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## **DATE AND PLACE OF THE SUMMIT**

1. The World Food Summit: *five years later* was held at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy, from 10 to 13 June 2002, in keeping with the decisions of the Hundred and Nineteenth and Hundred and Twenty-first sessions of the FAO Council (Rome, November 2000 and November 2001, respectively). The Summit held seven Plenary Sessions.

## **INAUGURAL CEREMONY**

2. Mr Jacques Diouf, Director-General of FAO, welcomed the distinguished delegates and observers and expressed gratitude for the generosity of the Government of Italy in hosting the Summit.

3. His Excellency Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, President of the Italian Republic, stressed the need for concrete actions to meet the targets set out in the 1996 Rome Declaration and Plan of Action.

4. His Excellency Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in addressing the Summit, stressed the need to give hope to the 800 million hungry people of the world through concrete action.

5. His Eminence Angelo Sodano, Secretary of State of the Holy See, delivered a message from his Holiness Pope John Paul II to the Summit.

6. In his statement Mr Jacques Diouf, Director-General of FAO, emphasized the need to mobilize political will and financial resources for the goals of the 1996 Summit to be attained.

7. The full texts of the statements delivered during the Inaugural Session are included in Annex I.

## **OPENING OF THE SUMMIT**

### **Election of the Chairperson**

8. Mr Jacques Diouf, Director-General of FAO, recalled that during the Hundred and Twentieth Session the FAO Council in June 2001 a broad consensus had emerged in favour of inviting His Excellency Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, to chair the Summit. Mr Berlusconi was elected Chairperson of the Summit by acclamation.

9. Mr Berlusconi then addressed the Summit. This was followed by a short welcome address by Mr Walter Veltroni, Mayor of Rome. Mr Berlusconi's statement, and that of Mayor Veltroni, are included in Annex I.

## **Adoption of the Programme of Work and Rules of Procedure**

**10.** The Summit adopted the Programme of Work as contained in document WFS:fyl 2002/1, and the Rules of Procedure as contained in document WFS:fyl 2002/2.

## **Election of the Vice-Chairpersons of the Summit**

**11.** The Chairperson noted that, in accordance with Rule 8 of the Rules of Procedure, the Chairperson and the six Vice-Chairpersons of the Summit would constitute the General Committee. The Chairperson reported that, as a result of consultations held among participating countries before the Summit, a consensus had emerged with regard to nominations for the six Vice-Chairpersons of the Summit. The Chairperson proposed the following nominations:

His Excellency Jean Bertrand ARISTIDE, President of the Republic of Haiti;

His Excellency Chief Olusegun OBASANJO President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Her Excellency Chandrika Bandaranaike KUMARATUNGA, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

His Excellency Omar Hassan Ahmed AL-BASHIR, President of the Republic of Sudan;

The Honourable 'ULUKALALA LAVAKA ATA, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Tonga;

Ms Mary T. CHAMBLISS, Department of Agriculture of the United States of America.

**12.** The Summit agreed to the nominations proposed by the Chairperson by acclamation. Furthermore, the Summit agreed that, taking into account the long working hours of the Summit, the Vice-Chairpersons would be allowed to designate a senior member of their respective delegations to chair any session or part of a session. The Sixth and part of the Seventh Plenary Meeting were chaired by the Honourable Giampaolo Dozzo, Under-secretary for Agricultural and Forestry Policy (Italy). His Excellency Raffaele Berlinghi, Ambassador to FAO, chaired part of the Sixth Plenary Meeting.

## **Election of the Co-Chairpersons of the Round Tables**

**13.** The Chairperson reported the six following nominated countries as Co-Chairpersons of the Round Tables:

Round Table I

- Colombia
- New Zealand

## Round Table II

- Tanzania, United Republic of
- Canada

## Round Table III

- Jordan
- Belgium

**14.** The Summit agreed to the nominations proposed by the Chairperson by acclamation.

### **Appointment of the Credentials Committee**

**15.** The Chairperson reported that, according to Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure, a Credentials Committee, comprising seven Members chosen among representatives of States attending the Summit had been nominated by the Committee on World Food Security during its Twenty-eighth Session, subject to confirmation by the Summit. The Members were:

El Salvador (Chairperson)

Cameroon

Indonesia

Jordan

Malta

New Zealand

United States of America

**16.** The Summit endorsed the nominations made by the Committee on World Food Security.

### **REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE**

**17.** At its first meeting on 8 June 2002, the Credentials Committee elected Ambassador María Eulalia Jiménez de Mochi Onori (El Salvador) as its Chairperson.

**18.** The Credentials Committee during its two meetings examined the credentials of 183 delegations and found them to be valid. However, three delegations could not participate in the World Food Summit: *five years later*.

## **ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT: *five years later* - INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER**

19. The Chairperson presented the Declaration of the World Food Summit: *five years later* to the Summit, recalling that it was the result of long negotiations and that it represented a recommitment to the goals of the Summit.

20. The Summit adopted by acclamation the Declaration of the World Food Summit: *five years later* - International Alliance Against Hunger, as contained in document WFS:fyl 2002/3 and in the Appendix to this Report.

21. The Chairperson noted that any delegation having reservations on aspects of the Declaration or wishing to make explanatory notes should make them available to the Secretariat in writing. The explanatory notes and reservation received by the Secretariat are contained in Annex II.

22. The Chairperson expressed appreciation to all those who had participated in reaching a consensus position on the "International Alliance Against Hunger". In this context the Chairperson expressed gratitude to the individual participants in the negotiations, to the Regional Groups and to FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf.

23. The Chairperson stressed the role played by the Council of FAO in convening the Summit and in giving the Committee on World Food Security the task of finalizing the Summit Declaration. The Chairperson also thanked the Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security, Mr Adisak Sreesunpagit, and the Co-Chairs of the Open-Ended Working Group, Her Excellency Mary M. Muchada and Mr. Aidan O'Driscoll.

24. The Independent Chairman of the FAO Council, His Excellency Aziz Mekouar, then delivered a statement to the Summit, the text of which is included in Annex I of the present report. The Independent Chairperson of the FAO Council recalled the role played by the Council and paid special tribute to the Committee on World Food Security. He added that the FAO Council would not spare any effort to help States implement the International Alliance Against Hunger.

25. The Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security, Mr Adisak Sreesunpagit, outlined the preparatory work carried out by the Committee and by the Open-Ended Working Group. The text of Mr Sreesunpagit's statement is included in Annex I of the present report.

## **GENERAL DEBATE**

26. The Chairperson declared open the General Debate, and called the first speaker to address the Summit.

27. Heads of Delegation of 160 countries and of the European Community addressed the World Food Summit: *five years later*. In addition, representatives of 13 United Nations organizations, of 15 other inter-

governmental organizations, and of eight NGO caucuses delivered statements. The Summit also received reports of events held as part of, or in parallel with, the World Food Summit: *five years later* – the three Round Tables, the Multistakeholder Dialogue, a Meeting of Parliamentarians, an NGO Forum, a Private Sector Forum, as well as a Meeting on Rural Women (Annex III). Annex IV relates the various side events, also held during the Summit.

## **ATTENDANCE**

**28.** Of 180 participating delegations (179 countries and the European Community), 34 were represented at the level of Head of State, 9 at the level of Deputy Head of State, 17 at the level of Head of Government, 12 at the level of Deputy Head of Government, 1 at the level of Crown Prince, 96 at the level of Minister and 11 at the level of Ambassador or other. In addition, 191 other high-level representatives (including 109 Ministers and 82 Vice-Ministers and Under-secretaries) participated in the Summit as members of the delegations of the participating countries. A list of countries and organizations participating in the World Food Summit is given in Annex V.

## **DOCUMENTS OF THE SUMMIT**

**29.** The list of documents of the World Food Summit: *five years later* is given in Annex VI to this document.

## **CLOSURE OF THE SUMMIT**

**30.** The World Food Summit: *five years later* concluded its work and was declared closed on 13 June 2002 at 10.45 hours. The texts of the closing statements are given in Annex VII.

**ANNEX I: Statements -  
Inaugural Ceremony**

**H.E. Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, President of the Italian Republic (Original language Italian) - 10 June 2002**

Mr Director-General,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am conscious of the importance of opening the Proceedings of this World Food Summit in the presence of so many Heads of State and Government and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In so doing, I extend to you all my heartfelt greetings along with a message of solidarity, hope and encouragement to adopt a programme with credible aims and means of implementation.

Global agricultural production feeds today a world population that is more than double that of half a century ago. The number of hungry people is decreasing steadily, yet too slowly. The international community will not have fulfilled its responsibilities until the problem of world hunger has been fully eradicated. Today, over a billion human beings are in the grip of hunger and poverty. The growth in population will mainly occur in the poorest countries. The livelihood, health and industriousness of one fifth of mankind will depend on a firm commitment on the part of us all. This Summit, originally not foreseen, has been prompted by the concern that the target set in the 1996 Rome Declaration may not be achieved.

This Summit can be considered to be a success only if it gives top priority to compliance with the commitments made in the 1996 Plan of Action, and if it sets a clear way forward by indicating resources, means and actions necessary to attain the objective of allowing access by everyone to sufficient and safe food.

We need concrete actions to achieve both the specific targets and the overall targets set out in the 1996 Rome Declaration and Plan of Action. Halving by the year 2015 the proportion of the world's hungry people would indeed indicate that mankind has achieved a high degree of civil conscientiousness.

Mr. Director-General, we must in the first place be fully aware of our past mistakes, and the more recent ones. Our conscience will not rest easily until our efforts succeed in creating the necessary conditions conducive to ensuring food security for all the inhabitants of the globe. We cannot isolate the issue of food. The value of this Summit is closely linked to its ability to join in the full range of already-existing international initiatives designed to combat poverty and foster development endeavours. Its success will be measured by the reliability of conclusions reached and inputs made, as well as by the credibility of commitments made and, above all, the timely implementation of programmes. To this end, we must track progress towards the targets set out through consistent monitoring to make sure that commitments are kept and that measures are implemented with flexibility.

Food security requires higher production, reliable crops, functioning infrastructures, as well as collection and distribution services. Productive agriculture requires sustainable use of arable lands, forests and mountain areas, soil conservation, careful management of water resources, and the preservation of livestock and fisheries. A sustainable agriculture that would



secure resources for future generations goes hand in hand with safeguarding the environment. Man-induced environmental degradation affects an area larger than the United States and Canada combined. Desertification, the loss of biological diversity, and climate change seriously threaten further upheavals and disruptions of vital climatic and ecological balance. Every country must responsibly commit itself to the global issues related to safeguarding the environment. The European Union is proud to have ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

In the countries where most of the 800 million undernourished live, agriculture is carried out by poor farmers in rural villages. Farmers expect their work to produce an adequate standard of living and purchasing power for them. The main problem related to food, however, is how the world's poorest rural areas can earn a decent living and have decent working conditions, higher household incomes, as well as social, education and health services. A productive agricultural sector first of all requires secure land tenure. It also requires infrastructure, basic services, rural credit and, last but not least, competitive access to markets.

The current international trade environment penalizes agricultural produce through tariffs which, on average, are two or three times higher than the ones applied to other trade areas. These obstacles are to be removed, gradually but with determination.

Ladies and Gentlemen, adequate and healthy nutrition, along with basic health and education, is essential for human dignity and for the right of every human being to fully participate in civil society. Water scarcity and increasing desertification can be overcome. The quality and quantity of crops can significantly benefit from scientific progress achieved through the use of carefully tested biotechnologies and through systematic investment in training and research programmes. Improving the social and health conditions is possible, as is overcoming women's marginalization in society.

I am thinking of the 150 million children who have no schools - the tens of millions dying from contagious diseases, HIV/AIDS in particular. Villages and rural areas are the most defenseless and the worst affected. The leaders of the developing countries have the primary responsibility for the future of their Nations and citizens. A deeper commitment to peace, democracy, justice, economic and social reforms and good governance is vital to tackle poverty in rural areas. External and domestic conflicts add to the tragedy of violence, the senseless waste of resources so necessary for growth.

The cancellation of the foreign debts of the poorest countries is fundamental to fighting poverty in the world. The industrialized countries and the international financial institutions should reward those who act to foster democracy and good governance. I am renewing the appeal made in Monterrey to the entire creditor community to cancel all outstanding bilateral debts, including foreign financial trade debts for the poorest countries in their entirety. Italy also proposes a more substantial debt relief than that currently agreed at international level, as well as the possibility of receiving extraordinary relief in the event of natural disasters or serious humanitarian crises and to that end, the Italian Parliament has adopted specific measures. Along these same lines, in 1999 Italy already supported a new financial instrument from the International Monetary Fund: the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF).

The growing liberalization of world markets cannot occur on the basis of double standards. Opening markets to exports from developing countries is an essential complement to the general process of tariff removal. Both theory and practice show the overall benefits that international free trade brings to producers and consumers, exporters and importers.

Insufficient financing is one of the reasons for delays in attaining the targets set out in the 1996 Rome Declaration and Plan of Action. Gaining new impetus is the purpose of this Summit, and it is in this spirit that Italy is attending this event. In the meantime, the Italian Government has already contributed 50 million Euro to the new Special Trust Fund for Food Security and Food Safety.

Mr. Director-General, Ladies and Gentlemen, the international community and, above all the rural communities in the southern part of the world rely on the Food and Agriculture Organization, on the World Food Programme and on the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which were joined in 1994 by the main International Organization responsible for the preservation and enhancement of agro-biodiversity. Last year I hosted the Inauguration Ceremony of its Headquarters near Rome. We must acknowledge that farmers in developing countries contribute a great deal to safeguard agro-biodiversity in the world.

The activities carried out by the international organizations gathered here today are reference points for the international community's renewed commitment to agricultural rural development and food. Italy reaffirms its unrelenting support for this vital dimension of the United Nations now fully based in its capital. Italy will continue to ensure that Rome will increasingly be a link in the North-South dialogue. The future of our planet, the world equilibrium in the new century, and the need to achieve peace among peoples are to a large extent connected to the international community's ability to win the fight against poverty.

