

STRATEGIES TOWARDS MORE
SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN
THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION



The Mediterranean Diet as a Lever for
Bridging Consumption and Production, in
a Sustainable and Healthy Way

PALERMO 15-17 MAY 2019



REVITALIZATION OF
MEDITERRANEAN DIET
2° WORLD CONFERENCE

AN AFFILIATED PROJECT



Sustainable
Food Systems

UNDER THE AUSPICES



ORGANIZED BY



IN COLLABORATION WITH



IN ASSOCIATION WITH



ORGANIZING SECRETARIAT



WITH THE TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

INTRODUCTION: CURRENT CHALLENGES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The Mediterranean is today a region in which growing ecological, economic, social and cultural challenges coexist with unresolved international tensions. Significant discrepancies in development levels between countries, together with regional conflicts, raise more challenges for the sustainable future of the Mediterranean region.

The Mediterranean is currently seen mostly as a dividing sea, but culturally diverse countries are still found united within the Mediterranean diet heritage, without this distorting the identity of each of them.

In the Mediterranean, there are different food cultures, expressed in the wide variety of foods of the Mediterranean diet, scientifically recognized as one of the healthiest diets in the world. Paradoxically, the impressive quantity of scientific publications on the health benefits of the Mediterranean Diet did not result in changing current unhealthy and unsustainable food consumption patterns in Mediterranean countries.

The Mediterranean diet, acknowledged by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage of humanity, is testimony to the strong connections between peoples, who live around the same sea, their territories and their ways of life. Today, these ties need to be strongly safeguarded from increasing erosion and revitalized as a contemporary sustainable and healthy life style.

Across the Mediterranean region, there is an “inequalitarian drift” in the current relations between Northern Mediterranean countries and Southern-Eastern ones, where many difficulties are encountered due to the existing economic, social/cultural disparities and conflicts.

In fact, the macroeconomic indicators of the Mediterranean region emphasize the marked heterogeneity among the countries and a growing gap between the advanced economies in the northern shores and the less developed ones in the southern/eastern ones. Indeed, the region is facing unprecedented global challenges that affect food security, nutrition and sustainability, and thus the livelihoods of Mediterranean people.

Current challenges include:

- 1. Ecological sustainability:** over-exploitation of natural resources and adverse impacts of environmental degradation by climate change (such as water scarcity, desertification, drought, land degradation, the loss of biodiversity); lack of good practices for resilience and ecosystem services, urban sprawl, chemical contamination, marine pollution, marine invasive non-indigenous species.
- 2. Economic sustainability:** population growth, increased demand for food, poverty and unemployment (especially among young people), conflict areas, food insecurity, migration from rural areas and other countries, urbanization, predominance of imported food, low profitability for smallholders, food sovereignty, lack of efficient rural sustainable development policies (particularly for women and youth), food loss and waste;
- 3. Social and cultural sustainability:** food insecurity, malnutrition (undernutrition, hidden hunger and obesity), growing public health expenditures, erosion of the Mediterranean diet heritage, food cultures and traditional, indigenous knowledge, changes in Mediterranean societies and roles of women (cf. gender equality and inclusion), emerging new unsustainable globalized lifestyle behaviors, progressive urbanization, migration from rural areas and from other countries, changing food procurement.



The Mediterranean coasts account for 30 per cent of global tourist arrivals in the region. Global shipping routes through the Mediterranean Sea make the density of maritime traffic exceptional for this semi-closed sea. Approximately one-third of the Mediterranean population is concentrated along its coastal hydrological basins, where environmental stresses have increased significantly.

Urban agglomerations on the Mediterranean coasts, along with tourist infrastructure, have resulted in the development of large and mega-cities, with consequent pollution pressures from the growing population and the increase in economic activities in a particularly fragile environment along the coastal zones.

The marine resources and ecosystems of this region have come under increasing pressure in recent decades, driven by demographic and economic growth as well as by diversification and intensification of marine and maritime activities, as well as the expansion of the Suez Canal. Pollution, alien species, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, as well as overfishing - all have adverse impacts, not only on the marine ecosystems, but also on the well-being of Mediterranean Urban agglomerations on the Mediterranean coasts, along with tourist infrastructure, have resulted in the development of large and mega-cities, with consequent pollution pressures from the growing population and the increase in economic activities in a particularly fragile environment along the coastal zones.

The marine resources and ecosystems of this region have come under increasing pressure in recent decades, driven by demographic and economic growth as well as by diversification and intensification of marine and maritime activities, as well as the expansion of the Suez Canal. Pollution, alien species, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, as well as overfishing - all have adverse impacts, not only on the marine ecosystems, but also on the well-being of Mediterranean coastal communities and riparian countries. The recent surge in the exploitation of hydrocarbons and minerals under the Mediterranean seabed also poses increased threats to the environment.

