Gender Equality Advisor	SOCODEVI	Canada
Ms.	Maya	Israeloff-Smith	Gender Equality Program Officer	CARE Canada	Canada
Ms	Krista	Jacobs	Director of Research, Evaluation & Learning	Landesa	USA
Mr.	Shaji	Kangapadan	Program Manager	Canadian Lutheran World Relief	Canada
Ms.	Amanda	Lanzarone	Program Officer	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	USA
Ms	Jessie	MacInnis	Youth Vice President	CSM - National Farmers Union	Canada
Dr.	Kathryn	Merckel	Assoc. Director Nutrition and Food Systems	ACDI/VOCA	USA
Ms	Patti	Naylor	Farmer	National Family Farm Coalition	USA
Ms	Melani	O'Leary	Nutrition Technical Specialist	World Vision Canada	Canada
Dr.	Beatriz	Oliver	Director of International Programs	SeedChange	Canada
Ms	Margo	Riebe-Butt	Executive Director	Nourish NS	Canada
Ms	Mara	Russell	Director, Food Security and Resilience	CARE USA	USA
Ms.	Chantal	Senecal	Director of National Programs	Food Banks Canada	Canada

Ms	Laura	Sewell	Senior Representative (Canada)	Mercy Corps	Canada
Mr	Gregory	Spira	Head of Gender, Food & Climate Justice Programs	CARE Canada	Canada
Ms.	Isabelle	Vandeplas	Project manager - expert in food security and resilience	CECI	Canada
Ms	Shiney	Varghese	Sr. Policy Analyst	Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP)	USA
Ms	Nette	Wiebe	Representative	CSM - National Farmers Union	Canada
Ms.	Nicole	Yanes	Food Sovereignty Program Consultant	International Indian Treaty Council	USA/Mexico
3.2. Private Sector					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms	France	De Montigny	Executive Director	Agricultrices du Québec	Canada
Ms	Morgan	Coté	Consultant	Black Fox Farm and Distillery	Canada
Ms	Katelyn	Duban	Farmer	Wild Rose Farmer Inc	Canada
Ms	Hannah	Konschuh	Farmer and Industry Director	Generation Land and Grain Co Ltd.	Canada
Ms	Joy	O'Shaughnessy	Chief Operating Officer	HighQuest Partners	United States
Ms	Deborah	Rubin	Co-Director	Cultural Practice LLC	United States
Ms	Tara	Vander Dussen	Environmental Scientist/Dairy Farmer	New Mexico Milkmaid, LLC	United States
Ms	Irina	Wandera	Secretariat	Private Sector Mechanism	Kenya
Ms	Robynne	Anderson	Director General	International Agri-Food Network (IAFN)	USA
Ms	Karen	Murchison	Research Coordinator	PEI Certified Organic Producers Cooperative	Canada
Ms	Julie	Bissonnette	President	Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec	Canada
Dr.	David	Thompson	International Programming	National Farmers Union	Canada

			Coordinator		
3.3 Academia					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Prof.	Harriet	Kuhnlein	Emerita Professor	Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment, McGill University	Canada
Dr.	Amber	Fletcher	Associate Professor	University of Regina	Canada
4. CFS Secretariat					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Ms.	Alyson	Brody	Senior Gender Expert	Committee on World Food Security	Italy
Ms.	Marina	Calvino	Gender Expert	Committee on World Food Security	Italy
H.E.	Gabriel	Ferrero	Chairperson	Committee on World Food Security	Italy
Mr.	Chris	Hegadorn	CFS Secretary	Committee on World Food Security	Italy
Ms.	Tatiana	Moruz	Admin Assistant	Committee on World Food Security	Italy
Mr.	Waiganjo	Njoroge	Communications	Committee on World Food Security	Italy
Mr.	Martin	Schunk	Communications	Committee on World Food Security	Italy
Ms.	Paola	Termine	Project Officer	Secretariat of the CFS-HLPE	Italy
Ms.	Francoise	Trine	Senior Food Security Officer	Committee on World Food Security	Italy