ICCAFFE 2011

CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRIFOOD FISHERIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Reinventing Research, Innovation and Policy Agendas for Environmentally- and Socially-Balanced Growth

May 19-21, Agadir, Morocco

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- Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences, Ibn Zohr University of Agadir, Morocco
- North-South Center for Social sciences (NRCS), Morocco
- Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany

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- World Bank Group
- Compassion in World Farming, United Kingdom

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I. CONFERENCE CONTEXT

- **The Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change: Disappointment and Poor Outcome**

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, said before the Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change in December 2009, "*Climate change is the leading ecologic, economic and geopolitical issue of the 21st Century and has even the potential to rewrite the global equation for prosperity, development and peace*." After this promising Summit, there was a general feeling of disappointment worldwide over its poor outcome. The major disappointment was the putative failure of the Conference to reach a binding agreement to deal with climate change – especially that the 191 countries, including an unprecedented number of heads of state, were expected to agree in Copenhagen to set long-term climate change objectives and common emission reduction targets, amongst other expected goals. The post-Copenhagen era calls for the reinvention of both approaches and practices with regard to research, innovation and policy. This Conference offers a golden opportunity to stimulate debate and initiatives in this direction.

- **The Global Food Crisis and the Fragility of Governing Earth's Food Security**

The food crisis, that continues to shake the global community, has highlighted the fragility of the Earth's food security, the seriousness of hunger's consequences, and the inefficiency of the range of policies and programs devoted to achieving sustainable food security. Meanwhile, food security and economic crises have highlighted both the urgent need, and the potential for developing sustainable agri-food systems. Today, over one billion people, or one out of six globally, do not have access to adequate food and nutrition. By 2050, the global population will grow to a projected 9.2 billion people, and demand for agricultural products is expected to double. In the intervening years, agri-food systems will face increasing constraints and volatility driven by resource scarcity and climate change. This raises the risk of production shortfalls. While substantial gains can be realized through improved technologies, policies, infrastructure and investment, it will require an exceptional level of collaboration among stakeholders in the agricultural value chain including individual farmers; consumers and entrepreneurs; governments and companies; and civil society and multilateral organizations.

Moreover, presently there is a worldwide conviction that eliminating hunger is not only essential on the ethical and humanitarian level, but is a prerequisite for economic and social development. Also, recent events have shown that food security is a required condition for world peace and security. Regrettably, despite all international extant commitments, the latest figures on world hunger and malnutrition reveal that the present situation is even more worrying than before. Despite the financial constraints faced by many concerned countries, agricultural investment and safety nets remain the key parts of an effective response to reduction of food insecurity now and in the future. The fact that hunger was increasing even before the latest food and economic crises suggests that present solutions are insufficient and that a *right-to-food* and a food sovereignty approach have important roles to play in eradicating food insecurity.

- **Depletion of Global Marine Biodiversity: Implications in terms of Food Security and Ecosystem Services**

Seas cover more than two thirds of the Earth and are critically important for biological diversity, commercial activities (for example, fishing and tourism) as well as the sea's role in climate regulation. Despite their crucial importance for the survival of Humanity – in term of food security and ecosystem services – global marine biodiversity and fish stocks are in jeopardy, increasingly pressured by overfishing, environmental degradation, and the impacts from human-induced climate change. To reverse this trend, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation had already called for the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Nonetheless, the magnitude of the current problem of overfishing and environmental pollution is often overlooked, given the competing claims of deforestation, desertification, energy resource exploitation and other biodiversity depletion challenges. The rapid growth in demand for fish and fish products is leading to fast increases in fish prices. As a result, fisheries investments have become more attractive to entrepreneurs and to governments – much to the detriment of small-scale fishing and fishing communities around the world as well as for sustainable marine biodiversity and ecosystems.

- **Climate Change, Plant Biodiversity, and Forest Ecosystems**

Currently, loss of biodiversity is accelerating despite a global convention committing governments to halt the decline. Many experts say species and habitats are disappearing so fast and there is an urgent need to focus on research that helps scientists and policy-makers understand what is behind the loss. Conscious of the challenge, the UN has recently declared 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB). Throughout 2010, countless initiatives will be organized to disseminate information, promote the protection of biodiversity and encourage all interested parties to take direct action to reduce the constant loss of biological diversity worldwide.

