



## 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

#### Africa

21-22 October 2021

#### CO- CHAIRS' SUMMARY

##### 1. Introduction

The Regional Consultation for Africa was the third of six consultations organized by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in September–November 2021<sup>1</sup>. 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 Francoise 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 FAO Global food security and nutrition forum and invited participants to register and post their comments<sup>2</sup>.

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 Florence Munyiri, Social Inclusion Specialist (Gender, Youth, Nutrition) for Africa, IFAD, with support from Mr Ndiaga Sam, Social Inclusion and Gender specialist, 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 3.4. Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems

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

The discussion was facilitated by Ms Clara Park, Senior Gender Officer, with support from Ms

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<sup>1</sup> More information is available at:

[https://www.google.com/search?q=CFS+gender+regional+consultation&rlz=1C1GCEA\\_enIT905IT905&og=cfs&ags=chrome.0.69i59j69i57j35i39j69i59j0i512j69i60i3.1862j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=CFS+gender+regional+consultation&rlz=1C1GCEA_enIT905IT905&og=cfs&ags=chrome.0.69i59j69i57j35i39j69i59j0i512j69i60i3.1862j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8).

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

Francesca Distefano, Gender and Policy Expert, both with the FAO Regional Office for Africa.

The Moderator introduced the keynote speakers: H.E. Nyeleti Brooke Mondlane, Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action of Mozambique; H.E Ambassador Josepha Sacko, Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment of the African Union Commission and Mr. Haile Menghestab, Regional Director for Southern Africa, WFP. The keynote 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 115 participants, of which 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 Nyeleti Brooke Mondlane stressed the importance of the Voluntary Guidelines for promoting gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition. She noted the commitment of Mozambique to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as to implementing international instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). She said that this had resulted in several key areas of advancement for women, including the increase in women's representation in politics - for example over 30% of MPs are women. She said that Mozambique has made food security a priority and was at the first World Food Summit in Rome. The government is focused on reducing food insecurity and chronic malnutrition in Mozambique and has developed a multisectoral plan and coordination body in order to oversee this process. She stressed that women are disproportionately affected by hunger, malnutrition and climate change. H.E Mondlane also made the point that good nutritional practices and equitable food security are an essential contribution to both social and economic development and pointed out the intrinsic links between gender equality, food security and nutrition. She noted that if women had the same access to productive resources as men this could increase overall productivity by 20-30%.

H.E Ambassador Josepha Sacko said that the Voluntary Guidelines have been produced at a very opportune time, and will support the processes being undertaken by the African Union to strengthen food systems, with a focus on the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment. She noted the challenge of empowering rural women in Africa at all stages of the value chains, taking into account the cultural and economic context, especially by enabling them to participate in processing and marketing as well as production. She noted that persistent gender inequalities and discriminatory cultural norms are experienced in Africa, and that this has been exacerbated by climate change and COVID-19 impacts. At the same time over 51% of the population are female and produce up to 80% of the food. However, they remain excluded from decision-making.

H.E Ambassador Sacko noted that her department has a gender-sensitive action plan in food security, nutrition and gender with four pillars:

- 1) Maximize opportunities for women and girls, including through e-technologies;
- 2) Promote dignity, security and resilience for women and girls;
- 3) Implement effective gender-responsive laws and policies;

#### 4) Promote voice and leadership for women and girls.

She said that the Guidelines are aligned with the policy of the African Union and that the work will contribute to the reduction of food insecurity, hunger and gender inequality.

Mr Haile Menghestab gave a joint statement on behalf of the FAO, IFAD and WFP. He confirmed their support for the Guidelines and stressed the need to translate the political commitments of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into measurable actions, noting that gender equality and women's empowerment are vital for the achievement of the SDGs. He said that empowering women has beneficial impacts for their families as well as their own wellbeing and livelihoods.

Mr Menghestab said that women play multiple roles in food systems and represent 70% of the labour force in Africa. He noted that they are the pillars of food systems and are key agents of change for food security. However, less than 40% own land, and there are disproportionate impacts of COVID-19 on women. For example, the percentage of women affected by food insecurity increased by 10% in 2020 compared to 2019. He stressed that the good news is that increased gender equality and women's empowerment results in improved food security and nutrition, leading to a virtuous cycle of improvement. However, to achieve this we need bold, brave, transformative, forward-looking approaches. Mr Menghestab said that the Voluntary Guidelines represent a key instrument for the African Union to support multiple stakeholders in addressing food security, malnutrition and gender inequality in transformative ways.

