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منظمة  
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# CONFERENCE

## Forty-fourth Session

Rome, 28 June - 4 July 2025

## Report of the 52nd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 21-25 October 2024)

### Executive summary

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) brings to the attention of the Council and the Conference the following conclusions and recommendations of its 52nd Session at which the Committee:

- a. expressed deep concern over the current global food security crisis, with an estimated global prevalence of undernourishment of 9.1 percent, and stressed the need for reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access of essential goods and services to civilians in conflict areas;
- b. endorsed the Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products as an important instrument that presents a variety of actions that CFS stakeholders should take in order to strengthen the usefulness, ownership, awareness and use of CFS policy products, in line with their national priorities;
- c. endorsed the Update of the Rolling Section of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027;
- d. endorsed the CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition as an action-oriented, intergovernmentally agreed, voluntary and non-binding, global policy framework in support of country-led efforts towards improving food security and nutrition policies and actions; and
- e. acknowledged with appreciation the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition Report on “Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation”.

### Matters requiring the attention of the Council

The Council’s attention is specifically drawn to:

- the deep concern about the current global food security crisis, the need for a common definition and understanding of financing for food security and nutrition, including

Documents can be consulted at [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

addressing the major drivers and structural underlying factors of food insecurity and malnutrition, the call on leveraging the convening power of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in advancing a shared understanding of financing for food security and nutrition, as well as the call to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to assess and address, within their respective mandates, the impact of ongoing conflicts on food security, nutrition and agriculture, in coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and relevant bodies (paragraph 15);

- the stocktaking of experiences and good practices in the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security as an important opportunity to reflect on the past 20 years of implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines in support of Members' efforts to achieve the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security (paragraphs 16-18);
- the endorsement by the Committee of the Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products and the recognition of the collective responsibility of all CFS stakeholders in strengthening the uptake of CFS policy products which requires joint efforts and close collaboration among different actors, such as the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) (paragraphs 19-20);
- the endorsement of the Update of the Rolling Section of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027 and the call to the three RBAs to honour their verbal agreement to share equally the costs of the CFS Secretariat budget, through either cash or in-kind contributions (paragraph 21);
- the endorsement by the Committee of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition, the call on all CFS stakeholders to support and promote their dissemination, use and application at all levels, and the decision to transmit them to the Governing Bodies of FAO, IFAD and WFP to support their utilization at country level (paragraphs 22-23); and
- the importance of integrating and adapting the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition into national legislation, strategies, policies, programmes, action plans and frameworks, as well as promoting advocacy awareness-raising campaigns and mobilizing financial and technical support for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines, including from FAO, IFAD, WFP and other relevant UN Agencies (paragraph 32).

### **Matters requiring the attention of the Conference**

The Conference is invited to endorse the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security. Attention is drawn in particular to:

- the conclusions of the item on Strengthening Coordinated Policy Responses to the Food Crisis –The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 (paragraph 15); and specifically:
  - the Chairperson's report on "Collaborative Governance for Coordinated Policy Responses" and the call for broad engagement in this workstream with a view to identifying signs of emerging food crises and timely actions (paragraph 15);
  - the call for broad participation of all stakeholders in the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty in close collaboration with CFS (paragraph 15);
  - the proposal to hold a Second International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD+20) in 2026 to strengthen the implementation of the CFS

Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS-VGGT) and the recommendation that FAO, IFAD and other relevant international organizations assist Members to enable a conference to help optimize policies that promote the uptake of the CFS-VGGT (paragraph 15);

- the Committee’s recognition of the coordinated efforts applied by CFS Members, Participants, Observers, the CFS Secretariat and other CFS stakeholders, and with the critical support of the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) to ensure the dissemination and application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security in various contexts as well as of the need to strengthen collaboration between the RBAs and wider United Nations (UN) system, including the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, in order to support their implementation (paragraph 18);
- the call to mainstream CFS policy products and strengthening linkages with international strategies and initiatives in the context of food security and nutrition (paragraph 20);
- the recommendation to FAO and the other RBAs to continue assisting Members in strengthening their capacity to apply the Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food security and Nutrition, addressing the immediate and systemic drivers of inequalities in support of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security (paragraph 23);
- the 19th report of CFS HLPE-FSN, entitled “Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation”, as basis for the preparation of an agreed set of policy recommendations to be presented for endorsement at CFS 53 in October 2025 (paragraphs 24-25);
- the recognition of the role of CFS through its convening power in fostering discussions among different stakeholders on ways of strengthening synergies and complementarities between relevant policy agreements of CFS and the International Labour Organization, towards the design and implementation of policies and programmes that promote decent work in agriculture and food systems (paragraph 29);
- the recognition of the close linkages between the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted 30 years ago, as well as the need for strategic engagement between CFS and the UN Commission on the Status of Women for possible inclusion of the Voluntary Guidelines in the Beijing +30 Action Agenda to be agreed on by Member States (paragraph 33).

### **Suggested action by Council and Conference**

The Council and Conference are invited to endorse the Report of the 52nd Session of the Committee on World Food Security.

*Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:*

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# COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

**Fifty-second Session**  
***"50 Years of CFS:  
Acting Together for a world free from hunger and malnutrition"***

**Rome, Italy, 21-25 October 2024**

**REPORT**

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Fifty-second Session from 21 to 25 October 2024. The session was convened in hybrid modality as agreed by Members. The session was attended by delegates from 121 Members of the Committee, 6 non-Member States of the Committee, and by representatives from:

12 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;

76 Civil society organizations;<sup>1</sup>

4 International agricultural research organizations;

3 International and regional financial institutions;

70 Private sector associations<sup>2</sup> and private philanthropic foundations;<sup>3</sup> and

28 Observers.

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<sup>1</sup> Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM). This figure includes 68 civil society organizations (CSOs) under the umbrella of the CSIPM

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes 62 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM)

<sup>3</sup> This figure includes 3 foundations under the umbrella of the Philanthropic Foundations Mechanism (PFM)

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Other documents can be consulted at [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

2. 1 Vice Prime Minister, 12 Ministers, 6 Vice-Ministers and 3 State Secretaries registered.<sup>4</sup> The full list of Members, Participants and Observers will be available as document CFS 2024/52/Inf.5 at:

<https://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs52/list-of-documents/en/>

3. The report contains the following annexes: Annex A – Agenda of the Session; Annex B – Membership of the Committee; Annex C – List of Documents; Annex D – Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products; Annex E – CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition; Annex F – Explanation of Position by the Russian Federation on the conclusions on coordinated policy responses to the global food crises: the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024; Annex G – Explanation of Position by Paraguay on the Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products; Annex H – Explanation of Position by the Russian Federation on the CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition; Annex I – Explanation of Position of Paraguay on the CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition; Annex J – Explanation of Position of Argentina; Annex K – Statement by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM) on the CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition.

4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

5. The session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Ambassador Nosipho Nausca-Jean Jezile.

6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.

7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Germany, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, New Zealand, Russian Federation and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as well as Ms Erma Rheindrayani (Indonesia) as Chair of the Drafting Committee.<sup>5,6</sup>

8. The Committee endorsed document CFS 2024/52/2/Rev.2 “Guide to the Preparation of the CFS 52 Final Report”.

9. The session was recorded as agreed by the Members.

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<sup>4</sup> These figures include 1 Vice-Prime Minister, 10 Ministers, 6 Vice Ministers and 3 State Secretaries that participated in person.

<sup>5</sup> Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and the European Union and Member States of the European Union which are members of the Committee disassociated themselves from the appointment of the Russian Federation as a member of the Drafting Committee.

<sup>6</sup> The Russian Federation disassociated itself from the appointment of Canada, Germany, New Zealand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as members of the Drafting Committee.

## II. STRENGTHENING COORDINATED POLICY RESPONSES TO THE FOOD CRISIS –THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2024

10. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Alvaro Lario, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) who also represented Mr António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General; Mr Máximo Torero, Chief Economist, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on behalf of Mr Qu Dongyu, Director-General (FAO); Ms Cindy McCain, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP);<sup>7</sup> H.E. Robert Rae, President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);<sup>8</sup> Ms Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, Chairperson of the Steering Committee, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN); and the CFS Chairperson. The statements and video recordings are available as CFS Information documents at <https://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs52/list-of-documents/en/> and at <https://www.fao.org/cfs/plenary/cfs52/statements/en/>.

11. Mr Máximo Torero, Chief Economist (FAO), made a presentation on the 2024 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report, followed by a panel discussion moderated by Ms Corinna Hawkes, Director, Food Systems and Food Safety Division (FAO), with: Ms Sara Savastano, Director, Research and Impact Assessment Division (IFAD); Mr Arif Husain, Chief Economist and Director of Analysis, Planning and Performance (WFP); Ms Hilal Elver, Steering Committee Member (HLPE-FSN); Mr Christopher Ian Brett, Lead Agribusiness Specialist, World Bank; Mr Francesco Branca, Director, Department of Nutrition for Health and Development, World Health Organization (WHO). Closing remarks were delivered by Mr Máximo Torero (FAO).

12. The following international initiatives were presented during a panel discussion moderated by Mr Ronald Hartman, Director, Global Engagement, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (IFAD):

- the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty presented by H.E. Wellington Dias, Minister for Development and Social Assistance, Family and the Fight against Hunger (Brazil);
- the Second International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD+20), presented by H.E. Martha Viviana Carvajalino Villegas, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development (Colombia);
- the African Union-Post Malabo Agenda of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), presented by H.E. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, African Union Special Envoy for Food Systems;
- the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, presented by H.E. Briec Pont, Special Envoy on Nutrition (France);
- the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD), presented by H.E. Gabriel Ferrero y de Loma-Osorio, Ambassador at Large for Global Food Security (Spain).

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<sup>7</sup> Delivered via video message.

<sup>8</sup> Delivered via video message.

13. The “CFS Summary Report on Collaborative Governance for Coordinated Policy Responses to Emerging Global Food Crises towards Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation” (CFS 2024/52/Inf.16) was presented by the CFS Chairperson.
14. Delegate statements were delivered by Members, Participants and Observers.
15. The Committee:
  - a. welcomed the collaboration between FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO on the 2024 report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI);
  - b. expressed deep concern over the current global food security crisis, with an estimated global prevalence of undernourishment of 9.1 percent – between 713 and 757 million people – in 2023 that has persisted at nearly the same level for three consecutive years after having risen sharply in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Going beyond hunger, expressed deep concern over the estimated 28.9 percent of the global population – 2.33 billion people – who were moderately or severely food insecure in 2023, with low-income countries having the largest percentage of the population that is unable to afford a healthy diet;
  - c. emphasized the need for a common definition and understanding of financing for food security and nutrition, including addressing the major drivers and structural underlying factors of food insecurity and malnutrition, and methods for its mapping, tracking, measurement and implementation, as an important first step towards sustainably increasing the financing flows needed to end hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition and ensuring access to healthy diets for all, as financing and financial inclusion are key means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
  - d. called on leveraging the convening power of the CFS in advancing a shared understanding of financing for food security and nutrition and its mapping of available innovative financing, including fostering synergies, for food security and nutrition, in line with the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food, particularly in the context of the workstream “Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition”;
  - e. took note of the Issues Paper on “Conflict-induced Acute Food Crises: Potential Policy Responses in light of Current Emergencies”, including its overview and recommendations of immediate, medium-term and long-term responses to famine, produced by HLPE-FSN;<sup>9</sup>
  - f. appreciated WFP and other UN agencies for their emergency response and relentless efforts in delivering humanitarian assistance amidst rising needs and funding shortfalls;
  - g. recalled that in conflict areas there exists an obligation under International Humanitarian Law on the protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and the prohibition to use starvation of civilians as a method of warfare;<sup>10</sup>
  - h. stressed the need to refrain from using food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas, expressed the need for reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access of essential goods and services to civilians throughout the Gaza Strip and in other conflict areas, including but not limited to water, food, medical supplies and energy, and stressed the role of FAO, IFAD

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<sup>9</sup> Sudan expressed reservations on pages 16-23 of the HLPE-FSN’s Issues Paper.