Hunger and malnutrition can only be eradicated through well-balanced growth in agriculture and through the improvement of living conditions in rural areas. But there is only one framework for development. Debt relief, access to the northern markets and more substantial financial flows towards the south are top priority actions. In order for these actions to be effective, we need unity of purpose and concrete actions. The goal is ambitious, the task is not easy, but it is a just battle that we can win together.

## **H.E. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations - 10 June 2002**

Prime Minister Berlusconi,  
Heads of State and Government,  
Director-General Diouf,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.

At the World Food Summit here in Rome in 1996, the international community set the goal of cutting by half the number of hungry children, women and men by 2015. Nearly a third of that time has already passed and progress has been far too slow.

We have no time to waste if we are to reach our target, which is also, one of the Millennium Development Goals agreed by world leaders in September 2000.

Every day, more than 800 million people worldwide – among them 300 million children – suffer the gnawing pain of hunger and the diseases or disabilities caused by malnutrition. According to some estimates, as many as 24 000 people die every day as a result.

So, there is no point in making further promises today. This Summit must give renewed hope to those 800 million people by agreeing on concrete action.

There is no shortage of food on the planet. World production of grain alone is more than enough to meet the minimum nutritional needs of every child, woman and man. But while some countries produce more than they need to feed their people, others do not, and many of these cannot afford to import enough to make up the gap. Even more shamefully, the same happens within countries. There are countries which have enough food for their people and yet many of them go hungry.

Hunger and poverty are closely linked. Hunger perpetrates poverty, since it prevents people from realizing their potential and contributing to the progress of their societies. Hunger makes people more vulnerable to diseases. It leaves them weak and lethargic, reducing their ability to work and provide for their dependents. The same devastating cycle is repeated from generation to generation, and will continue to be so until we take effective action to break it.

We must break this cycle and reduce hunger and poverty over the long-term. About 70 percent of the hungry and poor of the developing world live in rural areas. Many of them are subsistence farmers or landless people seeking to sell their labour, who depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their earnings.

We must improve agricultural productivity and standards of living in the countryside by helping small subsistence farmers and rural communities increase their incomes and improve the quantity and quality of locally available food. For that, we must give them greater access to land, credit and relevant technology and knowledge that would help them grow more resistant crops, and that would ensure plant and animal safety.

But success will also depend on developments beyond the farm gate, such as improvements in rural health care services and education and in rural infrastructure, which includes roads, supply of irrigation water and food safety management. Such improvements would also do much to stimulate private sector investments in downstream activities, such as food processing and marketing.

We must secure a central place for women, who play a critical role in agriculture in developing countries. They are involved in every stage of food production, working far longer hours than men, and are the key to ensuring that their families have adequate supplies of food.

Nowhere are strategies for sustainable agriculture and rural development more important than in Africa, where nearly 200 million people – 28 percent of the population – are chronically hungry. Indeed today, for the first time in a decade, several countries in the southern African region face a risk of outright famine over the coming months.

We must, therefore, bring all our innovative thinking to bear on helping Africa fight hunger. The African-owned and led New Partnership for Development must be supported as a potentially important tool in that fight.

We must also fulfil the promise given at last November's meeting of the World Trade Organization in Doha and make sure that the new round of trade negotiations removes the barriers to food imports from developing countries. For instance, the tariffs imposed on processed food, like chocolate, make it impossible for processing industries in developing countries to compete.

We must also evaluate carefully the impact of the subsidies that are now given to producers in the rich countries. By lowering food prices in the poorest countries, they may help alleviate hunger in some cases and in the short-term only. But, dumping surpluses can also have devastating long-term effects - ranging from disincentives for national production to unemployment - while making it impossible for the developing countries to compete on the world market.

However, even if markets in developed countries were opened further, these countries would still need help to take advantage of these opportunities, especially in the agriculture sector. The application of some international norms and standards cannot be met without technical assistance and further investment.

The fight against hunger also depends on the sustainable management of natural resources and the ecosystems, which contribute to food production. With world population expected to reach well over seven billion by 2015, pressure on the environment will continue to mount. The challenge of the coming years is to produce enough food to meet the needs of one billion more people, while preserving the natural resource base on which the well-being of the present and future generations depends.

But the hungry poor also need direct help today. Food aid can make a big difference, both in emergencies and in situations of chronic hunger. Direct nutritional support to pregnant and nursing women helps their babies grow into healthy adults. School feeding programmes not only feed hungry children

but also help to increase school attendance - and studies show that educated people are best able to break out of the cycle of poverty and hunger.

My dear friends, if we want to reverse the current trends and reduce hunger by 50 percent by the year 2015, we need a comprehensive and a coherent approach that addresses the multiple dimensions of hunger by pursuing simultaneously wider access to food and agricultural and rural development. We need an anti-hunger programme that could become a common framework around which global and national capacities to fight hunger can be mobilized.

We know that fighting hunger makes economic and social sense. It is a key step towards achieving all the development goals that we agreed to at the Millennium Summit. It is fitting, therefore, that this Summit comes in the middle of a crucial cycle of conferences aimed at helping us improve the lives of people everywhere - from trade in Doha, via the financing for development in Monterrey, to sustainable development in Johannesburg.

Hunger is one of the worst violations of human dignity. In a world of plenty, ending hunger is within our grasp. Failure to reach this goal should fill every one of us with shame. The time for making promises is over. It is time to act. It is time to do what we have long promised to do - eliminate hunger from the face of the earth.

**His Eminence Cardinal Angelo Sodano, Secretary of State of the Holy See  
(Original language Italian) - 10 June 2002**

Mr President of the Italian Republic  
and Distinguished Heads of State and Government,  
Mr Secretary-General of the United Nations  
and Mr Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization,  
Ladies and Gentlemen!

I am pleased to extend respectful and cordial greetings to each one of you, Representatives of almost every country in the world, gathered in Rome, a little more than five years after the 1996 World Food Summit.

Since I am unable to be among you personally on this solemn occasion, I have asked Cardinal Angelo Sodano, Secretary of State, to convey all my esteem and regard for the arduous work that you have to undertake in order to ensure that everyone has their daily bread.

I offer a special greeting to the President of the Italian Republic, and to all the Heads of State and Government who have come to Rome for this Summit. During my Pastoral Visits to various parts of the world, as well as at the Vatican, I have already had an opportunity to meet many of them personally: to all go my deferential best wishes for themselves and the Nations they represent.

I extend this greeting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and to the Heads of other International Organizations present at this meeting. The Holy See expects much from their efforts on behalf of humanity's material and spiritual progress.

I express the hope that the present World Food Summit will be crowned with success: this is what millions of men and women throughout the world expect.

The last Summit in 1996 had already established that hunger and malnutrition are not phenomena of a merely natural or structural nature, affecting only certain geographic areas, but are to be seen as the consequence of a more complex situation of underdevelopment resulting from human inertia and self-centeredness.

If the goals of the 1996 Summit have not been met, that can be attributed also to the absence of a culture of solidarity, and to international relations often shaped by a pragmatism devoid of ethical and moral foundations. Moreover, a cause for concern is to be found in the statistics according to which assistance given to poor countries in recent years appears to have decreased rather than increased.

Today more than ever there is an urgent need in international relationships for solidarity to become the criterion underlying all forms of cooperation, with the acknowledgment that the resources which God the Creator has entrusted to us are destined for all.

Of course, much is expected from the experts, whose task it is to point out when and how to increase agricultural resources, how to achieve better distribution of products, how to set up food security programmes, how to devise new techniques to boost harvests and increase herds.

The Preamble to the *FAO Constitution* itself proclaimed the commitment of each country to raise its level of nutrition and improve the conditions of its agriculture and of its rural population, in such a way as to increase production and secure an effective distribution of food supplies in all parts of the world.

These goals, however, involve a constant reconsideration of the relationship between the right to be freed from poverty and the duty of the whole human family to provide practical help to the needy.

For my part, I am pleased that the present World Food Summit is once more urging the various sectors of the international community, Governments and Intergovernmental Institutions, to make a commitment to somehow guarantee the right to nutrition in cases where an individual State is unable to do so because of its own underdevelopment and poverty. Such a commitment can be seen as entirely necessary and legitimate, given the fact that poverty and hunger risk compromising even the ordered coexistence of peoples and nations, and constitute a real threat to peace and international security.

Hence the importance of the present World Food Summit, with its reaffirmation of the concept of food security and its call for a mobilization of solidarity aimed at reducing by half, by the year 2015, the number of people in the world who are undernourished and deprived of the bare necessities of life.

This is an enormous challenge, and one to which the Church too is fully committed.

The Catholic Church is ever concerned for the promotion of human rights and the integral development of peoples, and will therefore continue to support all who work to ensure that every member of the human family receives adequate daily food. Her intimate vocation is to be close to the world's poor, and she hopes that everyone will become practically involved in speedily resolving this problem, one of the gravest facing the human family.

May the Almighty who is rich in mercy send his blessing upon each one of you, upon the work you do under the aegis of FAO, and upon all those who strive for the authentic progress of the human family.

John Paul pp. II  
From the Vatican, 10 June 2002.

**H.E. Jacques Diouf, Director-General of FAO (Original language French) –  
10 June 2002**

Your Eminence,

Thank you, Your Eminence, for bringing us the message of virtue and wisdom of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, who has always supported FAO in its efforts to secure bread for all: FIAT PANIS.

Mr President of the Italian Republic,  
Mr Secretary-General of the UN,  
Your Majesties,  
Honourable Heads of State and Government,  
Honourable Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies,  
Distinguished Ministers,  
Mr Mayor of Rome,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me begin by thanking the participants at this important international gathering for being with us today in Rome, in particular the Heads of State and Government who felt that the plight of the world's hungry was worth the sacrifice of a sometimes long and exhausting journey. I should also like to express my gratitude to the Italian Government without whom this conference could not have been held in such fine conditions. My appreciation, too, goes to all those who provided voluntary contributions to compensate for the absence of any budget for the Summit. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, at the moment of truth, six years after the World Food Summit of 1996, death continues to stalk the multitude of hungry on our planet. Promises have not been kept; worse, actions have contradicted words. A solemn commitment was made to reduce to 400 million, by 2015, the number of men and women who have to temper their hunger through restless sleep. Regrettably, the political will and financial resources have not equalled the mark of human solidarity.

There have been major international meetings in recent years, called to discuss economic and financial crises, money laundering and tax havens, clandestine immigration and the policing of frontiers, drug trafficking and terrorism, inequalities in information and technology development, but it was only last year in Genoa that, for the first time, a G8 Summit paid any attention to food security. The famines caused by drought, flooding and conflict quite rightly stir emotions and trigger waves of solidarity among public opinion. Chronic hunger, on the other hand, is only met with indifference, penalized for existing in silence and for not providing shock images on our television screens. Yet, it also degrades biologically and intellectually, excluding the undernourished from the opportunities of life.

Hunger weighs heavily on the economies of the countries it afflicts, causing an estimated one percent per year loss in rate of economic growth through reduced productivity and nutritional disease. Significant efforts have been made since the 1996 Summit to implement the decisions of the Heads of State and Government. National food security strategies have been prepared for 150 developing and transition countries. Agricultural trade strategies have been drawn up for regional economic organizations. A special programme for food security for small rural producers has been put into effect in 69 countries.



A programme of prevention against transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases is under way. A programme to mobilize public opinion through the media and through personalities of the world of arts and culture has been in operation since 1997. Progress has also been made towards the realization of the right to food.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, there have been many schools of economic thought in the past, but none has advocated development through reduced investment. Yet, from 1990 to 2000, concessional assistance from developed countries and loans from international financing institutions fell by 50 percent for agriculture, even though the source of employment and income, and thus the livelihood, of 70 percent of the world's poor.

As a result, the number of undernourished has only fallen by six million per year instead of the 22 million needed to attain the objective set in 1996. At this rate, the target will be met 45 years behind schedule. At the same time, the global market for agricultural commodities has continued to defy any notion of fairness. The OECD countries transfer more than 300 billion US dollars to their agricultural sectors, equivalent to directly supporting each farmer to the tune of 12 000 US dollars per year. In contrast, these same countries provide the developing countries with an estimated eight billion US dollars per year, which works out at six US dollars for each farmer. In addition, access to developed country markets is constrained by customs tariffs that average about 60 percent for primary agricultural commodities, against some four percent for industrial goods. Tariffs on processed agricultural products are even steeper, and are hindering the development of agro-industry in the Third World. If we also include sanitary and technical barriers, we can see how far we need to travel before achieving agricultural terms of trade that are less unfavourable to the poorest countries.

However, the Doha Development Agenda augurs well for change. Let us hope that the negotiations will have produced rules of fair competition in world agricultural trade by 2005. Eliminating hunger is a moral imperative that stems from the most basic of human rights, the right to exist. Living means breathing, drinking and eating. But eliminating hunger is also in the interest of the powerful and the asset holders. Just imagine the size of the market, if 800 million hungry people were turned into consumers with real purchasing power. And consider how much more peaceful the world would be without the poverty that fuels injustice and despair.

The societies of abundance of this new millennium have the resources and the technology to eliminate the insufferable spectre of cyclical famine and the inexorable deprivation of chronic hunger. In the broader perspective of eliminating poverty, programmes need to rest on the three pillars of food, health and education. We know how to fight hunger.

It means helping small farmers safeguard their crops against unpredictable weather, notably by controlling water, the source of life, by means of small water harnessing, irrigation and drainage works put in place with local labour. They need to be taught simple, inexpensive and more effective ways of increasing productivity, with the assistance of a critical mass of experts, especially experts working alongside them under South-South Cooperation. They require access to inputs and credit, and they need to be able to store and to sell their products.

In brief, they need to be helped to fish rather than be given fish. They therefore need employment and income that will ensure their sustainable welfare and their effective contribution to the national and global economy. There are conclusive examples of successful action against hunger from all continents, examples that need to be replicated for those not seated at the world's table. This will require an additional 24 billion US dollars in public expenditure each year. If we exclude loans on market terms and food aid, this means finding an additional public financing of 16 billion US dollars. The developing countries will have to increase their budget allocations to the rural sector by 20 percent to meet half this amount. The developed countries and the international financing institutions will have to provide the other half, raising the share of agriculture in their assistance to its level of 1990. They would at the same time be honouring the commitment they made at the Conference on Financing for Development to double their level of concessional aid.

