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SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
CITY OF MILAN



International Conference in Milan, Italy

“The Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy”

19 October 2015 – Conference, EU Pavilion, EXPO site.

Address: Via Belgioioso Cristina, 70, 20157 Milano, Italy

20 October 2015 – Round Table, Acquario Civico di Milano, Sala Vitman.

Address: Viale G. B. Gadio, 2, 20121 Milano, Italy

Conference Report

1. Background

During Expo Milan 2015, 19-20 October, FAO, OECD and UNCDF jointly organized an international conference, as part of a multi-year initiative to assess Food Security and Nutrition policies from a territorial perspective. The conference was attended by high level representatives from developed and developing countries (Ministers and Vice-Ministers), development partners (multilateral and bilateral) and international experts (see Annex for the conference agenda and list of participants). During the conference, the key findings from five country case studies that are to be included in the upcoming joint FAO-OECD-UNCDF publication *Adopting a Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policies* were presented, including commentaries by representatives from the countries involved in the study, namely: Cambodia Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Morocco and Peru. In addition, ministers from Benin, Mali, and Niger further enriched the dialogue by sharing their experiences from applying a territorial approach to Food Security and Nutrition policies.

This report outlines the key messages delivered during two rich days of discussion. While it is structured along the conference agenda, it brings together the perspectives of various stakeholder groups, starting with the project partners' appraisal of the first phase of the project, followed by the views and contributions made by high-level country representatives, development partners, and finally observations shared by international experts from academia and specialised research institutions.

2. Key Perspectives

i.) The project partners FAO-OECD-UNCDF: advances to the conceptual framework

During the conference, the project partners reaffirmed their commitment to working together on the joint initiative on *The Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy*, underlining the value added by the complementary nature of their different mandates and fields of intervention. However, numerous synergies and complementarities can be detected among independent streams of work. As a result, it has been decided to combine efforts based on comparative advantages. While OECD gives an overarching strategic vision for territorial/rural policy reviews, analysis and dialogue, in particular through the New Rural Paradigm and focuses on knowledge generation and dissemination, UNCDF has a long experience on local governance, local public financial management, innovative financing models for territorial development including local governance of Food Security, policy dialogue and advocacy and is playing a key role on the localization of the new SDGs. FAO is naturally well placed to contribute to Food Security and Nutrition aspects, in particular global and national networks in the area of FSN and rural poverty, information, methodologies and capacity development for FSN. It was noted that the sum of these competencies brings great potential to the project.

The key rationale behind adopting a territorial approach to food security and nutrition policies stems from the fact that despite the high economic performance of developing countries over the last two decades, income inequalities have increased and geographical disparities have widened. Moreover, the evidence shows that food insecurity, poverty and geographic disparities are strongly correlated. A consensus was reached among the participants that in order to ensure more inclusive growth and achieve the challenging SDG objectives of eradicating hunger and extreme poverty by 2030, a shift of paradigm in policy making is required; the territorial approach provides an appropriate framework for this change to happen.

In broad terms, the territorial approach put forward during the conference stresses the multi-dimensional nature of FSN, and hence calls for effective coordination across policy sectors and between national and sub-national authorities. It advocates a multi-level governance system where all actors, in particular local actors, are empowered to better participate in the definition of national policies and pursue their own priorities based on the local context. In this framework, particular attention is paid to the alignment of social, environmental and economic development agendas, which are too often seen as separate policy spheres, with the risk of overlooking untapped development potential in rural areas. The establishment of territorial information systems monitoring where the poor and hungry live is therefore seen as key to successfully applying a territorial approach.

Presentations by the project partners underlined that using national averages to guide decision-making can be problematic, particularly for targeting food insecurity and poverty that tend to be concentrated in space. Nevertheless, inadequate production of sub-national statistics is not a problem limited to developing parts of the world: many OECD countries have some way to go in order to put in place territorial information systems.

Bringing the multi-dimensional and cross-sector framework forward, it was further suggested that additional focus could be given to the role of infrastructure, investment and gender aspects in the proposed framework for applying territorial approaches.