<sup>10</sup> Article 54 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), 8 June 1977.

and WFP, in coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and relevant bodies, to assess and address within their respective mandates, the impact of the conflict on food security, nutrition and agriculture in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip;

- i. emphasized the role of CFS within the areas of competence in monitoring and analyzing the impacts of wars and conflicts, including in Ukraine, on global food security and agri-food systems under the mandate of CFS;
- j. underscored the critical food security situations in other conflict areas, including Haiti, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen;
- k. further underscored that Human Rights obligations and International Humanitarian Law must be respected at all times;
- l. also recalled the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) and its relevant application, including in the context of the humanitarian-peace-development nexus, and in the important technical role of the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) in assessing and addressing, within their mandates and expertise, the impact of all ongoing conflicts on food security and nutrition, while noting Members' interventions on this matter and calls for strengthened awareness, ownership and use of the CFS-FFA;
- m. acknowledged the Chairperson's report on "Collaborative Governance for Coordinated Policy Responses" and encouraged broad engagement in this workstream with a view to achieving the objectives of identifying signs of emerging food crises and timely actions, thereby contributing to achieving the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food and also promoting the transformation of food systems;
- n. welcomed the creation of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, under Brazil's G20 Presidency, and looked forward to its launch at the G20 Leaders' Summit in November 2024 to support and accelerate efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2), while reducing inequalities (SDG 10), contributing to revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17) and to the achievement of other interlinked SDGs;
- o. encouraged broad participation of all stakeholders in the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty in close collaboration with the CFS, taking into consideration CFS's role on providing guidance and inputs to Members on matters related to the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food and the eradication of hunger and all forms of malnutrition;
- p. underlined that progress in nutrition remains uneven, with 2.8 billion people unable to afford healthy diets and high prevalence of the double burden of malnutrition (undernutrition and overnutrition) and invited stakeholders to engage in the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris, which will take place in March 2025;
- q. welcomed the proposal of Colombia to hold a Second International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD+20) in 2026 to strengthen the implementation of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS-VGGT) to address the challenges of food security and climate change; and recommended that FAO, IFAD and other relevant international organizations assist Members to enable a conference to help optimize policies that promote the uptake of the CFS-VGGT;

- r. underlined the importance of keeping open the trade of food and agriculture inputs and products in order to avoid the negative impact on global food security, while also preventing trade distortions and unjustified trade barriers in this respect;
- s. recalled paragraph 24 of the Pact for the Future which reiterated that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries taking note of Members' interventions on this matter;<sup>11</sup>
- t. expressed deep concern that escalating debt burdens faced by a number of developing countries may create constraints on the resources needed to invest and finance food security and nutrition.

### **III. GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT ON ADVANCING THE UPTAKE OF THE CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY**

16. The Global Thematic Event, coinciding with the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the “Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security” (Right to Food Guidelines), took stock of the use and application of the Guidelines. It reflected on the progress made over the past 20 years, highlighted best practices and lessons learned, while also identifying remaining challenges and paving the way for further action towards the realization of the Right to Adequate Food. The event was opened by the CFS Chairperson, followed by a keynote speech by Mr Volker Türk, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

17. The panel on the use and application of the Right to Food Guidelines was composed of:

- Mr Michael Fakhri, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food;
- Mr Pedro Arrojo-Agudo, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Water and Sanitation;
- Mr Briec Pont, France's Special Envoy on Nutrition and Secretary General of the “Nutrition for Growth” (N4G) Summit;
- Ms Elisa Gamero, Chief of Health and Nutrition Projects of the Office of the First Lady of the Republic of El Salvador, and Member of the SUN Movement Executive Committee representing Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Ms Hala Barakat, Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM) Steering Committee member, Habitat International Coalition;
- Ms Mandla Mabunda, Private Sector Mechanism (PSM) representative, CEO Masana Dieticians;
- Ms Sonia Rojas, Latin American and Caribbean Parliamentary Front against Hunger;

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<sup>11</sup> The United States of America disassociated itself from this paragraph.

- Honorable Françoise Uwumukiza, East African Legislative Assembly;
- Mr Mohamed Sefiani, Mayor of Chefchaouen, Morocco, World Organizations of United Cities and Local Government;
- Ms Laura Elisa Perez, Right to Food Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Ms Taily Terena, CSIPM Steering Committee Member, International Indian Treaty Council;
- Mr Olawole Olagbaju, PSM representative, CEO Real People Concept;
- Mr Christopher Mbazira, Makerere University, Kampala;
- Mr Benjamin Davis, Director, Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division, FAO;
- H.E. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, African Union Special Envoy for Food Systems.

18. The Committee:

- a. welcomed the CFS 52 Global Thematic Event as an important opportunity to reflect on the past twenty years of implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines in support of Member Nations' efforts to achieve the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security and recognized that the Right to Food Guidelines are fundamental, and at the core of the CFS;
- b. took note of the overview provided in document CFS 2024/52/Inf.20 "Monitoring CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security: Secretariat's analysis of the contributions received";
- c. underlined the importance of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security as reflected in the vision of the reformed CFS to "strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security";
- d. reiterated the objective of the Right to Food Guidelines aimed at guiding countries and other stakeholders in developing and adopting a wide range of measures with a human rights-based approach to food security to guarantee the availability of food in quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals; physical and economic accessibility for everyone, including vulnerable groups, to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food, and acceptable within a given culture; or the means of its procurement; and underscored the importance of the full implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines;
- e. recognized that the Right to Food Guidelines - since their adoption in 2004 - have been utilized at global, national, and local levels, with coordinated efforts applied by CFS Members, Participants, Observers, the CFS Secretariat and other CFS stakeholders, and with the critical support of the RBAs to ensure their dissemination and application in various contexts;

- f. acknowledged and reflected on the role of the Right to Food Guidelines in the progress made towards the advancement of the normative framework on the Right to Adequate Food since their adoption;
- g. recognized that 20 years after the adoption of the Right to Food Guidelines, they remain an essential tool to support CFS members in promoting the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food, and that there is a need to strengthen right to food-oriented actions and accountability, based on human rights principles, to drive positive impact to enhance food security and nutrition for all;
- h. encouraged additional efforts to promote a broader and systematic dissemination, use and application of the Right to Food Guidelines by all stakeholders at all levels to contribute to the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger;
- i. recognized the need to strengthen collaboration between the RBAs and wider UN system including the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) in order to support the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines;
- j. encouraged Members to integrate the right to food into their domestic policies, international cooperation efforts and development assistance, and underlined the importance of monitoring progress on a national basis, sharing best practices, and promoting accountability towards the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food;
- k. took note of the additional comments:
  - i. the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food is a vital theme interrelated with other human rights as indicated in the Right to Food Guidelines and efforts to enhance food security and nutrition and to address food crises and their underlying causes;
  - ii. nutrition, including nutrition security programmes and projects, represents an integral part of the Right to Food Guidelines and should be actively integrated into discussions on the Right to Adequate Food.

#### **IV. STRENGTHENING THE IMPACT OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS: ENDORSEMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN TO STRENGTHEN THE UPTAKE OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS**

19. The Committee considered documents CFS/2024/52/5 “Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products” and CFS/2024/52/6 “Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products – Draft Decision”, as presented by Ms Josyline Javelosa (Philippines), Co-Rapporteur of this workstream.

20. The Committee:

- a. endorsed document CFS/2024/52/5 “Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products”<sup>12</sup> as an important instrument that presents a variety of actions that CFS stakeholders

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<sup>12</sup> Paraguay made reservations, which can be found in Annex G to the Final Report.

should take in order to strengthen the usefulness, ownership, awareness and use of CFS policy products, in line with their national priorities;

- b. expressed its deepest appreciation for the effective leadership of the Co-Rapporteurs of this workstream, Ms Josyline Javelosa (Philippines) and Ms Ronit Gerard (United States of America), and commended the work of the Open-Ended Working Group that led to the successful finalization of the Action Plan;
- c. welcomed the keynote intervention of Ms Klemen Gamboa, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Food (Guatemala), on the importance of strengthening efforts and developing concrete actions to promote the use of CFS policy products at all levels;
- d. underlined the collective responsibility of all CFS stakeholders in strengthening the uptake of CFS policy products which requires joint efforts and close collaboration among different actors, such as the RBAs;
- e. called on all CFS stakeholders to take concrete steps in implementing the recommendations included in this Action Plan, when appropriate, including tracking outcomes and raising resources for its implementation, in line with its nature as a guide and starting point for a living process that draws on different experiences, practices and actions;
- f. emphasized that the Action Plan encourages mainstreaming CFS policy products and strengthening linkages with international strategies and initiatives, as appropriate, in the context of food security and nutrition;
- g. noted that the implementation of the Action Plan will be based on the availability of the required budgetary and extrabudgetary resources and encouraged CFS stakeholders to mobilize adequate financial, technical and human resources for its implementation and to increase the capacity of all relevant actors to use CFS policy products.

## **V. CFS STRATEGIC DIRECTION TOWARD 2030**

### 21. The Committee:

- a. endorsed document CFS 2024/52/7 “CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 Update of the Rolling Section – with Draft Decision”, as presented by the CFS Chairperson;
- b. noted that the full implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027 will be contingent upon sufficient financial and human resources, taking into consideration a manageable workload, in accordance with document CFS 2018/45/3;
- c. strongly encouraged the three RBAs to honor their verbal agreement to share equally the costs of the CFS Secretariat budget, through either cash or in-kind contributions, as a symbol of joint ownership and shared commitment to the Committee via effective RBAs collaboration;
- d. requested the CFS Secretariat to update the CFS Resource Mobilization and CFS Communication Strategies, as per section B.1. of the CFS 2024-2027 MYPoW (CFS 2023/51/7);
- e. requested the CFS Chairperson and Secretariat to continue their efforts to expand and diversify the CFS financing base, including by reaching out to CFS Members, private foundations, the private sector and financial institutions;

- f. emphasized the application of the RBAs' safeguards against potential conflicts of interest regarding CFS funding.

## **VI. ADDRESSING MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF INEQUALITIES: ENDORSEMENT AND UPTAKE OF THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

22. The Committee considered document CFS 2024/52/8/Rev.1 "CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition," (Policy Recommendations) as presented by Ms Lara Lobo (Brazil), Rapporteur of the policy convergence process.

23. The Committee:

- a. endorsed document CFS 2024/52/8/Rev.1 "CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition"<sup>13,14</sup> as an action-oriented, inter-governmentally agreed, voluntary and non-binding, global policy framework in support of country-led efforts towards improving food security and nutrition policies and actions;
- b. expressed its deepest appreciation for the effective leadership of the Rapporteur, and commended the work of the HLPE-FSN to prepare the report on "Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition";
- c. welcomed the keynote intervention by H.E. Mariano Assanami Sabino Lopes, Vice-Prime Minister (Timor-Leste), on the importance of addressing the drivers of food security and nutrition inequalities in agriculture and food systems in order to achieve food security and nutrition for all;
- d. called on all CFS stakeholders to support and promote the dissemination, use, and application of the Policy Recommendations at all levels within their constituencies, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, also recalling the recommendations indicated within the "Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products";
- e. encouraged all stakeholders to share commitments and document lessons learned from using the Policy Recommendations, and to share progress and experiences with the Committee in order to assess their continued relevance, effectiveness and impact – in line with the standard monitoring practice of the Committee - which is based on the principles of participation, transparency and accountability;
- f. recommended that FAO, IFAD and WFP, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, continue assisting Members in strengthening their capacity to apply the Policy Recommendations, addressing the immediate and systemic drivers of inequalities in support of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security;

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<sup>13</sup> The Russian Federation made reservations regarding paragraphs I, II, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX of the rationale, as well as paragraphs 8, 9, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 26, 37, 38, 44, 51, 55, 57 and 58 of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition. The full statement with the explanation of position is in Annex H to the Final Report.

<sup>14</sup> Paraguay made reservations which can be found in Annex I to the Final Report.

- g. decided to transmit the Policy Recommendations to the Governing Bodies of FAO, IFAD and WFP for their further consideration regarding implementation and support to their utilization at country level, in line with country requests and pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform Document;
- h. decided to request the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), through the ECOSOC, to encourage wide dissemination and implementation of the Policy Recommendations to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform Document;
- i. agreed to include the Policy Recommendations in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (CFS GSF).