The Anti-Hunger Programme was launched a few days ago and, in its preliminary form, will serve as a basis for work and dialogue among partners to mobilize the resources still needed. It is also a further contribution to yesterday's efforts in Monterrey to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to tomorrow's efforts in Johannesburg. The mobilization of an international alliance against hunger would revive the essential political will required if the destiny of the world's hungry is to regain centre stage in the concerns and priorities of governments, parliaments, local authorities and civil society. Together we can overcome hunger - let us do so now, everywhere, through your dynamic solidarity and with your fervent support. Thank you for your kind attention.

**H.E. Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic (Original language Italian) - 10 June 2002**

I would like to thank the Assembly for having elected me to chair the World Food Summit: five years later. As the Secretary-General, Mr Kofi Annan, has already reminded us, six years ago in the Rome Declaration which was adopted at the World Food Summit, a clear and measurable target was set: to reduce by half the number of people suffering from malnutrition worldwide by the year 2015. Unfortunately this date is drawing ever closer, while the objective seems to be retreating increasingly further into the distance.

Yet all of us are convinced that the greatest good that all of us can have, from which all other goods flow, is freedom. Freedom in all its forms: political freedom, religious freedom, and economic freedom. But I also believe that the freedom to be shielded from hunger, to be liberated from hunger is the first of all our freedoms; a person who is hungry is not free. Being free from hunger is the basic right, without which all other freedoms, all other rights cannot even exist. And I believe that all of us are utterly convinced of this. It is an overarching truth, but we are all still doing too little to guarantee every citizen of the planet this fundamental right.

Even my own country - despite having done so much, as the President of the Republic recalled a short time ago - said "I must do much more" at the G8 Summit in Genoa, which I had the honour of chairing. We had to take note that each participating country was far from the target of 0.7 percent of GDP that we had pledged to devote to the developing countries. At the Genoa G8 we certainly moved forward by taking up the suggestion of the United Nations Secretary-General to launch the Global Fund to Fight AIDS. And as the Director-General, Mr Jacques Diouf, reminded us a short time ago, we acknowledged food security to be one of the three pillars of the development process, the other two being education and health. At the recent Barcelona European Council we resolved that the European countries should commit themselves in the coming four years to moving from the present 0.23 percent to 0.70 percent (for my part, I had proposed 0.42 percent, but we eventually agreed on 0.39 percent). As you can see, Mr Director-General, we are still a long way from that 1 percent that we agreed was the target to attain if we are to find the 16 billion US dollars that are still required.

As far as Italy is concerned, we have already allocated 100 million euros this year to implement an FAO programme in the countries that are in greatest need of food security and investment in agriculture. We are implementing a set of concrete projects based on know-how, expertise, skills and technological tools. We have also established an international school specifically for the purpose of training young people from developing countries in the study and protection of agrobiodiversity - an extraordinary and important resource for developing agricultural production in every country, whether for domestic or for external use through the marketing and export of products. With regard to bilateral relations with our debtor countries, as the President of the Italian Republic has just recalled, we are currently converting their debt into aid, with the realization of specific socio-economic and environmental development projects, even though we are of course aware that this is not enough.

We know full well that more has to be done to help the developing countries to integrate into the virtuous circle of the global economy. I have repeated many times something that the whole world knows to be true: the leading industrialized countries must finally open up their markets. It is our responsibility as industrialized countries to see to it that no country is excluded from the global economy, for it is there alone that each country can find the best conditions for making the most of their human capital and their natural resources. The most effective and most sustainable form of solidarity that we can show to the developing countries is to remove the last vestiges of protectionism against them as far as we can.

Agriculture is the most striking case in point, but unfortunately a negative one. For the developed and the developing countries alike have all raised barriers against world trade in agricultural products. The result has been a net loss of wealth for all. But this result is particularly damaging to the developing countries, whose share of aggregate world agricultural exports has slumped sharply in the course of the past few years. This is why we must at all costs stick to the commitment made at Doha last November and remove the barriers that still prevent market access to the countries in greatest need of it. But I am personally quite convinced that the industrialized countries are ready to allocate material and moral resources in far greater volumes than they are giving at present to help those who need them, and I am ready to do so, in order to innovate, on condition that we also innovate the methods of financing and assistance.

It is indispensable to put in place more effective systems of intervention, with more concrete objectives and greater guarantees over the beneficiaries of these contributions. It is this that lies behind the proposal put by Italy to the G8, namely, to study a new model for the organization and management of government that will enable countries to advance by several decades along the path of modernity. This digital model applies to the civil service, public accounts and to the systems of taxation, land registration, statistics, justice, education and health care. We are convinced of the huge benefits to countries that adopt this model – which we call a universal model, but which can be tailored to the specific features of each country to safeguard national identities, culture and traditions.

First, budgets will be transparent and understandable; this, after all, is the policy being pursued by all international financing institutions with regard to aid to countries, beginning with the World Bank. Second, the adoption of this model will enhance democracy, guarantee the defence of basic human rights and hence provide rules and legislation, thereby ensuring genuine rule of law. Lastly, public administration will be more efficient, with more effective and useful services for business and private citizens. This is bound to give fresh impetus to development that is truly without borders. That is how I like to speak of globalization, as ‘development without borders’, because the term ‘globalization’ has recently acquired negative connotations, however unintentionally, with the anti-global movement. As I was saying, this model would launch development without borders, which would encourage the wealthy countries to give more and would deny them the alibi that they frequently use to justify their cuts in aid. This alibi is the uncertainty that exists over whether their aid actually gets through to the people in need or whether it ends up lining the pockets of the often corrupt ruling classes. This is the model that we are now shaping with the help of leading international consultancy firms, numerous multinational corporations, the World Bank and

the International Monetary Fund, a model that could be applied relatively swiftly by those interested.

We are moreover convinced that public aid provided by countries should be accompanied by private aid from its citizens. On occasion, Italy's television stations have urged viewers to help build a children's hospital, a school or a university. And I must say that the Italians have always responded to such appeals with great generosity. That is why we decided that we perhaps need to find a way to propose to the citizens of the industrialized world the implementation of projects in the poorer regions, getting them to feel involved and to make a tangible contribution to their implementation.

At the G8 in Canada, besides this universal model of State administration that I have just mentioned, we shall also be presenting draft legislation for adoption by the most industrialized countries. This is designed to encourage business associations in all countries to rally to the support of institutions working for the benefit of the poor countries, such as FAO and other such organizations.

Under this system, when a citizen of a wealthy country enters a shop to buy a luxury item, for example, he or she could allocate 1, 2 or 3 percent of the price to a specific project. It is our duty to encourage such acts of generosity, because those who have the good fortune to live in the affluent world have a specific obligation to help those who are less fortunate; they cannot pull back and, even less, refuse to respond positively and generously.

I truly believe that this universal model on which we are working can do a great deal to help transform the system of aid to developing countries and can enable us to attain that 1 percent needed to obtain those \$16 billion US dollars that you consider necessary, Mr Director-General.

On this subject, the Genoa G8 envisaged three phases for implementation of this project. The first is the experimental phase, with the necessary financial assistance provided to those countries wishing to adopt the system. This phase could last two, three, or four years.

If the first phase produces the expected results, we can move into phase two, which envisages the mandatory adoption of this universal accounting system by countries requesting assistance. That would make it a genuine universal model of public accounts and management of government budgets in a world that, all things considered, already constitutes a single entity.

This could then be followed by a third phase during which the most industrialized countries could be asked to form partnerships with those countries that, for geographical, cultural or historical reasons, are closest to them, and to see to the realization of specific works in these areas. A former project of the Director-General, Mr Jacques Diouf, envisaged that towns and cities in western countries would twin with towns or villages in selected countries in order to implement particular programmes, while continuously monitoring the use of the funds allocated for the works. The wealthy countries will be more receptive, more willing to give, if they know that their assistance really produces tangible results. To government assistance, we could therefore add aid from private citizens. This universal model of government organization, which would employ new technologies and new means of

communication and information, is of course a tentative project that we are launching.

Population studies indicate that in the next 25 years, the world's population will increase by 2 billion: virtually 2 billion people born and living in countries that are today excluded from prosperity. There will therefore be 6 billion people living under difficult conditions and a further 1.85 billion living in prosperity.

Unless we succeed in changing the present situation, just imagine the migration pressures in 25 years' time. September 11 will not compare and there is no doubt that the ideology of terror flourishes where there is poverty, hunger and despair. This, then, is what we are doing by trying with this initiative to make an additional contribution through this generous and courageous attempt by FAO and the other international institutions to solve the problems we know exist in the world.

I should like to conclude by reiterating the words of the United Nations Secretary-General: "The time for making promises is over. It is time to act. It is time to do what we have long promised to do - eliminate hunger from the face of the earth." I wholeheartedly endorse each word and state that we are here to do just that. Thank you for your attention.

**Mr Walter Veltroni, Mayor of Rome (Original language Italian) -  
10 June 2002**

Secretary-General,  
Director-General,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

One of the best known authors of the last century, Isaiah Berlin, said that men do not live solely to fight evil but in order to achieve positive goals. As Mayor of this City, I would like to welcome you here. Rome is very proud to be the Headquarters of FAO. As I was saying, we should take those words of the past into account. The struggle against hunger and poverty, which are the most unbearable scourges of this time, call for great patience. We need to make the necessary positive, concrete political choices to tackle these scourges. We need to ensure that the International Community can do more than it has done so far.

I can tell you quite clearly that here and now, at the level of Heads of State and Government, we see there are certain absences which are very noticeable for me indeed. It is absurd that the G-8 Meeting of wealthy countries does not provide the opportunity for poor people to participate. I think it even more absurd that when the poor people of the world meet, and they invite the wealthy, the wealthy do not come.

We need a new type of worldwide governance. In order to have such governance, we must open up new paths. We need to do what is required in the United Nations to give greater powers, greater strength for this to succeed. We need to increase the scope of the G-8 Meetings and extend invitations for representatives of developing areas of the world to attend them. It is no longer possible to take certain decisions without the representation of the poorest peoples of the world. We need to move very quickly because hunger, struggles and civil strife cannot wait for these decisions.

Millions of people die every year because they do not have enough to eat or because they are killed in civil strife or as a result of the HIV/AIDS or other diseases, such as malaria in Africa. The same holds true in other poor areas of the world where people suffer serious poverty and subsist on less than one dollar a day.

We have over a billion people who are suffering from a lack of drinking water. A hundred million people are suffering from lack of water, or they do not have access to agricultural land, or they do not have tools to farm the land, or they do not have hospitals. There are 30 thousand babies dying every day for reasons that could be prevented. Behind these figures is the iniquitous system which marginalizes people and results in resources not being provided for the people who need them. In the West, it is not just a question of quoting these figures; we have to realize it is a very serious moral problem. Our community is one which has to take into account the destiny of the world. The drama in developing countries is one which affects all countries, even the most cynical and most selfish people of the world. In many African countries, life expectancy is half of what it is in western countries, and this is where we find the reasons for immigration. What we want to ensure for these people is the hope that their children will live twice as long. We want to give them cause for hope. There are poor people who have suffered from immigration. The struggle against hunger is the best

remedy to avoid immigration, which is frightening people in developed countries.

With regard to the development of our countries, as noted by Mr. Ciampi this morning, in order for things to get moving again, the debt question must be tackled. What we need to do is ensure that debts are fully forgiven in order to release those financial resources that can be used to build hospitals, schools and so on. It is not a question of buying weapons; what we want to do is to ensure that there is a complete embargo on the sale of weapons, even on the sale of light weapons. Debt forgiveness is not an alibi for development assistance to stop, as Mr Berlusconi said. We want to observe the principles established by the United Nations in accordance with the Council of Europe last year. We have to increase the resources being allocated to developing countries. This is something which I would like to insist upon because I am speaking as Mayor of one of the 25 cities of the world that have committed themselves to ensure that these goals are achieved.

The European Union has played a very important role by taking up this challenge. This is part of Europe's identity, and I believe it is in the new European Constitution. We should include our mission in the first part of the Constitution. We also have to take into account the 300 million European people who will commit themselves to combat hunger and poverty in the world and to ensure there is access to water, land and other resources. This has to be provided for all developing countries throughout the world. We will need to work as a team, in conjunction with the intergovernmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and so on. We need this broad alliance, and we need to voice this message which we drafted during the first Conference that took place only a month ago.

There are a number of Mayors who are involved in defining programmes to provide assistance to developing countries. It is in this context, as a sign of decentralized cooperation, that the Association of Italian Communes has launched an Open Letter committing itself to support the environment and ensuring that it is sustainably developed. This is something which was agreed in FAO last December. I can also announce that in association with FAO and through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the City of Rome has drawn up terms of cooperation with the Sahelian countries. This is also being done within the context of the various fora concerned, and with the assistance of the Mayors who attended the meeting in Rome. Only if we adopt such an approach can we hope to benefit from the fruits of this World Food Summit: *five years later*. It is all part and parcel of an historical aim to struggle forward. Our success will serve as the focal point of the activities of this century.

The Twentieth Century witnessed Auschwitz. In this new Century, we trust things will take a better turn. There was no Summit of this nature at that time, nor were there television networks, to enable people to know what was happening in the concentration camps. Now we know that children are dying every day from malaria and other diseases. No one can turn his back on this reality. We are informed of happenings in the world, and we know what is happening regarding poverty and hunger. The struggle against poverty and hunger and its abolition should be one of our principal aims. It depends on us to take the necessary actions to achieve our goal.



**H.E. Aziz Mekouar, Independent Chairman of the FAO Council (Original language French) - 10 June 2002**

Mr President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic,  
Mr Secretary-General of United Nations,  
Your Majesties,  
Distinguished Heads of State and Government,  
Distinguished Ministers,  
Honourable Heads of Delegation,  
Mr Director-General of FAO,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to address this World Food Summit: five years later. I am convinced that under your wise chairmanship, and thanks to the political will of the numerous leaders gathered here today, a powerful message will be sent out to the world, putting into practice the commitment and determination of all to combat one of the most serious anomalies of our age - the coexistence of hunger and the availability of sufficient food. As you have said, Mr Chairman, the process which has led us to adopt today's Declaration entitled "International Alliance Against Hunger" began in November 2000 when the Council requested the convening of the World Food Summit: five years later.

