

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

Proposed Friends of the Chair process on item II.b. leading to CFS 52

Dates:

6 September 9:30 -11:30

20 September 14:00 – 16:00

Early October TBC

Friends of the Chair meetings will be:

- Open to all interested CFS Members and Participants*
 - Chaired by a Member who will report on progress to the CFS Chairperson*
 - Informal in nature*
 - In English only*
 - Held in hybrid modality*
-

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) Considers a presentation delivered by Mr. Maximo Torero, Chief Economist, FAO;
- c) Expresses deep concern over the current global food security crisis, including over:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. The projected 582 million people who will be chronically undernourished at the end of the decade, still far from achieving the Zero Hunger Goal;
 - iii. The 713 - 757 million people (between 8.9 and 9.4 percent of the global population) who were estimated to be undernourished in 2023, estimates that are comparable to those of 2008-2009, marking a 15-year set back;
 - iv. The estimated 28.9 percent of the global population – 2.33 billion people – who were moderately or severely food insecure in 2023;
 - v. The estimated 2.8 billion - more than one-third of people in the world– who could not afford a healthy diet in 2022;
 - vi. The evident inequalities, with low-income countries having the largest percentage of the population that is unable to afford a healthy diet (71.5 percent) compared with lower-middle-income countries (52.6 percent), upper-middle-income countries (21.5 percent) and high-income countries (6.3 percent).
 - vii. The fact that more countries are off track than on track for most of the seven 2030 global nutrition targets. Particularly, the recent updates of the estimates of adult obesity, which show a steady increase from 12.1 percent in 2012 to 15.8 percent in 2022, confirming the surge of the double burden of malnutrition globally, across all age groups.

- 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, and to ensure access to healthy diets for all, today and tomorrow;
- e) Recognizes that the limited access to financing by the countries most affected by hunger and malnutrition is a central reason for the lack of implementation of food security and nutrition policies and investments, as financing and financial inclusion are key means of implementation of the SDGs;
- f) 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.
- g) 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” ¹;
- h) 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;
- i) Recognizes that the ongoing conflict and access limitation in Gaza are the main drivers of high levels of destruction and deterioration of the agricultural sector (as a source of local food production) and acute food insecurity in the Gaza Strip food 2.2 million inhabitants, representing the whole population in the Gaza Strip; (*Source FAO Council, 11 f), June 2024*)
- j) 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, food insecurity impacts of armed conflicts,

¹ CFS 2023/51/7 - CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027, section A.1.3

emergency response, recovery assistance, and resilience-building, as well as foundations for resilience to future shocks; (*Source: FAO Council, 11 o), June 2024*)

- k) Reiterates gravest concern about the impact of the Russian Federation's war in Ukraine on the civilian population and increased food insecurity at the global, regional and national levels; (*Source: FAO Council, 12 a), June 2024*).

DRAFT