## **VII. PROMOTING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ACROSS THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM: STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION**

24. The Chairperson of the HLPE-FSN Steering Committee, introduced document CFS 2024/52/Inf.22 HLPE-FSN report (2024) on “Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition, in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation”. Ms Jane Battersby, HLPE-FSN Project Team Leader, presented the main findings and recommendations of the HLPE-FSN report.

25. The Committee:

- a. acknowledged with appreciation the work of the HLPE-FSN to prepare the report on “Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition, in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation” and the presentations made by Ms Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann and Ms Jane Battersby on the main policy relevant evidence included in the report;
- b. recalled the provisions contained in section A.2.2. (Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation) of the Thematic and Rolling Sections of the CFS MYPoW 2024-2027;
- c. recognized the importance of an inclusive process, open to all interested stakeholders, leading to the preparation of an agreed set of recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 53 in October 2025;
- d. welcomed the nomination of Mr Jujjavarapu Balaji, Alternate Permanent Representative of India to FAO, IFAD, and WFP, as Rapporteur of the policy convergence process;
- e. took note of the following additional comments:
  - i. the importance of recognizing that addressing urban and peri-urban food insecurity and malnutrition requires building upon all relevant CFS policy products and

workstreams and considering the interaction between food systems and other systems such as housing, water, energy, sanitation, waste and transport;

- ii. the importance of nutrition, food safety, climate and biodiversity to ensure that food systems are sustainable, resilient and capable of providing safe, balanced and healthy diets for all;
- iii. the need to address the complex nature of urban and peri-urban food systems, which involves multi-level, multilateral and multi-actor governance processes within and beyond national borders;
- iv. the call for taking the diversity of urban and peri-urban situations into account, recognizing that contexts may vary based on income, connectivity, size, governance structures and capacities.

## **VIII. PROMOTING DECENT WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS**

26. The session highlighted the importance of agriculture and food systems in creating decent and productive jobs, as well as the importance of harnessing this potential to achieve sustainable development and contribute to the realization of the Right to Adequate Food.

27. The panel was moderated by Ms Christine Campeau, Global Policy Director, Food and Nutrition Systems, CARE, and a keynote presentation was delivered by Mr Frank Hagemann, Director of the Sectoral Policies Department, International Labour Organization (ILO) on the “ILO Policy Guidelines on Promotion of Decent Work in the Agri-food Sector” and their synergies and complementarities with the CFS policy instruments.

28. The panel was composed of:

- H.E. Ève Bazaiba Masudi, Minister of State, and Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- H.E. Marina Elvira Calderone, Minister for Labour and Social Policies (Italy);
- H.E. Esteban Valenzuela, Minister for Agriculture (Chile);
- H.E. Lieven De La Marche, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Belgium to FAO, IFAD and WFP;
- H.E. Juliana Scerri Ferrante, Chairperson of Minors Care Review Board (Malta);
- Ms Svetlana Boincean, International Officer, Agriculture and Plantations, the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers’ Associations (IUF), CSIPM representative;
- Mr Chris Hogg, Global Head of Public Affairs (VP), Nestle, PSM representative.

29. The Committee:

- a. welcomed the Plenary session on “Promoting Decent Work in Agriculture and Food Systems,” recognizing its critical role in achieving the SDGs;

- b. took note of the overview provided in the document CFS 2024/52/inf.23 “Promoting Decent Work in Agriculture and Food Systems – Information Note”;
- c. highlighted that:
  - i. access to employment is a key element to consider for hunger and poverty reduction;
  - ii. taking measures to encourage sustainable development to provide opportunities for work that foster adequate remuneration allowing for an adequate standard of living for rural and urban wage earners and their families is critical to achieve food security and nutrition;
- d. recognized that several CFS policy instruments refer to the importance of developing and strengthening policies that create and safeguard decent work opportunities for people in agriculture and food systems to support their well-being, while contributing to the realization of human rights, by implementing existing global policy and human rights instruments, including the ILO fundamental conventions;
- e. took note of the adoption in 2023 of the “ILO Policy Guidelines for the Promotion of Decent Work in the Agri-food Sector”, setting out common principles and the policy framework to guide action to advance full and productive employment and decent work in the sector as an essential part of efforts aimed at building sustainable food systems and emphasizing the need for an integrated and coordinated approach at various levels and the involvement of a wide range of actors;
- f. recognized the role of the CFS through its convening power in fostering the discussion among different stakeholders on ways of strengthening synergies and complementarities between relevant policy agreements of the CFS and the ILO, among others, and their implementation, as part of the policy convergence work;
- g. took note of the following comments:
  - i. policy coordination and cross-sectoral policy coherence are key elements in achieving our shared goal of realizing the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 8, which highlights the need to “promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”;
  - ii. efforts should be made by CFS stakeholders to design policies and programmes that promote decent work in agriculture and food systems as an important step towards achieving food security and nutrition for all;
  - iii. the work of the Coalition on “Decent Work for Equitable Food Systems” that was launched during the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) by IFAD, ILO, and CARE International, aiming at promoting constructive solutions and support actions towards “advancing equitable livelihoods, decent work and empowered communities” was acknowledged.

## **IX. FORUM ON THE UPTAKE OF THE CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

30. The Committee:

- a. welcomed the discussion on the uptake of the “CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition” (Voluntary Guidelines) to mobilize political commitments by governments and all relevant stakeholders for further promotion, implementation, and application of these Voluntary Guidelines in support of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food for all, while emphasizing that gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is one of the central elements of the mandate of the CFS;
- b. acknowledged plans and ideas concerning the uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines, recognized their role as a useful tool in the hands of policy makers and development partners, and highlighted the importance of different actors and coordination mechanisms in promoting their uptake;
- c. looked forward to the celebration in 2025 of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and welcomed the resolution adopted by the UNGA to declare 2026 as International Year of the Woman Farmer, as initiatives that can create an enabling environment for the promotion and the uptake and use of the Voluntary Guidelines.

31. The session was opened by the CFS Chairperson, followed by a panel discussion moderated by Ms Marcela Villarreal, former Director, FAO Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division. The podium featured three alternating panels comprising invited government experts, UN system representatives, and CFS mechanisms:

First panel:

- H.E. Mayra Jimenez, Minister for Women (Dominican Republic);
- H. E. Gabriel Ferrero y de Loma-Osorio, Ambassador at Large for Food Security (Spain);
- Ms Prudence Ngwenya Nonkululeko, Director, Women, Gender and Youth Directorate (WGYD), African Union Commission;
- Ms Aslihan Kes, Senior Gender Advisor, Bureau for Resilience, Environment and Food Security, United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Second Panel:

- Ms Lauren Phillips, Deputy Director, Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division, (FAO);
- Mr Juan Carlos Mendoza, Director, Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (IFAD);
- Ms Brenda Behan, Director, Gender Office (WFP);
- Ms Jemimah Njuki, Chief, Economic Empowerment Section, UN Women.

Third Panel:

- Ms Paula Gioia, Women and Gender Diversities Working Group, CSIPM representative;
- Mr Michael Keller, CEO (International Seed Federation) and former PSM Chairperson, PSM representative;
- Ms Challiss McDonough, Senior Programme Officer, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Philanthropic Foundations Mechanism (PFM) representative.

32. The Committee took note of the following comments on:

- a. the importance of integrating and adapting the Voluntary Guidelines into national legislation, strategies, policies, programmes, action plans and frameworks, including at regional level, as appropriate, and the need to develop practical tools and capacity-building initiatives to promote the use of the Voluntary Guidelines, particularly for national practitioners and other stakeholders;
- b. the importance of promoting advocacy awareness-raising campaigns as well as of mobilizing financial and technical support for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines, including from FAO, IFAD, WFP and other relevant UN Agencies.

33. the Committee noted the close linkages between the Voluntary Guidelines and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted thirty years ago and encouraged strategic engagement between the CFS and the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to consider the possible inclusion of the Voluntary Guidelines in the Beijing +30 Action Agenda to be agreed on by Member States.

34. the Committee welcomed the adoption by the UNGA of the Resolution A/RES/78/279, which established 2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer.

35. the Committee also noted the importance of connecting the Voluntary Guidelines to the work of other relevant UN agencies and platforms.

## **X. OTHER MATTERS**

### **A. CFS Bureau and Alternate Members**

36. The Committee took note of the following changes among Bureau Members and Alternates of the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Group: Cuba and the Dominican Republic will serve as Bureau Members and Argentina and Brazil as Alternates.

### **B. Date of the Fifty-third Session of CFS**

37. The Committee proposed that the Fifty-third session of CFS be held from 20 to 24 October 2025 at FAO Headquarters in Rome, as indicated in the Calendar of the FAO/IFAD/WFP Governing Bodies and other Main Sessions 2024-2025. The exact dates will be communicated by the Director-General of FAO and the Chairperson of the Committee, in line with Rule VII of the CFS Rules of Procedure.

### **C. Adoption of the Final Report**

38. The report was adopted on Friday, 25 October 2024.

## **ANNEX A – AGENDA OF THE SESSION**

### **An overview of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Session of CFS**

The Plenary will begin with opening statements by UN high-level representatives and a discussion on strengthening coordinated policy responses to the food crisis, which will consider the latest edition of the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report, the Issues Paper on “Conflict-induced acute food crises: potential policy responses in light of current emergencies” prepared by the CFS High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) the CFS summary report on Collaborative Governance as well as a briefing on ongoing international initiatives against hunger and poverty.

During its 52<sup>nd</sup> Session, the CFS is set to endorse the following three documents: the Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition, the Action Plan to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes, and the updated version of the Rolling Section of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027.

Additionally, the Plenary will include a stocktaking session dedicated to monitoring the progress on the use and application of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, as well as a session to discuss the implementation of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition (GEWE).

The CFS Plenary will present an opportunity to share views on the HLPE FSN Report on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation, and to discuss the key role of decent work in agriculture and food systems.

### **Timekeeping and high-level participation**

CFS plenary sessions provide the opportunity for meaningful dialogue and interaction among stakeholders, including the space for delegation heads to present their formal statement to the open plenary session, or submit it in writing if they prefer. Delegates are asked to keep their interventions succinct (three minutes or less unless presented by a Minister or constituency delegation head or on behalf of an entire regional group) and relevant to the item under discussion. Lengthy formal statements are not foreseen, but presentations longer than the apportioned time can be shared electronically with the CFS Secretariat and posted on its public website. A traffic light system will be in place to help delegates stay within the allocated time.

All delegates are requested to email their statements to [cfs@fao.org](mailto:cfs@fao.org), at least one hour before the session, so they can be shared with the interpreters for interpretation in FAO’s six official languages, and to be posted in the Statements section of the CFS 52 web page (in their original language).

In the event that a Member delegation will include senior-level participation such as a Minister, Vice Minister, State Secretary (or equivalent), they should inform the Secretariat in order for that delegation head to be given priority protocol consideration on the Speakers List.

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- a) Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable (*for decision*)
- b) Membership of the Committee (*for information*)
- c) Drafting Committee composition (*for decision*)
- d) Modalities for the preparation of the CFS 52 Final Report (*for decision*)

### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/1/Rev.3 – CFS 52 Provisional Agenda (this document)
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.1/Rev.2 – CFS 52 Provisional Timetable
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.2/Rev.2 – Guide to CFS 52
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.4/Rev.2 - Membership
- CFS 2024/52/2/Rev.2 – Guide to the preparation of the CFS 52 Final Report

## II. STRENGTHENING COORDINATED POLICY RESPONSES TO THE FOOD CRISIS –THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2024 (*for information and discussion*)

- a) Opening statements by the following, or their delegates (which will be posted on the CFS 52 Session document webpage):
  - The UN Secretary-General;
  - The Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
  - The President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
  - The Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP);
  - The President of the United Nations General Assembly;
  - The President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
  - The Chairperson of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN);
  - The CFS Chairperson.
- b) Presentation of the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2024;
- c) Presentation of the CFS summary report on Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food systems transformation;
- d) Briefing about ongoing international initiatives against hunger and poverty;
- e) Delegate statements on coordinated policy responses to the global food crisis.

### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/3/Rev.1 - Strengthening coordinated policy responses to the food crisis – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.15 – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 Report
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.16 - CFS Summary Report on Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food systems transformation

- CFS 2024/52/Inf.17 – Information note on ongoing international initiatives against hunger and poverty
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.18 – HLPE-FSN Issues Paper on Conflict-induced acute food crises: potential policy responses in light of current emergencies

### **III. GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT ON ADVANCING THE UPTAKE OF THE CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY (*for information and discussion*)**

The session provides an opportunity to monitor progress on the use and application of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of their endorsement.

#### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/4 – Global Thematic Event on Advancing the Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.19 – CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.20 – Monitoring the use and application of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security – Secretariat’s analysis of the contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event

### **IV. STRENGTHENING THE IMPACT OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS: ENDORSEMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN TO STRENGTHEN THE UPTAKE OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS (*for decision*)**

The final version of the CFS Action Plan to strengthen the uptake of CFS policy products, resulting from an inclusive multi-stakeholder negotiation process within an Open-Ended Working Group, will be presented for consideration and endorsement by CFS Plenary.

#### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/5 – CFS Action Plan to strengthen the uptake of CFS policy products
- CFS 2024/52/6 – CFS Action Plan to strengthen the uptake of CFS policy products – Draft Decision

### **V. CFS STRATEGIC DIRECTION TOWARD 2030 (*for decision*)**

The updated version of the Rolling Section of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027 will be presented for consideration and endorsement by the Committee.

#### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/7 – CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 Update of the Rolling Section – with Draft Decision
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.21 – CFS Annual Progress Report 2024

## **VI. ADDRESSING MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF INEQUALITIES: ENDORSEMENT AND UPTAKE OF THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (*for decision*)**

The final version of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition, resulting from an inclusive multi-stakeholder negotiation process within an Open-Ended Working Group, will be presented for consideration and endorsement by CFS Plenary. The session will also represent an opportunity for highlighting the most significant elements of the Policy Recommendations, and the opportunities for advancing and accelerating their uptake and implementation at global, regional, country, and local levels.

### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/8/Rev.1 – CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition
- CFS 2024/52/9 – CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Decision

## **VII. PROMOTING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ACROSS THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM: STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI- URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION (*for discussion*)**

- a) Presentation of the HLPE-FSN Report on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation;
- b) CFS stakeholders will be given the opportunity to provide feedback and inputs on the content of the report in view of the CFS policy convergence process on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation.

### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/10 – Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.22 – HLPE-FSN Report (2024) on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation.

## **VIII. PROMOTING DECENT WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS *(for information and discussion)***

This session is intended to provide a space to discuss the key role of decent work in agriculture and food systems from a Right to Food perspective and to discuss potential synergies between CFS and the International Labour Organization (ILO) policy convergence work, and in particular how existing CFS policy guidance could support the utilization at country level of the ILO Policy Guidelines for the promotion of decent work in the agriculture and food sector.

### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/11 – Promoting decent work in agriculture and food systems – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.23 – Promoting decent work in agriculture and food systems – Information note

## **IX. FORUM ON THE UPTAKE OF THE CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S AND GIRLS’ EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION *(for information and discussion)***

The forum is intended to provide CFS stakeholders with an opportunity to discuss the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition and mobilize political commitment from governments, donors, civil society, private sector and the UN system.

### Background documents:

- CFS 2024/52/12 – Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.24 – Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition – Concept Note
- CFS 2024/52/Inf.25 – CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition

## **X. OTHER MATTERS**

- a) CFS Bureau and Alternate Members (for information)
- b) Date of the Fifty-third Session of CFS (for decision)
- c) Adoption of the Final Report (for decision)

**ANNEX B – MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE**

- Afghanistan
- Algeria
- Angola
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bangladesh
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bhutan
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Republic of Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Saint Lucia
- San Marino
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- Togo
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates

- 
- Dominican Republic
  - Ecuador
  - Egypt
  - El Salvador
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Eritrea
  - Estonia
  - Eswatini
  - Ethiopia
  - European Union  
(Member Organization)
  - Finland
  - France
  - Gabon
  - Georgia
  - Malta
  - Mauritania
  - Mauritius
  - Mexico
  - Monaco
  - Morocco
  - Mozambique
  - Myanmar
  - Namibia
  - Netherlands  
(Kingdom of the)
  - New Zealand
  - Nicaragua
  - Niger
  - Nigeria
  - United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern  
Ireland
  - United Republic of  
Tanzania
  - United States of America
  - Uruguay
  - Uzbekistan
  - Vanuatu
  - Venezuela (Bolivarian  
Republic of)
  - Yemen
  - Zambia
  - Zimbabwe

## ANNEX C – LIST OF DOCUMENTS

| Symbol                  | Title   | AGENDA ITEM |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|
| CFS 2024/52/1/Rev.3     | CFS 52 Provisional Agenda   | I           |
| CFS 2024/52/2/Rev.2     | Guide to the preparation of the CFS 52 Final Report   | I           |
| CFS 2024/52/3/Rev.1     | Strengthening coordinated policy responses to the food crisis – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Draft Conclusions  | II          |
| CFS 2024/52/4           | Global Thematic Event on Advancing the Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security – Draft Conclusions | III         |
| CFS 2024/52/5           | CFS Action Plan to strengthen the uptake of CFS policy products   | IV          |
| CFS 2024/52/6           | CFS Action Plan to strengthen the uptake of CFS policy products – Draft Decision  | IV          |
| CFS 2024/52/7           | CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027 CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 Update of the Rolling Section – with Draft Decision  | V           |
| CFS 2024/52/8/Rev.1     | CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition   | VI          |
| CFS 2024/52/9           | CFS Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Decision  | VI          |
| CFS 2024/52/10          | Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation – Draft Conclusions                                      | VII         |
| CFS 2024/52/11          | Promoting decent work in agriculture and food systems – Draft Conclusions   | VIII        |
| CFS 2024/52/12          | Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions                             | IX          |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.1/Rev.2 | CFS 52 Provisional Timetable  | I           |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.2/Rev.2 | Guide to CFS 52   | I           |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.3/Rev.2 | List of Documents   |             |

|                         |   |      |
|-------------------------|---|------|
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.4/Rev.2 | Membership  | I    |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.5       | List of Delegates   |      |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.6       | Declaration of Competence submitted by the European Union   |      |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.7       | Statement by the United Nations Secretary-General   | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.8       | Statement by the CFS Chairperson  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.9       | Statement by the President of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.10      | Statement by the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)   | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.11      | Statement by the Director-General, FAO  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.12      | Statement by the President of IFAD  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.13      | Statement by the Executive Director, WFP  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.14      | Statement by the Chair of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE-FSN)  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.15      | The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 Report   | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.16      | CFS Summary Report on Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food systems transformation  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.17      | Information note on ongoing international initiatives against hunger and poverty  | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.18      | HLPE-FSN Issues Paper on Conflict-induced acute food crises: potential policy responses in light of current emergencies   | II   |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.19      | CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security  | III  |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.20      | Monitoring the use and application of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security – Secretariat’s analysis of the contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event | III  |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.21      | CFS Annual Progress Report 2024   | V    |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.22      | HLPE-FSN Report (2024) on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation  | VII  |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.23      | Promoting decent work in agriculture and food systems – Information note  | VIII |

|                    |  |    |
|--------------------|--|----|
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.24 | Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition – Concept Note | IX |
| CFS 2024/52/Inf.25 | CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition   | IX |

## ANNEX D - ACTION PLAN TO STRENGTHEN THE UPTAKE OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS

### INTRODUCTION

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was reformed to constitute “*the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings*”<sup>1</sup>. The Committee strives “*for a world free from hunger where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security*”<sup>2</sup>.

Using a multistakeholder and evidence-based approach, CFS develops and endorses policy products<sup>3</sup> on a wide range of food security and nutrition-related topics. In order to strengthen its impact, it is essential to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy products at local, national, regional and global levels.

This Action Plan is intended to present a roadmap with actions for different CFS stakeholders that are responsible and accountable for **promoting the uptake**<sup>4</sup> of CFS policy products at all levels towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

While uptake efforts are already being undertaken by CFS stakeholders, this exercise is based on the recognition that strengthening the usefulness, ownership, awareness and use of CFS policy products is a collective responsibility that requires **joint efforts** as well as **close collaboration** between relevant stakeholders. While **Member States have the primary responsibility** for promoting the CFS and the use and application of its policy products, this needs to be the result of a **collaboration with and strong engagement and participation by the different CFS stakeholders**, such as the UN Rome-based Agencies (RBA), that play a key role in supporting their use, on a demand-driven basis, and other UN and international bodies, financial, research and philanthropic institutions, civil society and the private sector. This collaborative effort requires coordination, which is intended to be promoted in the framework of this CFS workstream dedicated to strengthening the uptake of CFS policy products.

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<sup>1</sup> CFS Reform Document (CFS2009/2/Rev.2). 2009

<sup>2</sup> Ibidem

<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of this Action Plan, the reference to “*policy products*” is in line with the description of CFS policy function provided in Annex A to the agreed Implementation of the Response to the CFS Evaluation (CFS2018/45/3): “*voluntary [non-binding] global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food*” which is developed through “*inclusive, evidence and consensus-based processes*”, such as CFS Voluntary Guidelines and CFS Policy Recommendations.

<sup>4</sup> For the purpose of this Action Plan, promoting uptake refers to increasing the “*usefulness*”, “*use*”, “*awareness*” and “*ownership*” of CFS policy processes and products. To have a common understanding, the following description of these terms are proposed, without representing a precedent for other CFS workstreams or for future CFS negotiated policy products:

- a) Usefulness: the more a CFS policy product responds to the needs of CFS stakeholders, the more useful it can be. The degree of usefulness depends on what happens prior to the endorsement of a policy product, and it is influenced by factors concerning the prioritization of topics for CFS policy workstreams, the process that leads to the development of a CFS policy product, and the concreteness and applicability of the agreed recommendations.
- b) Use: the use of a CFS policy product happens after its endorsement when strategies, programmes and policies are designed and developed, based on the CFS product. Usefulness and use are intrinsically linked to each other: the more useful a policy product in terms of the topic and the actionability, the higher the likelihood that this product is used.
- c) Awareness is a necessary prerequisite for the use of a policy product by CFS stakeholders. The more stakeholders are aware of a policy product, the higher the likelihood that it is used.
- d) Ownership is the level of identification of CFS stakeholders with a policy product, or parts of it, and it impacts its use by the relevant stakeholders. It can vary across and within stakeholder categories. Ownership and usefulness are interlinked (the more a policy product ensures broad ownership, the more it is perceived as useful, and vice versa).

The Action Plan is structured around **three main sections** that include tiered actions to be addressed by different CFS stakeholders, with proposed activities to be undertaken, **based on the availability of the required budgetary and extrabudgetary resources**, to strengthen the usefulness and ownership of CFS policy products, promote awareness and their use among intended users, and to advance cross-cutting areas that refer to the ability to raise resources, monitor and evaluate activities and provide a platform for discussions for interested stakeholders. A table with indications on stakeholders responsible for the implementation of specific actions, tentative timeline for their completion as well as budget requirements, is annexed at the end of the Action Plan.

This Action Plan represents ongoing discussions among CFS stakeholders about how to dynamically and over time seek to constantly improve the uptake of CFS products. This will reflect the reality that identifying best practices and implementing them is an ongoing process. As such, this Action Plan is meant to represent a guide and the starting point for a living process that draws on different experiences, practices and actions.

## **PART 1 – ACTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE USEFULNESS AND OWNERSHIP OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS**

### **A. Promote an effective prioritization of topics for CFS policy convergence processes**

1.A.1 - **CFS Members and Participants**<sup>5</sup>, in line with the prioritization criteria outlined in [Annex B of the CFS Implementation Report](#), will foster an effective and streamlined prioritization of topics for CFS policy convergence processes during the development of each **CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)**. A strategy for promoting awareness and use, including resource requirements, will be linked to each policy convergence process and included in each CFS MYPoW.

1.A.2 - The **RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations** should contribute their technical expertise and capacities to ensure that CFS policy products add value to relevant policy work.