In so doing, the Council recognized that, at the current pace, it would not be possible to achieve the target set by the World Food Summit and that a political meeting at the highest level was needed if the number of people suffering from undernutrition was to be cut by one-half by 2015 at the latest. During this process, the top-ranking participants would also examine the reasons why this goal seemed so elusive. It was generally agreed that the situation could only be redressed if the political will existed and if the necessary resources were mobilized. It was therefore natural for the Council to ask the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to study the underlying issue at its May 2001 Session, and to see how to set about addressing it. This is what the CFS did at its May 2001 Session, and it was on the basis of its conclusions and recommendations that the Council set up the Open-Ended Working Group which, after several days of intense negotiations, drafted the text that you have adopted today.

I should like to pay special tribute to the Chairman of the CFS and to the Co-Chairman of the Working Group whose tireless efforts from the outset and throughout last week have made it possible to achieve such satisfactory results which, as you yourself have pointed out, Mr Chairman, have been laid before the Summit today.

Your Majesties, Distinguished Presidents, Distinguished Ministers, Honourable Heads of Delegation, you have seen fit to appoint FAO, with its wealth of know-how, experience and expertise, as one of the instruments for the successful implementation of the Programme and Action Plan that you have adopted. The FAO Council that I have the honour of chairing will spare no effort in helping carry out your instructions set out in the Declaration that you have adopted and whose very title "International Alliance against Hunger" indicates just how strong our determination is to eradicate, once and for all, something that can no longer be tolerated: the hunger and the poverty of human beings.

**Mr Adisak Sreesunpagit, Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security - 10 June 2002**

Mr Chairman,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,

I consider it a great honour to address this assembly as the recently-appointed Chairman of the Committee on World Food Security. Although the Committee has been working for four days on the recent meetings, I will not use much of the time of the assembly on my statement.

I would like to recall that the Committee on World Food Security played a crucial role in the preparations of the World Food Summit five years ago, and has actively worked to monitor implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action in these years since then. It was in the context of this monitoring work that the Committee's preoccupation grew. The World Food Summit: *five years later* provided the opportunity to give new impetus to the deliberate action, to the search for solutions to the problem of hunger and food insecurity. The Committee was, therefore, pleased to contribute to making the final arrangements for the World Food Summit: *five years later* at its session during the past few days. This included reconvening the Open-Ended Working Group established by the Council last year, and making the final arrangements for the Declaration that has now been adopted.

Mr Chairman, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, I share the pride of the Committee for this work and would like to thank the Independent Chairman of the Council and my predecessor as Chair of the Committee on World Food Security, Mr Aidan O'Driscoll, and his able Co-chair, Ambassador Mary Margaret Muchada, for together having guided the Open-Ended Working Group to the successful conclusion we are witnessing today.

## **ANNEX II: Explanatory Notes/ Reservation**

## NORWAY

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY  
ROME

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

On operative paragraph 10:

"Norway would have preferred the expression code of conduct instead of voluntary guidelines because it is clearer and more definite. However, we hope that this will set in motion a process that will lead to a useful instrument that would have the same function as a code of conduct on the right to adequate food, and in fact lead to such a code in the future."

On operative paragraph 25:

"Norway would have preferred that the text on biotechnology more clearly underlined that not only the introduction but also the testing of new technologies, including biotechnology, should be conducted in a safe manner, respecting biosafety and the precautionary principle, taking into account the uncertainties connected with long-term effects on health and environment due to insufficient knowledge and experience."

Dag Briseid  
Permanent Representative to FAO

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**U.S. MISSION TO THE UN AGENCIES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
ROME**

**RESERVATION**

On operative paragraph 10:

"The United States wishes to attach the following reservation to the Declaration of the World Food Summit: *five years later* "International Alliance Against Hunger." The United States believes that the issue of adequate food can only be viewed in the context of the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which includes the opportunity to secure food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services. Further, the United States believes that the attainment of the right to an adequate standard of living is a goal or aspiration to be realized progressively that does not give rise to any international obligation or any domestic legal entitlement, and does not diminish the responsibilities of national governments towards their citizens. Additionally, the United States understands the right of access to food to mean the opportunity to secure food, and not guaranteed entitlement. Concerning Operative Paragraph 10, we are committed to concrete action to meet the objectives of the World Food Summit, and are concerned that sterile debate over "Voluntary Guidelines" would distract attention from the real work of reducing poverty and hunger."

Carolee Heileman  
Acting Permanent Representative

**ANNEX III: Reports on the Round  
Tables, the Multistakeholder Dialogue  
and the Parallel Events**

## ROUND TABLES

Three Round Tables were held on 11 June and 12 June 2002 on the theme: "The World Food Summit Plan of Action - results achieved, obstacles met and means of overcoming them"; they gathered a total of 117 participants including three Heads of State, seven Deputy Heads of State, Heads of Government or Deputy Heads of Government, 68 Ministers and one member of the European Commission. Round Table No. 1 was co-chaired by Mr R. Villalba Mosquera, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia and Mr J. Sutton, Minister for Agriculture and Trade Negotiations of New Zealand. Round Table No. 2 was co-chaired by Mr E. Lowassa, Minister for Water and Livestock Development of The United Republic of Tanzania and Mr L. Vanclief, Minister for Agriculture and Agri-Food of Canada. Round Table No. 3 was co-chaired by Mr M. Duwayri, Minister for Agriculture of Jordan and Mr E. Boutmans, Secretary of State, Cooperation for Development of Belgium.

The conclusions of all the three Round Tables, the texts of which are reflected below, were reported to Plenary by the designated co-chairs: Minister Sutton for Round Table I, Minister Lowassa for Round Table II and Minister Duwayri for Round Table III.

### **H.E. Jim Sutton, Co-Chair, Round Table No. 1**

The Round Table No. 1 discussion this morning was attended by delegations from 36 Member Nations. The Round Table was chaired by the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia Mr R. Villalba Mosquera and myself. Twenty-seven very constructive and interesting interventions were made. We heard reports of notable progress in some regions and countries, but not enough to prevent us falling behind the World Food Summit targets overall.

There was general agreement that political will has been accurately identified by FAO as the critical deficiency. Official Development Assistance levels were below target. That said, it was acknowledged that ODA was effective when applied. The devastating effect of war and civil unrest was highlighted as being fundamentally incompatible with food security. Enough food was produced globally to feed the world, as witnessed by falling commodity prices. However, distribution and markets that were dysfunctional were targeted as areas needing more attention. Delays in the implementation of projects due to excessive bureaucracy were cited as a possible reason for not reaching targets. On the positive side of this, though, was the hope that as projects in their infancy came into effect, we could make better progress towards the World Food Summit: *five years later* targets.

Trade and trade liberalization were common themes for the vast majority of speakers. There were a couple of dissensions along the lines of liberalization not having delivered what it promised. This could, however, be because, to a large degree, liberalization in agricultural trade had not really occurred.

Concern was expressed about the possible use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures as barriers to trade. The need for capacity-building to

create even standards and to meet SPS requirements was emphasized. A particular source of concern and frustration was the lack of policy coherence evident in the policies of rich nations, which effectively took away, through trade barriers on agriculture, what they gave with ODA and technical capacity- building. It was noted that OECD countries provided US\$ 1 billion a day in support to their own agricultural sectors, six times more than all Official Development Assistance.

Delegates focused on some crucial elements needed to develop their agricultural sectors, including adequate infrastructure; improved technology to produce more nutritious crop varieties; agricultural research, science and technology; gender equality given the substantial role women played in agricultural production; education, again especially for girls; and, in some situations, debt-forgiveness.

Delegates stressed the value of South-South cooperation, stable macro-economic parameters, rural democracy, rule of law, sound land policies and efficient markets. Additionally, they stressed the need to recognize special access for specialized agricultural exports from net food-importing countries. Another key element to come through was that not all developing countries were the same. Local solutions were needed for local problems.

It was recognized that it would take a long time to move from subsistence to commercial agriculture, but that this was a critical step to eliminate hunger and poverty.

Finally, we were reminded that food sufficiency was not enough, and that balanced, nutritious diets for all remained the ultimate goal.

Thank you.

## **H.E. Edward Lowassa, Co-Chair, Round Table No. 2**

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As the Chairman rightfully observed, yesterday I had the privilege of co-chairing Round Table No. 2. I was asked to submit to you the Summary of our discussions, and I have the honour to do so now.

In 1996, the World Food Summit adopted the Rome Declaration on World Food Security which said: "We pledge our political will and our common national commitment to achieving food security for all and to an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries with an immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to halve their present level not later than 2015."

Round Table No. 2 addressed two basic questions.

First, why have we not done better to meet the goals of the World Food Summit? What were the barriers to reducing hunger and poverty? Some progress had been made, but much remained to be done. If progress were to continue at the current rate, it would take over sixty years to reach the goal of the World Food Summit.



Second, where do we go from here? What needs to be done that we have not been able to do in the past five years? Perhaps there is reason for cautious optimism. There is a growing recognition that hunger poses a direct threat to peace and security. However, our qualitative challenge is to move beyond slogans to actions.

Question number one was: Why have we not done better to meet the goals of the World Food Summit?

Firstly, the labour we invested in agriculture was too low. This was true, both for domestic investment in many countries and for international investment. This was especially true in low-income countries with an environment of poverty which often faced problems of high debt and political instability. There had been a general decline in Overseas Development Assistance investment in agriculture, and in many countries the private sector was underdeveloped. There was insufficient credit available for agriculture.

Secondly, some ecological problems were related to global and regular markets. There was a lack of full access to markets in developed countries for many agricultural products, especially those from developing countries. Some of the reasons could be legitimate concerns about the food sector, but in many cases developing countries believed the reasons for trade barriers were not valid. Commodity prices were often too low.

Thirdly, problems related to water were a major obstacle to food security in many countries, including poor water supply, water management or water access. A related issue was the degradation of natural resources, including deforestation, desertification and contamination of water.

Fourthly, assistance in the agricultural sector was sometimes not effective. In some countries, donors promoted different strategies in different sectors, which competed with each other. Many projects were top-down and not sustainable after they were completed. Food aid could be counter-productive by restricting the development of local food production.

Fifthly, in many countries, there was inadequate technology transfer or a lower technical capacity, including poor infrastructure, which had a direct impact on agricultural productivity.

Lastly, agriculture was also affected by problems outside the agricultural sector, such as illiteracy, population growth and poor health.

Question number two was: Where do we go from here?

Achieving the World Food Summit goals would require the mobilization of additional resources for investment in agriculture. Resources could come from private and public sources, both from within countries and from external sources. Direct investments were needed in agricultural production, but investment was also needed in reforestation and watershed management to ensure that development was sustainable.

ODA support for the agricultural sector including natural resources, forests and fisheries, needed to be increased. Partnerships needed to be fair, not one-sided. Projects needed to be developed from the bottom-up, not from

top-down. Access to markets needed to be improved and trade barriers needed to be reduced.

It was estimated that the annual loss of income to developing countries from lack of market access exceeded US\$ 100 billion, more than twice the amount of assistance to developed countries.

Developing countries and countries with economies in transition needed to take steps to address their own problems. National strategies needed to be both comprehensive and focused. Beneficiaries needed to be involved in the development of projects. Local NGOs could be strengthened. Women needed increased access to land and needed to participate in decisions that affected their livelihoods.

There was a need for improved education, extension and understanding of the problems of poverty and hunger. Increased literacy usually led to increased nutrition and reduced poverty. Investments were needed to increase human, as well as technical, capacities. Local institutions needed to be strengthened, and appropriate technology transfer needed to be promoted.

Regional approaches such as NEPAD and South/South collaboration needed to be supported and strengthened. Above all, sustained political commitment was required.

I thank you for your attention.

**H.E. Mahmud Duwayri, Co-Chair, Round Table No. 3 (Original language Arabic)**

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Mr Chairperson, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Its an honour and a pleasure for me, to give you a brief summary of the Round Table No. 3 discussion this morning that was attended by delegations of 42 countries and the European Community. I co-chaired the meeting with the Secretary of State for Cooperation and Development of Belgium, Mr Eddy Boutmans.

The discussions focused on two main topics: how to ensure the political will necessary to achieve the goals of the World Food Summit, and how to mobilize the necessary resources. All agreed on the need for a real partnership between developed and developing countries, and between agriculture and the other sectors in revitalizing agriculture. The partners needed to recognize and stress the importance of agriculture to the larger society and economy, without which food security could not be achieved. This would require educating policy makers and the public at the national and international levels.

Recognition of the fundamental human right to food was a great challenge and moral obligation for our generation. The target of reducing the number of hungry people by half by 2015 was ambitious, and it was agreed that it was imperative to reaffirm and realize the goals of the World Food Summit and the Millennium Declaration. A precondition to attaining food

security was the prevention and resolution of violent conflicts. Although this was a shared responsibility, the primary responsibility lay with the groups involved.

To arrest the decline of the agricultural sector, and achieve food security, investment in agriculture and rural development needed to be made attractive to both national and international capital donors. Trade was an important tool in fighting poverty, and the objective should be to improve agricultural productivity in developing countries, and to increase their export capacity. It was necessary to create an enabling environment to direct investment in agriculture and rural development at national, regional and international levels. Governments should address more than just agriculture when addressing food security, and should put in place comprehensive food security policies that included infrastructural development, research priorities, land reform, water policy and national incentives for investment in agricultural development. Capacity-building in food distribution was also a priority.

Governments faced major challenges in ensuring coherence in responding to a wide range of international commitments under environmental, trade, agricultural and other agreements. In developing a coherent response to these commitments, agriculture and rural development should not be allowed to become a casualty. In certain cases, the liberalization of trade could actually increase poverty and food insecurity. In such cases, policies were needed to correct problems as they arose, and developing countries should be supported in taking the necessary steps, which the Doha development agenda would make possible.

