

32nd Session of the FAO Committee on World Food Security (CFS)
Report of the
International Alliance Against Hunger Side Event:
“Alliances against Hunger Today and Tomorrow”
Rome, 30 October 2006

The Side Event of the International Alliance Against Hunger (IAAH) was attended by over 120 persons (see Annex 1 List of Participants) on 30 October 2006 in the Iran Room. It was chaired by Mr. Michel Thibier, Chairman of the CFS, who gave the opening remarks. The Side Event was divided into two panel discussions.

The First Panel focused on “Alliances against Hunger Today”, showcasing experiences of National Alliances Against Hunger (NAAH) in response to specific themes related to the fight against hunger. Presentations were made by Brazil, Burkina Faso, Paraguay, Sierra Leone and North America (USA/Mexico experience).

The Second Panel was entitled “Alliances Against Hunger Tomorrow” and aimed at mapping challenges and opportunities for the future work of the IAAH. Selected NAAHs (France and Guatemala) and the Rome-based food agencies gave presentations and several interventions from the floor enriched the discussion.

Panel One: Alliances against Hunger Today, achievements and major challenges

Stimulating policy dialogue between government, civil society and private sector for food security

by Renato Maluf, Special Advisor of the *Conselho nacional de Segurança alimentar e nutricional* (CONSEA), Brazil

Mr. Maluf provided an overview of the Fome Zero Programme, aimed to address in a broad sense food security in the country. He emphasized the concept of regular and permanent access to food and healthy feeding practices while respecting cultural diversity, and socio-economic and environmental sustainability. He particularly focused on the participatory approach concretely implemented through CONSEA, presenting the process of implementation as a permanent coordination mechanism for national policy dialogue and identification of national priorities on the right to food and food sovereignty. Institutionally CONSEA is linked to the Office of the President of the Republic as an advisory service on food and nutrition policy. In its policy-making work CONSEA was instrumental in the recent approval of the Law on Food and Nutrition Security submitted to the Brazilian parliament. The law provides a stable legal definition of the right to food and of the multi-stakeholder participation needed for its implementation.

CONSEA includes 42 civil society organizations (CSOs), 17 ministries, 14 observers (including FAO) and is chaired by a civil society member, while the secretariat is provided by Government. It meets 8 times a year and has 3 thematic Chambers and 6 permanent issue

groups and other ad hoc working groups. CONSEA acts as the Brazilian National Alliance Against Hunger.

The participatory approach involves all levels of the federal states and a national consultation is planned in the next months ending with the third National Conference on Food and Nutritional security, foreseen in May 2007. The willingness of having IAAH members attending the event was also expressed.

Role of advocacy in the fight against hunger and poverty

by Etienne Poda, President of the National Alliance Against Hunger, Burkina Faso and **Ana Baiardi**, Coordinator of the National Alliance in Paraguay

According to Mr Poda, the national alliance in Burkina Faso was launched on 9 October 2003 during World Food Day celebrations. The Alliance includes some 20 CSOs of large and medium networks, university students, media representatives and private sector members. The NAAH is an independent body that cooperates with national institutions and facilitates dialogue between government and civil society. In 2006, under the patronage of the President of the National Assembly, awareness raising was carried out to lobby and mobilize political decision-makers on issues of hunger and poverty as well as on technical and scientific practices. In Burkina Faso 40% of the population are undernourished. The national alliance contributes to the fight against hunger through awareness raising, creating spaces for national dialogue on policy making. The strategy taken is to analyze agricultural production, food processing and the food situation to see, promote, and coordinate what the main stakeholders are doing.

In terms of concrete activities, the alliance participates in all national workshops linked to food security and actively attends regional and sub-regional events. World Food Day is a major event for advocacy and awareness raising. Efforts are made to support fair trade respect local food production and sovereignty and to contribute to the elimination of hunger. Special attention is placed on the promotion of local consumption, recognizing the virtuous circle generated through several experiences. Local consumption saves money, provides a healthier diet and promotes sustainable development in a country where some 80% of the population are farmers. During the last World Food Day observance, the Minister of Livestock agreed to the objectives of the national alliance to discuss small-scale livestock production and support a micro-project. The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development also promised to increase the agricultural budget from % to 4-5% and WFD 2007 will be an opportunity to take stock of this promise. Mr Poda also mentioned the good cooperation with the IAAH and Telefood Secretariats, being good sources of micro-projects run by NAAH members.