It is now widely recognized that climate change and biodiversity are interconnected. Climate change will be an important factor behind genetic erosion in future – threatening both the survival of individual species and disrupting the interaction between the different elements of biodiversity and agri-food systems. These interactions provide such "services" as pollination, soil fertility and biological control against plants and animals diseases–that are essential for food production. Small farmers will be affected significantly by the alteration of these services. This irreversible loss of biodiversity will have serious impacts on global food security. Therefore, biodiversity can be preserved and exploited to help food and agriculture to adapt to climate change as long as coordinated efforts are taken nationally and internationally.

In addition, the forest ecosystem is currently considered a key factor for rural welfare (especially for rural population who depend on forest ecosystem services) and climate change mitigation. As forests enable large concentrations of carbon, deforestation and forest degradation are contributing now to the acceleration of the climate change process. The ability of forests to store carbon depends not only on quantity but also on quality: this ability is between 25 and 50 times greater for a natural forest compared to a monoculture forest (interdependency between biodiversity and quality forest). Additionally, the climate change makes additional pressures on forest ecosystems: for example, the Mediterranean region is considered as one of the most vulnerable areas to climate change. Morocco has lost between 1960 and 2007 an annual average of 0.05 percent of the total forest area due to fire.

Overall, conserving natural terrestrial, atmospheric, freshwater and marine biodiversity – and restoring degraded ecosystems – is essential for the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is because ecosystems play a key role in the global carbon cycle and in adapting to climate change. Also, they provide a range of ecosystem services that are essential for human well-being and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

II. ABOUT ICCAFFE2011

Objectives

After the huge success of the International Conference on "The Integration of Sustainable Agriculture, Rural Development, and Ecosystems in the Context of Food Insecurity, Climate Change, and the Energy Crisis", held in Agadir in November 2009, the second related conference is expected to sustain the debate within the mentioned context about the below key themes, taking into consideration the current evolutions and required adjustments in perspective and approach. ICCAFFE2011, like the previous Conference, is an acknowledged and distinguished multinational forum that provided early focus on global warming, agri-food, fisheries, and ecosystems from an interdisciplinary approach as well as from a North-South perspective. It is designed to bring together scientists, experts, policy-makers, practitioners, and non-state actors from key disciplines, institutions, companies and networks from all over the world to share research outcomes and relevant experiences; contribute to the setting of future research and policy agendas; and explore necessary networking with regard to their relevant debates.

This conference will in addition address recognized gaps in knowledge, introduce the outcomes of research initiatives to world decision makers (international research centers, funding agencies for development, government representatives, international organizations, foundations…), make significant contribution to the building of workable futures and associated priorities, and explore the way forward in a world where challenges are increasingly observable and where remediate actions are required urgently.

Target Public

Researchers and experts from institutions in Northern and Southern countries and from a wide spectrum of disciplines (including: social sciences, ecology, meteorology, agronomy, economics, engineering sciences, marine sciences, etc.) are invited in order to enrich and widen the scientific exchanges. Decision and policy-makers are the second part of the Conference's target group. Stakeholders from all spheres (especially ministries and other national and territorial institutions, professional organizations, development institutions, advisory and support services, and NGOs) are important invitees. The exchange and interaction between the two categories of actors (researchers/decision-makers) are at the heart of the Conference objectives.

Since it's time for action in order to urgently tackle many relevant challenges (such as climate change, food insecurity, depletion of natural resources), the ICCAFFE2011's Steering Board particularly invites decision and policy-makers to actively take part in the event. A "Research-Policy Interaction Day" will be organized to foster exchange and interaction between two categories of relevant actors (that is, researchers and decision-makers) at the heart of the Conference's objectives. By organizing this event and bringing together researchers, experts, ministries, operating professional and development organizations, NGOs, advisory and support services, the Interaction Day aims to reinforce the collaboration between the scientific sphere and the practical sphere. To this end, decision-makers will benefit from a free access to Conference materials and sessions.

For more information, please visit the following page: http://nrcs.webnode.com/scientific-events/iccaffe2011/english-version/research-policy-interaction-day/

III. CONFERENCE HOT TOPICS

1. Climate Change, Food Security and Agriculture

Agriculture will be one of the key human activities affected by climate change impacts. Projections show that while overall global food production in the coming decades may keep pace with the food requirements of a growing world population, climate change might worsen existing regional disparities because it will reduce crop yields mostly in lands located at lower latitudes where many developing countries are situated. Strategies to enhance local adaptation capacity are therefore needed to minimize climatic impacts and to maintain regional stability of food production. At the same time, agriculture as a sector offers several opportunities to mitigate the portion of global greenhouse gas emissions that are directly linked to agricultural production systems.