The case studies of the project confirmed that applying territorial approaches is far from a straightforward matter and that experiences and good practices are limited in the developing countries, hence the need to generate more evidence on how to implement territorial approaches to FSN. For example, while the complexity of coordinating interventions across policy sectors and levels of government has proven to be a key barrier to putting the approach into practice, the question remains of which models of coordination would best apply to the territorial approach. The five country studies have reviewed examples of both horizontal and vertical coordination approaches and highlighted some principles that are common to all the countries of the research study.

In this regard, there was overall agreement among the project partners and other attendees that further empirical work is required to generate the evidence required and that implementation necessarily involves a learning-by-doing exercise. It was further suggested that knowledge sharing of experience and best practices among the project stakeholders and beyond mostly in Mali, Benin and Niger should continue and strengthened.

ii.) Experiences shared by high-level political representatives

Ministers and vice-ministers from the case study countries all recognised the need to address geographic disparities within their national borders in terms of food security and nutrition outcomes. While economic growth, accompanied by productivity growth in the agricultural sector, has tended to lead to significant poverty reduction and improved food security and nutrition at national scale, the countries involved in the study still experience a rural-urban gap, sometimes with acute malnutrition and poverty in remote rural areas.

The country representatives pointed out various challenges in terms of applying a territorial approach to food security policies, but also raised several opportunities and lessons learned from experimenting with such approaches.

It was clear from most of the case study countries that the recognition of food security and nutrition is starting to take root in national policy agendas, and efforts are being made to formulate cross-sector policies and strategies. Nevertheless, when it comes to *implementation*, in many cases the approach appears to remain largely sectoral, with agricultural development to boost food supply on the one hand, and social programmes to address poverty and malnutrition on the other. The need to bring in other sectors, and to develop a more holistic vision for rural development was expressed by several ministers. For example, the Minister of Social Prosperity of Colombia acknowledged that a lot of the country's "territorial richness" is largely unexploited, as partly due to the fact that many rural areas remain inaccessible. Investment in infrastructure networks is hence seen as a key priority for removing barriers to rural development. The country further suffers from the additional challenge brought by armed conflict and internal displacement - problems that reinforce the conclusion that interventions have to be tailored to specific territorial needs.

There was overall agreement that while decentralisation of government functions can help to bring policies closer to local needs, it should not be seen as a blanket solution. As pointed out by the

President of the General Council of Agricultural Development of Morocco, a country that has undergone comprehensive decentralisation reforms in the past few years, more inclusive and territorialized policy making processes require a fundamental culture change at all levels: politicians, public administration and all other stakeholders involved. Moreover, devolution of political power *and* financial resources to decentralized administrations requires competencies, skills and capacities that are still missing in the country. In terms of horizontal coordination the experience of “*Aggrégation*” was put forward as a good example of how family farmers can become family enterprises.

Long term vision, continuity, commitment and leadership are fundamental pillars underlying efforts to eliminate poverty and hunger, as further highlighted by the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation of Peru, where efforts are made to build on existing programmes targeting marginalised areas, and to institutionalise these as part of the country’s commitment to remove geographic inequalities.

Putting in place a multi-level governance system that brings together national and sub-national policy priorities further necessitates that capacity is built at local level. In Cambodia, this has become evident in light of recent decentralisation reforms, the latter of which have begun to move policy-making closer to its territories. Nevertheless, weak capacity and inadequate resources to implement policies at provincial level means that decision-making remains a largely centralised process, without the involvement of sub-national stakeholders.

The ministers from Benin, Mali and Niger, who were invited to share their views on the territorial approach to FSN and key findings presented, expressed their interest and willingness to adopt such a framework and to be involved in the second phase of the project. They recognised that their political systems could benefit both from a cross-sectoral perspective as well as reducing the distance between national and local policy-making. They shared the efforts their Governments are doing to shift from a sectoral approach to intersectoral and multilevel governance approaches. All of them presented their experience with the establishment of interministerial committees on food security and nutrition, generally placed at the highest level of the government (President’s office or Prime Minister’s office). The Minister Commissioner to Food Security of Mali explained that FSN in the country could not be achieved only through agricultural growth and that education and health have to be integrated in food security and nutrition strategies. He further asked to know more about “how we do *intersectoriality*”. The Minister, High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative in Niger illustrated how the Government is strengthening inclusive decision making and coordination. He mentioned the experience of the “*Communes de convergence*” where multi sectorial interventions are made as a good example of effective coordination mechanisms to be expanded and also talked about the “*Maison des paysans*” as a way to strengthen access to knowledge, information and crop and livestock production inputs. The Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Benin underlined that the country is also starting to launch consultation processes at local level, but that progress has been halted by lack of adequate resources to invest in these issues. One important aspect raised in this regard was the need for strengthened accountability at all levels of government, especially in countries that suffer from high levels of corruption.