Ms Ana Baiardi mentioned that the national alliance in Paraguay was just constituted in an Extraordinary Assembly composed of 25 members from government, CSOs and the private sector. It is recognized that hunger is a major scourge and awareness is growing that hunger knows no frontiers. The process of creation of the NAAH was based on two major events/activities: (i) The educational activities based on the “Feeding Minds Fighting Hunger” material, being used in some 37 schools. About 1,000 children benefit from school-feeding activities which include support from the private sector; (ii) The TeleFood Concert which was held last September and which involved some 35,000 spectators, raised funds. The success of both activities and the fact that they were organized thanks to the joint efforts by the First Lady, who is an Extraordinary Goodwill Ambassador of FAO, and many other actors was a key asset for creating the national alliance. Good synergies between the various advocacy

programmes of FAO (WFD, TeleFood, the FAO Goodwill Ambassadors and the IAAH Secretariat) were instrumental in paving the way for the creation of the national alliance with strong involvement of the private sector.

Role of national alliances in post-conflict reconstruction

by Francis Webber, National Coordinator of the Sierra Leone Alliance Against Hunger

Mr Webber reminded of the context of post-conflict reconstruction after the civil war. Rebuilding the economic damage as well as promoting integration are part of the alliance's efforts to promote advocacy at national and international levels. Resources are needed to improve the situation of farmers, women and small businesses, particularly those who are ex-combatants, in order to bridge the gap in society. Empowerment of the affected sectors, including technical support services, is a priority. He mentioned that a family of 6 persons lives on 2 cups of rice per day. At the moment out of 5.2 million hectares of arable land, only 15% is under cultivation, hence the relevance of this year's WFD theme "Investing in agriculture for food security". The alliance was also involved in a successful campaign to end dumping of imported textiles and on the importance that goods, such as water, should not be made private, otherwise people will not be able to afford them. Action to empower the most vulnerable groups against hunger and poverty is needed now.

Twinning and successful partnership experiences with the private sector

by Ricardo Bon Echavarria, Vice-Chair of the Global Food Banking Network and Member of the US Alliance to end Hunger

Mr Bon-Echavarria presented the twinning experience of North America initiated by the US Alliance to End Hunger in Mexico, with the involvement of the private sector. He said that 18 million Mexicans suffer from hunger and malnutrition. At the same time, some 17 million kilograms of fresh produce are thrown away by the agri-food industry, which markets fresh produce. The food bank has been used as a bridging mechanism between the private sector and poor communities. Using a law model ("Good Samaritan law") from the USA, food donated can be tax-deducted to reduce the cost and provide a 2% gift. To avoid dependence, a three-year phase-out plan is in place, which includes education. School feeding programmes through the food banks feed some 1.5 million people. This successful experience is also implemented in other countries, adapted to the national contexts. The Global Food Bank Network, a member of the US Alliance to end Hunger strongly supports US alliance activities overseas.

Interventions from the Floor:

Question to Mr Maluf from **Mr Bruce White**, Catholic Relief Service, the Caritas chapter in the USA member of the US alliance, "With the new law (on the Right-to-Food), who will people approach if they do not have food?" The reply given by Mr Maluf was that the mandatory aspects of the law are being worked out by the Ministry of Justice.

Haiti: Ms Danielle Avin, National Coordinator for Food and Nutritional Security complemented Mr Webber's intervention, stressing the importance of broad cooperation among the different stakeholders in the fight against hunger as a key factor in post-war reconstruction. She shared that the Haitian mechanism, the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) facilitates a policy dialogue and implements a strategy for food security and vulnerability mapping for the government and CSOs through targeted activities. The structure

involves three ministries for mainstreaming social policies, a technical body, which serves as the executive arm, and a body involving CSOs, private sector and others. Dialogue for food security and awareness raising are key instruments. Over the last 2 years, an observatory for food security has been established with CSOs taking responsibility for the management of decentralized organizations. CNSA is indeed collaborating with local administration to strengthen linkages between citizens and local institutions. Other activities deal with field studies and the publication of documents crucial in facilitating the sharing of information and good practices as well as to keep partners involved at all levels.

France: Ms Dolores Larroque, responsible for Sustainable Development at Sodexo, member of the French NAAH, intervened on the participation of the private sector. She explained that Sodexo is very much aware of hunger in the world, as they have offices in 76 countries. As part of their corporate activities, they provide concrete assistance at the country level, mobilizing volunteers among their employees to share their expertise and food through grants. She cited their work in the Peruvian Andes where they have provided 1.2 million meals to people in need through some 80 NGOs. She urged the national alliances to take advantage of the existing opportunities.