### **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:

- The lack of knowledge and understanding of gender issues and gender mainstreaming and the need to focus on capacity building and gender sensitization for a range of stakeholders, including government.
- The need to broaden the scope of gender mainstreaming – for example mainstreaming gender into farmers' extension services and to improve women's access to climate smart technologies such as bio-fortified seeds and two-wheel tractors.
- The need to address environmental degradation and constraints on food production because of issues such as industrial waste management, poor farming practices, unsustainable food production and poor energy supply.

- The need for a focus on gender justice and to ensure that women have access to and control productive resources.
- The challenges are very generalized and will need to be contextualized to reflect specific cultural and social issues across the region and within specific countries as well as common challenges for the region. This will ensure more accurate alignment of the core principles and policy areas.
- The issue of women's lack of agency needs to be emphasized in the Guidelines as it is difficult to implement gender-sensitive policies because of discriminatory gender norms that undermine women's participation – for example women may need the permission of her husband or partner to participate in decision-making processes.
- For rural women it is vital to improve access to training, education and policies that allow for transfer of proven technologies such as No-till. This will greatly empower women as they will earn more from their land and be economically empowered.
- It is important to encourage governments to align the challenges with socio-economic practices and norms and to ensure that harmful cultural practices and customary laws and norms are addressed – for example in Madagascar cultural norms mean that women are only permitted to eat when the male household members have finished their meals.
- The Guidelines should cover climate change to a greater extent, especially as it increases women's burden of unpaid care – for example growing water scarcity means that women are spending more time and energy fetching water.
- There is a need for a stronger emphasis on human rights and more reference to internationally agreed resolutions and conventions, which should be ratified and implemented. The Guidelines need to go beyond the SDGs to embrace this broader policy context.
- The Guidelines should reflect the fact that current food systems are unsustainable and generate unhealthy food. Transformation means addressing and changing these systems rather than integrating gender and women into systems that perpetuate inequalities and do not serve them. It is vital to address the structural causes of gender inequality and food insecurity.
- The zero draft should include reference to the International Labor Organization standards and technical cooperation as these have a key part to play in gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment and ending hunger and poverty.
- There is a need to mention sustainable alternatives to current food systems, such as agro-ecological approaches.
- There should be more focus on the impacts of COVID-19 on food insecurity.
- It is important to include more mention of women's land rights and tenure and address the fact that they are too often (unpaid or low paid) agricultural employees rather than managers or owners.
- Because of the increasingly prevalent impacts of climate changes, it is important to introduce and popularize innovations that could help women to improve their agro-pastoral production systems.
- As food price volatility is an issue in the region that affects women, governments and other stakeholders should support price stabilization policies for women at the country level
- There is a need for more sex- and gender-disaggregated data and for capacity building on this. For example, there is a need for accurate data on issues such as women's access to land, farm inputs and credit facilities. It is also important to collect specific information on culture, traditions and religious customs.

- Men at all levels need to be engaged as allies in the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of food security.

## **Question 2**

There were no specific comments on the core principles.

## **Question 3**

### **3.1. Women's participation, voice and leadership in policy and decision-making at all levels**

There was a comment about the need for concrete mechanisms that enable women to be included more systematically in decision-making and factored in more effectively to assessments through participatory processes.

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

There was a call to link mental health and Gender-based Violence (GBV) - to understand the impacts on women's mental wellbeing and the knock-on impacts of this for families and their nutrition.

A participant noted that the CFS guidelines refer to the elimination of GBV, but currently do not talk about how women's participation in the prevention and management of conflict, including post conflict recovery can be ensured in relation to food and nutrition security.

### **3.3. Access to education, capacity building and training**

A participant noted that women farmers should have access to information on the best crops to grow for the specific agro-ecological conditions and nutritional needs.

### **3.4. Women's economic empowerment in the context of sustainable food systems**

There were calls to improve women's access to capital and market linkages as well as appropriate technologies. There were also calls for more investment in areas such as mechanization and capacity building.

Participants noted that organization of women farmers into cooperatives can improve their access to markets and enable the commercialization of local products.

There was a comment that a key challenge for women is management of financial resources. For example in Kenya, women are often not able to pay back loans because they are not trained in financial literacy and wealth creation.