According to IPCC, billions of people in the next decades, particularly those in developing countries, will face changes in rainfall patterns that will contribute to severe water shortages or flooding, and rising temperatures that will cause shifts in crop growing seasons. This will increase food shortages and distribution of disease vectors, putting populations at greater health and life risks. The impact of a single climate-, water- or weather-related disaster can wipe out years of gains in economic development. Moreover, Climate change will result in additional food insecurities, particularly for the resource poor in developing countries who cannot meet their food requirements through market access. Therefore, communities are required to protect themselves against the possibility of food-shortage emergencies through appropriate use of resources in order to preserve livelihoods as well as lives and property. It is imperative to identify and institutionalize mechanisms that enable the most vulnerable to cope with climate change impacts. This requires collaborative thinking and responses to the issues generated by the interaction of food security, climate change and sustainable agricultural development.

2. Climate Change Adaptation in Food and Agriculture Perspective

All climate-sensitive systems of society and the natural environment, including agriculture, water resources (water is commonly becoming the new oil and agriculture is one of the key ways in which this crucial resource becomes unevenly allocated), forestry, human health, coastal settlements, and natural ecosystems, will need to adapt to a changing climate or possibly face diminished productivity and health. However, some degree of future climate change will occur regardless of how stringent future mitigation policies will be.

Adapting to or coping with climate change will therefore become necessary in certain regions and for certain socioeconomic and environmental systems. Adaptation options can involve a range of actions, such as investment in flood protection, planting different crops, early warning systems, etc. They need to include actions by producers, industry and policy makers. However, adaptation alone is not expected to cope with all the projected effects of climate change, and especially not over the long term as most impacts increase in magnitude. Therefore, both mitigation and adaptation will need to be considered. Adaptation to climate change, which is particularly important in some developing countries, is now recognized as a complementary response to mitigation strategies.

Climate change will also present crop producers with both opportunities and risks. It is likely to lead to a decrease in agricultural activities, to a greater risk of crop yields and losses in quality of crops in many regions leading to an unstable economic and social situation. In many countries, farmers are already responding to climate change, but the magnitude and complexity of climate change-related extreme events (such as violent storms, changing rainfall patterns and the arrival of new pests and diseases), will challenge their adaptive capacity. Adaptation activities on cropland management can also simultaneously deliver mitigation effects, such as more diversified crop rotations and farm activities. Cropland management and grassland management represent today the highest global biophysical mitigation potential of agriculture.

3. Innovation to Address Climate Change Challenges

In this complex and dynamic scenario, where growing population levels and correspondingly growing demand for food and nutrition must be considered as a crucial aspect, a policy framework that fosters and adequately protects and rewards investment in research, innovation and technology is vital to successfully address the challenges posed by climate change. Innovation will play an essential role in both mitigation of emissions and adaptation to climate change as related to agriculture. Yield-increasing technologies, management practices and approaches can provide a significant contribution to environmental preservation by reducing demand for uncultivated land. Innovation and the spread of innovative technologies require, among others, open markets, an enabling regulatory framework, and the effective protection of intellectual property rights.

4. Sustainable Agriculture and Capacity Building

Sustainable farming meets environmental, economic, and social objectives simultaneously. Economic sustainability requires selecting profitable enterprises and undertaking comprehensive financial planning. Social sustainability involves keeping money circulating in the local economy, and maintaining or enhancing the quality of life of the farm family. Environmental sustainability involves keeping the four ecosystem processes (effective energy flow, water and mineral cycles, and viable ecosystem dynamics) in good condition. Every small decision can make a difference and contribute to advancing the entire system further on the "sustainable agriculture continuum."

In this respect, capacity building is an essential overarching requirement, and generic capacity building at all levels is crucial. However, particularly in countries where agriculture is a predominant sector, generic capacity building has to go hand in hand with more targeted capacity building for science and technology in the agriculture sector to achieve tangible outcomes, especially in high-priority areas.

The process of capacity building must be complemented by improved access to essential information, such as agronomic information, price and weather updates to allow farmers to apply their knowledge and support their capacity. As losses to the environment can be triggered by unbalanced, irresponsible use of growth inputs, irrigation water, fertilizers, and excessive nutrient application, it is extremely important that farmers be taught how to implement sound agro-ecosystem management measures by means of targeted capacity building programs. Educating farmers about technologies and practices for sustainable agriculture will therefore be essential.