Ghana: Mr Amoako Tuffuor, Special Adviser to the President of the Republic for Food and Nutritional Security, and MDG coordinator (among other important assignments), presented the national school feeding programme aimed to create a virtuous circle for development. He highlighted the positive impact of the US-Ghana twinning process, which sustains and improves the programme. Launched in 2005 in 10 pilot schools, the programme reaches today some 400,000 school children all over the country and involves the stakeholders in the different phases of implementation. The bilateral cooperation initially involved the Global Food Bank Network and some members of the US Alliance. Seeds and complementary school meals were provided and a local food bank system was supported. In 2006 the school feeding programme has increased local purchase; local farmers are now encouraged to grow the food as they have a local market. They use improved seeds and other processing techniques for improved food handling. These activities are the result of follow-up activities of a visit to FAO during World Food Day 2005. The twinning process has been crucial in strengthening the programme and in helping mobilize funds for the NAAH's sustainability.

Part II: Alliances Against Hunger Tomorrow

Sustainability of National Alliances against Hunger

by Luc Guyau, Member of the Executive Committee of Alliés Contre la Faim, France, and **Andrés Botrán**, Secretary of the Food Security and Nutritional Secretariat of Guatemala

Mr Luc Guyau introduced himself by presenting his experience in coordinating farmers in the Chamber of Agriculture. He explained that strong efforts had been made to connect the different actors. Based on his long experience he suggested three key guiding principles for the future: a) National Alliances should not be perceived as “new or additional structures”; they are only facilitating instruments; b) the alliances are not meant just for “chatting” but for doing something tangible, such as public awareness raising events, sharing of methodologies and other ways of working more effectively; c) they promote solidarity amongst players from various backgrounds and interests who share the common objective of reducing hunger and poverty. Media I, a key player and national alliances should collaborate with the media and communications experts with a view to stimulating interest in development issues and influencing decision-makers .

National alliances can also play a useful promotional role as focal points for information sharing, monitoring progress in the fight against hunger and for the coordination of activities.

Mr Andrés Botrán spoke about the Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) in Guatemala and the long process of arriving at a national legal framework for food security. The conflict experienced in Guatemala showed that strong efforts are needed to reach out to the people through their communities. He mentioned the importance of the Cs in Spanish. The first C is Conocimiento (Knowledge): need to know each other, know what is happening and know who the players are. Once everybody knows each other promotion is needed: Communication among the actors. A dialogue should be promoted to learn about the initiatives taking place as well as the interests of each member. The third C is ‘Confianza’ (Trust) between all the actors in the system in order to move forward. Once trust is established Commitments can be made to establish who will do what. When commitments are carried out in an inter-institutional manner Cohesion is achieved and better Coordination and team work are the main results. He said that there was a need to mobilize a broader social base so that everyone is part of the same process in order to build trust and maintain sustainability. CSOs and the private sector are allied with government to address hunger and poverty in the country. He commended the experience of the food banks in Mexico and mentioned their own experience, similarly involving the private sector and civil society together with national and local authorities

Synergies among international partners enabling sustainability of National Alliances against Hunger with interventions from FAO, IFAD, WFP, Bioversity (formerly IPGRI)

FAO: Mr Hervé Lejeune, Assistant Director-General , Office of World Food Summit Follow-up and Alliances thanked his colleagues from the Rome-based agencies who are active partners within the IAAH. He mentioned that the alliances provide an opportunity for dialogue and space for doing tangible things with governments, civil society organizations and the private sector together. The Secretariat should play a role in mobilizing resources as these are available for sound projects. During a launching period of three years, a great variety of situations and experiences emerged, which should allow for the mapping of future activities, taking into account that national alliances in developed countries should be encouraged to play their part in strengthening the capacities and influence of alliances in developing countries. He urged all partners to strengthen their commitments and to consolidate twinning and/or multilateral arrangements.

IFAD: Ms Farhana Haque Rahman, Chief, Media Relations, Special Events and Programmes, fully agreed on the importance of communication, particularly through the IAAH website as a tool for coordination and sharing of information. She recalled IFAD’s efforts to use local appraisal tools to explore the possibility of forming a sub-national alliance in India. For the future, she mentioned that where IFAD has a presence through projects, efforts will be made to connect with national alliances, in the spirit of partnership to achieve MDG 1, i.e. halving the number of hungry people. She stated that a stronger structure plus resources would contribute to an effective and continuing dialogue for advocacy and other initiatives.

WFP: Mr. Allan Jury, Director, External Relations Division, re-affirmed WFP’s commitment to support the IAAH through joint work with the other agencies. He enumerated WFP’s contributions in the past three years, especially in developing the strategy paper,

assisting the secretariat's work and financing a consultant for one year. He recalled that WFP had actively supported some national alliances through field offices and HQ colleagues, and supported the implementation of the IAAH website and communication activities. The way to the future is to build stronger national alliances and he mentioned that WFP had encouraged its country directors to work together with national alliances. One example of such collaboration was the experience in Jordan. Activities such as school feeding, food banks and Walk the World fit well with national alliance operations. He stressed the following 3 As for the future: Advocacy, Action and Accountability.