Participants noted that the use of technology can improve competitiveness of women farmers.

A participant said that women often lead precarious existences in agriculture but play a vital role and can go beyond small-scale projects. It is essential to tap into this potential – for example in Cote d'Ivoire there is a platform to support women farmers. A critical point is to increase women's resilience and diversify their activities and crops to strengthen their economic power and enable good nutrition. It is also critical to involve women in all aspects of the value chain, going beyond production.

There were calls to improve women working in agriculture, fisheries and forestry's access to markets, facilitated by financial services that are tailored to their specific needs and circumstances, in order to improve productivity.

### **3.7. Recognition, redistribution and reduction of unpaid labor**

There were calls to address the issue of women's workload during their agricultural activities, for example by funding subsidized childcare and early child development centres, enabling women to focus on productive activities.

#### Question 4

Participants had some useful practical comments on the implementation of the Guidelines and the translation of gender transformative aspirations into practice.

A key point was the need to institutionalize and build capacity on Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB). There was a call to include a fixed percentage of spending on youth and gender as part of the 10% earmarked for agriculture across the region.

Several participants noted the importance of placing more emphasis on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms in order to track progress against outcome and communicate results.

The need for greater political will of governments on gender and suggestions that capacity building could support linking gender equality and food security.

In addition to the need to generate more and better data on gender, food security and nutrition there was a call to create a regional database to track overall progress on the integration of gender equality into food security and nutrition and to share knowledge and good practices.

#### **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., 3.4. 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**

##### **3.1. Women's participation, voice and leadership in policy and decision-making at all levels**

###### **Issues and Gaps**

###### ***Recognition***

Participants noted that women's role in agriculture is too often not recognized and that this needs to change, making women visible in value chains and relevant policies. Women's key roles as food producers and also as managers of nutrition in families need to be recognized. This recognition needs to go beyond women as vulnerable groups, but as agents of change, and should include women and girls with disabilities. Many participants stressed that women's lack of access to land is a key issue and is directly linked to the recognition of women and their role in decision-making. They noted the need to address the root causes of women's lower participation in decision-making. They raised the importance of shifting mindsets as well as behaviours and of addressing harmful gender norms and practices.

###### ***Capacity building***

The importance of building women's leadership skills and confidence, enabling them to participate more effectively in decision-making at community levels as well as in politics was raised by several participants. The need to build the capacity of girls in leadership was stressed and participants noted that education is a key element for equipping women and girls with the relevant skills. However, the

risks of teenage pregnancy potentially undermining the ambition of girls' empowerment were raised.

### **Policies and lessons learned/entry points**

Participants stressed the need to promote women's empowerment through collective leadership processes and training. COVID-19 efforts were cited as an example of what people can achieve collectively.

There was a comment about the need to involve young women in decision-making and preparing them from an early age to take on leadership roles and participate in decision-making.

The value of political quotas as a strategy was noted but also that it is important to support women once they are in leadership and to clarify roles as well as promoting awareness of why they need to be in those positions.

The critical importance of amplifying women's voices in decision-making in multiple arenas was raised. Participants stressed the need to equip women with knowledge in order to promote their leadership potential. Women should be supported to enter leadership and also be supported once they are in those positions.

A participant noted in the chat: "I also think women's need to be sensitized on the value of their voice in decision making. It is one thing for us to have policies seeking to encourage governments to involve women in decision making, but it's another thing for the women themselves to not see the value in it because of tradition and how we have been socialized, and because we are all used to 'how things have always been'. This training needs to take place at rural areas, where most of the women who are affected by these policies are based."

Participants noted that gender laws are playing a key role in promoting gender equality at the government level across multiple sectors. They said that more gender analysis and collection of data in participatory ways will improve the implementation of these laws.

### **Examples of successful policies**

Many participants from multiple country governments mentioned gender policies and associated measures like gender equality act as critical tools for enabling more gender-responsiveness across relevant sectors. There were a lot of examples of increased political participation of women, including in the highest roles of prime minister and president.

Good practice examples provided by representatives of country governments included:

**Nigeria:** A national gender policy was launched in 2020, which aims to reduce women's vulnerability and protect their livelihoods. A key factor in implementation has been the political will of the government, which is promoting affirmative action, supporting male champions of gender equality and focusing on gender justice.