In particular, the NENA (Near East and North Africa) countries are facing pressing challenges that are greatly affecting their capacity to increase sustainably food supplies for a growing population (e.g. booming young populations) and consequent increased food demand and market prices, increasing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition as well as transboundary plant, animal and fish pests and diseases and man-made conflicts. The NENA is a region intensively exposed to the dynamics of climate change, such as drought and desertification processes, which contribute to escalating the vulnerability of rural livelihoods. Food losses and waste (FL&W) in the NENA region are high and contribute to reduced food availability, aggravate water scarcity, adverse environmental impacts and increased food imports in an already highly import-dependent region. Qualitative losses in the region are very high and exacerbated by deficient market infrastructure, especially for food destined for domestic markets. This includes a lack of cold chain infrastructure, poor transportation such as in non-refrigerated vehicles, and open air markets where food is exposed to heat and sunlight. These factors speed up food degradation and create health hazards. Measures to reduce quantitative losses will also reduce qualitative losses. The causes and origins of FL&W are attributed to poor farming systems and deficient infrastructure and practices at all post-harvest stages of the supply chain. In the last two decades, the population has doubled due to high birth rates, with this demographic change taking place rapidly on a rich but fragile resource base, with acknowledged limitations in terms of land, water and food production, especially characterized by rain-dependent production and traditional agro-silvo-pastoral systems and artisanal fisheries. Insecurity is aggravated by high unemployment rates in the general population, especially among youth.

The impacts of poverty and unemployment have contributed to social marginalization, which is further compounded by income disparities, and gives rise to social and political instability. Mounting economic, social, and environmental strains and their resultant implications on livelihood security make the situation unsustainable in NENA countries.

All Mediterranean countries are passing through a “**nutrition transition**” in which under-nutrition problems (wasting, stunting, underweight) and micronutrient deficiencies coexist with over-nutrition problems (overweight, obesity) and diet-related chronic non-communicable diseases. This nutrition transition is alarming as it affects negatively the livelihood of all people in the region. In many Mediterranean countries, eating habits are changing towards “Westernized” style dietary patterns. The urbanization of society, the integration of women into the labor market, long working hours and retail development are modifying considerably dietary behaviors. Therefore, this growing nutrition transition also has a direct effect on the erosion of the Mediterranean Diet, as noted by several surveys that is increasingly less followed by the populations of the Mediterranean countries, with undesirable impacts not only on health and nutrition but also on cultural, social, economic, environment sustainability in these territories. Data show that the Mediterranean diet is becoming less the diet of choice in most Mediterranean countries, despite the fact that its health and nutrition benefits have been supported by scientific evidences since the early epidemiologic and cohort studies conducted more than 50 years ago. The Mediterranean diet is associated with its characteristic food products, inextricably linked to the Mediterranean agrarian and sea landscapes, with their diversified ecological, cultural, social and economic dimensions. The symbolic value of food and its identification and differentiation has led to the creation of strong links between local food and local heritage and identity -- the construction of cuisines de terroir(s), and local-food production knowledge and skills -- through the establishment of systems modeled on the geographical indication of provenance. These products of origin-linked quality are strongly connected to the sustainability of the Mediterranean diet and the preservation of biodiversity. Exacerbation of gene pool depletion due to erosion of agro-biodiversity as a result of globalization trends and climate change is reducing the sustainability of local production systems, along with the ability to safeguard the Mediterranean Diet heritage based on indigenous food species and varieties.

The Mediterranean is among the richest regions in biodiversity in the world, home to a multiplicity of ecosystems and species. It has in fact been identified as a “hotspot” of biodiversity, an area featuring exceptional concentrations of endemic and historically imported species, but which are sadly experiencing unprecedented loss of habitat. This loss of agricultural diversity occurring around the region has negative repercussions on the food and nutritional security and livelihood of the local populations. The loss of indigenous knowledge on the use of local crops in favor of a small number of recently imported non-native species and varieties has affected traditional food production systems and biodiversity across the Mediterranean area.



THE 2° WORLD CONFERENCE

HISTORICAL CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE IN PALERMO

Since **2002**, the Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures, CIHEAM-Bari, Las Palmas University of Gran Canarias, La Sapienza University of Rome, and ICAF (International Commission of the Anthropology of Food and Nutrition), have developed a continuous collaboration on the Mediterranean diet as a resource of sustainable development for Mediterranean countries.

In **2005**, in Rome, “**The Call of Rome for a Common Action on Food in the Mediterranean**” was issued on the occasion of the third Euro-Med Forum “*Dialogues between Cultures and Civilizations of the Mediterranean on Food Security*”, jointly organized by the Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures and the Sapienza University of Rome, in collaboration with CIHEAM-Bari, ICAF, and the support of the regions of Sicily and Calabria.

