



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

<p style="text-align: center;">Fiftieth Session <i>"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">10-13 October and 19 December 2022</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">REPORT</p>

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Fiftieth Session from 10 to 13 October and 19 December 2022. The session was convened in hybrid modality. The session was attended by delegates from 129 Members of the Committee, 13 non-Member States of the Committee, and by representatives from:

14 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;

127 Civil society organizations¹;

1 International agricultural research organization;

3 International and regional financial institutions;

101 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²; and

73 Observers.

2. 25 Ministers and 9 Vice-Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers will be available as document CFS 2022/50/Inf.5 at:

[\(https://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs50/list-of-documents/en/\)](https://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs50/list-of-documents/en/)

3. The report contains the following appendices: Appendix A – Agenda of the Session; Appendix B – Membership of the Committee; Appendix C – List of Documents; Appendix D -

¹ Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM). This figure includes 124 civil society organizations (CSOs) under the umbrella of the CSIPM.

² This figure includes 96 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

Other documents can be consulted at www.fao.org

Explanation of Position on the Major Drivers of Global Food Insecurity by Albania, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America; Appendix E – Explanation of position by the Russian Federation; Appendix F – Explanation of position delivered by Belarus also on behalf of the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Nicaragua and the Russian Federation; Appendix G – Result sheet of the vote on the proposal by Belarus on paragraph 10. j) iii.; Appendix H – Explanation of Vote by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Appendix I – Explanation of Vote by the Republic of Cuba; Appendix J- CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition; Appendix K - Statement by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM) on the CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition.

4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.
5. The session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Mr Gabriel Ferrero (Spain).
6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.
7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Argentina, Brazil, the Czech Republic³, Germany³, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, the Russian Federation⁴, the United States of America³, Sudan and Zambia as well as Mr Guillermo Spika (Argentina) as Chair of the Drafting Committee.
8. The session was recorded as agreed by the Members.

II. MINISTERIAL SEGMENT: COORDINATING POLICY RESPONSES TO THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS - THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2022⁵

9. Opening statements were delivered by: Mr António Guterres, United Nations Secretary General; H.E. Csaba Kőrösi, President of the United Nations General Assembly; H.E. Lachezara Stoeva, President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); Dr Qu Dongyu, Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Mr Alvaro Lario, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Mr David Beasley, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP); Mr Bernard Lehman, Chairperson of the Steering Committee, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN); and Mr Gabriel Ferrero y de Loma-Osorio, Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security. The statements are available as CFS Information documents at <https://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs50/list-of-documents/en/>

³ The Russian Federation disassociated itself from the election of the Czech Republic, Germany and the United States of America as members of the Drafting Committee.

⁴ The United States of America, the European Union and Member States of the European Union which are members of the Committee, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Norway and Japan disassociated themselves from the election of the Russian Federation as a member of the Drafting Committee.

⁵ Explanations of Position and Statements on this Item are contained in Appendices D, E and F.

10. The Committee:
- a) Welcomed the collaboration between FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO on the 2022 report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI);
 - b) Considered a presentation delivered by Mr. Maximo Torero, Chief Economist, FAO;
 - c) Expressed deep concern over the current global food security crisis, including over:
 - i. The current state of global food insecurity, with estimated 702 to 828 million people globally affected by hunger in 2021, about 150 million more since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - ii. The projected nearly 670 million people who will still be facing hunger in 2030 – 8 percent of the world population -which is the same as in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda was launched;
 - iii. The almost 3.1 billion people who could not afford a healthy diet in 2020, 112 million more people than in 2019;
 - iv. The estimated 22 percent of children under five years of age who were stunted, wasted (6.7 percent) and overweight (5.7 percent) in 2020; as well as the estimated 571 million women (nearly one in three women aged 15 to 49 years) affected by anaemia in 2019;
 - v. The impact of the food security crisis on the assistance provided by United Nations humanitarian agencies;
 - vi. The disproportionate impact of the crisis on the poor, persons with disabilities, small scale food producers and family farmers, women, youth, older persons and children, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of famine around the world; the surge and extreme volatility in international food commodity prices; the rise in fertilizer prices and the shortages caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yields and threatening agricultural productivity and production; the rise in energy and fuel prices, which is further increasing food prices, narrowing fiscal space, resulting in, or exacerbating debt distress and economic downturns.
 - d) Underlined that geopolitical instability and increasing conflicts undermine food security and nutrition and have negative impact on agri-food systems and emphasized the role of the CFS within the areas of its competence in monitoring and analysing the impacts of crises and conflicts, with a special emphasis on the impact of the war in Ukraine on global food security and agri-food systems under the mandate of CFS, economic downturns, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other shocks and crises⁶.
 - e) Reaffirmed its commitment to strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.
 - f) Recalled UNGA resolution 76/264 “*State of global food insecurity*” (A/RES/76/264).

⁶ The Russian Federation states that it disassociates itself from paragraph d) of the Report of the 50th Session of the Committee on World Food Security due to the fact that conflicts and their characterization with legal implications are not within the mandate of CFS.

- g) Welcomed:
- i. The determination of the international community to address the global food security crisis on the basis of unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation, recognizing the fundamental role of the United Nations system in catalyzing and coordinating a comprehensive global response, under the leadership of the Secretary-General;
 - ii. The regular inclusion of substantive items on the impacts of conflicts on global food security in the agendas of Bureau and Advisory Group meetings, as well as the engagement of the CFS Chairperson, HLPE-FSN, Secretariat and autonomous mechanisms of CFS within the UN Secretary General's Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance (GCRG);
 - iii. The progress achieved under the UN Secretary General's GCRG and encourages the Committee to continue to engage in the discussion, including by disseminating GCRG Briefs;
 - iv. The High Level Special Event co-convened on 18 July 2022 at the UN Headquarters in New York by the President of the General Assembly (PGA) and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) entitled "Time to Act Together: Coordinating Global Policy Responses to the Global Food Crisis" supported by – and in support of – the UN Secretary-General's Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy, and Finance.
- h) Acknowledged the Co-Chairs' Summary of the High Level Special Event as an input to the Plenary discussion (CFS 2022/50/Inf.24 "Co-Chairs' summary of the High-Level Special Event "Time to act together: Coordinating policy responses to the Global Food Security Crisis" – UN Headquarters, New York, 18 July 2022).
- i) Called on leveraging the convening power of the CFS to strengthen coordinated global policy responses to the multiple dimensions of the global food crisis, in line with the CFS reform document, including through, but not limited to, regular substantive items on the global food security crisis in the agendas of Bureau and Advisory Group meetings, as well as the engagement of the CFS Chairperson, HLPE-FSN, Secretariat and autonomous mechanisms of CFS within the UN Secretary General's Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance.
- j) Took note of the following:
- i. The importance of convergence and alignment on the policy responses and strategies in support of country-led actions addressing the food crisis;
 - ii. The importance of combining short and medium-term with long-term solutions to the crisis, leading towards agriculture and food systems that are more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive, in line with the 2030 Agenda.
 - iii. The different views expressed by delegations on the impact of economic, financial and trade measures in relation to food security and nutrition during the global food crisis, recalling Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

11. The Committee through a roll call vote⁷ decided to reject an amendment to the above sub-paragraph j)iii of paragraph 10, submitted by Belarus on the addition of “including sanctions” as reflected in Annex G.

III. EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS AND PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY. UPDATE AND DISCUSSION ON THE PREPARATION OF THE CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S AND GIRLS’ EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

12. The Committee commemorated the 2022 International Day of Rural Women, hearing introductory remarks from Ms Jyotsna Puri, IFAD’s Associate Vice-President, Strategy and Knowledge, IFAD, along with keynote remarks from Ms Luz Haro Guanga, Executive Secretary of the Network of Rural Women of Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC) and Principal Member of the Network of Municipalities for Gender Equality (RIMIG), Ecuador, and Ms Uwintije Gorette, President of “Twaguke Murama” (local women’s cooperative), Rwanda.

13. The Committee considered documents CFS 2022/50/4 “Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions” and CFS 2022/50/Inf.23 “Chair’s Statement - CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition”. Keynote remarks were provided by Ms Leonel Josefa Sacko, African Union Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, and keynote remarks of Ms Sima Sami Iskandar Bahous, Executive Director of UN Women, delivered by Ms Jemimah Njuki, Chief of UN Women’s Economic Empowerment Section.

14. Recognizing that advancing gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment is critical to addressing the current global food security crisis and achieving CFS’ vision of ending hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all, and for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

15. Further recognizing that gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment is essential to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as ensuring food systems that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, the Committee:

- a) acknowledged the efforts made by all stakeholders involved in the consultations and negotiations of the draft Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition, and expressed its gratitude to the co-chairs for their efforts;
- b) commended the progress made so far and encouraged Members and other stakeholders to complete the process and fulfill CFS commitments in line with the 2020-2023 Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW), adopted at CFS 46 (2019), maintaining a positive spirit of collaboration;
- c) reiterated, while acknowledging and expressing regret that there was no agreement on the draft text of the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition by the end of the third round of the Open-Ended Working Group meetings, its support for an inclusive and consensus-based process to achieve agreement on Voluntary Guidelines for presentation to the CFS 51 plenary session and requested the Chair to convene consultations, including an inclusive diverse inter-

⁷ The Result Sheet of the vote is included in Appendix G.

sessional Group of Friends (of the Chair) to discuss the working method and the ways forward.

IV. CFS STRATEGIC DIRECTION TOWARD 2030

A. Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition

16. The Committee:

- a) Considered document CFS 2022/50/Inf.16: “Third CFS HLPE-FSN Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition” as presented by Jennifer Clapp, CFS HLPE-FSN Vice Chairperson;
- b) Took note of the following views expressed and potential issues suggested as important considerations for upcoming Open-Ended Working Group discussions ahead of CFS 51 in October 2023 on the preparation of the next CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW):
 - i. the interconnected nature and relevance of the critical, emerging and enduring issues identified by the HLPE-FSN and during the plenary discussion for the global food security and nutrition agenda;
 - ii. the need for CFS to continue considering food security and nutrition challenges within a food systems approach, according to national contexts, priorities and capacities;
 - iii. the importance of capitalizing on previous CFS workstreams and policy agreements;
 - iv. the need to apply the agreed prioritization criteria, as outlined in Annex B of the Implementation Report of the CFS Evaluation, aligned with the 2009 CFS Reform Document.
- c) In line with indications included in Annex B of the Implementation Report of the CFS Evaluation, recommended that the CFS Bureau, in collaboration with the Advisory Group, and with the support and participation of interested CFS stakeholders, prepare a draft CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 to be submitted for consideration and endorsement at CFS 51.

B. Update of the Rolling Section of the CFS MYPoW 2020-2023

17. The Committee:

- a) Endorsed document “CFS 2022/50/6/Rev.1 – CFS MYPoW 2020-2023 Update of the Rolling Section – with Draft Decision”, as presented by the CFS Chairperson;
- b) Noted that the full implementation of the MYPoW 2020-2023 will be contingent upon sufficient financial and human resources, taking into consideration a manageable workload, in accordance with document CFS 2018/45/3;
- c) Strongly encouraged the three Rome-based agencies to honour their verbal agreement to share equally the costs of the CFS Secretariat budget, through either cash or in-kind contributions, as a symbol of joint ownership and shared commitment to the Committee via effective Rome-based agency collaboration;
- d) Requested continued deliberation on, and due attention to, the impacts of COVID-19, as well as to the impacts of the ongoing global food crisis, on food systems, agriculture and nutrition at all stages of the implementation of the approved MYPoW workstreams;

- e) Requested the Chair and Secretariat, consistent with the CFS Resource Mobilization and Outreach Strategies, respectively, to continue their efforts to expand and diversify the CFS financing base, including by reaching out to CFS Member States, private foundations, the private sector, and financial institutions;
- f) Requested the Bureau to consider including a CFS session on the use and uptake of the CFS policy recommendations on “Food Price Volatility and Food Security” and on “Social Protection and Food Security” at CFS 51;
- g) Emphasized the application of the Rome Based Agencies’ safeguards against potential conflict of interest regarding CFS funding.

C. Theme of the HLPE Report 2024

18. The Committee:
- a) Considered document “CFS 2022/50/7/Rev.1 “Theme of the HLPE Report 2024 – with Draft Decision”, as presented by CFS Chairperson Mr Gabriel Ferrero;
 - b) Requested the CFS HLPE-FSN to undertake a study on “Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation” as per document CFS 2022/50/7/Rev.1, to be prepared and presented in 2024;
 - c) Requested that the theme of the 2028 CFS HLPE-FSN report be included in the next MYPoW (2024-2027).

V. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS TOOLS

19. Mr Carlo Cafiero, HLPE-FSN Project Team Leader, presented the main findings and recommendations of the HLPE-FSN Report on “Data collection and analysis tools for food security and nutrition”.
20. Keynote remarks were delivered by Ms Claire Melamed, CEO of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD).
21. The Committee:
- a) Acknowledged with appreciation the work of the HLPE-FSN to prepare the Report on “Data collection and analysis tools for food security and nutrition” and the keynote remarks delivered by Ms Melamed on the relevant policy evidence included in the report;
 - b) Recalled the provisions contained in document CFS 2019/46/7, the CFS MYPoW 2020-2023;
 - c) Called for greater collection, analysis, and dissemination of data on all dimensions of food security and nutrition, disaggregated by sex and age, and gender-statistics, and statistical information on disabilities;
 - d) Recognized the importance of an inclusive process, open to all interested stakeholders, particularly governments, as well as civil society, private sector and academia, leading to the endorsement of an agreed set of CFS policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 51 in October 2023;

- e) Took note of the following comments, initiatives and experiences shared in the plenary discussion:
- i. there are critical and urgent data gaps related to all dimensions of food security and nutrition indicators;
 - ii. measurement of progress of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and all other SDGs of the 2030 Agenda require high-quality, accessible, timely, actionable, reliable and disaggregated data;
 - iii. food systems, food security and nutrition require significant improvement in the production, availability of, and access to, high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated official statistics in the fields of food security and nutrition, agricultural and rural development;
 - iv. highlight the need to protect data, ensure proper use of digital technologies, and address data governance, ensuring protection of data, privacy rights and intellectual property rights, in line with multilaterally agreed standards and protocols;
 - v. an emphasis that the CFS continues to work on ambitious texts, based on UN- agreed language, while seeking consensus of all stakeholders;
 - vi. use the CFS policy recommendations to build synergies while avoiding duplication of other existing efforts and initiatives; and
 - vii. a plea to the multilateral financial institutions and the donor community to mobilize resources to fund global and national initiatives aimed at closing data funding gaps in the fields of food security and nutrition, agricultural and rural statistics.

VI. EMPOWERING YOUTH IN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS. ENDORSEMENT AND UPTAKE OF THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROMOTING YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

22. The Committee considered document CFS 2022/50/8/Rev.1 “CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems for food security and nutrition” and CFS 2022/50/9/Rev.1 “CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems for food security and nutrition - Draft Decision”, as presented by Ambassador Pio Wennubst (Switzerland), Rapporteur of the policy convergence process.

23. The Committee:

- a) endorsed CFS 2022/50/8/Rev.1 “CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems for food security and nutrition” as a key inter-governmentally-agreed, voluntary and non-binding global policy framework in support of country-led efforts towards achieving food security and nutrition;
- b) expressed its deepest appreciation for the effective leadership of the Rapporteur, and commended the work of the HLPE to prepare the report on “Promoting youth engagement and

- employment in agriculture and food systems”;
- c) welcomed the keynote intervention by Hon. Neema Lugangira, Member of the Tanzanian Parliament, on the importance of seizing the opportunities for youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems, while at the same time addressing the complex and multidimensional challenges faced by young people;
 - d) encouraged all CFS stakeholders to support and promote at all levels within their constituencies, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, the dissemination, use, and application of these Policy Recommendations to support the development, enhancement and implementation of coordinated and multi-sectoral national policies, laws, programmes, regulatory frameworks, investment plans, and various regional food security and nutrition initiatives;
 - e) encouraged all stakeholders to document lessons learned from using the Policy Recommendations and to share progress and experiences with the Committee in order to assess their continued relevance, effectiveness, and impact, in line with the standard monitoring practice of the Committee, which is based on the principles of participation, transparency, and accountability, and committed to ensuring youth participation in the sharing of progress and in monitoring implementation;
 - f) decided to transmit the Policy Recommendations to the Governing Bodies of FAO, WFP and IFAD for their further consideration, regarding supporting their utilization at country level, in line with country requests and pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform Document;
 - g) decided to request the United Nations General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider, ensure and encourage the wide dissemination and implementation of the Policy Recommendations to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform Document; and
 - h) agreed to include these Policy Recommendations in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (CFS-GSF).

VII. BOOSTING RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS. GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT ON THE CFS PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

24. The event highlighted the importance of the need to boost financing for sustainable development and access to resources for actions and efforts to achieve SDG 2 by 2030, in line with the integrated and indivisible framework of the 17 SDGs. Reflecting on recent ECOSOC Financing for Sustainable Development Forums and on the “Financing for Development in the era of COVID-19 and beyond” process, the event put a spotlight on the importance of responsible investments in agriculture and food systems that are aligned with the SDGs. The session took stock of the use and application of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) adopted in 2014 and explored the current status and requirements of responsible investments in agriculture and food systems in the 2030 Agenda. The Global Thematic Event (GTE) was opened by the CFS Chair, followed by a contribution from H.E. Al Sayed Mohammed El-Qosair, Minister of Agriculture and

Land Reclamation (Egypt), on Egypt's hosting of the 27th Conference of the Parties of UNFCCC. The event was moderated by Ms Marcela Villarreal, Director, Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division (FAO), with keynote presentations on the critical importance of driving additional finance toward sustainable food systems delivered by Mr Martien van Nieuwkoop, Global Director, World Bank; H.E. Elissa Golberg, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Canada; Ms Viktoria de Bourbon de Parme, Food and Agriculture Transformation Lead, World Benchmarking Alliance; and Mr Jeremy Collier, Chairman, Collier Capital.

25. The panel on the use and application of the CFS-RAI was composed of:

- H.E. Senator Silvia Giacoppo, President of PARLATINO, presented a regional experience “Commitments and actions in the application of the CFS-RAI Principles in regional and national legislation, and in the workplan of the Latin American and the Caribbean Parliament”;
- Ms Vanida Khumnirdpetch, Director, Bureau of Foreign Agriculture Affairs, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Thailand) reflected country's experiences linked to the development and implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (ASEAN-RAI);
- Ms Inji Doggui Hanini, Executive Director, Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency (Tunisia), presented the experience “Stimulate and promote responsible investments by young agri-entrepreneurs”, which involved eleven African countries.
- Mr Nadjirou Sall, Secretary General of the Peasants and Farmers Network of West Africa (ROPPA), representative from Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM), presented the views of its constituencies, focusing on small holders, small-scale food producers and the Western African region, in relation to responsible investment in agriculture;
- Mr Deo Temba, Executive Director & Founder, Grande Demam, representative from the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM), presented the experience “Dairy Nourishes Africa”;
- H.E. Christian Hofer, State Secretary of Switzerland, presented Switzerland's experiences in supporting the implementation of the CFS-RAI Principles.

