

By the current trends, the world is not on track to eradicate hunger and malnutrition and meet SDG2 targets by 2030. Realizing every individual's right to adequate food is an imperative for success across the rest of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This requires policy coherence and coordination. Accelerating the use, application and monitoring of CFS integrated policy instruments is critical in national efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda.

1. Hunger and poverty must be addressed simultaneously. Coherent Ppolicies and investment are needed to strengthen resilience of food systems, raise incomes ~~of the poorest~~, create decent employment, ~~secure access to productive resources~~, promote-ensure adequate social protection as well as secure smallholders' access, especially for women and youth, to productive resources, and enhance functioning of markets. ~~I~~increased smallholder their productivity and maximize potential for their beneficial access to reliable and remunerative markets. access to markets will be key to achieving food security. The Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security can effectively assist countries towards achieving food security for all and the integrated sustainable development goals.

2. Countries in protracted crises are at risk of being left behind. Protracted crises are often the result of conflict or climate-induced shocks and countries experiencing these circumstances should be given high priority. They need immediate actions to alleviate hunger and suffering, and medium to long-term actions to build resilience, avoid impoverishment, and address the underlying causes of food insecurity. The *CFS Framework for Action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises* (CFS-FFA) should be considered by all actors involved in situations of protracted crisis.

3. Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity needs inclusive rural transformation and sustainable urbanization. Coherent policies, strong institutions and responsible investments are needed to build sustainable food systems. They need to ~~strengthen-respect legitimate~~ tenure rights and revitalize the agricultural sector, prioritizing women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality. The *CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forestry and Fisheries* (VGGT), the *Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems* (CFS-RAI), the recommendations on *Connecting smallholders to markets* and *Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for food security and nutrition* are important tools for national policy development.

4. All countries suffer from various forms of malnutrition. Malnutrition affects their development potential and the health of their citizens. Accelerating efforts to address all forms of malnutrition will unlock human potential and stimulate positive change. The Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) provides the framework for collective action.

5. Policies and partnerships need to be inclusive: The meaningful participation of those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly small-scale food producers, is essential for effective policy-making and partnerships.