The **South African government** has introduced national norms and standards for vulnerable groups and has introduced quotas of support – 50% of funds going to women, 40% for youth and 6% for people with disabilities.

**Kenya:** There has been progress on involving women in decision-making and a quota has been introduced which stipulates that one third of elected officials should be female in multiple areas. However, this needs to be supported with training and awareness-raising, and roles should be clearly defined.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, gender equality is a priority for the government. A women's council has been established, which has an overview of women's participation so they can take corrective measures to promote gender justice and women's political representation.

In **Niger**, women are involved from the local to the national level in diagnostic assessment processes on gender equality issues.

**Malawi** has a male engagement strategy – men are viewed as key allies in promoting gender equality. They have also integrated gender into multiple relevant sectors – for example in the agricultural ministry and in agricultural extension activities. They are also promoting a household approach where they are encouraging joint decision-making between women and men on agriculture and other areas.

### **3.4. Women’s economic empowerment in the context of sustainable food systems**

#### **Issues and Gaps**

The issue of lacking and insufficient implementation and monitoring mechanisms of national legal frameworks and laws was raised many times. A participant from Mali said: “Generally speaking, we have texts that advocate for equality between women and men, but their implementation takes time. Progress has been made but there is still work to be done so that women can give their best potential for the achievement of the SDGs. It is necessary to go further by concretizing the facts on the ground.”

A participant said that we need evidence on what women actually do in practice, going deeper than gender-disaggregated data to understand the roles they undertake and their needs in order to inform decision-making. For example, in **Chad**, women play a key role in livestock breeding and in the development of non-timber forest products. However, they face many problems such as difficulties in accessing fertile soil and in accessing all community-level decision-making processes or the community. We should promote awareness of this data for people to understand more about women’s key roles in multiple areas.

There was a call for a greater focus on increasing women’s productivity through access to mechanization, technologies, finance, markets, training etc. Women should be given access to the entire value chain so they can move from small-scale to wider commercial farming. This will increase the sustainability of food systems and promote gender equality. Many participants noted that mechanization is a key driver of progress for enhancing women’s participation in value chains.

A participant stressed the need to address the issue of unsustainable food systems that may be contributing to inequalities and social exclusion. She called for a human rights approach rather than just a focus on profits.

The need to empower women to promote local production for local consumption was highlighted. Increasing women’s access to irrigation is a key part of this. However, water scarcity coupled with rising prices of privatized water supplies is undermining this as well as affecting household supplies. There were calls to address issues of unpaid care work as a foundation of women’s economic empowerment and to recognize the contribution of this work to national economies.

Participants called for enhanced women’s access to financial services. This includes having conversations with financial decision-makers, forging public-private partnerships. The importance of loans was pointed out but with the caveat that women should be enabled to use and control these financial inputs by giving them bank accounts. The need to strengthen women’s financial literacy was also stressed, so they can manage their loans and grow their businesses.

#### **Policies and lessons learned/entry points**

There was a call for more investment into labor-saving, efficient technologies for women in the home and workplace, such as solar-powered electricity for homes.

Participants noted that women’s cooperatives enable strengthening women’s voices as producers, enabling them to participate more effectively in markets.

The importance of quality assurance information for women was raised, enabling them to navigate trade rules.

There was a suggestion to create Women Economic Incubation Hubs that are supported with skills, finance and market linkages.



It was pointed out that economic empowerment policies in themselves are not adequate – there is a need to raise awareness and train people in how they work so they can be used effectively. Also, it is not enough to have women in management positions - they need to be empowered to participate in decision-making.

### Examples

The **Gambia** Government and the World Bank is currently implementing a **Social Safety Net Project which includes cash transfers and Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) activities in extreme poor households in 20 districts. The project also encourages women to be the principal beneficiary of the cash in order to empower them, as their role** within the family is quite important and they are most likely to utilize the cash towards household needs. Also under the SBCC component, tools such as **entrepreneurship and financial literacy, agriculture and food processing, gender-based violence have been developed**. This forms an integral component of the project which will be used to engage beneficiary household to raise awareness in these areas but also ensure that women are empowered to be financially independent, improve entrepreneurship skills, identify forms of gender-based violence and, mostly importantly, ensure to break the inter-generational cycle of poverty for women and girls.