In **2009**, in Parma, at the 3rd International Conference “*The Mediterranean Diet Today: A Model of Sustainable Diet*”, jointly organized by CIISCAM (Interuniversity International Centre of Studies on Mediterranean Food Cultures), in collaboration with the Mediterranean Food Cultures Forum, CIHEAM-Bari, Bioversity International, and the technical support of FAO, the Mediterranean diet pyramid was revised in the light not only of its well-known health benefits, but also of its other sustainable benefits for the environment, the economy of the territories, and its social and cultural values.

As follow up, in **2010**, at FAO in Rome, the Scientific Symposium “*Biodiversity and Sustainable Diets: United Against Hunger*” was organized by FAO and Biodiversity International, with the collaboration of INRAN, CIHEAM-Bari, FENS, IUNS, in which a common position was reached on the definition of “sustainable diets”.

In **2011**, FAO and CIHEAM identified the Mediterranean diet as a sustainable diet case study for the characterization and evaluation of the sustainability of food consumption and diets in the Mediterranean region.

In **2012**, in Malta, on the occasion of the 9th Meeting of Agriculture Ministers of the CIHEAM member countries, the Ministerial Declaration highlighted the role of the Mediterranean diet as a “*driver*” for sustainable food systems within the Regional development strategies.

In **2015**, at the EXPO of Milan, “**The Med Diet EXPO Milan 2015 Call: Time to Act**” was issued by CIHEAM on the occasion of the International Conference “*Does the Mediterranean Diet Still Exist? Nutrition-Health-Quality-Sustainability-Innovation-Evolution*”, jointly organized by CIHEAM-Bari, CNR, CREA, ENEA and Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures and endorsed by 81 institutions.

Always, in **2015**, at the EXPO of Milan, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme (SFSP) of the United Nations 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), now called “*One Planet*” was established, with FAO and CIHEAM part of its governance. The 10YFP was adopted at the 2012 Rio+20 Conference, as a global framework of action to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, in both developed and developing countries.

In **2016**, in Milan, the First World Conference of the Mediterranean Diet on “Revitalizing the Mediterranean Diet from a Healthy Dietary Pattern to a Healthy Mediterranean Sustainable Lifestyle”, was organized by IFMeD (International Foundation of Mediterranean Diet), in collaboration with CIHEAM-Bari and FENS (Federation of European Nutrition Societies), and the FAO technical collaboration for the CIHEAM side event “*From Production to Consumption: The Mediterranean Diet as a Lever in the Mediterranean, within the Framework of the SDGs*”. On this occasion, “**The Call for Action on the Revitalization of the Mediterranean Diet**” was issued and endorsed by 37 scientific societies, research institutes and national and international organizations.

In **2017**, in Bari, the FAO/CIHEAM International Workshop “*Development of Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainability of the Mediterranean Diet in the Mediterranean Region*” was organised at CIHEAM-Bari in the context of the One Planet Sustainable Food Programme Systems of the United Nations (SFSP), with the participation of several Mediterranean members of the SFSP: Hebrew University, Al Quds University, ENEA, UNESCO Chair Universidad Oberta de Catalunya, IFMeD, CIISCAM, HHF, CREA (formerly CRA-NUT), University of Aix-Marseille/Inserm/INRA, FQH, American University of Beirut, Chouaib Doukkali University, CNR. One objective of this workshop was to finalize a proposal for the development of a One Planet SFSP Mediterranean Multistakeholder Platform on Sustainable Food Systems. The implementation of the 10YFP is inscribed as target 12.1 into the SDG 12 on Sustainable Production and Consumption of the 2030 Agenda.



SCOPE

The Second World Conference has the aim to better identify strategies, programs and actions, able to provide solutions for coping with current critical challenges in the region through more sustainable Mediterranean food systems, by bridging sustainable food consumption and production through the Mediterranean diet as a lever.

The acknowledgement of the Mediterranean Diet as a lever bridging production and consumption, in a sustainable and healthy way, can contribute to catalyze broader multi-stakeholder and innovative efforts, thus paving the way for coping with the challenges facing the Mediterranean countries.

The Conference has the scope, with a science-based approach, to continue strengthening the dialogue, between North and South Mediterranean countries, by linking food security and nutrition to sustainability, for a shift towards more sustainable food systems in the region, for ensuring sustainable development, security, stability and well-being for present and future generations. The underpinning rationale of the Second World Conference is that a better understanding of the multidimensionality of the sustainability of food systems will strengthen the dialogue between North and South countries to address growing challenges for food security, nutrition and sustainability, in the Mediterranean region

In the international debate on the sustainability of food systems, the interest on sustainable diets has grown in recent years, by linking consumption and production, and therefore, the interest on the Mediterranean diet as a sustainable diet model, with multiple benefits and country-specific variations, has been reawakened.

At the Conference, “research, innovation, sharing knowledge and capacity building” will be highlighted as driving forces for the shift towards more Mediterranean sustainable food systems for delivering the 2030 Agenda in the region.