iii.) Development partners

Multilateral and bilateral development partners participating in the event (eg. GIZ, Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, JICA, EC DG DEVCO, IFAD, UNDP, etc.) acknowledged the importance of this approach to address FSN. Some of them are already supporting initiatives related to the territorial approach. The key motivation behind adopting a territorial perspective appeared to remain the same: the urgent need to eliminate poverty and hunger for everyone, *everywhere*.

It was generally agreed that the common challenges faced by all nations, as expressed in the Sustainable Development Goals, cannot be dealt with in isolation. The SDGs are intrinsically interlinked, and achieving one will depend on progress towards achieving another.

It was therefore stressed that not only the direct causes of development issues (such as the lack of roads) need to be addressed, but to also the indirect root causes of barriers to food security and nutrition (like for example administrative and coordination issues). In this regard, a point of caution was raised concerning the tendency to treat local authorities as mere delivery agents, rather than the political agents that they effectively represent. A better understanding of the wider territorial management system was therefore seen as a key advantage of adopting a territorial perspective, which further entails looking at entire value chains as integral components of such systems. In terms of moving from a mainly project-driven approach towards a more holistic and long-term vision for rural development, the need to establish suitable platforms for interventions was suggested, whereby priorities could be better aligned and fragmentation reduced.

Nevertheless, one key concern from a development partner perspective was the inevitably complex nature of territorial approaches, as well as the time frame needed to adequately integrate such a framework within the context of national programmes and strategies. Development partners tend to struggle with complex concepts, since their role is often to provide relief based on crisis narratives and urgent needs, rather than getting bogged down in government agendas. Therefore, there is strong need to be innovative as well as concrete, focussing on the rural transformation discourse that has started to figure in the global donor community. This implies thinking in terms of investment and trade rather than development aid, redefining the relationship “donor-beneficiaries” to a partnership approach to development. This shift is well reflected in the territorial approach to FSN policies.

iv.) Remarks by International Experts

Towards the closing of the conference, some additional observations and comments were offered by experts from academia and specialised research institutions. Some key elements discussed and presented during the conference were rehearsed and commented upon.

One of these was the paradox derived from the fact that most food insecure people are concentrated in rural areas. In other words, people who are physically close to where most food production happens tend to be worst affected by food insecurity. In today’s food markets, the necessity to create alternative livelihoods in rural areas is therefore strong in order lift people sustainably out of acute poverty and hunger. To realise the full development potential of rural areas, there is need to bring capacity to local areas, and to generate more expertise in applying territorial approaches. As discussed among the country representatives, both political power and capacity (both human and

financial) needs to go along with decentralisation efforts made to bring policy-making closer to the population.

Applying a territorial approach to food security and nutrition implies looking beyond the rural areas and focus on the urban-rural linkages which allows for a better understanding of the complementary and synergistic functions and services that can make rural and urban areas mutually reinforcing in eradicating hunger and poverty not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas, where food insecurity and malnutrition is expected to increase in the future relative to rural areas. Territorial information is hence key to understanding the broader picture of poverty and food insecurity, to guide the decision makers in the right choice of the policy mix required (economic, social, environmental) depending on the context-specific situations and to prioritize investment accordingly. In addition, it is often forgotten that territories are not merely political or economic areas, but further involve social and cultural aspects that contribute to the territorial assets of a specific place. Without consideration for such parameters, it is likely that interventions fail to provide the best possible support to a given locality. The regional level is seen as an important intermediary level between national government and local communities in this regard.

v.) In brief: some keywords emerged from the discussions that can help shape the future thinking and operational steps

Commitment, continuity, long term vision, power relations, leadership, change of culture, learning spaces, partnership, champions, innovation, decentralization, rethink the role of the government and the stakeholders, coordination, cooperation, trust, respect, self-confidence, engaging with other stakeholders, rural-urban nexus, managing transition, territorial information systems, closing the distance between stakeholders, accountability, risk-taking, monitoring and evaluation, coherence, form projects to policy.