26. The Committee:

- a) welcomed the CFS 50 Global Thematic Event as a contribution to boosting access to resources towards achieving SDG2, in the Decade of Action towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; to monitoring progress toward implementation of the the CFS-RAI Principles; and to be used as an opportunity to share experiences and good practices in their use and application at all levels;
- b) took note of the overview provided in document CFS 2022/50/Inf.21 – “Monitoring the use and application of CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems – Secretariat's analysis of contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event”;
- c) agreed that responsible investment in sustainable agriculture and food systems, aligned with the SDGs, is essential for enhancing food security and nutrition and in supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and that appropriate responses - such as a significant increase in financing sustainable and inclusive food systems - are required to address the four pillars of food security and nutrition, and the SDGs;
- d) reiterated that the overall objective of the CFS-RAI Principles is to improve food security and nutrition, by guiding actions of all stakeholders engaged in agriculture and food systems through principles, which can promote much needed responsible investment; to enhance livelihoods, and to guard against and mitigate risks to food security and nutrition, thus

- contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;
- e) recognized that the CFS-RAI Principles, since their adoption in October 2014, have been utilized at global, national, and local levels, with coordinated effort applied by CFS Members, its Advisory Group, and the CFS Secretariat to ensure their dissemination and application in various international fora;
 - f) encouraged additional efforts to promote a broader and systematic dissemination, use and application of the CFS-RAI Principles, where appropriate, at global, regional, national, and sub-national levels;
 - g) requested the Chairperson of the Committee to propose to the Bureau, for discussion and consideration, during 2023, actionable steps to enhance the monitoring of responsible investments in agriculture and food systems and the financing for achieving SDG 2, in time for the 10th anniversary in 2024 of adoption of the CFS-RAI Principles;
 - h) took note of the following comments provided in Plenary:
 - i. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems remains key to addressing core food security and nutrition challenges, and to successfully overcoming hunger and malnutrition;
 - ii. Since their adoption in 2014, the CFS-RAI Principles remain relevant to designing, implementing and monitoring investments and related initiatives that address food security and nutrition;
 - iii. Efforts should be made by all CFS stakeholders to encourage adaptation of the CFS-RAI Principles based on specific contexts, needs, and priorities;
 - iv. Further mobilization of financial resources is needed to support stakeholders in the implementation of the CFS-RAI Principles and SDG 2 in order to achieve food security and nutrition.

VIII. OTHER MATTERS

a. CFS Bureau and Alternate Members

27. The Committee agreed upon the following changes in the composition of the CFS Bureau and Alternate members concerning the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Group: Dominican Republic as Bureau Member and Brazil as its Alternate.

b. Date of the Fifty-first Session of CFS

28. The Committee proposed that two options be considered with regards to the dates of its Fifty-First Session, to be held at FAO headquarters in Rome either from 9 to 13 October or from 23 to 27 October 2023, the latter being indicated on the Provisional Calendar of the Governing Bodies of FAO, IFAD and WFP. The exact dates will be communicated by the FAO Director-General and the Chairperson of the Committee, in line with Rule VII of the CFS Rules of Procedure.

c. Adoption of the Final Report

29. The report was adopted on Monday, 19 December 2022.

APPENDIX A – AGENDA OF THE SESSION

Timekeeping and high-level participation

CFS plenary sessions provide the opportunity for meaningful dialogue and interaction among stakeholders, including the space for delegation heads to orally present their formal statement to the open plenary session, or in writing if they prefer. Delegates are asked to keep their interventions succinct (three minutes or less unless presented by a Minister or constituency delegation head or on behalf of an entire regional group) and relevant to the item under discussion. Lengthy formal statements are not anticipated, but presentations longer than the apportioned time can be shared electronically by the CFS Secretariat and posted on its public website. A traffic light system will be in place to help delegates manage their time allocations.

All delegates are requested to email their statements to cfs@fao.org, at least 1 hour before the session, so they can be shared with the interpreters for interpretation in FAO's six official languages, and to be posted in the Statements section of the CFS 50 web page (in their original language).

In the event that a Member delegation will include senior-level participation such as a Minister, Vice Minister, State Secretary (or equivalent), they should inform the Secretariat in order for that delegation head to be given priority protocol consideration on the Speakers List.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

- a) Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable (for decision)
- b) Membership of the Committee (for information)
- c) Drafting Committee composition (for decision)

Background documents:

- CFS 2022/50/1/Rev.1 – CFS 50 Provisional Agenda (this document)
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.1/Rev.1 – CFS 50 Provisional Timetable
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.2 – Guide to CFS 50
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.4 – Membership
- CFS 2022/50/2 – Guide to the preparation of the CFS 50 Final Report

II. MINISTERIAL SEGMENT: COORDINATING POLICY RESPONSES TO THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS - THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2022 (for information and discussion)

- a) Opening statements by the following, or their delegates (which will be posted on the CFS 50 Session document webpage):
 - The UN Secretary-General;
 - The President of the General Assembly;
 - The President of ECOSOC;
 - The CFS Chairperson;
 - The Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
 - The President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);

- The Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP);
 - The Chair of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE-FSN) Steering Committee.
- b) Presentation of the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022, and discussion on coordinating policy responses to the global food crisis, followed by delegate statements.

Background documents:

- CFS 2022/50/3/Rev.1 – Coordinating policy responses to the Global Food Crisis - State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022– Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.15 – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.22 – The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.24 – Co-Chairs’ summary of the High-Level Special Event “Time to act together: Coordinating policy responses to the Global Food Security Crisis” – UN Headquarters, New York, 18 July 2022

III. EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS AND PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY. UPDATE AND DISCUSSION ON THE PREPARATION OF THE CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S AND GIRLS’ EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (for discussion)

The session will start with the celebration of the International Day of Rural Women. The session will then provide an opportunity to discuss the status of preparation of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition.