In **Togo**, the **"Cash Transfer" project of a program called "Social Nets" supports vulnerable women from poor areas who are malnourished on a monthly basis for two years**. In addition to this support, capacity building in micro-enterprise management is given to these beneficiaries in order for them to take charge at the end of this project.

In **South Africa**, the government introduced a successful targeted employment stimulus in light of the COVID-19 impacts with a focus on women.

In **Côte D'Ivoire**, the government has established the CNN (national nutrition center) + the PNN (national nutrition program) and other programmes promoting agri-processing. The national network of agri-processors of Côte d'Ivoire are implementing these policies. In this public-private partnership, the role of stakeholders is to multiply the modern processing units in the country and to train them to improve their production process, production of nutritious food and training in entrepreneurship.

### 3.5. Access and control over natural and productive resources

#### Issues and Gaps

We were reminded that all gender issues are interconnected and should not be considered in silos if we want women to be equal actors in food systems. We need to think about multiple linked challenges and rights.

Participants noted the need to address the root causes of the lack of access to resources by tackling discriminatory cultural practices which **undermine women's land ownership and involvement in decision-making, and may diverge from statutory laws**. Land ownership was raised as a major problem by many participants. For example, in Senegal's agricultural sector, there is a very low level of ownership of land plots by farmers, with the majority of plots (90%) being farmed with no official administrative formality. This particularly affects women as their formal access to agricultural land is very low. A participant noted that land lease is fast becoming a common practice in agricultural production in parts of Africa. However, women need to be financially empowered to be able to lease land. There were calls for policy harmonization and gender responsive budgets at all levels- to ensure that targeted interventions address the harmful customary laws that prohibit women's ownership of land

There were calls to strengthen women's resilience in the face of climate change impacts such as increased desertification in parts of rural Africa as well as drought and floods and water scarcity. A participant from Chad stressed how the country is experiencing climate fragility - drought and floods, which is affecting the 80% of population who work in the agro-pastoral sector.

It was noted that access to productive resources should also include the fisheries sector where women

face challenges to access fish due to, among others, poor infrastructures. Climate change has exacerbated the issue because the landing sites are submerged making it more difficult, meaning that women are obliged to immerse themselves in the water to catch the fish, which has negative implications for their health.

### **Policies and lessons learned/entry points**

A participant called for more attention to agro-forestry, enabling women to have access to forest resources or produce food and enhance productivity.

Participants noted the importance of engaging traditional chiefs and religious leaders, who are custodians of heritage, to enable transformation as they are often guardians of cultural practices but also key agents of change.

### **Additional themes**

**3.6. Access to labour markets and decent work** – there was a comment that many women are employed without formal contracts and have little recourse in situations where they face poor labour practices and/or sexual harassment. The Guidelines should encourage labour policies that require all work to be contracted and for the formalization of labour relationships.

### **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

**Africa, 21-22 October 2021**

(Accra time)

#### **Timetable**

##### **Day 1**

08.30 – 9.00	Greeting Room: Security verification and admission of registered participants.
<b>Opening Session</b>	
9.00 – 9.10	Welcome and introduction – Moderator: Ms Françoise Trine, Senior Food Security Officer, CFS Secretariat
9.10 – 9.30	Keynote addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- H.E. Nyeleti Brooke Mondlane, Minister of Gender, Children and Social Action of Mozambique</li><li>- H.E. Ambassador Josepha Sacko, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission</li><li>- Mr. Haile Menghestab, Regional Director for Southern Africa, WFP - Joint Statement on behalf of FAO, IFAD and WFP</li></ul>
<b>Presentation of the Zero Draft of the CFS Guidelines – Plenary discussion</b>	
9.30 – 10.00	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"><li>- Ms Tanja Grén, Permanent Representative Designate of Finland to FAO, WFP and IFAD</li><li>- Mr Tomas Duncan Jurado, Permanent Representative of Panama to FAO, IFAD and WFP</li></ul>
10.00 – 11.45	General comments on the Zero Draft – Plenary discussion – Facilitator: Ms

Florence Munyiri, Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, Nutrition) Specialist for Africa, IFAD

11.45 – 12.00 Wrap up – Ms Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert

12.00 End of day 1

## **Day 2**

08.30 – 9.00 Greeting Room: Security verification and admission of registered participants.