Meeting environmental and food safety standards in trade to satisfy the demand of consumers for safe and nutritious food was an important challenge to developing countries. Capacity-building was needed to improve the market acceptance of their products in trade.

For many countries, water was the crucial element in agricultural development. The importance of water management and water governance was stressed. Water also often needed to be addressed as an aspect of conflict prevention.

Donors should support developing countries in giving much greater importance to agricultural and rural development in the poverty reduction strategies and programmes. The important contribution of regional integration in this effort was recognized.

The role of FAO in helping Governments in all aspects of food production, and the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action was stressed.

## MULTISTAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

The Multistakeholder Dialogue held on 12 June 2002 was co-chaired by H.E. Ms Hilde Frafjord Johnson, Minister of Development Cooperation of Norway and Ms Sarojeni V. Rengam of the NGO Pesticide Action Network - PAN. Some 280 people participated in this Dialogue, of which 54 representing Governments, 173 representing NGO/CSOs and 6 representing UN institutions.

The report on the Multistakeholder Dialogue, the text of which is reproduced below, was presented to Plenary by Ms Sarojeni V. Rengam on Wednesday, 12 June, in the evening.

### **Ms Sarojeni V. Rengam (Pesticide Action Network (PAN)) (Report on the Multistakeholder Dialogue)**

Ladies and Gentlemen, this afternoon a Multistakeholder Dialogue was held in the FAO premises between NGOs, CSOs and Governments in conjunction with the World Food Summit: *five years later*. The objectives of the Multistakeholder Dialogue were to exchange views, discuss and debate on issues pertinent to the various stakeholders on food security issues.

The NGOs and CSOs were represented by peasants, fisherfolk, farmers, women's organizations, indigenous peoples, youth and agricultural workers as well as by NGOs. There was general disappointment expressed at the outcome of the World Food Summit: *five years later*. Another issue of concern was the impact of globalization and trade liberalization processes and policies that promoted corporate control and that had displaced peasants, fisherfolk and indigenous communities throughout the world. It was felt that globalization increased hunger and malnutrition and eroded the environment, as well as genetic and cultural resources.

We also felt that agricultural trade should not be under the purview of the World Trade Organization, but under the purview of FAO which was mandated to address food and agricultural concerns.

The other concerns raised regarded biotechnology and its promotion without adequate studies of the health and environmental risks. Cases were cited in which the rapid advancement of biotechnology had led to the contamination of local genetic resources.

Others included: patenting of life-forms which the NGOs and CSOs felt was unacceptable; the industrialization of agriculture, which led to worsened conditions of farmers and workers; a reduction in family farms; an increase in pollution and food safety hazards without an increase in food security.

NGOs and CSOs felt that all this would erode the right to food, the right to seed security, plant genetic resources, indigenous and peasant rights. A root cause of food insecurity was the lack of access to land and productive resources.

Another issue that also came up was that in the areas of conflict and wars, the right to food should be supreme and food not be used as a political tool.

The recommendations from the NGOs and CSOs were to ensure and protect a rights-based approach, recognizing the empowerment of peoples and their communities; the right to food and production; access to productive resources and means of production; food choices; seed security; fair trade and access to local markets; and the right to determine food and agricultural policies. It was the responsibility of nations to ensure these rights.

Another proposal was a convention on food sovereignty to protect these rights.

A further recommendation was a Code of Conduct on the Right to Food.

There was also a call for Governments to ensure the survival of smallholder agriculture as the basis of food security, and that there should be a Farmers' Summit to mainstream farmers' issues in development.

There was also a call to promote organic and agro-ecological agriculture and its research, and a request on a moratorium on genetically-modified organisms.

Another recommendation included developing and implementing a Code of Conduct on Biotechnology based on the precautionary principle, and providing labelling on products of GMO origin. There was also a recommendation to ratify and effectively implement existing treaties, including CCD, CBD, POPs, and to ensure core-labour standards of the ILO.

The full and meaningful participation of youth, indigenous peoples, agricultural workers, peasants, fisherfolk and women in national decision-making processes and programmes was recommended.

Finally, the right to breastfeeding as the first element of food security was recognized and promoted.

Few Governments took part in the Multistakeholder Dialogue. Key areas discussed were trade liberalization and biotechnology and some of the suggestions from Governments included: repositioning agriculture and rural development to provide much more emphasis to agriculture and rural development than in the past and substantially increasing funding for this purpose; recognizing and supporting the role of NGOs and CSOs as partners in implementing policies and in development cooperation; promoting the conservation of genetic diversity; promoting studies to be undertaken on the health and environmental risks of biotechnologies, with a few Governments in favour of a moratorium on GMOs and others interested in implementing other regular trade mechanisms; promoting research on organic biological agriculture; ensuring adequate quantity, quality and safety, as well as access to food; supporting the crucial agricultural research being undertaken in the public sector on staple foods; promoting policies that prioritized local purchase of food aid; ensuring that more farm land was available to indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups; and that FAO should complement its technical work by further enhancing its role in fostering and

facilitating dialogue among all stakeholders, and finally, promoting more effective donor-coordination in support of agriculture and rural development.

Thank you for this opportunity to have this Multistakeholder Dialogue, and to share the discussions here in this Plenary.

## PARALLEL EVENTS

A series of Parallel Events took place during the World Food Summit: five years later.

### **STATEMENT BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR FORUM**

*The Private Sector Forum organized by the Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro (CNEL) took place at Villa Lubin (Villa Borghese). Mr Augusto Bocchini, spokesperson for the Private Sector Forum, informed the Plenary session of the World Food Summit: five years later on Thursday, 13 June 2002 on the outcome of the discussions.*

In bringing you the Private Sector Forum's declaration, I would very much like to greet and thank the delegates, FAO, its Director-General, and the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Silvio Berlusconi. On the occasion of the World Food Summit: five years later, the private sector organizations, in collaboration with FAO, held a parallel event in order to define the measures and projects that could make a positive contribution to combating the problem of hunger and poverty. The Private Sector Forum was held in Rome on 12 June at the Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro, producing extensive discussions involving Italian, European and international businesses and organizations. At the end of the Forum, the participants produced a drafted summarizing the discussions and the short- and long-term commitments that the private sector has undertaken to maintain in order to make a positive contribution to the global strategy of combating hunger.

The private sector organizations think the conditions are right for encouraging the development of agriculture and the food industry in the least developed countries, on condition that actions of private operators occur in synergy with those of public institutions and international organizations. It is necessary to work in partnership, to coordinate the efforts of the public institutions with those of the private sector, to work first and foremost from the bottom up, taking as our point of departure the principle that the rural populations of countries hit by the scourge of malnutrition and poverty must be actively involved. Nor should the requirements of the governments of developing countries be forgotten. They must work towards creating the conditions necessary to attract private sector investment and, above all, there must be no power conflicts or struggles; there must be a climate of security and a creation of infrastructure in these countries. In order to attract this investment, the representatives of 185 States set themselves the goal at the World Food Summit of 1996 of reducing the number of undernourished people in the world to half by 2015. Five years later, FAO has revealed that progress is still too slow – but if immediate action is taken it will still be possible to meet this challenge.

According to FAO, the representatives of the private sector who attended the Forum think that the achievement of the goal established at the 1996 Summit and reiterated at this Summit depends on two vital conditions: promoting global partnership, whereby not-for-profit and for-profit initiatives work towards the same goals; and associating public and private investment with support measures designed to combat hunger, reduce poverty and encourage development. The private sector is well aware of the important and decisive role it can play in resolving the problems of food security and poverty

through projects and measures that could have a structural or fundamental impact. as a result of partnership between public and private operators. The instrument of debt offered to these nations by developed countries has so far proved unsuccessful at solving their problems and is indeed counterproductive in light of the serious nature of the problems and recognized objectives.

In cooperation with the international institutions and governments, the private sector will look into the possibility of defining new original actions to deal with the problems of poverty and hunger in the world. These will centre on medium- and long-term organizational, human and skills resources, with promotion of food production in countries where hunger is widespread, assistance in bringing land under cultivation, development of modern agriculture using innovative technology so that young people and rural populations may have some certainties and prospects for the future, and the easier dissemination of professional skills and of techniques for the production, storage, preservation, processing and distribution of food products. In addition, the private sector organizations undertake, in the short and medium term, to advance humanitarian initiatives that can help achieve the goals of combating malnutrition established by FAO and the United Nations, with particular regard to the goal of expanding the agricultural and food sector in the developing countries. The private sector organizations are prepared to take action to promote an agri-food system that meets the following requirements: increased agricultural production in keeping with environmental conservation, development of production and entrepreneurial systems in which workers' rights are protected, creation of production systems that ensure the participation of all components of the food chain, from farm to table, and that guarantee safe and nutritious food, reduced food risks and quality of varieties and organoleptic characteristics.

Finally, the development of agriculture, the food industry and the whole agri-food system in the developing countries would also have to be integrated into general rural development, so that agricultural activity focuses not only on producing food but is also geared towards creating and conserving valuable resources through land-use management, conservation of the environment and a renewed interest in traditional foods. With regard to potential areas of future activity for the private sector, I would like to mention the following: paying more attention to better understanding community cultures and traditions; contributing towards overcoming structural problems in transport, communications, roads; fostering the conditions needed to guarantee adequate energy supply in rural sectors of developing countries; creating the conditions for developing training systems; promoting markets for technical resources, fertilizer, mechanization and so forth, and creating logistics and trading structures for the harvesting, storage and processing of agri-food products; improving the management of water resources; working in the vocational training sector and providing technical assistance to the young, to women and to agricultural operators, in order to increase production and to ensure food security, while at the same time improving food quality.

The participating organizations made a number of specific commitments at the Private Sector Forum. This was how we chose to demonstrate our support and make our contribution to the work of FAO. And we are ready to join with FAO in a dialogue on policies and to undertake work in the field in synergy with governmental or decentralized cooperation. In this way, we hope to participate actively in resolving the greatest problem



facing humankind at the beginning of the third millennium, working together with the United Nations, the other international organizations and the governments engaged in the fight against hunger and poverty in the world. To this end, the private sector organizations have identified the following commitments: encourage initiatives to define humanitarian intervention to be carried out with the joint participation of companies and workers in the agri-food sector; encourage at government and international organization levels the drafting of a proposed rural development plan for developing countries, which would envisage the direct involvement of private operators in projects and measures designed to ensure the development of the agri-food system; participate in carrying out projects and vocational training for rural populations and assist governmental organizations in conducting the specialized technical support activities of technology transfer projects in order to increase agricultural production and improve food hygiene and security; process raw materials and foodstuffs; effect conservation and distribution activities; define and implement plans for the management and rational use of water resources; participate in the definition of international criteria, regulations and codes of conduct in agriculture, fisheries and forestry; cooperate with the governments and private organizations of developing countries to formulate development programmes for the agri-food system, which will be implemented with the help of FAO and other UN agencies.

## STATEMENT BY THE NGO FORUM

*The NGO Forum took place at the Palazzo dei Congressi in Rome from 8 to 13 June 2002. Ms Sarojeni V. Rengam, Representative of the Pesticide Action Network (PAN), informed the Plenary session of the World Food Summit: five years later on Thursday, 13 June 2002 on the outcome of the deliberations of the NGO Forum.*

Thank you Mr Berlusconi, Mr Jacques Diouf and Ladies and Gentlemen. I would like to read to you the Report of the NGO Forum for Food Sovereignty that is taking place at this very moment.

The social movements, farmers, fisherfolk, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, environmentalists, women's organizations, trade unions and NGOs gathered here in Rome express our collective disappointment in, and rejection of, the official Declaration of the World Food Summit: *five years later*. Far from analyzing and correcting the problems that have made it impossible to make progress over the past five years toward eliminating hunger, this new Plan of Action continues the error of more of the same failed medicine with destructive prescriptions that will make the situation even worse.

The 1996 Plan of Action has not failed because of a lack of political will and resources but, rather, it has failed because it supports policies that lead to hunger, policies that support economic liberalization for the South and cultural homogeneity, which are backed by military force if the first wave of prescriptive action fails.

Only fundamentally different policies which are based on the dignity and livelihoods of communities can end hunger. We affirm our belief that this is possible and urgently needed.

Since 1996, Governments and international institutions have presided over globalization and liberalization, intensifying the structural causes of hunger and malnutrition. These have forced markets open to dumping of agricultural products and privatization of basic social and economic support institutions. This political will has opened doors to the unbridled monopolization and concentration of resources and productive processes in the hands of a few giant corporations. The imposition of intensive, externally dependent models of production has destroyed the environments and livelihoods of our communities. Furthermore, it has created food insecurity and has put the focus on short-term productivity gains using harmful technologies, such as Genetically-Modified Organisms. The results have been the displacement of people and massive migration, the loss of jobs that pay living wages, the destruction of the land and other resources that people depend on; an increase in polarization between rich and poor and within and between North and South; a deepening of poverty around the world and an increase of hunger in the vast majority of nations.

There will be no progress towards the goal of eliminating hunger without a reversal of these policies and trends, but the current Declaration offers no hope of such reversal. Therefore, we are calling for the approach of food sovereignty which is the fundamental approach. Food sovereignty is the right of peoples, communities and countries to define their own agricultural labour, fishing, food and land policies which are ecologically, socially, economically and culturally-appropriate to their unique circumstances. It

includes the true right to food and to produce food, which means that all people have the right to safe, nutritious and culturally-appropriate food and to food-producing resources and the ability to sustain themselves and their societies. Food sovereignty requires placing priority on food production for domestic and local markets based on peasant and family farmers, diversified and agro-ecologically based production systems. It also means ensuring fair prices for farmers, which means the power to protect internal markets from low-priced dumped imports. It includes access to land, water, forests, fishing areas and other productive resources to genuine redistribution, not by market forces and World Bank-sponsored, market-assisted land reforms. It means the recognition and promotion of women's roles in food production and equitable access and control over productive resources. It means community control over productive resources, as opposed to corporate ownership of land, water and genetic and other resources. It means protecting our seeds, the basis of food and life itself for the free exchange and use of farmers, which means no patents on life and a moratorium on the genetically-modified crops which lead to the genetic pollution of essential genetic diversity of plants and animals. It means public investment in support for the productive activities of families and communities geared towards empowerment, local control and production of food for people and local markets.

