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**IDF World Dairy Summit | Vilnius, Lithuania | September 20-24, 2015**  
**Closing the Nutritional Gap with Sustainable Dairy**

## Forums & Conferences | September 21, 2015

### LITEXPO, hall 3

#### IDF Forum

The overall objective of the session is to demonstrate the value and positive impact that IDF generates for the global dairy sector. This will be demonstrated by a general presentation on IDF's strategy refresh, supplemented by five presentations outlining IDF work programme strategy and the recent accomplishments and future priorities under each of the four IDF pillars.

Chairman: Dr. Jeremy Hill

- 11:00 – 11:05 Update on IDF Strategy Refresh – Dr. Jeremy Hill, IDF President
- 11:05 – 11:20 Work Programme Strategy – Michael Hickey, Chair of the IDF Science and Programme Coordination Committee (SPCC)
- 11:20 – 11:35 Dairy Safety and Quality – Dr. Nico van Belzen, IDF Director General
- 11:35 – 11:50 Sustainability – Brian Lindsay, SPCC representative
- 11:50 – 12:05 Nutrition – Mary Anne Burkman, SPCC representative
- 12:05 – 12:20 Standards – Jaap Evers, Sector leader
- 12:20 – 12:30 Questions and Closing Remarks – Dr. Jeremy Hill, IDF President

#### IDF World Dairy Leaders Forum

The theme of the forum will be *Fiat Lactis: Improving Nutrition Security with Dairy*. It will address the challenge of global nutrition security through statements of high-level panelists from the UN Committee on World Food Security, the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO), top-ranking government officials from different parts of the world and leaders of the dairy sector including CEOs and the President of the IDF.

Theme: ***Fiat lactis: improving nutrition security with dairy***

Moderator: Dr. Nico van Belzen, IDF Director General

Keynote speaker (and panelist):

H.E. Gerda Verburg, Chair of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS): **The challenge of global food security and nutrition**

Other panel members will make introduction remarks on **how is dairy contributing to nutrition security, from your perspective?**

- Elaine Sun, CEO Mengniu
- Rajni Sekhri Sibal, Ministry of Agriculture, India
- Dennis Jönsson, CEO Tetra Pak
- Dr. Berhe Tekola, Director Animal Production and Health Division, FAO

Panel discussion led by moderator

Concluding comments by Dr. Jeremy Hill, IDF President

#### Ms Gerda Verburg, CFS Chair “The challenge of global food security and nutrition”

Abstract:

The global fight against hunger and malnutrition is gaining ground, but today, an unacceptable number of more than 795 million people are still undernourished, while one third of all food produced is lost or wasted. Furthermore, by 2050 we will have to sustainably feed an additional 2 billion with increasing environmental constraints on water, land and emissions, coping with climate change impacts on productivity, pests and diseases, and natural hazards. Food security and nutrition for all through sustainable agriculture will only be achieved if all stakeholders jointly invest their resources and efforts to enable food producers, including dairy farmers, to play their role. CFS seeks to address this challenge.

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Ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honor to be here with you to address a topic which, as Chair of the UN Committee on World Food Security, I hold particularly close to my heart. As some of you may know, I spent the first 15 years of my life on a dairy farm, among 9 other brothers and sisters; and the role, responsibility and challenges facing farmers and food producers in addressing food security and nutrition, is something I keep very present in mind.

Today, we live in an age of interlinked challenges but also of endless opportunities. Overall, important progress has been made in fighting hunger and malnutrition worldwide. However, 795 million people still go to bed hungry every day, including 161 million children whose physical and intellectual development is impaired by undernutrition and nutrient deficiencies. These numbers, in the twenty-first century, remain unacceptable. We MUST step up our efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition globally. And when I say "globally", I do not only mean on each corner of the planet; I mean, by each and every one of us, stakeholders, farmers, producers, consumers, decision-makers, researchers, industries, etc, through real willingness and ability to collaborate in a multistakeholder way.

Today, I would like to share with you my vision of the challenges we are still facing today that hinder progress, and the paradigm shift we need to tackle these challenges.

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## I-Challenges

Let me start by describing some of the paradoxes and difficulties that stand in the way of food security and nutrition for all.