3. Way forward

The conference transmitted a sense of urgency to move from theory to practice, and to start implementing the lessons learned from the first phase of the project. Therefore, the main goal is now to launch the second phase of the project on implementation which aims at piloting the policy innovations inspired by the findings of the knowledge generation phase in some countries. Building on the momentum started in Milan, FAO, OECD and UNCDF stand ready to i) involve Mali, Benin and Niger at the level of the pilot countries, ii) develop support programmes tailored to the specific needs of each country, further seeking to engage with other possible stakeholders and partners to complement the existing consortium. As stressed in the concluding remarks of the Conference on the way forward, the immediate next step to follow is to incorporate the deliberations shared during the conference into the final Publication, which will hence be fine-tuned based on the conference findings and further comments provided by the project stakeholders, and released in early 2016.

The findings of the project will also be presented at dedicated national workshops, both in the case study countries and in Mali, Benin and Niger. The target of these workshops will be high level policy

makers, development partners and other key national stakeholders, with the goal of obtaining endorsement of the publication and present the next phase of the project.

A similar event will also take place at the global level, with the participation of countries that have expressed their interest to proceed to the implementation of the second phase of the project. The global event will further serve to discuss concrete proposals for technical assistance in terms of applying territorial approaches to food security and nutrition policies. The event will take place within the first trimester of 2016. The country hosting the event will be communicated as soon as possible.

Annex 1: Conference Agenda

Day 1: 19 October 2015, Conference, EU Pavilion, Expo Site	
12.00 – 13.00	Registration and coffee reception
13:00-13:30	Welcome address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Rob Vos, thanks the City of Milan for hosting the event, briefly presents the aim of the international conference, and introduces the Mayor of the City of Milan and the Chair of the SC of EXPO 2015
	Mr. Giuliano Pisapia - Mayor of the City of Milan Ms. Claudia Sorlini – Chair of the Scientific Committee for Expo 2015
13.30 – 14.00	Panel I - Main findings of the research: “The territorial approach to food security and nutrition policy” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Raffaele Trapasso, OECD, moderates the panel
	Representatives from the three International Organisations present the rationale for a territorial approach to food security and nutrition (FSN) policy and the results of the project Mr. Rob Vos – Coordinator of the Strategic Objective on Rural Poverty Reduction, FAO. The importance of adopting a territorial approach to address food insecurity Ms. Tara Sharafudheen – Head of the Partnerships, Policy and Communications Unit, UNCDF. UNCDF perspective and importance of the joint FAO, OECD, UNCDF collaboration Mr. Joaquim Oliveira-Martins – Head of the Regional Development Policy Division, OECD. Presentation of the key findings of the joint research project.
14.00 – 16.00	Panel II: The Territorial Approach to FSN: Country Perspectives. Discussion/reaction by the Ministers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Federico Bonaglia - Senior Counsellor to the Director, Development Centre, OECD, moderates the panel
	High-level representatives from countries that participated in the research illustrate the national approach to FSN challenges and, based on the results of the FAO-OECD-UNCDF research, discuss the way in which a territorial approach can empower FSN policy. Q&A will follow. H.E. Ms. Tatyana Orozco – Minister, Department for Social Prosperity, Colombia H.E. Mr. César Francisco Sotomayor Calderón – Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Peru H.E. Mr. Mohamed Ait Kadi – President, General Council of Agricultural Development, Morocco H.E. Mr. Ty Sokhun - Secretary of State, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia
COFFEE BREAK	
16.30 – 18.00	Panel III: The perspective of other countries about FSN challenges and territorial development policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Tara Sharafudheen – Head of the Partnerships, Policy and Communications Unit, UNCDF, moderates the panel
	Other African countries provide their perspective on the territorial approach to FSN policies H.E. Ouendeba Botorou - Ministre, Haut-Commissaire à l'Initiative 3N, Niger H.E. Nango Dembele - Chevalier de l'Ordre National, Ministre, Commissaire à la Sécurité Alimentaire, Mali H.E. Rufin Orou Nan Nansounou - Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche, Benin
18.00 – 18.30	Wrap up session – Rob Vos , Coordinator of the Strategic Objective on Rural Poverty Reduction, FAO
18.30	Cocktail Reception