Food sovereignty means the primacy of peoples' and communities' right to food and to food production over trade concerns. This entails the support and promotion of local markets and producers over production for export and food imports.

To achieve food sovereignty, we have committed ourselves to strengthen our social movements and develop the organizations of farmers, women, indigenous peoples, workers, fisherfolk and the urban poor, in each of our countries. We will advance regional and international solidarity and cooperation and strengthen our common struggles. We will struggle to realize genuine agrarian and fisheries reform, rangeland and forestry reform and achieve comprehensive and integral redistribution of productive resources in favour of the poor and of the landless. We will fight for the strong guarantee of the rights of workers to organize, bargain collectively, and have safe and dignified conditions and living wages. We will struggle for the equal access of women to productive resources and the end to patriarchal structures in agriculture and social, economic and cultural aspects of food. We will fight for the right of indigenous peoples to their cultures, domain and productive resources.

We call for an end to the new liberal economic policies being imposed by the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund and northern countries and other multilateral and regional free trade agreements. We demand the removal of agriculture from the WTO. We will fight to stop genetic engineering and the patenting of life and demand an immediate ban of terminator and similar genetic use restriction technologies. We also demand an end to the passing off of GMO food in food aid. We demand an immediate stop to the war on people and the land around the world and an end to the repression of people's movements, as well as an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Palestine, the embargoes on Cuba and Iraq and the use of food as an instrument of blackmail. We demand support for the development and dissemination of agro-ecological systems of production. We call for a Convention on Food Sovereignty in order to enshrine the principles of food sovereignty in international law and institute

food sovereignty as the principal policy framework for addressing food and agriculture.

We would like to remember the hundreds of Chinese who have recently passed away because of the problems of drought and environmental problems caused by flooding which has increased the hunger problems. So, in remembering this, we call for the demands to be accepted and to be protected, the rights to be accepted and to be protected.

So thank you very much for this opportunity.

## REPORT ON THE PARLIAMENTARIANS' DAY

*A Parliamentarians' Day took place at the Palazzo Madama, the seat of the Senate of the Republic of Italy, on Tuesday, 11 June 2002. The event was hosted by the Italian Parliament in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and was open to all Members of Parliament attending the World Food Summit: five years later.*

*Nearly 200 Members of Parliament from over 80 countries attended the meeting which allowed them to receive first-hand knowledge of the main issues and orientations of the Summit, as well as information on last-minute developments with regard to the preparation of the Summit's outcome documents. Participants were able to exchange views concerning parliamentary strategies for effective follow-up to the Summit decisions, in particular through the adoption of appropriate legislation and the mobilization of adequate financial resources.*

*Mr Pier Ferdinando Casini, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Italy, informed the Summit on 13 June 2002 on the outcome of the deliberations by the Members of Parliaments.*

First of all, I should like to congratulate the Italian Government, not for the fine weather - I don't think we can attribute the weather to Mr Berlusconi - but for the major undertaking assumed to report the Summit's position at the G-8 and within the European Union. The Parliamentary Union, which I have the honour of representing today, is convinced that the participation of the national legislative institutions is necessary in order to achieve the goal set by the States at the 1996 WFS: a significant reduction in hunger and poverty by 2015. It is above all the representative assemblies that give political legitimacy to government measures, that ensure them popular support and that see that the commitments made by States, such as those in Rome five years ago, are honoured.

That is why the Inter-Parliamentary Union, after its close involvement in the 1996 World Food Summit, carried out in 1998 an initial review of progress and felt itself duty-bound to contribute, during Parliamentarians' Day, to the assessment made at this new Summit. The Parliamentarian's Day hosted by the Italian Parliament brought together 200 parliamentarians from more than 80 countries. The participants expressed their concern that five years after the Summit, the declared target of halving the number of people suffering from malnutrition in the world by 2015 seems more distant than ever. Only a few countries have adopted adequate measures to achieve this goal. While the number of people suffering from malnutrition remains unacceptably high, the rate at which this number is falling remains just as unacceptably low.

During its recent session in Marrakesh, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had already drafted a message to the Summit. Reiterating the substance of the Marrakesh document, the parliaments belonging to the Inter-Parliamentary Union consider it of prime importance to: (i) reaffirm the right of every individual to have access to adequate food and to be free from hunger; (ii) implement as a matter of urgency national and international measures aimed at halving the number of people suffering from malnutrition by 2015; (iii) commit additional resources to reducing the threat of shortages, with particular emphasis on better planning of development assistance; (iv) agree on measures providing for the cancellation or at least easing of the debt of the

developing countries, especially the least developed countries; (v) define sustainable national food strategies, taking into consideration the resources and capabilities of each country; (vi) establish, within the framework of multilateral trade negotiations on agriculture, the terms and conditions that will provide for enhanced food security.

We are pleased to see that many of these matters are contained in the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later. Regarding our own commitment, we undertake today, as we did five years ago, to encourage governments to adopt economic and social policies that are consistent with the commitments made during the World Food Summit. We wish to highlight, in particular, paragraph 10 of the World Food Summit Declaration, in which the countries are asked to establish guidelines for the progressive realization of the right of all to adequate food. We are convinced that these guidelines should reflect the mandatory nature of the right to food and suggest concrete ways for their implementation. They should also state the obligations that are to be assumed directly by the States, at both national and international level, as well as the responsibilities and contributions of other entities, such as international and even private organizations.

Strong commitment from all parties is required if the ambitious, imperative goal set at the World Food Summit is to be achieved. The parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union are ready to play their part in holding out to the disinherited of the earth the prospect of a life lived in dignity.

## **ANNEX IV: Side Events**

1. A series of side events were prepared and implemented during the World Food Summit: *five years later*. Side Events were grouped into two broad categories:

- € events offering overviews of FAO priority programmes and other activities, particularly those directly linked to the main issues underlying the World Food Summit: *five years later*, and the possibility of interactive discussions among participants;
- € events providing an opportunity for regional economic organizations and groups to present their own strategies and programmes within the context of a roundtable and engage in discussions with representatives from interested or potentially interested partners, bilateral or multilateral cooperation mechanisms, financial institutions, other regional economic organizations/ groups and/or representatives from the United Nations family.

2. A complete list of the side events organized during the World Food Summit: *five years later* is included in this Annex.

3. The side events were introduced and chaired by high-level members of national delegations to the World Food Summit: *five years later*. They were supported by summary documents prepared in all working languages specifically for each event, as well as by relevant documentation supplied by the relevant units responsible for each event. The summary documents were also published on the website of the World Food Summit: *five years later*. Press Conferences were organized for side events to permit communication of key issues and concepts to the media representatives present.



## LIST OF SIDE EVENTS

### Priority Programmes and Activities

Title	Date and Time	Venue	Opening Ceremony	Chairperson
FAO Helping the Hungry to Feed Themselves: the SPFS	Monday, 10 June 15.00-17.00 hrs	Austria Room		Dr Bukar Shaib, Chairman, SPFS Oversight Panel
FAO and the TeleFood Special Fund Projects for the Hungry	Monday 10 June 17.00-19.00 hrs	Austria Room	His Majesty King Mswati III, Swaziland	H.E. Sar Kheng, Deputy- Prime Minister, Cambodia
FAO and Transfer of Low Cost Simple Technologies to the Hungry: South-South Cooperation	Monday, 10 June 19.00-21.00 hrs	Austria Room	H.E. Galo Plaza Pallares, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock, Ecuador	H.E. Salif Diallom Minister for Agriculture, Burkina Faso
The Anti-Hunger Programme	Tuesday, 11 June 10.00-13.00 hrs	Green Room	H.E. M. Kérékou, President of Benin	H.E. L.J. Brinkhorst, Minister of Agriculture, Water Management and Fisheries, The Netherlands
Fighting Hunger – The Ingredients of Success	Tuesday, 11 June 14.00-17.00 hrs	Green Room	H.E. Eligio Jáquez, Minister for Agriculture, Dominican Republic	Moderated by Mr H. de Haen, Assistant Director- General, ES
FAO and the Dissemination of Information to the World: WAICENT	Tuesday, 11 June 09.00-11.00 hrs	Austria Room	H.E. Saeed Bin Mohammed Al- Raqabani, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the United Arab Emirates	H.E. Saeed Bin Mohammed Al- Raqabani, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the United Arab Emirates
Water and Agriculture	Tuesday, 11 June 11.00-13.00 hrs	Austria Room	H.E. P. Intrawityanunt, Deputy-Prime Minister, Thailand	H.E. Ismail Alaoui, Minister for Agriculture Morocco
FAO Working with the Media and Celebrities to Mobilize Public Opinion Against Hunger - TeleFood	Tuesday, 11 June 14.30-16.30 hrs	Austria Room	King Letsie III, Lesotho	H.E. T.H. R. Clarke, Minister for Agriculture, Jamaica

<b>Title</b>	<b>Date and Time</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
Rural Women: Crucial Partners in the Fight against Hunger and Poverty	Wednesday 12 June 09.00-12.30 hrs	Green Room	H.E. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda	H.E. M. Winberg, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Sweden and H.E. Thoko Didiza, Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs, South Africa
School and Hospital Gardens	Wednesday 12 June 09.00-10.00 hrs	Austria Room	H.E. D. K. Bazan, Vice President of the Republic, Panama	H.E. A. Wood, Minister for Agriculture, Barbados
NEPAD Agriculture Programme	Wednesday 12 June 10.00-13.00 hrs	Austria Room	H.E. J.A. Kufuor, President, Ghana	S.E. M. Maganga Moussavou, Ministre de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et du développement rural, Gabon
FAO helping the hungry in case of crisis: the Emergency Programme	Tuesday, 11 June 16.30-18.30 hrs	Austria Room		H.E. Mostapha Zaher, Special Envoy of the High Office of the Interim Government of Afghanistan,
FAO helping the consumers and protecting the environment through food quality control and plant protection: Codex/IPPC	Wednesday, 12 June 15.00-17.00 hrs	Austria Room	H.E. M. Vivian Young, Prime Minister of Niue	H.E. L.J. Brinkhorst, Minister for Agriculture, the Netherlands
World Bank	Wednesday 12 June 17.00-19.00 hrs	Austria Room		Moderated by Mr D. Forbes-Watt, Director, TCI
Sustainable Mountain Development	Thursday, 13 June 09.00-11.00 hrs	Green Room		H.E. Enrico La Loggia, Minister of Regional Affairs, Italy and H.E. Walter Núñez Rodríguez, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, Bolivia
FAO fighting diseases of animals and plants: the EMPRES Programme	Thursday, 13 June 09.00-11.00 hrs	Austria Room	H.E. T. Takebe, Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Forestry, Tokyo	H.E. H. Angola, Minister for Agriculture, Namibia
The Right to Food	Thursday, 13 June 09.00-11.00 hrs	King Faisal	H.E. R. Woonton, Prime Minister, Cook Islands	H.E. Giovanni Alemanno, Minister for Agricultural and Forestry Policies of Italy

## Regional Food Security at Work

Organization Name	Date/Time/Venue	Opening Ceremony	Chairperson
BALKANS	Wednesday, 12 June (18.00-21.00 hrs) Lebanon Room	Ms Mila Mirkovic, Head of the Department for International Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture, Federal Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, FRY	Ms Mila Mirkovic, Head of the Department for International Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture, Federal Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, FRY
CARIFORUM	Monday 10 June (15:00-18:00 hrs) Mexico Room	H.E. L.H. Straker, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, St Vincent & the Grenadines	H.E. V. Bird, Minister of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, Antigua and Barbuda
CAEU (Council of Arab Economic Unity)	Monday 10 June (18:00-20:30) Lebanon Room	H.E. H. Cheik El Avia Ould Mohamed Khouna, Prime Minister of Mauritania	H.E. H. Cheik El Avia Ould Mohamed Khouna, Prime Minister of Mauritania
UEMOA	Tuesday 11 June (9:30-12:30) Mexico Room	S.E. M. S. Diallo, Ministre de l'Agriculture du Burkina Faso	M. Touré, Président de la Commission de l'UEMOA
UMA	Tuesday 11 June (14:30-17:30) Mexico Room	S.E. M. Abdelaziz Belkhadem, Ministre de Affaires étrangères, Algérie	M. Abdurrahman Mohamed Shalgam, Secrétaire des Affaires étrangères, Lybie
BSEC	Tuesday 11 June (9:30-12:30) Lebanon Room	H.E. Rexhep Meidani, President of the Republic of Albania	H.E. Arben Molla, Director, APO, Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
CEMAC	Tuesday 11 June (18:00 - 21:00 hrs) Lebanon Room	S.E. M. Denis Sassou- Nguesso, Président de la République du Congo	S.E. M. Zacharie Pérévet, Ministre de l'Agriculture du Cameroun
CAC (Consejo Agropecuario Centroamericano)	Wednesday 12 June (10:00-13:00 hrs) Malaysia Room	Excelentísimo Sr. José López, Vice- Presidente de Guatemala Excelentísimo Sr. José Rizo Castellón, Vice- Presidente de Nicaragua	Excelentísimo Sr. Rodolfo Coito Pacheco, Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería de Costa Rica

