

# Sustainable Food Systems and Agro-ecological Resilience for Biodiversity, Nutrition and Health

9 November 2016 | 16:45-18:15 | Pacific Room

This event will provide a forum to explore best practices for biodiversity conservation for health and nutrition through the promotion of sustainable and healthy food systems. The event will discuss agro-ecological resilience & the adoption of a climate justice approach in the context of climate change and SDGs Agendas. In particular:

- Explore how sustainable food systems and agro-ecological strategies can lead to shared benefits for climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, food and nutrition security and health in production landscapes.
- Discuss how these benefits can be captured by a framework of integrated metrics and indicators as required by M&E for the 2030 Agenda.
- Make recommendations on what governments, NGOs, academia and the UN can do to support agro-ecology as a climate resilience production model and to promote the adoption of a human rights and climate justice approach within the climate change agenda and the 2030 development agendas.
- Highlight through cases studies Madagascar's great potential for agro-ecology e.g. growing rice sustainably and agroforestry.

## Speakers:

André Leu, President, IFOAM- Organics International; Cristina Tirado, University of California/IUNS TF Climate and Nutrition; Alexandre Meybeck, Senior Officer, FAO; Michelle Andriamahazo, Ministry of Agriculture, Madagascar; Jacob Ralantonarivo Razafinoro, Ministry of Agriculture, Madagascar; Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, Coordinator, Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad; Benjamin Schachter, Human Rights Officer, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

1

Sustainable and healthy food systems and agro-ecological approaches such as organic agriculture can contribute to a reduction of emissions, adaptation, preservation of genetic diversity, and improved public health and nutritional outcomes. Agro-ecology has distributive and climate justice co-benefits like small-holder independence, productivity, etc.

2

Sustainable and healthy food systems and agro-ecology require coherent public policies from production to consumption across relevant sectors and a multi-sectoral approach through applied research, integrated monitoring and evaluation as well as good governance.

3

Low-income countries require support in developing strategies and facilitating access to climate change finance to promote sustainable food systems for nutrition and health by adopting a human rights approach by integrating the right to food, the right to health and other human rights as guiding principles for climate action.

4

Agriculture in Madagascar must undertake a significant transformation in order to meet the challenges of food security and climate change for which the transition to innovative practices is imperative.

Co-organizers