Day 2: 20 October 2015, Round Table, Acquario Civico di Milano, Sala Vitman

Invitation only

9.00 – 9:15	Opening Address
	Mr. Rolf Alter - Director, Directorate of Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD, Chair of the meeting
9.15 – 10.30	Round Table I – International aid and the territorial approach to FSN policy
	<p>Development and donor agencies illustrate the way in which they relate the territorial approach and FSN in developing countries. Linkages with the FAO, OECD, and UNCDF initiative will be also considered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduction on Italy's Perspective and Moderator of the session: H.E. Giampaolo Cantini, Minister Plenipotentiary, Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Italy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Christian Mersmann - Policy Advisor, Global Donor Platform for Rural Development Mr. Kazuo Fujishiro - Director of the Division for Central America and the Caribbean, JICA Mr. Jorge Rodriguez Bilbao - Coordinator of the Territorial Approach to Local Development Initiative, EC DG DEVCO Mr. Giovanni Camilleri – Coordinator ART Initiative, UNDP Mr. Karim Hussein - Policy and Research Adviser, Strategy and Knowledge Department, IFAD</p>
10.30 – 11.00	COFFEE BREAK
11.00 – 12.00	Round Table II – The way forward: an agenda to implement territorial approaches to FSN
	<p>Representatives of the three organizations, countries, regional organizations and donors discuss and try to identify possible concrete pilots for the implementation of the findings of the Conference</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Rob Vos – Coordinator Strategic Programme on Rural Poverty Reduction, FAO Mr. Rolf Alter – Director, Directorate of Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD Ms. Tara Sharafudheen – Head of the Partnerships, Policy and Communications Unit, UNCDF Mr. Federico Bonaglia - Senior Counsellor to the Director, Development Centre, OECD</p>
12.00 – 13.00	Round Table III – Key findings of the project: the perspective of international experts
	<p>Scientific discussion about the findings of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve territorial information systems for FSN in developing countries - Promote multilevel governance systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Policy coordination at the central level (including planning and budgeting) o Role of subnational governments (devolution vs. de-concentration) - Bridge social policy with a competitiveness agenda - Go beyond agriculture policy – industrial mix in rural economies <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Andrés Rodríguez-Pose – Professor of Economic Geography, London School of Economics Mr. Maximo Torero - Director, Market, Trade and Institutions Division, IFPRI Mr. Adrian Zapata – Rural Development Expert, Ex-Secretario Técnico del Gabinete de Desarrollo Rural, Guatemala Mr. Andrea Calori - EStà (Economia e Sostenibilità), Milan Food Policy Technical Team</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Jean Bossuyt - Head of Strategy, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)</p>
	Concluding remarks
13.00 – 13.30	FAO-OECD-UNCDF Representatives
13.30	End of the Conference: Buffet Lunch