<b>Organization Name</b>	<b>Date/Time/Venue</b>	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
MERCOSUR	Wednesday 12 June (15:00-18:00 hrs) Malaysia Room	Excelentísimo Sr. Gonzalo González, Ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca del Uruguay	Excelentísimo Sr. Gonzalo González, Ministro de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca del Uruguay
COMUNIDAD ANDINA DE NACIONES	Wednesday 12 June (18:00-21:00 hrs) Malaysia Room	H.E. W. Núñez Rodríguez, Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development Bolivia	H.E. W. Núñez Rodríguez, Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development Bolivia
CEN-SAD	Wednesday 12 June (10:00-13:00 hrs) Mexico Room	H.E. R. Yoma Golom, Minister of Agriculture of Chad	H.E. R. Yoma Golom, Minister of Agriculture of Chad
ECO	Wednesday 12 June (15:00-18:00 hrs) Mexico Room	H.E. H. Gokalp, Minister for Agriculture, Turkey	H.E. H. Gokalp, Minister for Agriculture, Turkey
AOAD	Wednesday 12 June (18:00-21:00 hrs) Mexico Room	H.E. Nouredin Mona, Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Syrian Arab Republic	H.E. Nouredin Mona, Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Syrian Arab Republic
ECOWAS	Wednesday 12 June a.m. (10:00-13:00) Lebanon Room	S.E. M. J.P. Sarr, Ministre de l'Agriculture de Guinée	S.E. Dr M. I. Chambas, Executive Secretary, CEDEAO
COMESA	Wednesday 12 June (15:00-18:00 hrs) Lebanon Room		The Hon. M. Sikatana Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives Zambia
SADC	Thursday 13 June (9:00-12:00 hrs) Malaysia Room		H.E A. Banda, Minister for Agriculture, Malawi
PIF/SPF	Thursday 13 June (9:00-12:00 hrs) Mexico Room	H.E. K. Note, President, Marshall Islands	HE Galuinadi, Minister for Agriculture, Sugar and Land Settlement of Fiji

## **ANNEX V: List of Participating Countries and Organizations**

## COUNTRIES AND EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

AFGHANISTAN  
ALBANIA  
ALGERIA  
ANGOLA  
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA  
ARGENTINA  
ARMENIA  
AUSTRALIA  
AUSTRIA  
AZERBAIJAN  
BAHAMAS  
BAHRAIN  
BANGLADESH  
BARBADOS  
BELARUS  
BELGIUM  
BELIZE  
BENIN  
BHUTAN  
BOLIVIA  
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA  
BOTSWANA  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
BURKINA FASO  
BURUNDI  
CAMBODIA  
CAMEROON  
CANADA  
CAPE VERDE  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
CHAD  
CHILE  
CHINA  
COLOMBIA  
COMOROS  
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC OF THE  
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE  
COOK ISLANDS  
COSTA RICA  
CÔTE D'IVOIRE  
CROATIA  
CUBA  
CYPRUS  
CZECH REPUBLIC  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
DENMARK  
DJIBOUTI  
DOMINICA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
ECUADOR  
EGYPT  
EL SALVADOR  
EQUATORIAL GUINEA  
ERITREA  
ESTONIA  
ETHIOPIA  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY  
FIJI  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GABON  
GAMBIA  
GEORGIA  
GERMANY  
GHANA  
GREECE  
GUATEMALA  
GUINEA  
GUINEA-BISSAU  
GUYANA  
HAITI  
HOLY SEE  
HONDURAS  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
INDIA  
INDONESIA  
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF  
IRAQ  
IRELAND  
ISRAEL  
ITALY  
JAMAICA  
JAPAN  
JORDAN  
KAZAKHSTAN  
KENYA  
KIRIBATI  
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF  
KUWAIT  
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC  
LATVIA  
LEBANON  
LESOTHO  
LIBYA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBOURG  
MADAGASCAR  
MALAWI  
MALAYSIA

MALDIVES  
MALI  
MALTA  
MARSHALL ISLANDS  
MAURITANIA  
MAURITIUS  
MEXICO  
MOLDOVA  
MONACO  
MONGOLIA  
MOROCCO  
MOZAMBIQUE  
MYANMAR  
NAMIBIA  
NEPAL  
NETHERLANDS  
NEW ZEALAND  
NICARAGUA  
NIGER  
NIGERIA  
NIUE  
NORWAY  
OMAN  
PAKISTAN  
PANAMA  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
PARAGUAY  
PERU  
PHILIPPINES  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
QATAR  
ROMANIA  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
RWANDA  
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS  
SAINT LUCIA  
SAINT VINCENT AND THE  
GRENADINES  
SAMOA  
SAN MARINO  
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE  
SAUDI ARABIA, KINGDOM OF  
SENEGAL  
SEYCHELLES

SIERRA LEONE  
SLOVAKIA  
SLOVENIA  
SOLOMON ISLANDS  
SOMALIA  
SOUTH AFRICA  
SPAIN  
SRI LANKA  
SUDAN  
SURINAME  
SWAZILAND  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
SYRIA  
TANZANIA, UNITED  
REPUBLIC OF  
THAILAND  
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV  
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA  
TOGO  
TONGA  
TUNISIA  
TURKEY  
UGANDA  
UKRAINE  
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
UNITED KINGDOM  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
URUGUAY  
UZBEKISTAN  
VANUATU  
VENEZUELA  
VIET NAM  
YEMEN  
YUGOSLAVIA  
ZAMBIA  
ZIMBABWE

THE OBSERVERS FROM THE  
PALESTINE LIBERATION  
ORGANIZATION AND THE  
SOVEREIGN ORDER OF MALTA  
WERE REPRESENTED

## **UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS**

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (UNCHS/HABITAT)

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT  
(UNCTAD)

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DRUG CONTROL AND CRIME PREVENTION  
(UNODCCP)

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS  
(UNOHCHR)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

UN NGO LIAISON SERVICE

UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT FOR FOOD

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

WORLD BANK GROUP (WB)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)



UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN COUNTRIES  
EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION,  
ESPECIALLY IN AFRICA (CCD)

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO/OMC)

## **OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

AFRO-ASIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (AARDO)

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ADC)

ARAB AUTHORITY FOR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND  
DEVELOPMENT (AAAID)

ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (BADEA)

ARAB CENTRE FOR THE STUDIES OF ARID ZONES AND DRY LANDS  
(ACSAD)

ARAB ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (AOAD)

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ASDB)

CENTRAL AFRICAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY COMMUNITY (CEMAC)

CENTRAL BANK OF WEST-AFRICAN STATES (BCEAO)

COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES (CFC)

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT (COMSEC)

COMMUNITY OF SAHEL-SAHARAN STATES (CEN-SAD)

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL  
RESEARCH (CGIAR)

COOPERATION COUNCIL FOR THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF (CGASG)

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (EADB)

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (ECO)

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (EBRD)

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE  
(IICA)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDITERRANEAN  
AGRONOMIC STUDIES (CIHEAM)

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRCRCS)

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT)

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IFPRI)

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EPIZOOTICS (IOE)

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

INTERNATIONAL PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES INSTITUTE (IPGRI)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ISNAR)

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

JOINT ANTI-LOCUST AND ANTI-AVIARIAN ORGANIZATION (OCLALAV)

LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM (LAES)

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES (LAS)

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)

PARLAMENTO LATINOAMERICANO (PARLATINO)

REGIONAL CENTRE ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE NEAR EAST (CARDNE)

REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND ANIMAL HEALTH (RIOPPAH)

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM SECRETARIAT (SPF)

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (WADB)

WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION (WAEMU)

## **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

A large number of Non-Governmental Organizations attended the Summit. The full list is given in the third part of this Report.

## **ANNEX VI: List of Documents**

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

WFS:fyl 2002/1	Provisional Programme of Work
WFS:fyl 2002/2	Provisional Rules of Procedure of the World Food Summit: <i>five years later</i>
WFS:fyl 2002/3	Draft World Food Summit: <i>five years later</i> Declaration

### **WFS:fyl 2002/INF/Series**

WFS:fyl 2002/INF/1	Provisional Timetable
WFS:fyl 2002/INF/2	Provisional List of Participants
WFS:fyl 2002/INF/3	Provisional List of Documents
WFS:fyl 2002/INF/4	Statement by the Director-General

### **WFS:fyl 2002/LIM/Series**

WFS:fyl 2002/LIM/1	Interim Report of the Credentials Committee
WFS:fyl 2002/LIM/2	Progress in the Implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action: Summary Report on Results of the First Monitoring Cycle
WFS:fyl 2002/LIM/3	Arrangements for the World Food Summit: <i>five years later</i> (Extract from the Report of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Committee on World Food Security)
WFS:fyl 2002/LIM/4	List of Country Reports and Position Papers Received
WFS:fyl 2002/LIM/5-Rev.1	Final Report of the Credentials Committee

## **ANNEX VII: Closing Statements**

## **DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FAO (Original language French):**

Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I must begin by thanking you for having come to this occasion in such numbers and with such motivation.

In spite of your heavy responsibilities, you found the time to participate in this meeting so that 800 million people throughout the world might regain hope for a better future. Very many Heads of State and Government, Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers and Representatives of Nations came here to work together in the spirit of universal solidarity that characterizes the family of the United Nations. This is confirmation that our efforts in preparing this Summit were not in vain – and I take this opportunity to warmly thank all the FAO staff, at all levels, for the quality and effectiveness of their work to ensure the success of this Summit.

For all of us, these past four days have been an important step towards our common objective: to eradicate hunger from a world that should have banished it long ago. What should have been done to achieve the objective of the 1996 Summit – to halve the number of persons suffering from hunger by the year 2015 – has still not been done. The hungry are almost as numerous today as they were five years ago. This is the dismal reality that led us to convene the World Food Summit: *five years later*.

Your presence here today, your motivation and your commitment are clear evidence that, beyond the international undertakings, each country will adopt concrete measures to implement the actions set out in the Declaration you have just adopted.

As this Summit closes, I have the great pleasure to announce that 53 Nations and the European Community have taken advantage of the presence, in Rome, of their delegations to sign the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture which was adopted by the Conference of FAO on November 2001; a further seven Nations have already ratified it. I should like to reiterate my appeal for all Governments to sign the Treaty and to undertake the necessary ratification procedures as soon as possible.

You have reached broad consensus on the measures that are needed to accelerate the process of reducing hunger. You have publicly undertaken, before the whole world, to strengthen the political will and the actions that are required if we are to achieve our common objective.

We know that eliminating hunger is not only a moral imperative; we know that investing in the reduction of hunger can only benefit an increasingly interdependent world. It is in the interest of all, rich and poor, to do everything - and quickly - to build a fairer world, to eliminate chronic hunger and its stigmas of despair and resignation.

Let us waste no time in starting this race against time, in putting our commitments into effect and in demonstrating that we will collectively carry the battle against hunger and poverty, in denial of scepticism and self-interest.

Thank you.



## **CHAIRPERSON OF THE SUMMIT (Original language Italian):**

I should like to make a few observations before closing the proceedings of this Summit.

As I stressed in my opening statement, and as was reiterated by many speakers, the first good for all human beings is freedom, freedom in all its forms: political freedom, religious freedom, freedom of speech, economic freedom, but above all, freedom from hunger. The right to adequate food comes before all other rights as a person who is hungry is not free. I think this is a very important statement.

The Summit has examined the main causes of the tragedy of hunger: wars - especially civil wars -, the absence of democracy in many countries, the protectionist barriers that prevent the free movement of food products and products of the processing industry, insufficient aid from the most industrialized nations. We have reached the conclusion that no country should be excluded from the global economy. It is only in the global economy that each country will be able to best develop its human capital and its heritage of natural resources. We have stated that the industrialized countries should succeed in allocating 0.7 percent of their GDP to the developing countries and should seek ways of getting their private citizens to provide aid. Efforts in this direction have not been satisfactory. We have suggested how such aid could be realistically provided. In my country, I have said, we want to implement tangible projects: a hospital, a school, a clinic, a dispensary, or a field of wheat or maize - initiatives that will bear testimony to Italy's presence and to the desire of its citizens to help the developing countries. By appealing to our citizens on television, we will be able to launch an activity each month that will genuinely come to something.

We have talked about the need, in a global world, to guarantee the utmost transparency of public accounts; these need to be clear, easy to read by all, including by the international financing organizations that decide to which countries to grant their assistance. I also mentioned that I will be presenting to the G8 meeting in Canada a project with three phases: an experimental phase, a mandatory phase for countries requesting aid and, finally, a third phase with specific partnerships between countries or towns and with concrete objectives. I also outlined the proposal to involve the citizens of the richest countries, whereby, when they buy luxury goods, they leave 2, even 3 percent of the price paid for their purchase to finance concrete initiatives of aid to the developing countries.

We have also heard criticisms levelled at FAO, at its alleged plethora of staff. I think such criticisms apply to all entities that have both resources and people. There is an almost scientific rule whereby it does an entity good to 'slim' every ten years. I therefore think, Mr Diouf, that FAO should shed a little weight. And this is possible, as I have myself noted with the companies that I have founded and managed over the years. It is possible to reduce the staff of a company by 30 percent every ten years and at the same time to gain 10 percent in productivity, despite the staff cut. I think that the international organizations should also be put on such a diet every ten years. Criticisms are not always negative. In any case, they can serve to do better and do more.

In conclusion, we all agree over what needs to be done. The Declaration has been drafted and unanimously approved. It is now time to roll

up our sleeves and to act. That was how Mr Kofi Annan ended his statement, as did Mr Diouf. He has just passed me a note reminding me that FAO's staff has been reduced by 30 percent since 1994. So the criticisms have been answered, I am very pleased to say.

On behalf of my country, I should like to thank you for coming. I wish you all a good journey home to the country where you had the good fortune to be born and have the good fortune to live. I hope that all the dreams you hold in your minds and hearts come true. My sincerest wishes. I hope that you will be able to see progress in your countries with your own eyes, and witness an expansion of freedom, democracy and well-being.

Let us hope for a future without war, a future that is more serene.

I especially hope that democracy will prevail over all the ideologies that troubled the past century: the nazism, fascism and communism of diseased humanity. I hope we have understood that humanity is now ready to look to a future in which everyone is assured of the most basic of rights: the right to freedom, particularly freedom from hunger. To all those staying a while in Rome, I wish you an excellent stay; to all those returning home, I wish you an excellent journey. I wish you all the best of health and every happiness.

I declare the World Food Summit: five years later formally closed.