Background documents:

- CFS 2022/50/4 – The CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.23 - CFS Chairperson’s Statement on the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition

IV. CFS STRATEGIC DIRECTION TOWARD 2030 (for discussion and decision)

- a) Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition (for discussion)
- b) Update of the Rolling Section of the CFS MYPoW 2020-2023 (for decision)
- c) Theme of the HLPE-FSN Report 2024 (for decision)

Background documents:

- CFS 2022/50/5/Rev.1 – Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions

- CFS 2022/50/6/Rev.1 – CFS MYPoW 2020-2023 Update of the Rolling Section – with Draft Decision
- CFS 2022/50/7/Rev.1 – Theme of the HLPE-FSN report for 2024 – with Draft Decision
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.17 – Annex B of the CFS Implementation Report on the new MYPoW structure and process
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.16 – Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition – A Note by the HLPE-FSN
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.18 – CFS Annual Progress Report 2022

V. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS TOOLS (for discussion)

- a) Presentation of the HLPE-FSN Report on Data Collection and Analysis Tools;
- b) CFS stakeholders will be given the opportunity to provide feedback and inputs on the content of the report in view of the CFS policy convergence process on Data Collection and Analysis Tools.

Background documents:

- CFS 2022/50/10/Rev.1 – Data Collection and Analysis Tools – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.19 – HLPE-FSN Report (2022) on Data Collection and Analysis Tools

VI. EMPOWERING YOUTH IN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS. ENDORSEMENT AND UPTAKE OF THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROMOTING YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (for decision)

The final version of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition, resulting from an inclusive multi-stakeholder negotiation process within an Open-Ended Working Group, will be presented for consideration and endorsement by CFS Plenary. The session will also provide an opportunity for a discussion on the overall negotiation process, highlights of the most significant elements of the draft text, and the opportunities presented for advancing and accelerating the uptake and implementation of the Policy Recommendations at global, regional, country, and local levels.

Background documents:

- CFS 2022/50/8/Rev.1 – CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition
- CFS 2022/50/9/Rev.1 – CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Decision

VII. BOOSTING RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS. GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT ON

THE CFS PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS (for information and discussion)

CFS stakeholders will discuss the current status of responsible investments in agriculture in the context of the Financing for Development agenda, with a view to identifying progress and gaps and key levers for mobilizing private and public responsible investments. The session provides an opportunity to take stock of the use and application of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

Background documents:

- CFS 2022/50/11/Rev.1 – Global Thematic Event on the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems – Draft Conclusions
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.20 - CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
- CFS 2022/50/Inf.21 - Monitoring the use and application of CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems – Secretariat’s analysis of the contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event

VIII. OTHER MATTERS

- a) CFS Bureau and Alternate Members (for decision)
- b) Date of the Fifty-first Session of CFS (for decision)
- c) Adoption of the Final Report (for decision)

APPENDIX B – MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

- Afghanistan
- Algeria
- Angola
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- France
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Republic of Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Saint Lucia
- San Marino
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- Togo
- Tonga
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Uganda
- Ukraine

-
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
 - Denmark
 - Djibouti
 - Dominican Republic
 - Ecuador
 - Egypt
 - El Salvador
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Eritrea
 - Estonia
 - Ethiopia
 - European Union (Member Organization)
 - Finland
 - Mali
 - Mauritania
 - Mauritius
 - Mexico
 - Monaco
 - Morocco
 - Mozambique
 - Myanmar
 - Netherlands
 - New Zealand
 - Nicaragua
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - United Arab Emirates
 - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 - United Republic of Tanzania
 - United States of America
 - Uruguay
 - Uzbekistan
 - Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
 - Yemen
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe

APPENDIX C – LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Symbol	Title	AGENDA ITEM
CFS 2022/50/1/Rev.1	CFS 50 Provisional Agenda	I
CFS 2022/50/2	Guide to the preparation of the CFS 50 Final Report	I
CFS 2022/50/3/Rev.1	Coordinating policy responses to the Global Food Crisis - State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 – Draft Conclusions	II
CFS 2022/50/4	The CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions	III
CFS 2022/50/5/Rev.1	Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions	IV
CFS 2022/50/6/Rev.1	CFS MYPoW 2020-2023 Update of the Rolling Section – with Draft Decision	IV
CFS 2022/50/7/Rev.1	Theme of the HLPE-FSN report for 2024 – with Draft Decision	IV
CFS 2022/50/8/Rev.1	CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition	VI
CFS 2022/50/9/Rev.1	CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Decision	VI
CFS 2022/50/10/Rev.1	Data Collection and Analysis Tools – Draft Conclusions	V
CFS 2022/50/11/Rev.1	Global Thematic Event on the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems – Draft Conclusions	VII
CFS 2022/50/Inf.1/Rev.1	CFS Provisional Timetable	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.2	Guide to CFS 50	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.3/Rev.1	List of Documents	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.4	Membership	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.5	List of Delegates	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.6	Declaration of Competence Submitted by the European Union	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.7	Statement by the United Nations Secretary-General	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.8	Statement by the CFS Chairperson	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.9	Statement by the Director-General of FAO	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.10	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative	I

CFS 2022/50/Inf.11	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or his representative	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.12	Statement by the Chair of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE-FSN)	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.13	Statement by the President of the General Assembly	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.14	Statement by the President of ECOSOC	I
CFS 2022/50/Inf.15	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022	II
CFS 2022/50/Inf.16	Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition – A Note by the HLPE-FSN	IV
CFS 2022/50/Inf.17	Annex B of the CFS Implementation Report on the new MYPoW structure and process	IV
CFS 2022/50/Inf.18	CFS Annual Progress Report 2022	IV
CFS 2022/50/Inf.19	HLPE-FSN Report (2022) on Data Collection and Analysis Tools	V
CFS 2022/50/Inf.20	CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	VII
CFS 2022/50/Inf.21	Monitoring the use and application of CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems – Secretariat’s analysis of the contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event	VII
CFS 2022/50/Inf.22	The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)	II
CFS 2022/50/Inf.23	CFS Chairperson’s Statement on the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition	III
CFS 2022/50/Inf.24	Time to act together: Coordinating policy responses to the Global Food Security Crisis. Summary of the Special Event on Food Security in New York on 18 July 2022	II

APPENDIX D – EXPLANATION OF POSITION ON THE MAJOR DRIVERS OF GLOBAL FOOD INSECURITY delivered by the United States of America on behalf of: Albania, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, European Union and the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The international community stands at an important inflection point as we grapple with multiple and intersecting crises that are severely impacting global food security and undermining hard-won development gains. This is precisely the kind of moment that forums such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) were meant to address. The CFS plays a vital role in urgently advancing the crucially important work to accelerate action in delivering on the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 2 ending hunger.