### **Plenary discussion on selected themes**

9.00 – 9.10 Welcome - Moderator

9.10 – 11.40 Discussion on selected themes - Plenary discussion – Facilitator: Ms Clara Park, Senior Gender Officer, FAO Regional Office for Africa

11.40 – 11.55 Wrap up – Ms Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert

11.55 – 12.00 Closing remarks – Co-Chairs of the CFS Gender OEWG

12.00 End of the Consultation

**Annex 2: List of participants in the CFS Regional Consultation for Africa (21-22 October 2021)**

<b>1. Government organizations</b>					
<b>Title</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Job Title</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Country</b>
Mrs.	Yasmine	Abdoulmagid Hassan	Director of Gender Promotion	Ministry of Women and the Family	Djibouti
Mr.	Mohammed	Abdulkadir	Deputy Director	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, ABUJA	Nigeria
Mrs.	Adiam	Abraham	Social inclusion officer	Ministry of Marine Resources	Eritrea
Ms.	Paulina	Addy	Director	Women in Agricultural Development Directorate - Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Ghana
Ms.	Gloria	Adifu	Assistant Research Officer	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Ghana
Dr.	Kayi Ayabavi Sefaco	Aguey Wognon	Sociologist, Human Resources Director, member of the gender focal unit	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development	Togo
Mrs.	Marie Kate	Ah Nien-Kotadoo	Coordinator	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare	Mauritius
Ms.	Jacqueline	Aheto	Assistant Director IIB	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Ghana
Ms.	Jacqueline	Aheto	Assistant Director IIB	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Ghana
Ms.	Angelic	Appoo	Chief Executive Officer	Enterprise Seychelles Agency	Seychelles
Mr.	Alemseghed	Asghedom Ghirmay	Adviser to the Minister	Ministry of Agriculture	Eritrea
Dr.	Hamman	Atkam	Director of the development of animal production and industries	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	Cameroun
Mrs.	Machekano	Barbra	Communications and Advocacy	Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development	Zimbabwe
Mr.	Komlakuma	Beblemenya	Head of Division for the Promotion of Women's Economic Activities	Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy	Togo
Mr.	Gbêdandé J.Rolande	Bossouvi	Gender Manager at the Programming and Planning Department	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Benin
Mr.	Aginaldo Manuel	Chamuel	IT	MGCAS	Mozambique

H.E.	S.E.M. Ali	Coulibaly	Ambassador	Embassy of Mali	Mali
Ms.	Isabel	da Costa	Technical	MASFAMU	Angola
Mrs.	Astou	DIOUF	Director of Equity and Gender Equality	Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection	Senegal
Hon.	Tomas	Duncan	Permanent Representative	Panama Permanent Representative to FAO, IFAD and WFP	Panamá
Mrs.	Denise	Elogne Boukaly	Magistrate	Ministry of Justice	Côte d'Ivoire
Mrs.	Satwantee	Googoolye	Head of Home Economics Unit	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare	Mauritius
Ms.	Tanja	Grén	OEWG Co-Chair, Permanent Representative of Finland	Embassy of Finland	Finland
Ms.	Nicky Christina	Gundidza	A/Deputy Director Human Resources	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development	Zimbabwe
Mrs.	Anne Chantal	Handjou Noubou	Director of the economic advancement of women	Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family	Cameroun
Mrs.	Nabaouia	Hassan Mahamat	Head of Division	Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Chad
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Mrs.	Anyanwu	Ifeoma	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, HEAD GENDER	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Nigeria
Ms.	Mariyann Garmi	Jabang	Director of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare	Gambia
Ms.	Fatou	Jawara	Program Officer	National Nutrition Agency (NANA)	Gambia
Mr.	Sariyang m k	Jobarteh	Deputy Director General, Department of Agriculture (DoA)	Department of Agriculture	Gambia
Mrs.	Virginia	Kachigunda	Deputy Director for Family Nutrition, HIV and AIDS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare	Malawi
Mrs.	Mildred	Kambinda	Acting Deputy Executive Director	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform	Namibia
Mrs.	Sadio	Kanouté	Responsible for gender statistics and environmental issues - Department of Equity and Gender Equality	Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection	Senegal
Hon.	Roosevelt S.	Klafleh	Assistant Minister for Research, Policy and	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	Liberia