5. Biofuel Linkages with Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security

Agriculture is part of the problem and part of the solution of the climate change. Land use change and agriculture add to nearly one third of greenhouse gas emissions, but they also offer opportunities for carbon mitigation through carbon sequestration and biofuel production. The expansion of agricultural production as an energy source has broad and complex implications. Biofuel production increases the linkages between the energy and agriculture sectors, influences and is influenced by political, social, economic, and environmental change, and impacts households, businesses, and the private sector. Therefore, the optimization of biofuel production in marginal lands to secure the arable lands for food production can be explored as one of relevant solutions.

6. Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management

Marine resources are diminishing dangerously due to many factors, such as overfishing, pollution and global warming. This depletion is of particular concern in southern countries, where fish, a source of revenue for millions of people, is of major importance in terms of food security (approximately one billion people on a world-wide scale are dependent on fish as the principal source of animal protein in their diet). Although the oceans were considered inexhaustible in the last Century, many fisheries today show signs of decline. Locally as well as globally, the same conclusion has been drawn: the world's fisheries seem to have reached their maximum potential.

In this context, scientific research has an essential role to play, especially that there are still many gaps in knowledge in this area, as it is only recently that research efforts have focused on the functioning of marine ecosystems as a whole. Fisheries clearly have a strong impact on targeted species. However, their direct and indirect effects on other components of the marine ecosystem should not be ignored, as the health of the entire ecosystem is potentially affected by fishing activities. There is an urgent need to implement management techniques that take into account the impact of fisheries on the whole ecosystem. Current fisheries practices, too often based on short-term policies with a view to economic profitability are threatening the long term sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems, but also the middle term future of the fisheries sector.

7. Contesting the Agro-Food System in the Context of Climate Change

Most of us live in a single dwelling and buy major items of metal, wood or plastic infrequently, but we all eat everyday and the global ebb and flow of food largely determines our appropriation of the planet's resources. The multiple interactions between agriculture, food, and ecosystems are becoming more evident and there is a rising global concern, for instance, about the meatification of the human diet, which has seen the population of farm animals grow faster than the human population – with massive implications in term of global warming. Livestock farming today is calculated to contribute to up to 18% of global warming, which is probably more than that attributed to transport. Moreover, livestock is considered as the primary driver of land clearing and biodiversity loss.

8. Farm Animal Welfare and Sustainable Production and Consumption

Livestock production is of vital importance to rural development. Improved animal health and welfare can help farmers achieve a better return on their investment. However, livestock farming is also estimated to be responsible for 18% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). Keeping too many animals in too small a space, be it on range or indoors, can lead to overgrazing, desertification and environmental pollution. It will also have an adverse impact on the health and welfare of the animals themselves. With animals now gaining global recognition of their intrinsic sentience, we need to develop livestock systems that are gentle both on the animals and the environment. Industrial livestock farming – where the animals are kept indoors and fed primarily on cereals and soy (often imported) – does not present an equitable way of sharing the earth's scarce resources of food and water. The whole question of excessive consumption of livestock products, particularly in the developed world, needs to be addressed at a national and global level, as recommended in the 2010 UNEP report (2010) which says "Impacts from agriculture are expected to increase substantially due to population growth, increasing consumption of animal products. Unlike fossil fuels, it is difficult to look for alternatives: people have to eat. A substantial reduction of impacts would only be possible with a substantial worldwide diet change, away from animal products."

9. Food's Climate Impact and the Need for a Green- and Climate-Friendly Consumerism

Whatever we currently consume (food, clothes, housing, agriculture, transportation, technology, holidays, etc.) is almost dependent on the continuous use of fossil fuels. Meantime, higher living standards, higher economic growth and higher consumption have been and still continue to be the unchallenged aspiration of all nations, all governments and all industrial societies. In this context, the challenge of global warming is slowly bringing about a certain shift in the consciousness of politicians, policy-makers and leaders of industry. However this shift in consciousness is still superficial. It is generally limited to finding alternatives to carbon emissions, which are merely the symptom of the problem rather than the root cause. To treat the symptom, policymakers are looking at bio-fuels instead of fossil fuels. They are looking at technological solutions to find new sources of energy. Their deep desire is to go on consuming as much as we have been, but only through so-called sustainable sources.

Global institutions and national governments must take radical policy decisions regarding the dietary advice they give. Lowering the level of consumption of animal products is one of the key strategies which can benefit the climate, the environment and resource use, as well as the health of the population and the health and welfare of the animals we farm.