By strengthening multi-stakeholder dialogues, from North to South and from South to South, the World Conference aims to enhance a broader international consensus on the Mediterranean diet as a sustainable diet model for today, with country specific variations. This will act as a lever for bridging food production and consumption, in a sustainable and healthy way, in the context of the diversity of Mediterranean food systems.

Starting from the safeguarding of Mediterranean marine ecosystems and the enhancement of blue fish and artisan small scale fisheries, as a symbol of the revitalization of the Mediterranean diet, the World Conference looks to catalyze and consolidate broader multi-stakeholder actions on the following multiple benefits of the Mediterranean Diet, as a sustainable diet model for contemporary lifestyles:

- 1) Recognized and well-documented major health and nutrition benefits, in the prevention of chronic diseases and in reducing public health costs as well as in the overall improvement of well-being;**
- 2) Low environmental impact and richness in biodiversity, appreciation of biodiversity value, reduction of pressure on natural resources and mitigation of climate change;**
- 3) Positive local economic returns, sustainable territorial development, reduction of rural poverty;**
- 4) High social and cultural value of food, reduction of food wastes, growth of mutual respect, identity recovery, social inclusion and consumer empowerment.**

The Mediterranean diet, as an expression of the diversity of Mediterranean food cultures and their different food and culinary systems, has not yet been fully recognized as a significant resource of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, a potential ‘driver’ in addressing demand towards more sustainable food consumption, thereby influencing the production as a result.

GOALS

- A. To issue the 2019 Palermo Call for a Common Action in the Mediterranean Towards More Sustainable Food Systems and the Revitalization of the Mediterranean Diet as a Sustainable Diet Model Bringing Sustainable Consumption and Production to Accelerate the 2030 Agenda in the Region for Present and Future Generations.
- B. To continue to reinforce science-based dialogues between North and South Mediterranean countries to better understand the growing interdependent challenges that all populations are facing in the Mediterranean region, as well as towards the achievement of the Agenda 2030’s SDGs in the Mediterranean region for present and future generations;
- C. To identify strategies, programs, projects and actions for improving the sustainability of food systems in the Mediterranean region;
- D. To acknowledge the Mediterranean diet as a sustainable diet model, with country-specific territorial variations, for contemporary Mediterranean lifestyles;
- E. To consolidate the initiative of the World Conferences of the Revitalization of the Mediterranean Diet as a permanent forum for transdisciplinary dialogues on Mediterranean sustainable food systems using the Mediterranean diet as a lever for bridging consumption and production in a sustainable and healthy way;
- F. To foster the development of a “Mediterranean Multi-stakeholder Sustainable Food Systems Platform” within the United Nations One Planet Network, to unlock the potential of research, innovation, sharing knowledge and capacity building, between public and private partnerships from North and South Mediterranean countries, to increase more sustainable food consumption and production in the region.

THREE-DAY OPEN DISCUSSION FORUM

18 thematic sessions, articulated in three days and in four historical locations in the heart of Palermo, the S. Cecilia Theatre, the Modern Art Gallery, the Municipal Historical Archive, and the Comitini/S. Elia Palaces, will dialogue all together as an open discussion forum on most appropriate conceptual frameworks and methodological approaches to improve sustainability of food consumption and production in Mediterranean countries by using the Mediterranean diet as a healthy and sustainable lever.

All thematic sessions will contribute to the development of the Conference Call that will be issued at its conclusion, as **The 2019 Palermo Call for a Common Action in the Mediterranean Towards More Mediterranean Sustainable Food Systems: CHANGE OF ROUTE: A Transformational Change in the Region.**

It will be issued in the context of the preparatory process of the **5+5 Dialogue Summit of the Two Shores**, that will be held on 24 June 2019, in Marseilles.



THEMATIC SESSIONS

1. A Mediterranean Contribution on Environment and Sustainable Co-Development to the “ Summit of the Two Shores”.

Chaired by Enrico Granara, Coordinator, Euro-Mediterranean Activities, Italian Senior Official to the UfM, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Intl Cooperation.

In the framework of strategies for sustainable food systems in the Mediterranean, an excellent platform for dialogue in view of the upcoming 5+5 Summit of the Two Shores to be held on 24 June in Marseille, where some of the most important topics for the life and well-being of the Mediterranean coastal Countries will be tackled through the angle of sustainable development.

2. Connecting Mediterranean Countries: From Expo 2015 Milan to Expo 2020 Dubai through the Channel of Suez.

Co-chaired by Dario Cartabellotta, Director-General, Sicilian Fishery Dept; Simon Jabbour, Commissioner General of Lebanon Expo Pavilion

3. Milan Urban Food Policy Pact: Sustainable Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems in the Mediterranean Cities.

Co-chaired by Leoluca Orlando, Mayor of Palermo; Souad Abderrahim, Mayor of Tunis; Facilitated by Jorge Fonseca, FAO; Florence Egal, Independent expert

Better understand how actions in urban areas can ensure sustainable food systems in the Mediterranean.