			Planning		
Mrs.	Falmata Abdoulaye	Mahamat	Manager	Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Chad
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Ms.	Lerato	Mashile	Assistant Director	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	South Africa
Ms.	Patience	Mashiri	Gender, inclusivity and Wellness focal person	Ministry of Lands Agriculture Fisheries Water and Rural Development	Zimbabwe
Mr.	Mohammed	Massalee	Technical Assistant	Ministry of Gender	Liberia
Dr.	Jemina	Moeng	Chief Director: Food Security	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	South Africa
Mrs.	Nyeleti Brooke	Mondlane	Ministry	MGCAS	Mozambique
Mrs.	Neima	Moussa Ali	Coordinator	Ministry of Health	Djibouti
Mrs.	Enestia	Mudzingiri	Gender and Social Inclusion	Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme	Zimbabwe
Mrs.	Mercy	Mwapasa Zimpita	Deputy Director for Nutrition, HIV and AIDS - Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Malawi
Ms.	Sofia	Ndeiluka	Chief Development Planner	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Namibia
Mrs.	Idil	Nour	DIRECTOR	Ministry of Agriculture	Djibouti
Ms.	Millicent	Ochola	Assistant Director of Education	Ministry of Education	Kenya
Mr.	Kingsley	Okolo	Senior Community Development Officer	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs Abuja	Nigeria
Ms.	Niandou Maimouna	Oumarou	Head of Division for the Reduction of Domestic Tasks for Women and Female Entrepreneurship	Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection	Niger
Mrs.	Plea	Oumou Kone	Program manager	Food Security Commission	Mali
Ms.	Lina	Peter	Planning Officer, Gender Office	Ministry of Livestock & fisheries	South Sudan
Mrs.	Clara	Rahrijaona	Technical Officer	Ministry of Agriculture	Madagascar
Ms.	Sariaka Harisoa	Raonivelo	Gender Focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Madagascar
Mrs.	Adeline	Razoeliarisoa	Nutrition focal point, Environment, Climate and Emergency Response Department	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Madagascar
Mrs.	Astier	Redaezghi	Director of	Ministry of Land, Water and	Eritrea

			Environmental management, Ministry of Land, Water and Environment	Environment - Director of Environmental management,	
Ms.	Sicel'mpilo	Shange-Buthane	Director of Humanitarian Affairs	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	South Africa
Mr.	Fred	Simwaka	Chief gender and development officer	Ministry of Gender	Malawi
Mrs.	Sandra	Sinon	Agricultural Scientist	Department of Agriculture	Seychelles
Mrs.	Caroline	Thiam	Gender Officer	Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council	Senegal
Mr.	El Hadji Momar	Thiam	Monitoring and evaluation manager	National Nutrition Development Council	Senegal
Ms.	Ablavi	Toublou Mensah	Responsible for Equity and Non-discrimination	Ministry of Health	Togo
Dr.	Halimatou Kone	Traoré	Councilor	Embassy of Mali	Mali
Ms.	Julie	Tshilombo	Assistant Coordinator External Resources and Project Monitoring	Presidency	Congo DRC
Mr.	Roger	Tuckeldoe	Small Holder Development	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	South Africa
H.E. Amb	Jackline	Yonga	Ambassador	Kenya embassy	Kenya
Mrs.	Kadja Kiroum	Koundja	Head of Sustainable Soil Management	Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Chad
<b>2. International Organizations</b>					
<b>Title</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Job Title</b>	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Country</b>
Ms.	Mehnaz	Ajmal	Policy Officer	FAO	Liberia
Mr.	Pious	Asante	Gender Expert	FAO	Ghana
Mrs.	Halimatou	Bah	Nutrition Assistant/gender focal point	FAO	Gambia
Mr.	Ayouba	Coulibaly	Gender Officer	FAO	Senegal
Ms.	Francesca	Distefano	Gender and Policy Expert	FAO	Italy
Dr.	Menghestab	Haile	Regional Director	WFP	South Africa
Mrs.	Jean	Hendjena	social affairs consultant	FAO	Cameroon
Mrs.	Vanessa	Houing	Gender & Socio-Economic Expert	FAO	Cameroon
Mrs.	Annamarie	Isler	Programme Policy	WFP	South Africa