Annex 2: List of Participants

H.E. Mohamed Ait-Kadi	<i>President, General Council of Agricultural Development, Morocco</i>
Helmut Albert	<i>Bilateral Trust Fund for Food Security, GIZ</i>
Rolf Alter	<i>Director, Directorate of Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD</i>
Alessandro Balducci	<i>Councillor for Urban Planning, Private Building and Agriculture, City of Milan</i>
Lorenzo Giovanni Bellu	<i>Economic and Social Development Division, FAO</i>
Federico Bonaglia	<i>Senior Counsellor to the Director, Development Centre, OECD</i>
Jean Bossuyt	<i>Head of Strategy, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)</i>
H.E. Ouendeba Botorou	<i>Minister, High Commissioner, 3N Initiative, Niger</i>
Khalid Bouchama	<i>General Council of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Morocco</i>
Boris Büchler	<i>Advisor Sector Program Rural Development, GIZ</i>
Andrea Calori	<i>EStà (Economia e Sostenibilità), Milan Food Policy Technical Team</i>
Giovanni Camilleri	<i>Coordinator, ART Initiative, UNDP</i>
Giampaolo Cantini	<i>Minister Plenipotentiary, Directorate General for Development Cooperation (Italy)</i>
Teresa Capece	<i>Comitato Nazionale Aree Interne, Italy</i>
Paula Rosa Carrión-Tello	<i>Directora General de Políticas Agrarias del Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego</i>
Vito Cistulli	<i>Senior Policy Officer, Economic and Social Development Division, FAO</i>
H.E. Nango Dembele	<i>Minister, Food Security Commission, Mali</i>
Monica Dragone	<i>Foreign Affairs Dpt - Development Aid, City of Milan</i>
Florence Egal	<i>Milan Urban Food Policy Pact FAO</i>
Kazuo Fujishiro	<i>Director, Division for Central America and the Caribbean, JICA</i>
Sara Gandini	<i>International Programmes Assistant per CBM Italia Onlus</i>
Jose Enrique Garcilazo	<i>Head, Rural Development Programme, OECD</i>
Chiara Gnetti	<i>Economic and Social Development Division, FAO</i>
Marco Grandi	<i>Chief Officer - Foreign Affairs Dpt - Development Aid, City of Milan</i>
Paolo Groppo	<i>Territorial Development Expert, FAO</i>
Herwig Hahn	<i>Bilateral Trust Fund for Food Security GIZ</i>
Stina Heikkila	<i>Economic and Social Development Division, FAO</i>
Assogba HODONOU	<i>Directeur de la Programmation et de la Prospective du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche, Vice-Président du COP/PA3D, Benin</i>
Oto Hudec	<i>Faculty of Economics, Technical University of Košice, Slovak Republic</i>
Karim Hussein	<i>Policy and Research Advisor, Strategy and Knowledge Department, IFAD</i>
Laura Viviana Marchisio	<i>Università Statale di Milano</i>
Stefano Marta	<i>Economic and Social Development Division, FAO</i>
Christian Mersmann	<i>Policy Advisor, Global Donor Platform for Rural Development</i>
Petra Mezzetti	<i>Area Coordinator, International Migration and Development Studies, Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale</i>
Katiella Mai Moussa	<i>United Nations Capital Development Fund</i>
Joaquim Oliveira-Martins	<i>Head of the Regional Development Policy Division, OECD.</i>
H.E. Rufin Orou Nan Nansounou	<i>Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Benin</i>
Takashi Nishimura	<i>Director, Agricultural and Rural Development Team 2, Department of Rural Development, JICA</i>
Willem Olthof	<i>Development Advisor, Delegation of the EU to the Holy See, to the Order of Malta and to the UN Organisations in Rome</i>
H.E. Tatyana Orozco	<i>Minister, Department for Social Prosperity, Colombia</i>
Jorge Rodriguez-Bilbao	<i>Coordinator, Territorial Approach to Local Development Initiative, EC DG DEVCO</i>
Andrés Rodriguez-Pose	<i>Professor of Economic Geography, London School of Economics</i>

Graziella Romito	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Italy</i>
Tara Sharafudheen	<i>Head of the Partnerships, Policy and Communications Unit, UNCDF</i>
Francesco Timpano	<i>Professor of Economic Policy, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore</i>
DIALLO Aïssata TRAORE	<i>Chef de Département, Chargée des Politiques de Sécurité Alimentaire, Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, Mali</i>
Lorenza Sganzzetta	<i>Politecnico di Milano, Italy</i>
H.E. Ty Sokhun	<i>Secretary of State, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia</i>
H.E. Sok Silo	<i>Deputy Secretary General, Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) Office of the Council of Ministers, Cambodia</i>
Claudia Sorlini	<i>Chair, Scientific Committee for Expo 2015</i>
H.E. César Francisco Sotomayor-Calderón	<i>Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Peru</i>
Makiko Taguchi	<i>Agricultural Officer / Co-secretary, Food for the Cities, FAO</i>
Maximo Torero	<i>Director, Market, Trade and Institutions Division, IFPRI</i>
Raffaele Trapasso	<i>Directorate of Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD</i>
Rob Vos	<i>Coordinator of the Strategic Objective on Rural Poverty Reduction, FAO</i>
Adrian Zapata	<i>Rural Development Expert, Ex-Technical Secretariat of the Rural Development Cabinet, Guatemala</i>
Said Saghir Zarouali	<i>Head, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development Programme, Haut Commissaire Au Plan, Morocco</i>