### **B. Promote the development of concrete and actionable CFS policy products, their ownership and visibility, through inclusive CFS policy convergence processes**

1.B.1 - **CFS Members and Participants** will ensure that CFS policy products are **concrete, concise, understandable, user-friendly and actionable** in terms of structure and language. In this regard, CFS policy products will focus on potential users and implementers at national and local levels, being guided by the CFS vision and the needs of the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition and anchored to realities on the ground. Sufficient time for the provision of inputs and discussions, as well as negotiations, and where possible, informal sessions to discuss controversial topics will be provided.

1.B.2 - **CFS Members and Participants** will apply **inclusive CFS policy convergence processes**, in line with the CFS Reform Document and its Rules of Procedure. **Meaningful participation** of relevant stakeholders from different sectors, including representatives from all relevant ministries (including experts from capitals) as well as from other constituencies is expected, to help increase policy convergence as well as ownership of the final output at local, national and regional levels.

1.B.3 - The **RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations** should provide **technical inputs** to the development of CFS policy products and promote collaboration with existing UN

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<sup>5</sup> In line with paragraph 11 of the CFS Reform Document, CFS Participants include representatives of UN agencies and bodies with a specific mandate in the field of food security and nutrition, civil society and non-governmental organizations, international agricultural research systems, international and regional financial institutions, and representatives of private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations.

initiatives and processes, in the context of ongoing CFS policy convergence processes, as a way of increasing future ownership, visibility and use of CFS policy products.

## **PART 2 – ACTIONS TO PROMOTE AWARENESS AND USE OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS**

### **A. Develop uptake strategies and activities, and provide technical support**

2.A.1 - The **CFS Secretariat**, in collaboration with technical units of the **RBAs**, and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, **will develop a toolkit** that various stakeholders can use to promote awareness and use and to enhance the understanding of CFS policy products at all levels. This toolkit should include indications of how different stakeholders can support the integration of CFS policy products into policies, programmes and legal frameworks as a way to ensure a more coordinated and impactful implementation<sup>6</sup>. This toolkit should include **an analysis based on the experiences** from the uptake of CFS main policy products that draws lessons learned, successful cases, challenges faced, main barriers and enablers for success. The analysis is intended to identify different patterns as well as key drivers and factors that led to the use or to the lack of use of CFS policy products.

2.A.2 - The **CFS Secretariat** will develop an **action-oriented communication strategy** for consistent and coherent dissemination and promotion of CFS policy products to relevant target audiences. This communication strategy will make strategic use of different media platforms, look at strengthening collaboration with different media outlets, explore innovative approaches to showcase the impact of CFS policy products, and promote the development of easy-to-understand materials that give visibility to CFS policy products, particularly those which require enhanced communication efforts due to their recent adoption.

2.A.3 – **CFS Members** should **use and apply CFS policy products** in national strategies, legislation, policies and programmes, adapting their implementation to national priorities and realities, targeting activities to relevant groups and stakeholders, and developing inclusive decision-making processes, with engagement of relevant stakeholders, while prioritizing the voices of the most affected by food insecurity.

2.A.4 - **CFS Members**, the **RBAs**, **other UN bodies and international organizations** should use the content of **CFS policy products as a reference for the preparation of their projects** and programmes to ensure their alignment to CFS policy guidance.

2.A.5 - **Civil Society and non-governmental organizations and their networks**<sup>7</sup> should continue to develop **training, advocacy and capacity building activities** for local and national practitioners engaged in the use of CFS policy products, supported by the RBAs as feasible.

2.A.6 - **Private sector organizations** should continue to support and encourage **companies to integrate** the principles and objectives of **CFS policy products into their corporate social responsibility, programmes, projects, and investments**.

2.A.7 - **Philanthropic foundations** should support and encourage the **integration of CFS policy products into programmes** dealing with food security and nutrition and disseminate them across their networks of donors.

2.A.8 - **The RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations**, in coordination with UN Resident Coordinators and UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) National Convenors, should, in a coordinated way and on a demand-driven basis, promote the integration and adaptation of CFS policy

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<sup>6</sup> Examples of activities and tools that can be developed to promote the use of CFS policy products include, but are not limited to, handbooks, technical guides, e-learning and capacity building exercises, and policy dialogues.

<sup>7</sup> See CFS Reform Document, paragraph 11 ii).

products into national and regional legislations, technical programmes and policy frameworks, through their **technical, capacity building and institutional support** activities to governments and national authorities as well as regional institutions.

2.A.9 - The **RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations**, in particular **International Financial Institutions**, should explore **opportunities for joint programming and resource mobilization** to support the implementation of CFS policy products, leveraging their comparative advantages and expertise.

2.A.10 – The **CFS Chairperson** will **advocate for use of CFS policy products** by decision and policy makers and collaborate with CFS Members, RBAs and other relevant stakeholders to find opportunities to disseminate and raise awareness about them.

2.A.11 - **All CFS stakeholders** should promote **the translation of CFS policy products into national and local languages** in order to make them available to and usable by a wider audience.

### **B. Creating an enabling environment at national level with empowered stakeholders, inclusive institutions and enhanced policy and legal frameworks**

2.B.1 - The **CFS Secretariat**, in collaboration with technical units of the **RBAs**, and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, will carry out a **mapping exercise of existing national and regional multistakeholder platforms** in the field on food security and nutrition with a view to strengthening linkages and fostering cross-sectoral dialogues to facilitate the use of CFS policy products.

2.B.2 - **CFS Members** should establish or strengthen and use **national multistakeholder and cross-sectoral structures and mechanisms** in the field of food security and nutrition to elevate the platform for the promotion of the use of CFS policy products and to discuss how these can be implemented and adapted to national contexts as well as how they can foster dialogue and collaboration between different stakeholders, while following a human rights-based approach to food security and giving priority representation to organizations of those sectors of the population most affected by food insecurity and those most capable of taking action on food security and nutrition. Furthermore, these platforms could play a key role in informing the development of national negotiating positions in the context of CFS policy convergence processes.

2.B.3 - **CFS Members** should identify a **CFS focal point** at country level in the most relevant ministries or multistakeholder platforms that could be actively and regularly engaged in promoting the dissemination, use and application of CFS policy products as a way for countries to optimize information sharing and collaboration on CFS-related matters.

### **C. Mainstreaming CFS policy products and strengthening linkages with international strategies and fora**

2.C.1 - **CFS Members** should advocate, with the support of CFS participants, for active engagement and a **role for CFS in relevant international fora** and for the inclusion of CFS policy products in multilateral negotiations.

2.C.2 - The **RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations** should organize regular **awareness raising, capacity building and sharing of best practices sessions** with their staff at Headquarters and at regional and national levels, including with their national representatives and Resident Coordinators, to inform them about CFS policy products, discuss how they can inform their work at all levels and create synergies with ongoing initiatives, including, but not limited to, the Rio Conventions, UNFSS National Pathways and G20.

2.C.3 - The **RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations** should strengthen the **presence of CFS** and include **regular agenda items on CFS** in the context of global and regional meetings of

their governing bodies and strengthen linkages between CFS and their technical committees in order to raise awareness about CFS policy products, generate discussions on how they could inform the development of their programmes of work and identify potential synergies and ways of collaboration.

### **PART 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF STRENGTHENED UPTAKE OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS**

3.1 – The **CFS** will strengthen its **strategy for monitoring and evaluating the use of its policy products**, based upon the existing monitoring framework that was endorsed in 2018. In particular, a consolidated overview of uptake activities should be provided by adding to the CFS webpage a **digital repository** that includes information on the use of CFS policy products at global, regional, national and local levels. The preparation of the CFS repository should be carried out by the CFS Secretariat, in close collaboration with technical units of the RBAs that are involved in CFS uptake activities, and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders. This exercise should also be informed by the outcomes of the different CFS Global Thematic Events organized throughout the years. There should also be a space where CFS stakeholders can at any time comment on the current relevance of a specific policy product.

3.2 – **Dedicated regular agenda** items will be held **during CFS plenaries to discuss progress, challenges and ways to improve the use of CFS policy products** at all levels. These dialogues could be an opportunity to share and discuss lessons learned from CFS uptake experiences, particularly in pilot countries that uptake CFS products on a voluntary basis, with a view to informing future strategies for the promotion of the use of CFS policy products and feeding the preparation of the future CFS programmes of work by identifying best practices.

3.3 – The **CFS Bureau and Advisory Group** will **track the implementation of the present Action Plan**. Furthermore, the **CFS Secretariat** will periodically organize **informal intersessional dialogues** to provide a space for CFS stakeholders to report on the activities carried out in response to the Action Plan, analyse CFS funding requirements and ways of mobilizing resources, to raise awareness about the time required for effective policy change as well as to identify ways to link the CFS monitoring mechanism with other existing initiatives and mechanisms. Furthermore, discussions could focus on ways to improve data collection of use of CFS policy products, including through questionnaires to countries, and collaboration with reporting systems existing at country level. CFS plenary sessions will involve a dedicated agenda item on tracking the implementation of the Action Plan by the Bureau and Advisory Group, based also on these informal dialogues and deliberations.

3.4 - The **High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN)** will prepare a **compilation of key elements** from CFS policy products to help relevant stakeholders identify gaps in CFS policy products as well as guide action towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the transformation of agriculture and food systems.

3.5 - **CFS Members and all relevant stakeholders** should engage in **mobilization** of voluntary financial and non-financial, public and private **contributions** to support the development of activities aimed at promoting the usefulness, ownership, awareness and use of CFS policy products.

### **ANNEX A – TABLE OUTLINING ACTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES, TENTATIVE TIMELINE AND BUDGET REQUIREMENTS**

The table below is intended to provide an overview of the tentative timeline and budget estimate (where possible) for each of the recommended actions included in this document. The first group of actions are clustered given their relevance and impact on the CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 while the second group includes all the remaining actions.

| <b>RECOMMENDED ACTIONS THAT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ROLLING SECTION OF THE CFS MYPoW 2024-2027</b>                          |  |                                       |  |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>ACTION</b>   | <b>RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS</b>  | <b>TENTATIVE TIMELINE<sup>8</sup></b> | <b>BUDGET ESTIMATE (USD)</b>             |
| 2.A.1 – Development of the uptake toolkit   | CFS Secretariat in collaboration with technical units of the RBAs and the involvement of relevant stakeholders | 12 months                             | 70.000                                   |
| 2.A.2 – Development of the CFS communication strategy   | CFS Secretariat  | 6 months                              | 20.000                                   |
| 2.A.10 – Outreach by the CFS Chairperson  | CFS Chairperson  | Continuous exercise                   | Scalable according to needs <sup>9</sup> |
| 2.B.1 Mapping of existing national and regional multistakeholder platforms  | CFS Secretariat in collaboration with technical units of the RBAs and the involvement of relevant stakeholders | 12 months                             | 80.000                                   |
| 3.1 – Development of a digital repository on the use of CFS policy products   | CFS Secretariat  | 12 months                             | 100.000                                  |
| 3.2 - Organization of dedicated items in CFS plenaries  | Bureau and Advisory Group and CFS Secretariat  | Continuous exercise                   | Scalable according to needs              |
| 3.3 – Track of the implementation of the Action Plan and organization of regular informal intersessional uptake dialogues | Bureau and Advisory Group (tracking) and CFS Secretariat (dialogues)   | Continuous exercise                   | Scalable according to needs              |
| 3.4 – Compilation of key elements from CFS policy products  | HLPE-FSN   | 6-8 months                            | 60.000                                   |
| <b>ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO CFS STAKEHOLDERS</b>   |  |                                       |  |

<sup>8</sup> The implementation of the actions recommended in the first group will start after the required extra-budgetary resources are made available.