			Advisor		
Mrs.	Chika	Kondo	gender intern	FAO	Ghana
Mrs.	Ndimba	Lilian Machinda	Gender Focal Point	FAO	Cameroon
Mrs.	Maggie	Makanza	Gender and Social Protection Specialist	FAO	Zimbabwe
Ms.	Margaret	Malu	Deputy Regional Director	WFP	South Africa
Ms.	Husna A.	Mbarak	Gender Focal Point/Lead Natural Resource MNGt	FAO	Kenya
Mrs.	Halimatou	Moussa Idi	gender focal point	FAO	Niger
Ms.	Florence	Munyiri	Social Inclusion and Gender Specialist	IFAD	Kenya
Mrs.	Pudentienne	Musabyimana	Technical Officer of Violence and Injuries Prevention	WHO	Congo
Mrs.	Marie	Musifu	Gender Officer	FAO	DRC
Ms.	Peace	Mutuwa	Knowledge Manager	African Union Commission	Ethiopia
Mrs.	Gaëlle	Ngando Mbaye	Communication Officer	FAO	
Ms.	Felicidade	Panguene	Programme Specialist	FAO	Moazmbique
Dr.	Clara	Park	Senior Gender Officer	FAO	Ghana
Mrs.	Claudia	Rodrigues	National gender Specialist	FAO	Cape Verde
Mrs.	Adede	Rose	Gender Officer	FAO	South Sudan
Ms.	Elena	Ruiz	Regional Policy Advisor	UN Women	Senegal
H.E.	Amb. Josefa	Sacko	Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture	African Union Commission	Ethiopia
Ms.	Adwoa	Sakyi		International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF Africa)	Ghana
Mr.	Ndiaga	Samb	Social Inclusion & Gender Specialist	IFAD	Senegal
Mrs.	Esperanza	Silva	Consultant	FAO	Angola
Ms.	Patricia	van de Velde	Gender Lead Agriculture	World Bank	USA
Ms.	Justine	van Rooyen	Regional Gender Advisor	WFP	South Africa
Mrs.	Lucie	Vergari	Nutrition and Social inclusion specialist	IFAD	Ethiopia

### 3. CFS Advisory Group

#### 3.1. Civil Society

Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Mrs.	Claudette	Albert	Chairperson	COMFWB	Seychelles
Mrs.	Aminetou	Cheikh Mouloud	President	Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion de la Famille, la Sante et l'Environnement (AMPFSE)	Mauritania
Mrs.	Nzira	Deus	National coordinator	Women Forum	Mozambique
Ms.	Gertrude	Kenyangi	Executive Director	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment	Uganda
Mrs.	Editrudith	Lukanga	Member	CSM	Tanzania
Mrs.	Teresa	Maisano	CSM Secretariat	CSM Secretariat	Italy
Ms.	Aurelia Leo	Mwombeki	Environmental Analyst	Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO)	Tanzania
Ms.	Leonida	Odongo	Director	Haki Nawiri Afrika	Kenya
<b>3.2. Private Sector</b>					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Mrs.	Alimata	Coulibaly	DIRECTOR	RET-PACI - GLP LES PRECUITS	Côte d'Ivoire
Mrs.	Patience	Koku	CEO	Replenish farms	Nigeria
Mrs.	Danielle-Aka	Kouakou	Head of Gender Unit	Interprofessional Fund for Research and Agricultural Advice (FIRCA)	Côte d'Ivoire
Mrs.	Lucy	Muchoki	CEO	Pan African Agribusiness Consortium	Kenya
Ms.	Risper Wanja	Njagi	MEMBER/ FOUNDER OF AGRIKUA	Private Sector Mechanism of the CFS	Kenya
Ms.	Irina	Wandera	Secretariat	Private Sector Mechanism	Kenya
<b>3.3 Academia</b>					
Title	First Name	Last Name	Job Title	Name of organization	Country
Dr.	Steven	Cole	Senior Scientist	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture - CGIAR	Tanzania
Dr.	Germaine	IBRO	Socio-economics researcher	INRAN	Niger
<b>4. CFS Secretariat</b>					
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	UK
Ms.	Marina	Calvino	Gender Expert	CFS	Italy
Mr.	Chris	Hegadorn	CFS Secretary	CFS	Italy
Ms.	Tatiana	Moruz	Admin Assistant	CFS	Italy
Ms.	Sylvia	Orebi	Admin Assistant	CFS	Italy
Mrs.	Giorgia	Paratore	Food security and nutrition Specialist	CFS	Italy

Mr.	Martin	Schunk	Communications	CFS	Italy
Ms.	Francoise	Trine	Senior Food Security Officer	CFS	Italy