Bioversity International (formerly IPGRI): Dr. Emile Frison, Director General of Bioversity said that eyewitness accounts today are promising for the future. One challenge of national alliances is to look at the issue of food quality and not merely quantity. The right to good food should cover issues related to nutrition, environmental sustainability and cultural adaptation. Growing traditional and culturally adapted foods to increase productivity needs diversity. People who are empowered and aware can benefit from scientific innovation. Sustainable development and nutritional improvement lead to better health. He also mentioned that non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular infection, cancers and obesity are all increasing rapidly among the poor in developing countries as a result of a simplification of the diet. Action is needed today if we want to avoid very serious public health problems in the future. He commended the Ghanaian experience, which involved farmers growing local produce.

Interventions from the floor:

Nicaragua: Ms Lorena Zamora, member of NAAH in Nicaragua, spoke of their national alliance's support to school programmes (both school feeding and educational programmes) as one of the key development strategies in the fight against hunger and poverty, partly caused by lack of education. There is a need for a radical change in the Nicaraguan educational system; students are aware of the importance of education and are very active in the country. An entrepreneurial perspective is encouraged so as to move away from an employee approach in terms of mindset. With regard to programmes, food production activities which create wealth and improve nutrition, are encouraged. Also school feeding, particularly with targeted groups, is important. Synergies between the private sector and UN agencies were also mentioned.

Gambia: Mr Alhagie Kebbeh, Secretary of the Gambia National Alliance Against Hunger, Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS, speaking also on behalf of the African Youth coalition against Hunger, stressed the involvement of young people in the fight against hunger, as they can be useful for increased food production efforts. National alliances need support and a strong institutional framework to provide coordination and assist in resources mobilization as well as to facilitate exchange of experiences and best practices.

Jordan: Mr Ibrahim Abu Atileh, Assistant Secretary-General, Ministry of Agriculture, mentioned that the Jordanian national alliance was established in 2004 under Royal Patronage to ensure proper monitoring of food security. It has a steering committee to look at policy; a global programme in Jordan; an executing committee for implementation; and a programme of activities which includes: assisting poor families, capacity-building and direct distribution of food. The twinning example of the USA could also be useful. The challenge is to reach out to pockets of hungry people. Government can act as facilitator but local communities have to

be responsible. National alliances should also reach out to nearby countries to create a multiplying effect.

France: Mr Jacques Godfrain, Chairman, *Alliés contre la Faim*, commended the development of the national alliances in their different stages of development, which is well reflected in the IAAH report to the CFS. He cited the importance of partnerships developed between government, CSOs and the private sector in the fight against hunger. He expressed that the IAAH partners should engage in tangible and extremely useful activities and not in polemics. He further stressed the importance of communication activities and gave the floor to his colleague **Mr Olivier Zegna-Rata**, Director of External Relations of Canal +, who shared how the French media has mobilized to raise awareness, through seminars with communication professionals as well as targeting youth in agricultural high schools.

Mozambique: Mr Amadé Suca, from the Centre of Cooperation for Development shared his experience in bringing together farmers, traders and environmentalists in their CSO network called ROSA (*Rede de ONG's/Associações em Serviço da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar*) which is part of the International Food Security Network facilitated internationally by Action Aid International. Mr Suca stressed the importance of connecting the already existing networks with similar mandates in order to strengthen each other and reinforce synergies at field level on issues such as land use and biodiversity. He also stressed the importance of maintaining a dialogue with Government.

USA: Mr David Beckman, President of the US Alliance to End Hunger, congratulated both the national alliances and the Rome-based agencies on their achievements although resources were limited. He suggested that the way forward include identifying and supporting innovative actions, advocating for policy changes and agreeing to stay in touch.

Chair: He thanked every one for the richness and wealth of their contributions. His synthesis included the following points:

- National alliances are set up differently due to their realities. Some have complex and difficult situations but their strengths are reflected in their flexibility and enthusiasm and they do have a place in the fight against hunger.
- One comparative advantage is that national alliances bring together the public sector, the civil society organizations and the private sector. The synergies and complementarities provide mobility, improved communication, dynamism and entrepreneurial perspectives and skills.
- The Rome-based agencies have a privileged role to promote and monitor the growth of such national alliances for improved communication and learning and sharing of experiences. Such working together should not be limited to headquarters level but should also be brought to the field, where practicable.
- The desirability to hold such similar side events for national alliances to meet together, on the occasion of future CFS meetings, should be considered.

List of Participants
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“Alliances Against Hunger, Today and Tomorrow”

Thirty-second Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)
 30 October 2006, Iran room, 17.00- 19.00 hrs

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