

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

### MATTERS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee:

- a) Welcomes 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) Expresses deep concern over the current global food security crisis, with the global prevalence of undernourishment that is persisting at nearly the same level for three consecutive years after having risen sharply in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic with an estimated 28.9 percent of the global population – 2.33 billion people – who were moderately or severely food insecure in 2023, and the evident inequalities, with low-income countries having the largest percentage of the population that is unable to afford a healthy diet;
- d) Emphasizes the need for a common definition of financing for food security and nutrition, and methods for its 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, as financing and financial inclusion are key means of implementation of the SDGs, and to ensure access to healthy diets for all;
- e) Endorses the call for improving the availability, accessibility and adequacy of financial flows data, and to consider it as a global public good, which will enhance transparency and targeting of financing towards countries most in need;
- f) Calls on leveraging the convening power of the CFS in advancing a shared understanding of financing for food security and nutrition and its mapping, particularly in the context of the workstream “Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition”;
- g) Takes note of the Issues Paper on “Conflict-induced acute food crises: potential policy responses in light of current emergencies” produced by the High-Level Panel of Experts

on Food Security and Nutrition, including its overview of immediate, medium term and long-term responses to famine;

h) Recalls the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA) and its relevant application, including in the context of the humanitarian peace-development (HDP) nexus, and in the important technical role of the Rome-based Agencies, in assessing and addressing, within their mandates, the impact of all ongoing conflicts on food security and nutrition, while noting Members' interventions on this matter;

i) Welcomes the creation of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, under Brazil's G20 presidency, and looks forward to its launch at the G20 Leaders' Summit in November 2024 to support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (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.

j) Encourages broad participation of all stakeholders in the Alliance and 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 food and the eradication of hunger and all forms of malnutrition.