10. Climate Change, Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity Conservation

Biodiversity in general, and agro-biodiversity in particular, is the basis for human survival. We are strongly dependent on ecosystem services provided freely by nature and its biodiversity, especially in terms of food and revenue. Many of these services are public goods, and as such they do not have a market price. As a result, their loss is often not detected by our current market system. A variety of pressures resulting from population growth, changing diets, urbanization, and climate change is causing additional strain on ecosystem conservation (e.g. farm land from cleared forests), and this contributes to accelerating ecosystem degradation and biodiversity decline. The awareness on loss of biodiversity and the conflicting uses of environmental services underline the need for a well thought-out management of natural resource utilization in sensitive areas, accounting for both, environmental and basic human needs. Therefore, it is increasingly important to draw attention to the global social and economic benefits of biodiversity, to highlight the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions moving forward.

11. Proactive and Coordinated Policy and Management Action Responses and Communication to Relevant Stakeholders

A rapid, coordinated, and multidisciplinary response is needed to deal with climate change, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, and other emerging risks. It should be adapted to location-specific circumstances and incorporate the effects on food security of non-climatic factors such as high energy prices, high food prices, and biofuel production. The approach should combine adaptation strategies, which reduce the vulnerability of poor people to climate change and other shocks, and mitigation strategies, which moderate the impact of climate change after it has occurred. As the global food equation is changing as a result of energy shortage and climate change, the world is not only confronted with agriculture and energy policy issues, but also with broader social, environmental, and security issues. The needed response involves a combination of science, institutional, and policy innovations, which should be taken into account in global, regional, and national strategies.

IV. SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

We particularly invite contributions to the Conference that address the above main themes from an interdisciplinary approach as well as from a North-South perspective.

Abstract

There will be 5 tracks for abstract submissions:

- Keynote speech
- Long presentation (approx. 15 min. presentation)
- Short presentation (approx. 10 min. presentation within a discussion session)
- Poster
- Video-Conference

All of them require an online submission via the conference website using the Abstract Online Submission Tool. Deadline for abstract submission will be closed on December 15, 2010. The abstract shall be self-contained and citation-free and shall not exceed 500 words. Abstracts are also expected to contain the title of the paper, name(s) of the author(s), affiliation(s), contact information, 5 keywords, and biographical notes of author(s). Authors are also invited to indicate the conference theme pertained to their proposals. All abstracts are anonymously evaluated by the Conference Scientific Board on the basis of the following criteria: originality and creativity;

clarity of content; contribution to the knowledge base/evidence base; linking practice, policy and research; relevance and timeliness in terms of findings and conclusions. Abstracts will be also selected according to their relevance to one or more of the Conference hot topics.

Poster

Authors are also given the possibility to present a poster, so discussions can continue around the poster. However, it is not compulsory to bring a poster for authors who have chosen the short or long presentation. A template for these posters (in power-point format) will be displayed on the Conference homepage.

Instructions:

- Chose the poster corresponding to your hot-topic in the provisional program that will be forwarded to authors later.
- This format should be respected as much as possible, to facilitate readability.
- You can modify the titles (Objective, Methods and Tools, Results), these are only indicative.
- You do not need to put as much text, but do not put more text than this.
- As all participants will have access to your abstract and paper, please privilege visual elements (pictures and graphs).

In general terms, please put forward the originality of your experience and knowledge pertaining to the Conference core themes. Posters can be sent to be inserted in a CD-rom, but should be brought by authors in print format and given it when they reach the Conference venue.

Video-conference

Without physically attending the Conference and in order to minimize the participation financial and ecological costs, and to encourage more researchers to participate in the Conference, the Steering Board accepts the submission of a video-conference as a form of participation. More details about the technical criteria of this type of participation, will be displayed on the Conference homepage.

Final papers

The papers shall be evidence-based and can be theoretical, empirical or policy oriented, and can approach the issues from a range of disciplinary perspectives. The papers submitted will be peer-reviewed based on originality, technical and/or research content/depth, correctness, relevance to conference themes, contributions, readability, etc. Moreover, the papers shall be unpublished, present findings from original data analysis, fill critical gaps in knowledge or policy, analyze a fundamental problem of significant scale, an emerging issue or presents a robust analytical model. All papers shall be submitted according to these instructions: max 20 pages, A4 Word, one column, 12pt Times New Roman font, 1,5 space, margins width (2 cm if possible). Papers shall include the following: Title of the paper (Title of the paper in 14pt bold), Full name(s) of the author(s) , Full contact details of the author(s), Biographical note(s) of author(s) (max 150 words), Abstract (200 words): This abstract will be also published in the conference abstract handbook, 5 Keywords.