<sup>9</sup> “Scalable according to needs” does not mean that the implementation of the foreseen activities would not bear any cost. Instead, this means that it is not possible to quantify it either because this would be under the responsibility of another institution or actor or because at the moment, we do not have enough information to establish the cost equivalent of that specific exercise. For example, the indicative amount of resources required to cover the costs of the CFS Chairperson’s outreach activities – which would mainly refer to travels and logistical support – could be defined only after an outreach plan is developed.

| <b>ACTION</b>  | <b>RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS</b>   | <b>TENTATIVE TIMELINE</b>                | <b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>      |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 1.A.1 - Effective and streamlined prioritization of topics for CFS policy convergence processes  | CFS Members and Participants  | During the preparation of each CFS MYPoW | Scalable according to needs |
| 1.A.2 - Bringing technical expertise to ensure added value of CFS policy products  | RBAs, other UN bodies and other international organizations                 | During the preparation of each CFS MYPoW | Scalable according to needs |
| 1.B.1 – Development of concrete, understandable, user-friendly and actionable CFS policy products  | CFS Members and Participants  | During CFS policy convergence processes  | Scalable according to needs |
| 1.B.2 – Development of inclusive CFS policy convergence processes  | CFS Members and Participants  | During CFS policy convergence processes  | Scalable according to needs |
| 1.B.3 – Provision of technical inputs and collaboration with UN initiatives during CFS policy convergence processes                        | RBAs, other UN bodies and other international organizations                 | During CFS policy convergence processes  | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.A.3 - Use and application of CFS policy products in national strategies, policies and programmes   | CFS Members   | Continuous exercise                      | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.A.4 - Use of content of CFS policy products as a reference for the preparation of projects   | RBAs, other UN bodies and other international organizations and CFS Members | Continuous exercise                      | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.A.5 - Develop training, advocacy and capacity building activities for local and national practitioners                                   | Civil society, non-governmental organizations and their networks            | Continuous exercise                      | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.A.6 – Support to companies in integrating CFS policy products into corporate social responsibility, programmes, projects and investments | Private sector organizations  | Continuous exercise                      | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.A.7 – Support integration of CFS policy products into FSN programmes and disseminate them across their networks of donors                | Philanthropic foundations   | Continuous exercise                      | Scalable according to needs |

|  |   |                     |                             |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2.A.8 – Provision of technical, capacity building and institutional support to governments, national authorities and regional institutions | RBAs, other UN bodies and other international organizations, in coordination with UN Resident Coordinators and UNFSS National Convenors | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.A.9 – Exploring opportunities for joint programming and resource mobilization  | RBAs, other UN bodies and other international organizations and International financial institutions                                    | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.A.11 – Promotion of the translation of CFS policy products into national and local languages   | All CFS stakeholders  | Continuous exercise | 5.000-10.000 per language   |
| 2.B.2 - Use of national multistakeholder and cross-sectoral structures and mechanisms in the field of food security and nutrition          | CFS Members   | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.B.3 – Identification of CFS focal points at country level  | CFS Members   | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.C.1 - Advocating for an active role for CFS in relevant fora and for the inclusion of CFS policy products in multilateral negotiations   | CFS Members   | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.C.2 – Organization of regular awareness raising, capacity building and best practices sessions   | RBAs, other UN bodies and other international organizations   | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |
| 2.C.3 - Inclusion of regular agenda items on CFS in meetings of governing bodies and technical committees                                  | RBAs, other UN bodies and other international organizations   | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |
| 3.5 - Engagement in mobilization of contributions to promote the use of CFS policy products  | CFS Members and all relevant stakeholders   | Continuous exercise | Scalable according to needs |

## **ANNEX E - CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

### **Rationale**

(i) Rising inequalities within and among countries are recognized as major challenges to sustainable development<sup>1</sup> and the realization of human rights.

(ii) It is evident that inequalities across food systems and related systems affect food security and nutritional outcomes. Concentration of power in food production, food trade, food transformation and distribution, as well as unequal distribution of agricultural assets and access to natural resources, tenure rights and finance, can perpetuate and deepen inequalities among different actors in agriculture and food systems.

(iii) Inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN) reduce people's life chances and quality of life, decrease productivity, perpetuate poverty, hinder economic growth, contribute to violence against women, and tend to systematically disadvantage and exclude certain groups: such as women, smallholders<sup>2</sup>, family farmers, peasants, landless, farmworkers, homeless, informal workers, migrants, internally displaced people, refugees, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, racial and ethnic minority groups, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses, older people, youth, boys and girls. Education, economic and social status, or location can further contribute to inequalities in FSN. Often, multiple and compounding dimensions of inequalities amplify exclusion and discrimination.

(iv) This vicious cycle of inequality continues as food insecurity and malnutrition further deepen inequalities, hinder the fulfilment of other rights, such as the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health as well as the right to education, and further reduce opportunities for the poorest, the most vulnerable, those most at risk of being left behind, amplifying marginalization, and undermines efforts to leave no one behind.<sup>3</sup> Factors such as: natural disasters, shocks, pandemics, climate change, conflicts, crises<sup>4</sup>, occupation, as well as the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare in various parts of the world add another layer of complexity and exert additional pressure to those facing inequalities.

(v) Inequalities within and across countries, as well as among the poorest and most vulnerable, can slow growth and lead to political instability, forced displacement and migration, with related adverse consequences on food security and nutrition and on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in low, middle and high-income countries, as well as in contexts of humanitarian emergencies, conflict, including armed conflict, and natural disasters.

(vi) Food insecurity is more prevalent among women and girls than men in every region of the world and it contributes to the exacerbation of gender inequality. Protecting, promoting and fulfilling women's and girls' rights, while also addressing gender inequality is essential to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

(vii) In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for "a just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met" and in order to achieve the CFS vision, the following CFS policy recommendations are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that provides guidance on developing and strengthening policies

<sup>1</sup> [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), A/RES/70/1, Para 14.

<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations, references to smallholders include small scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, community closely dependent on forests, Indigenous Peoples and agricultural workers.

<sup>3</sup> [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), A/RES/70/1, particularly Paras 3,4 and 8

<sup>4</sup> [CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises](#).

that explicitly focus on reducing inequalities and addressing their immediate and systemic drivers to achieve food security and nutrition for all, while transforming agriculture and food systems, leaving no one behind.

(viii) In working towards this goal, the importance of grounding actions that address the drivers of FSN inequalities in a non-discriminatory, transparent, ethical and inclusive approach, consistent with human rights, must be recognized, as well as the need to take into account national, sub-national and local contexts.

(ix) These policy recommendations are primarily addressed to Governments (relevant ministries, national, regional and local authorities and institutions), as well as to other relevant stakeholders, such as: international organizations, international financial institutions, universities and academic institutions, private sector (including micro, small and medium as well as larger-sized-entities), philanthropic entities, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. While all stakeholders share the responsibility to work and collaborate to reduce inequalities in agriculture and food systems, their different roles, rights and distinct responsibilities should be recognized.

(x) These policy recommendations are voluntary and non-binding and are not intended to give rise to any rights or obligation under either domestic or international law. Nothing in these policy recommendations should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations or commitments to which States may be subject under international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and other international human rights instruments<sup>5</sup>. The policy recommendations are intended to be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions, while prioritizing those most affected by hunger and malnutrition. They should be implemented within countries and at regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. They build upon and complement relevant existing CFS policy instruments and are informed by the CFS High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) report on “Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition”.

## A. TACKLE INEQUALITIES WITHIN FOOD SYSTEMS

### Access to natural resources<sup>6</sup> and access to markets

Governments should:

1. Recognize, promote, respect and safeguard legitimate and equitable tenure rights, including the protection of collective tenure rights, consistent with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks, while also implementing redistributive reforms, as appropriate; (*tenure rights*)
2. Recognize and respect women’s land tenure rights, access to and control over land and resources—and property rights, ownership, use and transfer including through inheritance and those tenure rights resulting from change of marital status, divorce- independent of their civil and marital status, in accordance with national legal frameworks and priorities<sup>7,8</sup>; (*women’s tenure rights*)

<sup>5</sup> Including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), as far as each of these instruments are relevant and applicable and as far as they have been agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States.

<sup>6</sup> The CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) can be used as an overarching reference framework for this subsection.

<sup>7</sup> [UN Women and OHCHR, Realizing Women’s Rights to Land and Other Productive Resources \(Second edition, 2020\)](#).

3. Design, strengthen, and implement policies, programmes and legislation that promote, respect, protect and improve equitable and sustainable access to land, fisheries, forests, water and other food production resources for all, focusing in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, within the national context, while monitoring and preventing concentration of ownership and reducing marginalization; (*access to resources*)
4. Develop and strengthen policies, laws and regulations that foster equitable access and enable a safe environment for people who experience barriers in accessing international, regional, national and local markets for inputs, goods and services, including digital and financial services, while also monitoring and mitigating concentration of resources ; (*access to markets*)
5. Foster inclusive public procurement programs, food-based safety nets and school feeding programmes which promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems and the equitable and inclusive sourcing of food, prioritizing climate resilient, sustainable, including from production through agroecological and other innovative approaches, and locally produced foods, while implementing policies that prioritize peasants, smallholders, family farmers<sup>8</sup>, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities; (*public procurement*)
6. Take steps with a view to the avoidance of, and refrain from, any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the populations of the affected countries and that hinders their progressive realization of the right to adequate food. (*unilateral measures*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

7. Increase the capacity of peasants, smallholders, family farmers - especially women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities - to access international, regional, national and local markets, by strengthening cooperatives, farmers collectives, associations, unions, and networks, and other organizations, while also promoting enterprise and entrepreneurship, which can expand their bargaining power and allow meaningful participation in agriculture and food systems value chains, including in territorial markets. (*inclusive market participation*)

### **Institutions, cooperation and partnerships**

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

8. Facilitate the participation and representation of people facing inequalities, especially the poorest and most vulnerable directly or through their formal and informal organizations and build inclusive, accessible, transparent and accountable institutions, mechanisms and partnerships to foster their capacity to make their own decisions, collective action and meaningful participation in relevant negotiations and decision-making processes, in accordance with national contexts, including by empowering individuals, civil society organizations, communities and other stakeholders to actively participate in shaping policies related to agriculture and food systems; (*participation and representation*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

9. Promote, strengthen and implement local, national, regional and international FSN strategies, policies and programmes for supporting, financing, and enhancing the social and solidarity

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<sup>8</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations, references to smallholders include those that are small scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, community closely dependent on forests, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and agricultural workers.

economy<sup>9</sup>, recognizing its role in providing decent work opportunities for all, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable, as well its role in reducing inequalities and ending poverty; (*social and solidarity economy*)

10. Promote, support and finance North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation to help achieve an adequate standard of living, including the right to adequate food, while also fostering the productivity of the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as their access to finance, information, natural resources and capacity to engage in all markets; (*cooperation for development*)

Governments and International Organizations<sup>10</sup> should:

11. Improve and strengthen the global governance of agriculture and food systems, by promoting inclusion, meaningful participation and representation in decision-making of women, the poorest, the most vulnerable, and those most likely to be left behind, including those coming from developing countries and least developed countries, as well as Small Island Developing States and land-locked developing countries, to reduce inequalities and marginalization; (*agriculture and food systems governance*).

#### ***Investments in food systems to reduce inequalities***

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

12. Increase responsible investment in inclusive local, national, regional and international agriculture and food value chains, including food processing and distribution, to reduce inequalities and promote sustainable and resilient agriculture and food value chains, especially in areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent while respecting, promoting, monitoring and realizing labor rights and mitigating the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment; (*inclusive agriculture and food value chains*)
13. Boost responsible investments in infrastructure, logistics, services, technologies and supply chains, especially those benefitting areas where multidimensional poverty is prevalent, in accordance with national priorities, by adopting territorial approaches while also strengthening local, national, regional and international, trade and market connectivity; (*improved connectivity*)
14. Invest in expanding decent rural farm and non-farm employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly for women and youth, including by investing in enterprise, entrepreneurship, smallholders and family farming to ensure that equitable, decent and inclusive income generating opportunities exist, including outside of agriculture; (*farm and non-farm employment*)
15. Create opportunities for smallholders, family farmers, the poorest and most vulnerable, in collaboration with the private sector, when appropriate, to strengthen their financial literacy and access to finance, including through affordable credit, savings, insurance and climate finance for mitigation, adaptation and resilience, while also recognizing the need for increased access to finance for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), including women led businesses and with special consideration to women's constraints and to the need for equitable interest rates and longer repayment terms; (*access to finance*)

<sup>9</sup> Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) definition available at [Resolution II, International Labour Conference – 110th Session, 2022](#). Additional information can also be found at: [UNGA 77/281](#).

