



Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

CFS OEWG SDGs

Zero Draft – Possible Key Messages for CFS reporting to HLPF

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 of CFS integrated policy instruments is critical in national efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda. All countries suffer from various forms of malnutrition, which 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.

1. **Hunger and poverty must be addressed simultaneously.** Policies and investment are needed to raise incomes of the poorest, create decent employment, secure access to productive resources, promote social protection and enhance functioning of markets. Increased smallholder productivity and access to markets will be key to achieving food security.
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 tenure rights and revitalize the agricultural sector, prioritizing women's empowerment 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. **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. The 2030 Agenda will be achieved at the country-level with a focus on achieving interlinked and transformative results and promoting national ownership. The multidimensional nature of food security and nutrition in individual countries means that responses must be tailored, adaptable and context-specific.

Commented [VJ1]: The information contained in the key message related to nutrition could be included in the introduction section as a subset of the 2030 Agenda.

Commented [VJ2]: The CFS key messages should give a heightened sense of urgency by referring to the emerging famine like situations and other emergencies around the world.

Commented [VJ3]: It is crucial to refer to country-level implementation on this key message, or alternatively in the introduction part. Country-level implementation is indeed central to our collective work and embedded in the principles of Agenda 2030, and CFS actions and partnerships are relevant only if they create impact at country level, in support of governments' efforts towards SDG 2.