4. Towards the Sustainability of Mediterranean Fisheries: Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Mediterranean: Status, Activities and Prospects.

Chaired by Árni M. Mathiesen, Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Dept. FAO

The historical importance of the Mediterranean region is unquestioned as is the link between the coastal communities surrounding it on all sides and the Sea.

5. Solutions for Coping with Youth Migrations, Agriculture, and Rural sustainable development in the Mediterranean Region: Knowledge Sharing, Capacity Building and Training as Driving Forces for the Shift Towards More Mediterranean Sustainable Food Systems.

Co-Chaired by Javier Sierra, Director, CIHEAM Zaragoza; Giuseppe Provenzano, UfM; Arni Mathiesen, FAO

6. Solutions for Coping with Malnutrition, Primary Prevention and Public Health Nutrition in the Mediterranean Region.

Co-Chaired by Maria Neira, WHO Director, Public Health, (tbc); Gaetana Ferri, General-Director, Hygiene, Food Safety and Nutrition Dept., Italian Health Ministry; Lorenzo Donini, Sapienza University of Rome

Make progress in better understanding mounting complexity of the malnutrition in the Mediterranean region.

7. Solutions for Coping with impacts of Water Scarcity, Land Degradation and Climate Change on Mediterranean Food Systems.

Co-chaired by Nicola Lamaddalena, CIHEAM-Bari; Pasquale Steduto, FAO

Discuss doable solutions to enforce the sustainability of Mediterranean Food Systems under a mounting complexity of environmental challenges, including water scarcity, climate change and land degradation.

8. The Diversity of Mediterranean Food Cultures and Culinary Systems as a Driver for the Revitalization of the Mediterranean Diet in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems in the Mediterranean Region.

Co-Chaired by Xavier F. Medina, ICAF, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC); George Baourakis, CIHEAM-Chania

Contribute to better understand the sustainability of Mediterranean Food Systems related to local cultures, productions, cuisines, gastronomies and lifestyles, as an outstanding resource locally produced in culturally local contexts, in and for the Mediterranean basin.

9. Understanding the Food Environment in the Mediterranean: Interlinkages between Sustainable Diets and Sustainable Food Systems.

Co-Chaired by Gianluca Brunori, University of Pisa; Alexandre Meybeck, CIFOR

Discuss the concept of food environment and how it can be applied to improve the sustainability of food systems and diets. It will consider its policy implications, and how to manage trade offs and enhance synergies between food system actors' strategies, in order to create win-win solutions.

10. The Challenge of Organic Food Systems Linking Sustainable Production and Consumption in the Mediterranean Region.

Co-chaired by Flavio Paoletti, CREA-Research Centre for Food and Nutrition, OFSP; Denis Lairon, Aix-Marseille University and OFSP

Provide scientific evidences and real-world examples about how the organic food system can contribute to the sustainability of food systems in the Mediterranean.

11. Appeal, Acceptance, Adoption of a Contemporary Sustainable Mediterranean Diet Life Style through Education, Communication and Consumer Empowerment.

Co-chaired by Suzanne Piscopo, University of Malta and Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior; Lluís Serra-Majem, IFMeD and University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Showcase different projects and initiatives which have been implemented in different settings to promote the Mediterranean Diet as a sustainable diet.

12. Lessons Learned from different Sustainable Diet Case Studies: Japanese Diet, New Nordic Diet and Mediterranean Diet.

Chaired by Jacques Delarue, Member of Board of FENS, Chairman of Mediterranean Networking

Discuss how it is possible by intervention policies to influence the dietary pattern of people to better associate health benefits to sustainability.



13. Sustainable Agriculture, Agro-Ecology and Sustainable Food Value Chains Development in the Mediterranean Region.

Co-chaired by Pascal Bergeret, director, CIHEAM, Montpellier and Florence Tartanac, Senior officer, ESN, FAO
Illustrate how food systems development in the Mediterranean can be revisited by taking a horizontal network, systemic and territorialised approach. By looking both within and across value chains, positive trends and drivers will be identified in actor arrangements that are bringing sustainability into food systems.

14. Research and Innovation as Driving Forces for the Shift Towards More Sustainable Food Systems in the Mediterranean Region.

Co-chaired by Mouï'n Hamze' (CNRS Lebanon) and Francesco Loreto (CNR Italy)

Illustrate the main research and innovation initiatives and their perspectives for promoting more sustainable food systems in the Mediterranean countries.

15. Coping with Food Losses and Waste in the Mediterranean through more Sustainable Food Systems.

Chaired by Jamie Morrison, Director/Strategic Programme Leader, Food Systems Programme, FAO.

16. Sustainable Diets: Linking Nutrition and Food Systems. A Transdisciplinary Imperative.

Chaired by Barbara Burlingame, Chair, Sustainable Diets Task Force of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS)

Make progress in better understand transdisciplinary linkages between sustainable diets and sustainable food systems.

