



## 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 a global prevalence of undernourishment that has persisted 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, with low-income countries having the largest percentage of the population that is unable to afford a healthy diet;
- c) Emphasizes 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 SDGs;

- d) Calls on leveraging the convening power of the CFS in advancing a shared understanding of financing for food security and nutrition and its mapping, 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) Takes 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 the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition;
- f) Recalls 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>1</sup> ;

[proposed new para: Recalls the need to strive to ensure the protection of those affected or at risk [including] in Gaza, Sudan and Haiti as well as in other protracted crises, underscoring the importance of upholding human rights obligations and International Humanitarian Law, as applicable;]

- g) Recalls also 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, 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 Framework for Action on Food Security in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA);
- h) Acknowledges the Chair’s report on ‘Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses’ and encourages 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;

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<sup>1</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),

- 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 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;
- j) Encourages broad participation of all stakeholders in the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty 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 adequate food and the eradication of hunger and all forms of malnutrition;
- k) Underlines 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 invites stakeholders to engage in the Nutrition for Growth Summit Paris, which will take place in March 2025.