We deliver this statement together to highlight the need for this Committee and the international community to identify clearly all major drivers of food insecurity if we are to address them effectively, including conflicts, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and climate change. We condemn the circumstance that one Member State is responsible for further global deterioration in a world already grappling with life-changing global challenges. We would like to extend our thanks to Ambassador Gabriel Ferrero as chair of the Committee on World Food Security, whose hard work facilitated the successful conclusion of the 50th session of this committee (CFS50) amid a global food crisis, which Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine has exacerbated. Russia's continued aggression against Ukraine is of immediate relevance to matters before this Committee — namely global food security and nutrition. Russia's prolonged attack against Ukraine, which is one of the world most important providers of grain, food, and feed, has worldwide repercussions that Russia consciously hazards. We engaged fully, constructively, and in good faith to address the most pressing food security challenges, with the aim of sending a strong message of shared commitment to multilateralism and international solidarity.

Russia's brutal and unjustified invasion of Ukraine and attempt to change its borders by force are blatant violations of the UN Charter and among the main drivers behind a deteriorating global outlook, for which some of the world's most vulnerable countries and people are paying the highest price. It has disrupted supply chains and contributed to a surge in food, fertilizer, and energy prices.

As the 2022 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report unequivocally states, Russia's war of aggression will "have multiple implications for global agricultural markets," "casting a shadow over the state of food security and nutrition for many countries, in particular those that are already facing hunger and food crisis situations." The CFS50 report does not specifically name the Russian Federation to hold it to account, but instead includes a broad reference to the "war in Ukraine." We understand "war in Ukraine" to refer specifically to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine that has unraveled years of progress on the SDGs, especially posing additional challenges for achieving SDG 2 targets of ending hunger, ensuring access to adequate food for all, and eliminating all forms of malnutrition.

We once again demand Russia cease hostilities, withdraw its troops from the entire territory of Ukraine and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. This action, while not sufficient, is essential to ending the multiple and interconnected crises the world is facing right now and is necessary for us to refocus our global action to get back on track to progressing towards achieving the SDGs and supporting the most vulnerable countries.

APPENDIX E – EXPLANATION OF POSITION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Statement by the head of the Russian delegation, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to FAO and other international organizations in Rome, Ambassador V.L. Vasiliev to the reconvened 50th Session of the Committee on World Food Security

Dear Mr. Chairman,

We appreciate your efforts directed at completing the 50th Session of the Committee and adoption of the outcome report by consensus before Christmas.

On 13 October, when you adjourned the session wishing everyone a “good night”, delegations, including the Russian delegation, assumed that additional consultations would be held in order to finalize the agreements that had opened a path to consensus.

Nevertheless, the document circulated on 12 December does not reflect the interim agreements in full. Additionally, we consider that all substantive discussions took place during the regular session in October of this year. Yet, today we see a clear politically motivated intent on the part of some delegations to reopen discussions. In connection with the above, the Russian delegation is compelled to respond accordingly, and I will focus on three points.

First, accusations levied at our country of provoking a “world famine” have no basis in reality. It is the United States and the countries of the EU that have provoked through their own actions a food and agricultural products market crisis.

Indeed, they continue to accelerate the flywheel of sanctions through the adoption of the ninth package of sanctions, the introduction of an oil cap by G7 countries, and consideration of similar measures in relation to Russian natural gas. See for yourself. You set a cap on price for Russian oil at 60 USD per barrel (the current price is 80 USD per barrel), and a shortage ensues. Will leading oil producers, including the USA, lower their prices? The answer is obvious – they will not. Who is paying the price? Farmers all over the world have already experienced a sharp increase in the price of diesel fuel. Transport costs for finished products have been on the rise. In addition to this, according to a report by UNCTAD, interest rates increases in the US this year have led to a loss in currency value relative to the dollar of some 90 developing countries, undermining the purchasing power of people living in these countries. This is the reason for the increase in the number of people experiencing hunger.

Speaking of which, our American colleagues, when referencing the SOFI 2022 report, have unsurprisingly omitted to mention the (I quote) “(uncertainty surrounding Russian export prospects, because of sales difficulties that may arise as a result of financial and shipping constraints. The subsequent economic sanctions against the Russian Federation are also likely to impact exchange rates, debt levels and overall economic growth prospects).”

Secondly, while stating their resolve to “accelerate action in fulfilling Agenda 2030 and related SDGs, in particular SDG 2 – fighting hunger”, the United States and their coauthors fail to mention in their statement that just days ago the US Congress approved a budget for the military amounting to close to 855 billion USD, which for example is a hundred-fold higher than the budget of the WFP. As to Ukraine itself, 800 million USD will be allocated to provide military assistance to Ukraine, not to mention direct supplies of weapons worth tens of billions of dollars. At the same time, FAO’s entire programme to support Ukraine’s agricultural sector is estimated at 115 million USD, as presented by M. M. Torero. Sadly, this confirms that the motto “Leave No One behind” in Ukraine has changed into ‘Leave no one alive behind’.

Thirdly, the Committee on World Food Security, being the most inclusive body, must remain a platform for joint decision making to ensure food security and good nutrition for all, with the participation of countries as well as the agricultural sector and consumers, i.e. civil society. The Committee must not become an arena to score political points and make statements outside of its mandate. When it comes to food security, a pick and choose approach is not acceptable. The issue of how conflicts – and there are many in the world – impact food security can't be considered separately from the illegal unilateral trade and financial measures, including sanctions and blockades.

We believe that the CFS report that is before us for approval today, by and large creates the foundation for a comprehensive discussion of challenges to food security to be held at the Committee's next sessions. Right now, we hear flowery speeches and colorful appeals, while the number of famished and dying of hunger continues to rise.

Thank you for your attention.

* * *

The Russian Federation considers that paragraph d) of the Report contains a distorted assessment of the situation in Ukraine. Conflicts and their qualifications, bearing legal consequences, are outside of the CFS's mandate, and as it is the prerogative of the UNSC and the UN General Assembly, we request that the following footnote be inserted in the text of the Report:

«The Russian Federation disassociates itself from paragraph d) of the Report of the 50th Session of the Committee on World Food Security due to the fact that conflicts and their characterization with legal implications are not within the mandate of CFS».

