

CoP 22 Marrakech

SIDE-EVENT
ON

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE AND FOOD WASTE

16 November 2016
(11.00 - 12.30 am at the Italian Pavilion)

Organized by

Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea (MATTM)

In collaboration with

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF)
Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes (CIHEAM)

Background

The most commonly used definition for Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA) is provided by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which defines CSA as “agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation) where possible, and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals”. In this definition, the principal goal of CSA is identified as food security and development; while productivity, adaptation, and mitigation are identified as the three interlinked pillars necessary for achieving this goal. The three pillars of CSA are:

Productivity: CSA aims to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes from crops, livestock and fish, without having a negative impact on the environment. This, in turn, will raise food and nutritional security. A key concept related to raising productivity is sustainable intensification

Adaptation: CSA aims to reduce the exposure of farmers to short-term risks, while also strengthening their resilience by building their capacity to adapt and prosper in the face of shocks and longer-term stresses. Particular attention is given to protecting the ecosystem services which ecosystems provide to farmers and others. These services are essential for maintaining productivity and our ability to adapt to climate changes.

Mitigation: Wherever and whenever possible, CSA should help to reduce and/or remove greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This implies that we reduce emissions for each calorie or kilo of food, fiber and fuel that we produce. That we avoid deforestation from agriculture. And that we manage soils and trees in ways that maximizes their potential to acts as carbon sinks and absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere.

Within the FAO’s definitional framework, Food Waste is delimited by two other notions: food loss, and food wastage, where:

- **Food loss** refers to a decrease in mass (dry matter) or nutritional value (quality) of food that was originally intended for human consumption. These losses are mainly caused by inefficiencies in the food supply chains, such as poor infrastructure and logistics, lack of technology, insufficient

skills, knowledge and management capacity of supply chain actors, and lack of access to markets. In addition, natural disasters play a role.

- **Food waste** refers to food appropriate for human consumption being discarded, whether or not after it is kept beyond its expiry date or left to spoil. Often this is because food has spoiled but it can be for other reasons such as oversupply due to markets, or individual consumer shopping/eating habits.
- **Food wastage** refers to any food lost by deterioration or waste. Thus, the term “wastage” encompasses both food loss and food waste” (FAO, 2013)

The Italian Ministry of Environment (**MATTM**) has a consolidated experience on Climate Smart Agriculture and, in particular, on the integration of the economic, social and environmental components for a sustainable development. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture (**MIPAF**) has recently issued an important national Law to reduce Food Waste.

Therefore, the main objective of the present side-event is to show the efforts done by the above-said two Ministries and discuss and valorize them in an international context.

The contribution of a high level panel of experts from different international organizations will allow the achievement of the above said objective.

Agenda

- Climate Smart Agriculture: integration of the economic, social and environmental components for a sustainable development (Cristiano Piacente, MATTM)
- The Italian Law to reduce food waste: Objectives and Challenges (Giuseppe Blasi and Graziella Romito - MIPAAF)
- Climate Smart Agriculture and food waste: the FAO approach (Alexandre Meybeck - FAO)
- Mediterranean Agriculture and Climate Change: Impacts, adaptations, solutions – the CAPMED (Cosimo Lacirignola - CIHEAM)
- How to manage drought in Morocco: some examples from the 2016 experience (Mohammed Sadiki and N. Chaouki - Ministry of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Morocco)
- The Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture (Martin Bwalya, Co-Chair GACSA)

Moderator: (Nicola Lamaddalena, CIHEAM-Bari)