Conference Languages

The official languages of the Conference are English and French. However, other languages can be expected depending on the total number of papers submitted. In this case, Spanish and Arabic languages are given priority. Simultaneous interpretation (especially in French and English) will be eventually provided for delegates during the Conference.

Conference Proceedings

Selected papers will be considered for publication in a set of collective books which will be published by Springer, Cambridge Scholar Publishing and Laval University Press. Delegates will be also provided with a manual of executive summaries reproducing all the papers presented in the Conference.

Conference Homepage

http://nrcs.webnode.com/scientific-events/iccaffe2011/english-version/

Conference Venue and Activities

ICCAFFE2011 will be held in Agadir City (Morocco), one of the most attractive touristic areas in Africa. The City enjoys a pleasant weather and international flights land Agadir Airport which is not far from downtown and the expected Conference venue. Agadir is very known by its potential in terms of agriculture development, multilateral development agencies, environmental programs and civil society networks. Precisely, ICCAFFE2011 will be held in Palais des Roses Hotel (http://www.palaisdesroses.com/), as one of the best hotels in Agadir where all necessary conference logistics are available. Moreover, the conference location will easily enable all delegates to access to all city beautiful sites and facilities.

The conference will include plenary sessions for all participants (round tables, keynote speakers), parallel sessions, sponsored workshops, Posters' sessions and the Research-Policy Interaction Day. Moreover, and during the Conference venue, several events (such as exhibitions, book authors meetings) will be scheduled.

Conference Schedule

April 15, 2010	First Announcement of the Call for Papers
October 15, 2010	Second Announcement of the Call for Papers
December 15, 2010	Deadline for abstract/proposal submission
End of December, 2010	Notification of abstract/proposal acceptance
December 1, 2010	Opening of early-bird Registration
February 15, 2011	Communication of invitation letters and preliminary program of the Conference to participants
March 15, 2011	Deadline for Early-bird Registration
May 1, 2011	Deadline for the submission of full papers to be considered for publication in books and specialized scientific journals
Mai 5, 2011	Deadline for submission of video-conference & PPT presentation
May 19-21, 2011	Conference Days
May 22, 2011	Field Visits

Registration

All attending conference participants are required to register and at least one author per paper must attend. Conference registration fee varies depending on the origin and quality of delegates and the package chosen (please refer to the below details). Early-bird registration will be open from December 1st, 2010 to March 15, 2011. Beyond this deadline different rates will be applicable (increase applies only to simple registration. When a delegate chooses a package, the increase concerns only the simple registration part):

- From December 1, 2010 to March 15, 2011: Normal Tariffs
- From March 16, to May 18: + 25%
- Onsite Registration: +50%

Simple registration includes:

- Admission to all Conference sessions
- Conference documentation
- 3 lunches and 6 breaks during the three conference days
- Admission to diner on one conference day
- Publication in case complete paper accepted by the Scientific Committee
- Regarding the Visits, additional fees are required

Registration Categories

Registration Rates without hotels

	Simple Registration	Video-conference
Delegates from Developed countries	€ 350	€ 250
Delegates from Developing countries	€ 280	€ 200
PhD Student Fee	€ 200	€150

Type of Package	Simple Registration fees	Accommodations				Conference Materials			
	included	Hotel (4 nights-Single room with breakfast)	Internal Transport*	3 Lunches+ 6 Breaks (on-site)	1 Diner	Bag	Access to all Sessions	Publication	Field visits
Package 1	√	√	On-site	√	√	√	√	√	-
Package 2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Package 3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Simple registration	√	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	-

* From Conference venue to hotel and from hotel to Conference venue during the conference days

Package Registration Rates

	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3
Delegates from Developed countries	€ 800	€ 650	€ 550
Delegates from Developing countries	€ 750	€ 550	€ 500
PhD Students Fee	€ 650	€ 500	€ 400

V. EXHIBITION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Exhibition

An exhibition will be eventually organized alongside the ICCAFFE2011 at the Conference Venue. To exhibit at ICCAFFE2011, reservation will be open within a few weeks (limited space available)**.** More information about Exhibition size, venue, and rates will be displayed on the Conference homepage in the future. Exhibitor Profiles: Food, Agriculture, and Fishery Companies, Cooperatives, NGOs, Publishers, Academic institutions, Medias, Intergovernmental Organizations, Governmental Agencies, Research & development companies, rating agencies, audit and consulting companies, etc.

Visits

Program to be displayed later on the Conference homepage.

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