17. Evolution of the Mediterranean Diet in the XXI Century as a Sustainable Diet for the Well-Being of Present and Future Generations.

Co-Chaired by Elliot Berry, Hebrew University; Sandro Dernini, Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures; Roberto Capone, CIHEAM-Bari

Enhance better understanding of the evolution of the "Mediterranean Diet" as a sustainable diet model.

18. Fostering Engagement and Partnership Towards a Multi-stakeholder Sustainable Food Systems Platform in the Mediterranean.

Co-Chaired by Jamie Morrison, Director/Strategic Programme Leader, Food Systems Programme, FAO; Sandro Dernini, Conference Coordinator, CIHEAM

Engage interested parties in the co-development of a Multi-stakeholder Sustainable Food Systems Platform for the Mediterranean region.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The 2019 Palermo Call for a Common Action in the Mediterranean Towards More Mediterranean Sustainable Food Systems: CHANGE OF ROUTE: A Transformational Change in the Region

EXPECTED OUTPUT

The Development of A Mediterranean Multistakeholder Sustainable Food Systems Platform, within the One Planet Network of United Nations, to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable food consumption and production in the Mediterranean region.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Enhancing a transformative sustainable food systems perspective in the Mediterranean to achieve priority SDGs of the Agenda 2030 linking sustainable consumption and production to food security, nutrition and sustainability in the Mediterranean region;
- Consolidating international science-based dialogues on the assessment of the sustainability of food systems and diets;
- Addressing the linkages between food, nutrition, natural and human resources, and trade-offs;
- Capacity building in the generation and sharing of research, promoting public-private partnerships and capitalising on opportunities coming from multistakeholder collaborations.



PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 2019
TEATRO S. CECILIA

8.00-9.00 REGISTRATION

9.00 -9.30 **WELCOME**

Leoluca Orlando, Mayor of Palermo; Sebastiano Musumeci, President , Sicilian Region (tbc), Other Authorities (tbi).

9.30-10.00 **OPENING REMARKS**

Graziano da Silva, Director-General, FAO; video (tbc)
Maurizio Raeli, Director, CIHEAM-Bari; Sandro Dernini, President, Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures, Coordinator of the Conference; Lluís Serra Majem, President, IFMeD

10.00-10.45 **KEYNOTE ADDRESSES**

The Mediterranean Diet Fish Consumption Recommendation as an Emblematic Challenge for Nutrition, Sustainability and Food Security
Arni M. Mathiesen, FAO Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Dept.
Maria Neira, WHO Director, Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health Dept.(tbc)

10.45-12.00 **SESSION 1: A Mediterranean Contribution on Environment and Sustainable Co-Development to the “ Summit of the Two Shores”**
Chaired by Enrico Granara, Coordinator, Euro-Mediterranean Activities, Italian Senior Official to the UfM, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Intl Cooperation.
Mohammed Sadiki, President, CIHEAM
Nasser Kamel, Secretary-General, Union for the Mediterranean
Ludovic Schultz, WestMED Co-Chair, Director for Environment – Europe, General Secretariat for the Sea, France;
Fabio Fava, Italian Representative for BLUEMED WG and Euro-Med GSOs, University of Bologna
Blanca Moreno-Dodson, Manager, Centre for the Mediterranean Integration, Marseilles

12.00-13.00 **SESSION 2:**
Connecting Mediterranean Countries: From Expo 2015 Milan to Expo 2020 Dubai through the Channel of Suez .
Co-chaired by Dario Cartabellotta, Director-General, Sicilian Fishery Dept;
Simon Jabbour, Commissioner General of Lebanon Expo Pavilion

13.00-14.30 **LUNCH BREAK**

14.30.-15.00 **Mediterranean Scientific Collaboration Across the Divide: The Continuation of an Israeli/Palestinian Scholar Dialogue, 2005-2019**
Introduction by Enrico Molinaro, Rete Italiana per il Dialogo EuroMediterraneo, Anna Lindh Foundation
A Joint Presentation by Ziad Abdeen, Al Quds University, Jerusalem; Elliot Berry, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

16.00- 17.30 **SESSION 3:**
Milan Urban Food Policy Pact: Sustainable Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems in the Mediterranean Cities
Co-chaired by Leoluca Orlando, Mayor of Palermo; Souad Abderrahim, Mayor of Tunis (tbc);
Facilitated by Jorge Fonseca, FAO; Florence Egal, Independent expert

17.30-19.00 **SESSION 4:**
Towards the Sustainability of Small Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Mediterranean: Status, Activities and Prospects
Chaired by Árni M. Mathiesen, FAO Assistant Director-General; Introduced by Commissioner Bandiera of Sicilian Agriculture and Mediterranean Fisheries Dept.
Opening remarks, Commissioner Bandiera, Sicilian Agriculture and Mediterranean Fisheries,
Speakers: Roland Kristo, Chair of General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), Albania;
Elisa Roller, Head of Unit for CFP and Structural Support, Policy Development and Coordination, Directorate general for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission;
Abdel-Malek Faraj, Director of Fisheries, Morocco. (TBC);
National Aquaculture Activities: Representative from Turkey. (TBC);
Dario Cartabellotta, Director-General, Sicilian Fisheries Dept.;
Biagio Diterlizzi, Deputy Director, CIHEAM Bari;