1. Food is produced by farmers; paradoxically however, the majority of the hungry people in the world are farmers and their families! Farmers constitute a very heterogeneous category, from tiny smallholders in developing countries to high-tech *farms*, from crop producers, to livestock farmers, dairy producers, fisherfolk, etc. There is no "one size fits all" recipe, and policies aiming to support food producers worldwide in contributing to global food security must tackle a complex range of factors.

Food producers are entrepreneurs, who aim to *make a living*. They invest, take risks, face increasing environmental, hygiene and safety constraints, have to cope with the impacts of climate change on yields or animal welfare. The importance of quality food products for global food security and good nutrition is stressed over and over again. So, farmers must be better supported in their role of providing the world's food and nutritional needs, starting with a decent reward by paying a good price for their work and products! Convincing the young generations to take over farms has become a challenge worldwide and will remain so. Unless farmers' livelihoods worldwide are better supported, and farmers are able to earn a decent income and are recognized for their role in producing public goods.

2- But farmers interact also with other actors. Consumers (and we are ALL consumers) and civil organisations play a crucial role in a growing world population of over 7.3 billion people, projected to reach more than 9 billion by 2050. Good diets are a key challenge for the future. As we speak, an affluent middle class is quickly arising in many countries, hungry for more meat, fish and dairy. Recent figures indicate that by 2020, the world will consume 60 billion liters more milk than in 2012. Good news for the growth of the dairy sector! But at the same time, it is our common responsibility to ensure that this growth is sustainable, and that indeed we are able to produce more with fewer resources, and in particular, with fewer GHG emissions, and close to no loss and waste. Fortunately, particularly in Western countries, the civil opinion mindsets are slowly changing and public awareness campaigns gain clout, assisted by new technologies and social media. This should encourage the dairy sector to further step up on its path to sustainability and towards a leadership position in sustainable business throughout the whole chain, economically, socially and environmentally.

2. ... As should dairy science, innovation and technology. Research is making progress everyday on how to improve the sustainability of agricultural production, but knowledge transfer should be strengthened. And learning should always be a two-way path, where food producers are also knowledge producers, a knowledge that should be shared for society and a sustainable future, aimed to produce concrete results
3. An important link between food producers, and consumers is the food industry, or agribusiness. While profit remains the driver of businesses, the attention of many actors of the private sector is increasingly focused on realizing sustainable results through inclusive growth. Building longer-term relationships with suppliers, governments and consumers is essential, and I have witnessed how more and more, big and small companies are willing to cooperate in a transparent and sustainable way in order to make a lasting difference and show leadership.
4. However, to thrive and play a responsible role, businesses of all sizes need an enabling environment. Governments play a crucial role in this respect. An enabling environment means having predictable and evidence-based policies, programs, governance and institutions, that can support farmers and food producers with public investments, that facilitate private investments with a sound and stable legal framework and through the provision and development of infrastructures. But currently, how many countries are really giving proper attention to the organization and improvement of their food systems? Indeed, some challenges, – and food security and nutrition is one of them- , are too big to be solved by governments alone; and even within a single government, on such interconnected issues, interests between ministries diverge. But, it is important to realize that dairy farmers will only be able to produce in a sustainable way if they have the expectation to sell their milk, butter, cheese, for a higher price than what it cost them to produce it; and if there is a well-functioning market to sell their products.

Summarizing : all stakeholders have their own perspectives, assets, and particular challenges. And these may sometimes seem mutually exclusive. However, if we want to achieve a world where, as the Global Sustainable Development Goals state, in 2030, "no-one is left behind" on such a topic as hunger and malnutrition, then joining efforts is clearly **the only way forward**. So, **how** can we move forward?

## II- How can we take action and have more impact together?

Inclusiveness, knowledge and collective ownership, are not only guiding principles of the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals or Agenda 2030, to be adopted 4 days from now in New York. They constitute the paradigm shift the world needs to achieve sustainability in all its three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. And particularly for food security and nutrition of all worldwide.

A traditional African proverb says : *"If you want to go quickly, go alone. If you want to go far, go together"*.

This is what guides us at the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together towards food security and nutrition for all. And IDF is an appreciated participant of CFS. Just think how many dimensions of food and nutrition issues would be missing, if policy dialogue just took place among States and international organizations? We need to have all relevant actors around the table to contribute to policies, implement them and share responsibilities for concrete solutions and results. Including, given their role in providing food security *and nutrition*, dairy producers! I congratulate IDF for their exemplary work! Gathering everybody, from dairy farmers, dairy processing industry, dairy suppliers, to academics and governments/food control authorities. You have made crucial contributions to the Second International Conference on Nutrition, last November, to provide private-sector inputs into the political Rome declaration and the framework for action, adopted by more than 150 countries. And indeed, we can no longer afford to work in silos!