<sup>10</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations, international organizations refer, among others, to the UN Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD, and WFP), other inter-governmental organizations, both international and regional, with a mandate related to food security and nutrition, as well as International Financial Institutions.

16. Invest in inclusive, accessible and transparent information systems which responds to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as in digital literacy across agriculture and food systems, leveraging innovations in digital technologies – such as market price information services, weather forecasting, climate services and video-based extension – to enable them to make informed decisions and help overcome asymmetries in access to information, with consideration of upholding data privacy and data ownership while also considering the positive impacts of new technologies in agriculture and food systems; (*access to information*)
17. Promote the development, dissemination and adoption of sustainable innovations that can help understand and address FSN inequalities in areas relevant to food production, food processing, food safety, food distribution, and real-time information access, modeling and predictive systems to promote healthy diets through sustainable and equitable food systems and to address food security and nutrition inequalities through engagements and voluntary and mutually agreeable mechanisms including through technology transfer, memorandum of understanding, and Public Private Partnerships; (*innovations for FSN*)
18. Increase responsible investment in support of agroecological and other innovative approaches, noting the importance of knowledge co-creation that contribute to the transition to more inclusive, resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, while also recognizing their role in facilitating equitable access to healthy diets; (*agroecological and other innovative approaches*)
19. Increase responsible investment in inclusive research, innovation, extension and advisory services, resilience building programmes and technical assistance, to ensure that they are also responsive to the needs of the poorest, most vulnerable, and those most likely to be left behind, aiming to reduce inequalities and marginalization, in collaboration with universities, research institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations, especially from developing countries, while also fostering technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms at local, national, regional and international levels, respecting human rights, and protecting Indigenous Peoples' knowledge<sup>11</sup>, as well as traditional and local knowledge. (*inclusive research and extension*)
20. Increase responsible investment in vocational programmes, skills development, apprenticeship, job matching, mentorship programming, entrepreneurship coaching, business education, business incubation services, and management consulting programmes while also improving linkages between markets and those facing inequalities, particularly women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities; (*business education for job opportunities*)

### **Food environments including processing and retail**

Governments should:

21. Promote proactive planning of food environments, including in areas of rapid demographic growth and urbanization, to ensure that all populations, particularly those most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition such as children have equitable access to adequate, culturally appropriate, sufficient, affordable, safe and nutritious food for healthy diets. This may include fiscal measures to promote healthy diets, while also addressing power imbalances and inequalities between different actors within agriculture and food systems; (*healthy food environments*)

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<sup>11</sup> according to UNDRIP, as far as relevant and applicable, and as far as agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States

22. Governments, according to national contexts, should foster strategies, guidelines, and instruments for nutrition labelling and support appropriate evidence and science-based measures, including considering diverse science and evidence-based (Front of the Package labeling) FOPL schemes, (which could include interpretive and informative labeling), taking into account Codex Alimentarius Commission standards, guidelines and recommendations and other agreed relevant international and national standards, and marketing, to help consumers to make informed and healthy choices with special emphasis on the impact they have on children<sup>12</sup>; (*front of the Package labeling*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

23. Protect the rights and recognize the role of informal vendors in meeting the food security and nutritional needs of populations and develop planning and policy tools that create an enabling and protected environment for them to sell healthy, nutritious and safe foods, while linking them to social and financial services that create opportunities for them to invest in their own businesses; (*informal vendors*)
24. Implement measures and policies to eliminate child labour, by promoting decent work that delivers a decent income for young people of legal working age and adults with a particular emphasis on workers in the informal economy, and undertaking measures to mitigate the poverty, economic and political constraints leading to child labour; (*preventing child labor*)
25. Promote better access to knowledge and innovation throughout food value chain for the poorest and most vulnerable, including through training and capacity building and access to services that can contribute to the reduction of food losses and waste throughout all stages of the food value chain; (*food Losses and waste*)
26. Develop and strengthen programmes and partnerships, such as those that are state-led or community-led, including community kitchens and school meal programmes, that foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, reduce inequalities and marginalization, and promote access to affordable, adequate, safe, sufficient and nutritious food and healthy diets, especially for the poorest, most vulnerable, and those most likely to be left behind. (*food access*)

## **B. TACKLE INEQUALITIES IN RELATED SYSTEMS**

### **Access to services and resources that impact food security and nutrition**

Governments should:

27. Promote universal access to and investment in services, including humanitarian assistance, that are relevant to food security and nutrition, such as healthcare services, immunization, disability, rehabilitation, psychosocial support, education at all levels, housing, energy supply, sanitation, safe drinking water, transport, communication and digital and physical infrastructure; (*universal access to services*)
28. Promote and strengthen evidence-based, user-friendly and transparent education and information on nutrition and health risks related to diets for all consumers and in particular for the poorest and most vulnerable; (*nutrition education*)

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<sup>12</sup> [CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition](#), para 56.

29. Establish, promote and invest in universal access to social protection programmes as direct support to food security and nutrition. This involves analyzing and addressing specific barriers to accessing social protection systems and promoting the participation of local and community-based organizations and actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of social protection policies and programs; (*social protection*)
30. Leverage fiscal space, including through measures such as progressive taxation, as appropriate, to prioritize basic public services and use the available resources to equitably support those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition and address the drivers of inequality. (*fiscal space*)

### **Trade, investment, resource mobilization and debt management related to food security and nutrition**

Governments and International Organizations should:

31. Incorporate an equitable focus into agriculture and food systems on issues related to trade, investment and macroeconomic policies<sup>13</sup>, acknowledging the need to address, at the appropriate fora, the challenges related to debt management, especially in countries in or at risk of debt distress, including net food importing developing countries, and disparities of opportunities, wealth, and decision-making power, to achieve the 2030 Agenda; (*equity into trade, investment, macroeconomic policies*)
32. Promote transparency and inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, in the discussions and implementation of multilateral trade and investment agreements to promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems, sustainable agriculture and sustainable management of natural resources; (*transparency*)
33. Strengthen the rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization at its core; (*rules-based multilateral trade*)
34. Assess the food security and nutrition implications of unsustainable national debt, from all sources, and assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through sound debt management and coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring, debt swaps and domestic resource mobilization, as appropriate, on a case by case basis to enhance the ability of countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>14</sup>, especially SDG 10. (*debt management*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

35. Continue efforts to monitor and address market concentration across scales, including by but not limited to large enterprises, by the advancement of transparency of information on international agricultural market structures and power imbalances, and by promoting diversification and competition in agriculture and food systems; (*market concentration in agriculture and food systems*)

Governments should:

36. Continue efforts to orient, and reorient as appropriate, agricultural policies to improve outcomes for people, including low income and resource poor producers, livelihoods, climate, biodiversity

<sup>13</sup> [CFS Policy Recommendations on Price Volatility and Food Security](#).

<sup>14</sup> A/RES/78/137, December 2023, in particular para 26.

and food security and nutrition, including through agroecological and other innovative approaches, good agricultural practices, science and evidence-based innovative solutions, towards more positive impacts, while mitigating possible trade-offs and taking into consideration national contexts, necessities, capacities and levels of development. (*agricultural policies*)

## C. TACKLE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND OTHER DRIVERS OF INEQUALITIES

### Systemic drivers of inequality

Governments should:

37. Address the systemic drivers of inequalities, especially where they are compound and multiple, through policymaking and practice, including through the promotion of agency, meaningful inclusion, participation and representation of those facing inequalities to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. (*participation and representation*)

Governments and International Organizations should:

38. Enhance policy coherence and coordination at all levels across sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, water and sanitation, environment, health, economy, finance, trade, labor and social protection, through the promotion of interministerial, local, national, regional, and international platforms on food security and nutrition with a strong focus on reducing inequalities; (*multisectoral approach*)

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

39. Identify and manage conflicts of interests, including in research and extension services, by developing and strengthening safeguards, policies and regulations, including those against power imbalances in agriculture and food systems and those that prioritize public interest, transparency and participatory decision-making; (*conflicts of interest*)
40. Increase responsible and sustainable investment<sup>15</sup> from all sources and through diverse financing mechanisms in support of equitable food systems transformation, especially for developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs); (*sustainable financing*)
41. Promote sharing of knowledge and practices, and technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, at the local, national, regional and international level, through mechanisms such as North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation; (*knowledge transfer*)
42. Develop financial and technical support, including for statistical capacity building and for technology transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, including through innovative frameworks such as South-South and Triangular Cooperation, among others, to strengthen Governments' capacities to make responsible investments related to FSN; (*financial and technical support for cooperation*)
43. Address the structural causes of gender inequality, including discriminatory laws, policies, social norms and attitudes, conflict situations, harmful customary practices and gender stereotypes, in order to achieve the realization of women's and girls' rights, especially the

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<sup>15</sup> [CFS Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems \(CFS-RAI\)](#)

human right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to adequate food. This entails promoting a coordinated, and integrated policy approach that takes into account multiple and compounding dimensions of discrimination against women and girls and supports the implementation of gender responsive policies and programmes across all sectors, as well as social protection programmes. Those policies and programmes should aim to address the prevalence of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, and support systematic mapping and mitigation of such risks; (*gender equality policies*)

44. Address the structural causes of racial or ethnic discrimination and inequalities, including discriminatory laws, policies, social and cultural norms, attitudes, racial and ethnic stereotypes, harmful cultural practices, racism and racial discrimination in all its forms, in order to achieve equality in dignity and rights. This entails taking effective measures to revise governmental and other public policies and to rescind laws and regulations that have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it still exists<sup>16</sup>; (*racial and ethnic equality policies*)
45. Promote disability and aging inclusive policies, including social protection programmes for income security, health and nutrition, and the provision of and access to adequate, affordable, healthy, nutritious and culturally appropriate food. This entails ensuring the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses and older persons in the co-development and implementation of these policies and programmes and respecting their rights to make decisions about their lives, their care and treatment<sup>17</sup>. (*rights of persons with disabilities*)

Governments should:

46. Promote access to decent work and living income for all in agriculture and food systems, with specific attention to young people and seasonal workers, by strengthening and enforcing regulatory frameworks and laws to enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living; (*decent work*)
47. Respect, promote and realize labor rights, while preventing labor right violations, including those related to forced and child labor<sup>18</sup>, unequal working conditions and wages, while also strengthening labor inspection systems, in occupations related to agriculture and food systems; (*labor rights*)
48. Develop, strengthen and implement policies aimed at addressing women's and girls' unequal burden of care and domestic work responsibilities. These measures to reconcile paid and unpaid work can include, but are not limited to, flexible working arrangements, maternity protection, paid parental leave, social protection programmes and the provision of accessible, affordable, inclusive, and quality social services and care systems, including childcare. (*gender gaps*)

### **Climate, ecological, political and economic crises and FSN related actions**

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

49. Prioritize populations whose livelihoods and safety are threatened by climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, natural disasters, conflicts, occupation, shocks, crises as well as protracted crises<sup>19</sup> through targeted policies and resource allocations, including by developing

<sup>16</sup> [Durban Declaration and Programme of Action](#)

<sup>17</sup> [A/RES/61/106 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.](#)

<sup>18</sup> Taking into consideration ILO Policy Guidelines for the Promotion of Decent Work in the Agrifood Sector.