APPENDIX F – EXPLANATION OF POSITION DELIVERED BY BELARUS ALSO ON BEHALF OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA, THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I have the honor to make a statement on behalf of the Republic of Cuba, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Nicaragua and our own.

First of all, we would like to thank the CFS Chair for his commitment to the CFS mandate and willingness to find the consensus in these very critical circumstances.

We were ready to continue our work and find a consensus on the paragraph j (iii) but unfortunately because of the position of a group of countries we came to a standstill.

The results of the voting on the amendment to this paragraph with the reference to sanctions show that there is no unanimity and single approach to the relations between sanctions and food security. It confirms that CFS should address the impact of unilateral coercive measures (sanctions and blockades) to the global food security and nutrition for all.

We underline that the Agenda 2030 adopted by consensus by all member states calls (I quote) that “States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with the international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries”.

We are strongly disappointed that some delegations do not have enough courage to address this issue even facing the current food crisis.

We hope the CFS High Level Panel of Experts will finally pay attention to the impact of the sanctions.

APPENDIX G – RESULT SHEET OF THE VOTE ON THE PROPOSAL BY BELARUS ON PARAGRAPH 10. j) iii ^{8 9}



19/12/2022; 14:15

Vote on: Proposal by Belarus to add "including sanctions" to the text of the Chairperson's proposal for Item II, sub-paragraph j) iii

Vote sur: Proposition du Bélarus d'ajouter «y compris les sanctions» dans la proposition du Président concernant le sous-alinéa j.iii du point II

Votación para: Propuesta de Belarús de añadir "incluidas las sanciones" al texto del subpárrafo j) iii) en el tema II de la propuesta del Presidente

RESULT SHEET/RESULTATS/RESULTADOS

Roll call vote /Vote par appel nominal/Votación Nominal

Number of votes cast/ Nombre de suffrages exprimés/ Número de votos emitidos	58
Majority required/ Majorité requise/ Mayoría requerida	30
Votes for/ Votes pour/ Votos en favor	10
Votes against/ Votes contre/ Votos en contra	48
Abstentions/ Abstenciones	21
Votes for: Votes pour: Votos en favor:	Afghanistan, Belarus, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Senegal, Venezuela
Votes Against Votes contre Votos en contra	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.
Abstentions: Abstenciones:	Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Niger, Panama, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Zambia, Zimbabwe
No Reply: Aucune réponse: Ninguna respuesta:	Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

REJECTED/ REPOUSSÉE/ RECHAZADA

Elections Officer/ Fonctionnaire électoral/ El oficial de elecciones


 (F.A. Betlem)

⁸ In an intervention subsequent to the roll call vote, Mauritania stated that it had intended to vote against the proposal.

⁹ In an intervention subsequent to the roll call vote, Senegal stated that it had intended to vote against the proposal.

APPENDIX H – EXPLANATION OF VOTE BY THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Thank you, Mr Chair,

1. Since we have been given this opportunity to explain our vote, I would like to begin by saying that my delegation agrees with much of what the distinguished Belarus delegation said in its explanation of vote. However, we would like to raise some key points from our own national perspective:
2. As you are aware, Mr Chair, the Venezuelan delegation has worked in a constructive and flexible spirit throughout the debates that have lasted since October, and you can testify to this as an exceptional witness.
3. Notwithstanding the outcome of the vote that has just taken place, the Venezuelan delegation regrets that we have had to resort to this mechanism. Although it is valid and legitimate, it is at odds with one of the major principles we have always upheld, namely consensus as the basis for decision-making. Voting aside, today all of us in this Chamber have lost a little, because we have demonstrated that we are unable to reach a consensus that would allow us all to be on board and to see ourselves reflected in the text that you have submitted today for consideration in this plenary meeting.
4. Mr Chair, our delegation has spoken about its own difficulties, our own national difficulties, the difficulties that our citizens experience daily. Therefore, we felt that the report as proposed by you did not reflect the true extent of the seriousness of the impact on food security suffered by several countries because of the imposition – and I am going to say this loud and clear – of **unilateral coercive measures**. This perverse instrument is applied by certain countries that have opted for unilateralism, ignoring international agreements. Such measures violate international law, the rule of law and the United Nations Charter, and the standards and principles governing peaceful relations between nations.
5. Paragraph 30 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security, as well as the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly on the Right to Food, **are not open to interpretation**, as each of these instruments has been properly debated and agreed upon. In each case, without exception, the seriousness of these resolutions has been considered, which is why nations are called on to **refrain from applying unilateral measures** that jeopardize food and nutrition security.
6. For these reasons, Mr Chair, my delegation has **voted yes** to the inclusion of this reference. Although it is accurate, it falls short of conveying the full scope of our argument, which we have tried to communicate throughout our discussions, for the very reason that we cannot and should not continue to conceal the calls voiced by the considerable number of countries affected by unilateral coercive measures.
7. Lastly, I call on you, Mr Chair, to include this statement containing my delegation's explanation of vote in the report that you will circulate at the end of this meeting.

APPENDIX I – EXPLANATION OF VOTE BY THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Explanation of Vote

Cuba supported the efforts made by the Chairperson of this Committee, Gabriel Ferrero, to reach a consensus text. This is always the best option and the one we would have wished for. We thank you for your efforts.

However, as a country strongly affected by the imposition of unilateral coercive measures, we voted in favour of the amendment tabled by Belarus.

The economic, commercial and financial blockade that the United States of America has imposed for more than 60 years is the main obstacle to Cuba's development and our achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda, putting my country's food security at permanent risk.

We reiterate our commitment to continue working together to build consensus that will bring us closer to our fundamental goal of ensuring food and nutrition security for all.

APPENDIX J – CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROMOTING YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

RATIONALE

1. Young people are key to promoting sustainable food systems, ensuring renewal in the agricultural sector, and contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, particularly in developing countries, where a large proportion of the population are youth, including in rural areas. There is potential to improve livelihoods and expand equal opportunities of employment and entrepreneurship in agriculture¹⁰ and food systems, which are a significant source of socio-economic advancement for youth in rural and urban areas. Yet agriculture and food systems often do not provide decent work and dignified livelihoods, nor promote a balance between the needs of different generations. Additionally, many young women and men have limited access to, and control over land, natural resources, infrastructure, markets, insurance, finance, technology, knowledge and skills.