Secondly, **knowledge exchange** is essential. The key to broadening and deepening our understanding of food insecurity and malnutrition, and of its immediate and underlying causes, is **evidence**. It requires scientific expertise at different levels and interaction with stakeholders. This is the role, for example, of the CFS High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), a participative and dedicated group of international experts that presents independent, solid, evidence based reports with associated policy implications. Next year's HLPE report, in parts thanks to effective IDF lobbying, will address "Sustainable Agriculture including the role of livestock", and will prepare the ground for policy recommendations negotiated among CFS stakeholders.

Thirdly, **responsibility and ownership** must be felt at all levels. In CFS, member states take decisions; but, only after substantial debate and negotiation with all stakeholders. Whether it is on responsible agricultural investment; food security and nutrition in protracted crises; or tackling food loss and waste, everyone has a part to play in implementing decisions. Countries, of course, through policies. But also civil society, private sector, academia, international organisations, UN agencies, should lead within their own programmes, improve the enabling environment, and hold governments to account. If all CFS participants played their role in implementing CFS recommendations, such a complex challenge as food security and nutrition would be tackled and become history within a generation!

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### To conclude:

Inclusiveness, evidence-base, and ownership are the paradigms which should guide us to achieve "the future we want". Only multi-stakeholder collaboration can support us in moving beyond short-term individual interests and silos, to global sustainable solutions in agriculture and food security. This year, moving towards Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, thousands of stakeholders have been solicited to define our common objectives for 2015-2030; and there is a common understanding that, after the endorsement of the SDGs, all stakeholders will be responsible for the implementation of these goals.

The dairy sector has more than once proven to be able to take the lead in building an innovative future. Here in Vilnius, I count on the World Dairy Leaders, the IDF, and on each and everyone of you, entrepreneurs and other participants, to become a champion of this approach, back home, and to ensure that on our path to global sustainability, "no one is left behind". Today, 21st September 2015, it is more than ever time to make hunger and malnutrition belong to history.

Thank you very much for your attention.

## Global Dairy Agenda for Action (GDAA) Reporting Session

Launched in 2009, the GDAA provides governance for the global dairy sector's efforts in addressing its sustainability challenges. This session features an update on the progress of the GDAA and the Dairy Sustainability Framework (DSF) including speakers from member organisations. It promises to be a lively session culminating in a panel discussion with the speakers.

16:00-16:05	<b>Chairman's introduction</b>	<b>Donald Moore</b> <i>GDAA Chairman</i>
16:05-16:15	<b>Collaboration is key</b>	<b>Dr. Jeremy Hill</b> <i>IDF President and DSF Governor</i>
16:15-16:30	<b>Where have we come from and where are we now?</b>	<b>Brian Lindsay</b> <i>DSF Development Director</i>
16:30-16:40	<b>Why are we members and what are we doing?</b>	<b>Jaap Petraeus</b> <i>Manager Corporate Sustainability</i>

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<b>16:40-16:50</b>	<b>Why are we members and what are we doing?</b>	<b>Tobie De Villiers</b> <i>General Manager: Milk Procurement Clover Industries</i>
<b>16:50-17:00</b>	<b>An encompassing approach to DSF Membership</b>	<b>Helen Dornom</b> <i>Manager Sustainability including Food Safety and Integrity Dairy Australia</i>
<b>17:00-17:10</b>	<b>Why are we members and what are we doing?</b>	<b>Jay Waldvogel</b> <i>Senior Vice President of Strategy and International Development Dairy Farmers of America</i>
<b>17:10-17:30</b>	<b>Panel discussion – By dairy for dairy</b>	<b>Dr. Jeremy Hill, Jaap Petraeus, Helen Dornom, Tobie De Villiers, Jay Waldvogel, Brian Lindsay, Facilitator – Donald Moore</b>

**Attendees are encouraged to remain behind after the session to meet the speakers and other DSF representatives.**

**All delegates will have the DSF Annual Report as part of their registration.**