<sup>19</sup> [CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises \(FFA\)](#)

skills, recognizing traditional, Indigenous Peoples<sup>20</sup>, and local communities knowledge and practices and by increasing, adapting and diversifying sources of incomes, as well as by enhancing access to early-warning systems, anticipatory actions, and climate risk management services; (*protecting and securing livelihoods of at risk communities*)

50. Promote the safe and meaningful participation and representation of those most vulnerable to climate shocks in climate action decision-making at all levels; (*participation in climate action*)
51. Address food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition including in contexts of humanitarian emergencies, conflict, including armed conflict, and natural disasters, crises<sup>12</sup> and occupation, by promoting coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian assistance and development programmes<sup>21</sup>, such as resilience building, while also upholding efforts to achieve development<sup>22\*</sup>, and National and International Human Rights obligations, particularly the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, as well as International Humanitarian Law; (*Humanitarian Development Peace nexus*)
52. Foster responsible and sustainable funding mechanisms to support the transformation towards more equitable, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient food systems to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. (*funding FS transformation*)

#### **D. STRENGTHEN DATA AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS TO ENABLE IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING AND MONITORING OF INEQUALITIES IN FSN-RELEVANT DOMAINS**

##### **FSN data collection, analysis and use**

Governments, International Organizations and all relevant stakeholders should:

53. Prioritize capacity building on FSN data collection and analysis and use in areas where current relevant food security and nutrition data availability is poor, including through local universities and research institutions, recognizing the variety of methods used by data originators<sup>23</sup> with a focus on those countries which are lacking resources, infrastructures, data literacy and skills, in order to guide inclusive decision-making related to FSN<sup>24</sup>; (*FSN data capacity building*)
54. Identify and fill data- gaps, including in qualitative and disaggregated<sup>25</sup> data, through investment in FSN data collection, analysis and use<sup>26</sup>, with the aim of ensuring the identification and monitoring of structures and trends that generate or perpetuate inequalities and of assessing which

<sup>20</sup> See provisions of the [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (UNDRIP), as far as each of these instruments are relevant and applicable and as far as they have been agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States.

<sup>21</sup> See [A/RES/46/182 “Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations”](#).

<sup>22</sup> See for example [A/RES/76/163 “the Right to Development”](#).

<sup>23</sup> [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#), Para 5.

<sup>24</sup> [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#), Recommendation 3 h).

<sup>25</sup> Taking into account the [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#).

<sup>26</sup> Taking into account Para 5 of the [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#).

groups have the poorest FSN outcomes in different contexts. Those actions should pay special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable and remote regions, in order to guide participatory, inclusive policy decision-making related to FSN to overcome inequalities in food systems; (*closing FSN data gaps*)

Governments and International Organizations should:

55. Collect and share data to monitor agriculture and food systems market trends, including market concentration to inform policy measures aimed at addressing and preventing concentration and inequalities; (*market trends data*)
56. Promote innovative and inclusive governance frameworks for FSN data which strike the right balance between access and, sharing and protection, privacy and security, with the aim of creating trust and confidence<sup>27</sup>, while facilitating equitable access to data benefits. (*FSN data governance*)

### **FSN related research**

Governments and all relevant stakeholders should:

57. Increase responsible investment in agricultural and food systems research and knowledge, including on harmonizing FSN statistical data, data collection and analytical methods, metrics and indicators on FSN domains that facilitate globally standardized reporting, and mainstream consideration of multiple and compounding dimensions of inequalities into all aspects of research; (*research investment*)
58. Promote the development and use of research that focuses on the systemic and immediate drivers of FSN inequalities, with special consideration to research carried out in and by developing countries, including qualitative and participatory research, engaging with local universities, civil society organizations and local knowledge institutions, while also taking into account diverse knowledges, such as those of peasants, family farmers, smallholders, including artisanal and small-scale food producers, ensuring the protection of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. (*diverse knowledge*)

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<sup>27</sup> [CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related Analysis Tools to Improve Decision Making in support of the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of Food of National Food Security](#), para 11.

**ANNEX F – EXPLANATION OF POSITION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON THE CONCLUSIONS ON STRENGTHENING COORDINATED POLICY RESPONSES TO THE FOOD CRISIS – THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2024**

Check against delivery

Statement explaining the position of the Russian Federation  
during the adoption of the Report on the conclusions of the 52nd Session  
of the Committee on World Food Security

25 October 2024

Distinguished Chairperson,  
Distinguished Colleagues,

It is the Russian Federation's honor to make the following statement to explain its position concerning the conclusions under item II, “Strengthening Coordinated Policy Responses to the Food Crisis – the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024.”

The state of food security in the world remains complicated. The Committee on World Food Security is making a significant contribution to seeking the best solutions to issues impeding the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger and achieve food security and improved nutrition. In its work, the Committee must strictly adhere to its mandate and the principle of non-politicized dialogue, especially when it comes to conflict and post-conflict countries, as well as use reliable data to draw its conclusions.

We believe that attempts to qualify conflicts independently, especially when said attempts have legal implications, fall entirely outside the scope of the CFS mandate and do not contribute to consensus-building.

Please include this statement as another addendum to the Report and accordingly reflect this in item II.

Thank you.

## **ANNEX G - EXPLANATION OF POSITION BY PARAGUAY ON THE ACTION PLAN TO STRENGTHEN THE UPTAKE OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS**

### **PARAGUAY'S COMMENTS ON DOCUMENT CFS 2024/52/5**

- Madam Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security, Paraguay hereby conveys its reservations and clarifications regarding the scope of the following paragraphs of CFS 2024/52/5, in line with its legislation and international commitments, and requests that these be duly noted.
- 1.A.2. Paraguay considers this paragraph to mean: “As long as they are relevant to FAO’s field of action”.
- 1.B.2. Paraguay notes that policy convergence should be pursued according to national circumstances, as appropriate.
- 1.B.3. Paraguay considers this paragraph to mean: “As long as they are relevant to FAO’s field of action”.
- 2.A.3. Paraguay considers the use of imperative language, implying that Members must use and apply the products, inappropriate. Paraguay disassociates itself from this paragraph.
- 2.A.4. We should interpret the paragraph as: “Where applicable and relevant, in line with the mandates and competencies of other fora”.
- 2.A.8. Paraguay believes the text should not be interpreted imperatively. Products should only be integrated and adapted into Member Nations’ legislation if they specifically request it. Paraguay, therefore, disassociates itself from this paragraph.
- 2.B.3. Paraguay believes Members should be “encouraged” to adopt the measures outlined without making it an imperative.
- 2.C.1. It is important to consider the mandates and competencies of each forum. Paraguay does not deem it appropriate for products to be included in negotiations, as they do not necessarily have Members’ agreement and are not binding in nature. Paraguay disassociates itself from this paragraph.

**ANNEX H: EXPLANATION OF POSITION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON  
THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR  
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

Check against delivery

Statement explaining the position of the Russian Federation after the adoption of the CFS Policy  
Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition.

Distinguished Chairperson,

Distinguished Colleagues,

Russia does not object to the adoption of the Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition. We believe that they will help support countries in addressing inequality.

At the same time, we find it unacceptable that “marginalization” is included on an equal footing with “inequalities” in para. 4, 11 and 26. We are also opposed to the mention of “armed conflicts” in para. 5 and 51, which constitutes an interference in other countries’ domestic affairs. The use of “inequalities” in the plural in para. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 26, 37, 38, 44, 55, 57 and 58 is not aligned with Russia’s national approaches. We will view inequality in these paragraphs exclusively as inequality between men and women.

With this in mind, Russia does not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of the document, which did not enjoy universal support among countries, thereby opening up the possibility of their loose and expansive interpretation.

We would like to reiterate that the Policy Recommendations are not legally binding, including with respect to monitoring their implementation.

Please consider this statement to be an official explanation of position.

Please also include it as an addendum to the Report of the session and add a corresponding footnote to the conclusions under this agenda item.

Thank you.

23 October 2024

## ANNEX I – EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF PARAGUAY ON THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### PARAGUAY'S OBSERVATIONS AND RESERVATIONS REGARDING DOCUMENT CFS 2024/52/8

Madam Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security, Paraguay hereby conveys its reservations and clarifications regarding the scope of the following paragraphs of document CFS 2024/52/5, in line with its legislation and international commitments, and requests that these be duly noted.

- (x) (Rationale). Although this paragraph states that the document is voluntary, paragraphs g. and h. of document CFS 2024/52/9 propose that it become cross-cutting and extended across the United Nations system, thus compromising the text's voluntary nature. Likewise, the operative part of the paragraph should use non-imperative language, given the document's voluntary status.
- 1. Paraguay considers the principles in this paragraph to mean the following, in line with its regulatory framework: "In conformity with national legislation and fully respecting private property".
- 3. The National Constitution of Paraguay enshrines agrarian reform, but its implementation must be in accordance with the Constitution and relevant national laws.
- 5. Safety nets should not necessarily be supported through public procurement, and the climate-resilient and sustainable food criteria should reflect local circumstances. Local production does not necessarily generate the most significant environmental sustainability and emissions benefits.
- 6. Recognizing the right to development, in line with United Nations Resolution 21/128, Paraguay believes this right should be included in the text of this paragraph.
- 11. It is worth noting that global food systems governance should consider national capacities and local circumstances.
- 18. Paraguay supports using the term "sustainable intensification" rather than "agroecological approaches and other innovative approaches", in line with the agreed language in Target 10 of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework. Reference: Kunming Montreal Target 10, "such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security," <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/10>
- 19. Paraguay feels the language used in this paragraph is not aligned with the general services rules of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture – Annex 2, paragraph 2. Reference: [https://www.wto.org/english/docs\\_e/legal\\_e/14-ag.doc](https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/14-ag.doc)
- 21. Paraguay emphasizes fiscal measures are not clearly defined and could have negative trade implications for Members, particularly for food-producing developing countries. Paraguay also notes that no consensus exists on the definition of a healthy diet. In this matter, national circumstances and contexts should be considered.

- 29. Paraguay believes the programmes mentioned in this paragraph should be separate from production incentives and should, in any case, function as consumer subsidies.
- 31. While Paraguay adopted Resolution A/RES/70/1, ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,’ it believes this paragraph should emphasize “sustainable development in its three dimensions” rather than the resolution in particular. Although the WTO recognizes the category of “net food-importing developing countries” (NFIDCs), there is no clear definition of this concept, and the current list of such Members has not been updated because some Members, including Paraguay, have requested a review of this category. NFIDCs may be net importers in aggregate but competitive importers in specific products, which is why this category should be studied in greater depth. Consequently, Paraguay expresses reservations about this term.
- 32. Transparency in trade agreements is unrelated to promoting healthy diets, sustainable food systems, sustainable agriculture, or sustainable natural resource management. These elements are also not the primary objectives of trade agreements and could introduce distortions in international trade, as these principles have not necessarily been agreed multilaterally in trade contexts.
- 33. Paraguay notes that the proposed language omits the term “market-oriented”, which is commonly used in this context regarding the World Trade Organization and is multilaterally agreed language.
- 36. Paraguay considers it pertinent to clarify further the scope of the phrase “mitigate possible trade-offs” and expresses its reservations about it.
- 45. The Republic of Paraguay recognizes the critical importance of guiding instruments in reducing inequalities as a prerequisite for food security and adequate nutrition. In this regard, it values the CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CFS 2024/52/8), adopted by the 52nd Session of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. However, based on paragraph (x) in the Rationale section of these recommendations – which supports their interpretation and application in alignment with national legal systems and institutions, considering the diverse realities, capacities, and development levels of countries, and respecting their national policies and priorities – the Republic of Paraguay emphasizes that the scope and meaning of this paragraph will be interpreted and applied under the legal framework related to the right to life, as outlined in Article 4 of its Constitution and other relevant laws. For these reasons, Paraguay disassociates itself from this paragraph.
- 50. Paraguay wishes to highlight that the proposals in this paragraph should be implemented in accordance with each country’s relevant bodies.
- 51. Paraguay believes it appropriate for this paragraph to reiterate the importance of mentioning the right to development (“...to achieve the right to development...”).
- 52. Paraguay considers it relevant to emphasize the fundamental importance of funding for developing countries for all policies and plans for addressing climate change (“...responsible and sustainable, primarily directed towards developing countries...”).

## **ANNEX J: EXPLANATION OF POSITION BY ARGENTINA**

Argentina disassociated itself from paragraph 29. a.; 29. g.i. and sections II, VI and IX of the report.

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**ANNEX K: STATEMENT BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY AND  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MECHANISM (CSIPM) ON THE CFS  
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES FOR  
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

The CSIPM supports the endorsement of the PRs and will contribute to the dissemination of the recommendations within this document that address the structural causes of inequalities. However, the CSIPM does not think that the recommendations adequately respect and protect the integrity of the rights of Indigenous Peoples enshrined in the UNDRIP. The CSIPM therefore disassociates from all textual references on IPs and their individual and collective rights within these PRs and as a basis for future CFS processes.

Link to CSIPM's intervention:

[CSIPM statement on the policy recommendations on reducing inequalities.pdf](#)