**APPENDIX: Declaration of the  
World Food Summit: *five years later***

# Declaration of the World Food Summit: *five years later*

## International Alliance Against Hunger

We, the Heads of State and Government,<sup>1</sup> or our representatives, assembled in Rome at the World Food Summit: *five years later* (WFS:*fy*) at the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

**Recalling** the World Food Summit (WFS) held in Rome in November 1996 at which Heads of State and Government, or their representatives, adopted the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the WFS Plan of Action and pledged their political will and their common and national commitment to achieving food security for all and to an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to half their level no later than 2015;

**Recognizing** the urgent need to reinforce the efforts of all concerned partners as an international alliance against hunger, for the fulfilment of the objectives of the 1996 Summit;

**Reaffirming** the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food;

**Reiterating** that food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure and reaffirming the importance of international cooperation and solidarity as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures not in accordance with the international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that endanger food security;

**Reaffirming** the commitments that we assumed with the Rome Declaration and Plan of Action, which taking into consideration the multifaceted character of food security, encompass national action and effective international efforts to supplement and reinforce national action;

**Acknowledging** the considerable efforts which have been made in many countries to reduce poverty and improve food security, and recognizing the commitment of the international community to assisting this effort as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

**Noting** that the average annual rate of reduction in the number of undernourished people in the world was eight million and that if this trend continues, the WFS target of reducing the number of the undernourished by half by 2015, reaffirmed by the Millennium Declaration, will not be attained;

**Noting** that hunger is both a cause and an effect of extreme poverty, and prevents the poor from taking advantage of development opportunities, that hunger eradication is a vital step in alleviating poverty and inequality, and that the international community has restated its commitment to the reduction of poverty. Observing further that 70 percent of the world's poor live in rural

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<sup>1</sup> When "Government" is used, it means as well the European Community within its areas of competence.

areas and depend almost entirely on agriculture and rural development for their livelihood; and noting the rapid increase in the numbers and proportion of urban people affected by poverty, hunger and malnutrition;

**Conscious** of the particular difficulties faced by all developing countries, in particular by the least developed countries (LDC), the low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDC), the small island developing states, and countries affected by violent conflicts, civil strife, land mines and unexploded ordnance, or exposed to desertification and natural disasters; noting further that global warming and climate change can have serious implications for food and livelihood security, especially in these countries;

**Recognizing** also the difficulties faced by the countries with economies in transition in addressing their food security needs in the process of conducting market-oriented reforms;

**Concerned** with the current estimates of the overall downward trend in the national budgets of developing countries and the decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) portfolios directly allocated for agriculture and rural development, as a contribution to food security;

**Recognizing** the important role of food assistance in situations of humanitarian crisis as well as an instrument for development, acting as an enabling pre-investment;

**Reaffirming** Commitment 4 of the WFS Plan of Action that trade is a key element in achieving world food security;

**Reaffirming** the fundamental importance of national production and distribution of food, sustainable agriculture and rural development, fisheries and forestry, in achieving food security;

**Reiterating** our deep concern at the debt burden on developing countries in particular the heavily indebted poor countries, and at its negative impact on resources for food security, in spite of progress in implementing the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative;

**Recognizing** that international economic and financial crises have shown dramatically the vulnerability of developing countries;

**Noting** with concern the acute threat of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and the incidence of malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases, in particular those caused by water contamination in developing countries, and their devastating impact on food security;

**Reaffirming** our commitment to the Monterrey Consensus, which referenced the need to develop effective partnerships between developed and developing countries, based on the recognition of national leadership and ownership of development plans that embody poverty reduction strategies, and recognizing the value of exploring innovative sources of finance provided that those sources do not unduly burden developing countries, as important steps towards achieving sustainable food security;

**Recognizing** the importance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in support of food security objectives;

**Noting** the outcomes of the world conferences, including the International Conference on Financing for Development, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Special Sessions on HIV/AIDS in 2001 and on Children in 2002 and the 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) at Doha, and highlighting the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development of 2002.

*Political will*

1. We renew our global commitments made in the Rome Declaration at the World Food Summit in 1996 in particular to halve the number of hungry in the world no later than 2015, as reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. We resolve to accelerate the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action.

2. We call on all parties (governments, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector) to reinforce their efforts so as to act as an international alliance against hunger to achieve the WFS targets no later than 2015. With this aim, parties should promote coordinated action. Bearing in mind the contribution of all parties, countries should continue to report on progress to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), within its mandate as a focal point for the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action.

3. We recognize that progress had not been adequate to reach the WFS target. Recognizing that responsibility for assuring national food security rests with national governments in cooperation with civil society and the private sector and with the support of the international community, we resolve to accelerate implementation of action to halve hunger by no later than 2015. This requires a rate of hunger reduction of more than 22 million per year on average.

4. We stress that poverty reduction and food security strategies should, *inter alia*, include measures to increase agricultural productivity, food production and distribution. We agree to promote equal access for men and women to food, water, land, credit and technology which will also help in generating income and creating employment opportunities for the poor, thus contributing to reduction of poverty and hunger.

5. We reaffirm the importance of strengthening the respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms including the right to development, democracy, the rule of law, good governance, sound economic policies, the equality of rights for all without distinction as to sex, race, language, religion, the resolution of conflicts in accordance with the UN Charter and respect for international humanitarian law, and international cooperation so as to solve economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, which are essential for achieving food security.

6. We call upon the concerned development partners to exert all necessary efforts to achieve the international development goals of the Millennium Declaration, particularly, those related to halving poverty and hunger by 2015, to improve and strengthen the indicators necessary for measuring progress and to monitor progress within their mandate; and to renew and strengthen the commitment to national and international systems in place to

assess food security. We reaffirm the role of FAO, with World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF in monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goal on hunger and the importance of the Inter-Agency Working Group on FIVIMS (Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems) in strengthening national and international monitoring of food security.

7. The vast majority of the hungry and those living in absolute poverty are in rural areas. We recognize that reaching the goal of halving the number of hungry requires that the most food insecure and impoverished countries promote the alleviation of rural poverty especially through sustained growth of agricultural production, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

8. We reconfirm that FAO has a major role to play in assisting countries to implement the provisions of the WFS Plan of Action within its mandate, keeping in mind that the WFS entrusted the Committee on World Food Security to monitor progress.

9. We believe that broad international partnerships are of utmost importance for the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. We call on governments, the international organizations and financial institutions to utilize their resources effectively, to improve their performance and strengthen cooperation and to undertake joint efforts to combat hunger, and reinforce the key role of sustainable agriculture and rural development in food security.

10. We invite the FAO Council to establish at its One Hundred and Twenty-third Session an Intergovernmental Working Group, with the participation of stakeholders, in the context of the WFS follow-up, to elaborate, in a period of two years, a set of voluntary guidelines to support Member States' efforts to achieve the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security; we ask the FAO, in close collaboration with relevant treaty bodies, agencies and programmes of the UN System, to assist the Intergovernmental Working Group, which shall report on its work to the Committee on World Food Security.

11. We specifically urge governments to review their ongoing national food security policies with a view to filling gaps, identifying new initiatives, removing implementation obstacles and streamlining inter-ministerial and inter-departmental policy initiatives.

12. We reaffirm the Monterrey Consensus and we urge all members of the WTO to implement the outcome of the Doha Conference, especially the commitments regarding the reform of the international agricultural trading system, with particular reference to paragraphs 13 and 14, given that international agricultural trade has a role to play, consistent with Commitment 4 of the WFS Plan of Action, in promoting economic development, alleviating poverty and achieving the objectives of the World Food Summit, in particular in developing countries.

### *Challenges*

13. We reaffirm the need to assure gender equality and to support empowerment of women. We recognize and value the continuing and vital role of women in agriculture, nutrition and food security and the need to integrate a gender perspective in all aspects of food security; and we

recognize the need to adopt measures to ensure that the work of rural women is recognized and valued in order to enhance their economic security, and their access to and control over resources and credit schemes, services and benefits.

14. We emphasize the need for nutritionally adequate and safe food and highlight the need for attention to nutritional issues as an integral part of addressing food security. The recent UNGA Special Session on Children addressed the need for investments in basic economic and social infrastructure and social services, as well as social protection for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Attention should be given to improving the quality of diet; access to potable water, health care, and education; and sanitation. We recognize the importance of interventions to tackle micro-nutrient deficiencies which are cost-effective and locally acceptable.

15. We reaffirm our pledge to the fight against world-wide conditions that pose severe health threats, and especially the spread of HIV/AIDS, which can have a uniquely devastating impact on all sectors and levels of society and consequently on food security. This requires new approaches, technologies and crops for labour-deficient HIV/AIDS-affected farming households. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which constitutes an important step forward for concerted action at country level, as well as for the mobilization of new and additional resources aimed at the prevention and treatment of these diseases.

16. We reaffirm the important role of Codex Alimentarius, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) to provide effective, science-based, internationally-accepted standards of food safety, plant and animal health, as well as to facilitate international food and agricultural trade in their role as the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)-recognized standard-setting bodies.

17. We pledge to continue to support efforts to strengthen developing countries' capacity with respect to the management of food safety and plant and animal health.

18. We should strengthen national and international action to prepare for contingencies and emergencies, and to improve the effectiveness of emergency actions both through food and non-food based intervention. These actions must be integrated into sustainable development efforts with all stakeholders involved to achieve sustainable food security. We underscore the importance of developing the scope and coverage of social protection mechanisms, in particular of safety nets for vulnerable and food insecure households. We are committed to ensuring, through economic development, the use of early warning systems, and emergency assistance, that famine will never again be seen.

19. We recognize the merit of school feeding as a social development programme. It should be based on local or regional purchase where possible, and managed in a way to respect local consumption habits. In this regard, we encourage the development of the World Food Programme's (WFP's) school feeding programmes, among others, when implemented in accordance with national priorities and educational programmes.



20. We resolve to contribute to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, recognizing the important role of the three Rome-based organizations, FAO, WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and to strengthen coordination and cooperation among national and international organizations, in order to make efficient use of resources, particularly in the areas of technical and financial cooperation, sustainable management of natural resources, fighting transboundary animal and plant diseases and securing food safety.

21. We stress the need to further promote sustainable forest and fisheries management, including sustainable use and conservation of aquatic living resources, in view of the contribution of those sectors to food security and poverty eradication.

22. We stress the importance of supporting alternative development activities that enable people engaged in illicit crop cultivation to reach sustainable food security and live in dignity.

23. Recognizing the extent of poverty in the mountain zones, we emphasize the vital role of mountain zones and their potential for sustainable agriculture and rural development in order to achieve food security. We stress the need to build partnerships between developing and developed countries in this regard.

24. We pledge to work in the spirit of cooperation and solidarity to strengthen FAO activities, within its mandate, that enable the developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet food safety issues, to make better use of the benefits of research and technologies and to respond effectively to the challenges and opportunities of globalization, in particular with respect to agriculture and food security. We also pledge to assist those countries, particularly their food producers, to make informed choices about, and to have access to, the necessary scientific and technical knowledge related to these new technologies targeted at poverty and hunger reduction.

25. We call on the FAO, in conjunction with the CGIAR and other international research institutes, to advance agricultural research and research into new technologies, including biotechnology. The introduction of tried and tested new technologies including biotechnology should be accomplished in a safe manner and adapted to local conditions to help improve agricultural productivity in developing countries. We are committed to study, share and facilitate the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs.

26. We recognize that the developing countries and countries in economic transition are facing difficulties in responding to the challenges and opportunities of globalization, in particular with respect to agriculture and food security, and we therefore agree in a spirit of cooperation and solidarity to consolidate FAO activities, in support of these countries to enable them to cope with the challenges and reap the benefits of globalization.

#### *Resources*

27. We call on all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and all other partners in development to consider voluntary contributions to the FAO Trust Fund for Food Security and

Food Safety and other voluntary instruments. The Trust Fund should serve as a catalyst for accelerating food production and improving food access in LDCs, LIFDCs and Small Island Developing States, and for the prevention, control and eradication of transboundary pests and plant and animal diseases, and the preparation of investment projects, and South-South cooperation, in the aforementioned areas.

28. We stress the inherent linkage between rapid progress towards the targets of the World Food Summit Plan of Action, as reaffirmed by the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and the size, direction and efficient use of investment in food security, agriculture, rural development, food production, processing and distribution. As we agreed in the Monterrey Consensus, mobilizing domestic and international resources to reach those objectives, is contingent on several factors, *inter alia*: (i) an enabling environment for savings and investment in rural areas within the framework of a sound national macro-economic system, (ii) a broad-based national poverty reduction strategy aiming at improving access to food including through increasing food production and distribution, (iii) promoting opportunities for internal and external private investment, (iv) trade, (v) adequate attention in the national budget towards social-economic development, (vi) complementing national efforts with ODA in critical areas of social infrastructure and human development and (vii) transparent and effective management of public resources.

29. We urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of Gross National Product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries, and 0.15% to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, and we encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets. We acknowledge the efforts of all donors, commend those donors whose ODA contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets, and underline the importance of undertaking to examine the means and timeframes for achieving the targets and goals.

30. We welcome the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and the inclusion of agriculture and food security as a component of this initiative. We invite the international community to respond to this initiative by financing programmes or projects, in the most appropriate manner, that reflect NEPAD principles and commitments.

31. We will encourage the international community to continue to provide technical and financial assistance to the countries with economies in transition with a view to fostering their food security;

32. With a view to reversing the overall decline of agriculture and rural development in the national budgets of developing countries, in ODA and in total lending in international financial institutions, we call for an adequate share for those sectors of bilateral and multilateral ODA, lending by IFIs and budgetary allocations of developing countries, within the framework of the Monterrey Consensus.

33. We reaffirm that the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative provides an opportunity to strengthen the economic prospects and

poverty reduction efforts of its beneficiary countries, thereby increasing food security. Speedy, effective and full implementation of the enhanced Initiative, which should be fully financed through additional resources, is critical. Heavily indebted poor countries should take the policy measures necessary to become eligible for the initiative.

34. We also reaffirm the Monterrey consensus to encourage exploring innovative mechanisms to address debt problems of developing countries, including middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition.

35. We call on all countries that have not yet done so, to consider signing and ratifying the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in order that it shall enter into force as soon as possible.

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**Note** *Explanatory notes on operative paragraphs 10 and 25 were communicated by Norway and a reservation to operative paragraph 10 was made by the United States of America. The full texts are recorded in the Report of the World Food Summit: five years later.*