20.30 **DINNER**

THURSDAY, 16 MAY 2019

8.30.-10.30 **PARALLEL SESSIONS**
IN 4 HISTORICAL LOCATIONS NEAR TO EACH OTHER IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF PALERMO:

**HALL 1
SESSION 5**
Solutions for Coping with Challenges for Coping with Youth Migrations, Agriculture, and Rural sustainable development in the Mediterranean Region: Knowledge Sharing, Capacity Building and Training as Driving Forces for the Shift Towards More Sustainable Food Systems in the Mediterranean
Co-Chaired by Javier Sierra, Director, CIHEAM Zaragoza; Giuseppe Provenzano, UfM; Arni Mathiesen, FAO
Opening remarks, Commissioner Lagalla, Sicilian Training and Education Dept.

**HALL 2
SESSION 6**
Solutions for Coping with Malnutrition, Primary Prevention and Public Health Nutrition in the Mediterranean Region
Co-Chaired by Maria Neira, WHO Director, Public Health, (tbc); Gaetana Ferri, General-Director, Hygiene, Food Safety and Nutrition Dept., Italian Health Ministry. Lorenzo Donini, Sapienza University of Rome.
Introduced by Ruggero Razza, Commisioner of Sicilian Health Dept.
Speakers: Rekia Belahsen, Chouaib Doukkali University Nahla Hwalla, American University of Lebanon Ziad Abdeen, Palestine Carlo La Vecchia, University of Milan Jalila El Ati, Institut National de Nutrition et de Technologie Alimentaire , Tunisi Giuseppe Carruba, ARNAS-Palermo

**HALL 3
SESSION 7**
Solutions for Coping with impacts of Water Scarcity, Land Degradation and Climate Change on Mediterranean Food Systems
Co-Chaired by Nicola Lammaddalena, CIHEAM-Bari; Pasquale Steduto, FAO
Speakers: Miguel García-Herraz Roobaert, Deputy Secretary-General for Water and Environment, UfM; Jacques Wery, Deputy Director- General for Research, ICARDA; Carol Chouchani Cherfane, Chief, Water Resources Section, UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Pandi Zdruli, CIHEAM-Bari

**HALL 4
SESSION 8**
The Diversity of Mediterranean Food Cultures and Culinary Systems as a Driver for the Revitalization of the Mediterranean Diet in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems in the Mediterranean Region
Co-Chaired by Xavier F. Medina, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC)/ICAF; George Baourakis, CIHEAM - Chania.
Speakers: Françoise Aubaile. Musée de l'Homme. Paris; Helen Macbeth. Oxford Brooke's University. Oxford. Sonia Mlayah Hamzaoui, de l'Institut National du patrimoine de Tunis; Parviz Koohafkan, World Agricultural Heritage Foundation ; Alexandre Meybeck, CIFOR.

11.00 -13.00 **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

SESSION 9
Understanding the Food Environment in the Mediterranean: Interlinkages between Sustainable Diets and Sustainable Food Systems
Co-Chaired by Gianluca Brunori, University of Pisa; Alexandre Meybeck, CIFOR.
Speakers: Roberta Sonnino, University of Cardiff; Dalia Mattioni, University of Pisa; Yuna Chiffolleau, INRA-Montpellier, Sonia Mlayah Hamzaoui, de l'Institut National du patrimoine de Tunis.

SESSION 10
The Challenge of Organic Food Systems Linking Sustainable Production and Consumption in the Mediterranean
Co-Chaired by Flavio Paoletti, CREA-Research Centre for Food and Nutrition; Denis Lairon
Speakers: Jostein Hertwig, Organic Food System Programme Oslo Patrizia Pugliese, Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network; Salvatore Basile International Network of Eco-Regions; Samia Maamer, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche, Tunis; G. Hanna, Heliopolis University for Sustainable Development Cairo.

SESSION 11
Appeal, Acceptance, Adoption of a Contemporary Sustainable Mediterranean Diet Life Style through Education, Communication and Consumer Empowerment
Co-chaired by Suzanne Piscopo, University of Malta, SNEB; Lluís Serra-Majem, IFMeD/University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.
Speakers: Jennifer Wilkins, SNEB (tbc); Vasiliki Costarelli, Harikopio University, Athens; Nahla Hwalla, American University of Lebanon; Giuseppe Carruba, ARNAS-Palermo; Elliot Berry, Hebrew University; Suzanne Piscopo, University of Malta; Sandro Dernini, Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures.

SIDE EVENT 1
Networking EuroMediterranean Countries for Sustainable Food Consumption and Production Strategies using the Mediterranean Diet for the Prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases
Coordinated by Ordine dei Medici

SIDE EVENT 2
12.00 -13.00
Sicilia Sea Food and Sea Women
Coordinated by the Sicilian Mediterranean Fisheries Dept

10.30-11.00 **COFFEE BREAK**

13-00 14.30 **LUNCH**

14.30 -16.30 **PARALLEL SESSIONS**

SIDE EVENT 3 Contribution from the Sicilian Fisheries District and Blue Growth to the 5+5 Dialogue of the “ Summit of the Two Shores” Coordinated by Nino Carlino, Sicilian Fisheries District and Blue Growth	SESSION 12 Lessons Learned from different Sustainable Diet Case Studies: Japanese Diet, New Nordic Diet and Mediterranean Diet Chaired by Jacques Delaure, FENS; Speakers: Yukari Takemi, Japon; Carmen Perez-Rodrigo, SENC, Spain; Laura Rossi, SINU, Italy; Nicole Darmon, SFN, France;	SESSION 13 Sustainable Agriculture, Agro-Ecology and Sustainable Food Value Chains Development in the Mediterranean Region Co-Chaired by Pascal Bergeret, director, CIHEAM-Montpellier; Florence Tartanac, FAO; Speakers: Yuna Chiffolleau, INRA ; KürĎad ÖZBEK, Ministry Agriculture, Turkey; Fatima Hocini, URGENCI;	SESSION 14 Research and Innovation as Driving Forces for the Shift Towards More Sustainable Food Systems in the Mediterranean Co-chaired by Mouin Hamze, CNRS, Lebanon; Francesco Loreto, CNR, Italy; Facilitator: Giuseppe Provenzano, UfM. Speakers: Angelo Riccaboni, PRIMA; Rabi Mohtar, American University of Lebanon; Ramia Albakain, University of Jordan; ; Olfa Saddoud Debbabi, INRAT, Tunis, Mauro Gamboni, CNR, Rome; Marta Iglesias, European Commission.
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16.30-17.00 **COFFEE BREAKS**

17.00 – 19.00 **PARALLEL SESSIONS:**

SIDE EVENT 4 Blue Economy, Green Economy and Circular Economy, An Italian Contribution to the 5+5 Dialogue of the “ Summit of the Two Shores” Coordinated by Roberto Cimino, Cluster Big; Anna Luise, ISPRA; Roberto Morabito, ENEA	17.00-18.00 SESSION 15 Pannel Discussion Coping with Food Losses and Waste in the Mediterranean through more Sustainable Food Systems Chaired by Jamie Morrison, FAO 18.00 –19.00 SIDE EVENT 6 Food Education and Training for a Healthier Future Coordinated by DASOE	17.00-18.00 SIDE EVENT 5 Training for the Agro-Food Sector in Sicily Opening remarks by Commissioner Lagalla of Sicilian Ministry of Training and Education Coordinated by Sicilian Education and Training Dept. SIDE EVENT 7 18.00 – 19.00	SESSION 16 Sustainable Diets: Linking Nutrition and Food Systems. A Transdisciplinary Imperative Chaired by Barbara Burlingame, Massey University/ IUNS
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20.30 **DINNER**

FRIDAY, 17 MAY 2019
S. CECILIA THEATRE, PLENARY HALL

8.30-10.00 SESSION 17 Evolution of the Mediterranean Diet as a Sustainable Diet in the XXI Century, for the Well-Being of Present and Future Generations. Co-Chaired by Sandro Dernini, Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures; Elliot Berry, Hebrew University; Roberto Capone, CIHEAM-Bari Speakers: Lluís Serra Majem, Antonia Trichopoulou (tbc), Xavier Medina, Reĳia Belahsen, Denis Lairon
10.00. 12.30 SESSION 18 Fostering Engagement and Partnership Towards a Multi-stakeholder Sustainable Food Systems Platform in the Mediterranean Co-Chaired by Jamie Morrison , Director/Strategic Programme Leader, Food Systems Programme, FAO; Sandro Dernini, CIHEAM-Bari Speakers: Patrick Mink, Coordination Desk, One Planet Sustainable Food Systems Programme

13.00-13.30 **CONCLUSIONS**
CHANGE OF ROUTE: A TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE. THE PALERMO CALL 2019 FOR A COMMON ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TOWARDS MORE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS AND THE REVITALIZATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET AS A SUSTAINABLE DIET MODEL FOR CONTEMPORARY LIFESTYLES
Leoluca Orlando Mayor of Palermo, Plácido Plaza, Secretary-General, CIHEAM; Miguel García-Herraz Roobaert, Deputy Secretary-General for Water and Environment, UfM(tbc), Jamie Morrison y Jamie Morrison, Director/Strategic Programme Leader, Food Systems Programme, FAO; Sicilian Region (tbi).

Loghi sponsor