2. These challenges, along with limited participation in decision-making processes, poor remuneration, income uncertainty, conflicts, protracted crises, climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation, exposure to risks, difficult manual labour and low social recognition for agricultural and food workers, turn many youth away from agriculture and rural areas. As a result, many are forced or feel that they have no alternative than to migrate, either to urban areas or abroad. Actions are needed to make agriculture and food systems more attractive, profitable and rewarding for young people, and to increase their capacity to generate decent work and dignified livelihoods, especially in the current and post COVID-19 context.

3. Investing in young people and strengthening their participation in decision-making processes, is key to contributing to food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, employment generation, sustainability and resilience of agriculture and food systems, including through their diversification, as needed, management of natural resources, preservation of Indigenous Peoples', and local knowledge systems, as well as peace and socio-political stability. Further, multiple interlinkages exist with gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, including through efforts to eliminate child labour in agriculture, harnessing rural-urban linkages and fostering inclusive innovative practices and technologies, including new uses of data, digital tools and knowledge-sharing platforms.

4. Existing gender norms often lead to policies that are not inclusive of all youth and further limit young persons' access to decision-making and use of productive resources, and expose them to all forms of discrimination, violence and harassment in agriculture and food systems, especially young women. Child, early and forced marriage is a harmful practice that disproportionately affects women and girls globally, preventing them from living their lives free from all forms of violence, and undermines young persons' progressive realization of human rights and decreases young women's health, autonomy and agricultural productivity over time. Lack of affordable elder and childcare options also compels many young women to leave the labour force.

5. The engagement and continued participation of young people in sustainable agriculture and food systems is a key driver to fostering the competitiveness, resilience, inclusivity and vitality of these sectors. To guarantee generational renewal, it is essential to develop systems, legal frameworks, policies, and programmes that engage more youth in agriculture and food systems and associated professions and that enable them to enjoy universal human rights by addressing the structural inequalities and all forms of discrimination that negatively affect them, while improving overall service provision and well-being in rural and urban areas.

¹⁰ Agriculture includes crops, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture. UNGA Resolution A/RES/74/242. Paragraph 20.

6. The following policy recommendations complement existing CFS policy products and are primarily addressed to Governments (relevant ministries, national, regional and local authorities and institutions, as appropriate) to implement in consultation with other relevant stakeholders. These include: i) intergovernmental and international organizations; ii) women's, youth's, producers', farmers', and smallholders' organizations; iii) agricultural cooperatives; iv) workers' unions; v) the private sector (including micro, small and medium as well as larger-scale enterprises); vi) research organizations, vi) Indigenous Peoples; vii) local communities; viii) civil society, especially young people themselves and their organizations. These policy recommendations are voluntary and non-binding. They should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments and in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.

7. These policy recommendations are informed by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)¹¹ report "Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems" (2021). They are envisioned as an ambitious, focused and action-oriented tool that will encourage public policies to foster enabling environments capable of nurturing the energy and skills of youth to make agriculture and food systems more sustainable and promote improved food security and nutrition outcomes. In working towards this aim, the aspirations, needs and experiences of youth across the globe should be recognized.

I. PROVIDE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

a) Contribute to the realization of human rights of young persons without any discrimination, by implementing existing global policy and human rights instruments¹² that are relevant to their engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems, as applicable, by supporting relevant policy processes and programmes, while creating accountability mechanisms for youth as right holders; (#Rights)

b) Develop and support youth-oriented gender responsive and transformative policies and programmes that engage youth in their design, implementation and monitoring and take into account the diverse realities of all youth in diverse situations and conditions, intergenerational relationships, succession planning and hierarchies. Focus significant efforts on improving equity and enhancing distribution of knowledge and resources across generations, gender, socio-economic status ethnicity, race, class, levels of education and citizenship and disability status with specific attention to youth in vulnerable and marginalized situations; (#Diversity and representation)

c) Enhance youth's standards of living and contribute to the realization of the human rights of young persons, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, by improving their access to quality education, health, water, sanitation, hygiene, healthy diets through sustainable food systems, adequate housing, safe and decent working conditions. Reduce present and future situations of vulnerability of youth by ensuring their access to necessary infrastructure and services and by designing and implementing context-specific social protection systems that are responsive to specific needs of youth, including food and nutrition, with specific attention towards girls and young women; (#Social protection)

¹¹ The HLPE is the science-policy interface of CFS and provides a structured evidence base to inform CFS policy discussions drawing on existing research and knowledge, experiences, and policies at different scales and in different contexts. HLPE's reports are not formally agreed to by Members and, therefore, may not reflect their views.

¹² These policy recommendations are intended to be applied consistent with the following instruments, as far as each of these instruments are relevant and applicable and as far as they have been agreed, acknowledged and/or endorsed by respective Member States: the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC); the UN Security Council Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security (UNSCR 2535); the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP); and the eight fundamental Conventions of the ILO.

- d) Develop and strengthen policies that create and safeguard decent work opportunities for young people in agriculture and food systems with adequate remuneration based on the concept of equal pay for equal work¹³ to support their well-being. Provide income support, as appropriate, to young people in situations of vulnerability and marginalization, especially young women, whose livelihoods have been disrupted as a result of shocks, conflicts and other crises¹⁴; (#Social protection)
- e) Support and encourage equal, non-discriminatory and meaningful youth participation and leadership in organizations related to agriculture and food systems, including through civil society and private sector organizations, as well as in governance mechanisms and decision-making fora at all levels, such as CFS, parliaments, unions and other national and local policy-making spaces, as appropriate, and promote youth-led organizations and initiatives; (#Participation and governance)
- f) Strengthen collection of sex- and age-disaggregated labour market information and statistics, in accordance with data protection and privacy, to capture the diverse realities of all youth in diverse situations and conditions, their employment status and working conditions in agriculture and food systems, access to social protection and other services, education, migration and mobility patterns, working time devoted to different paid and unpaid activities and their overall living conditions¹⁵; (#Data collection)
- g) Improve data collection and the documentation and learning from different forms of youth engagement in agriculture and food systems, including social, economic and environmental dimensions, by combining quantitative and qualitative methods and youth-led and youth-focused participatory research, with due regard to data privacy and safety, to better understand youth needs, experiences, aspirations and behaviours and to inform decision making in support of the 2030 Agenda. (#Data collection)

II. SECURE DIGNIFIED, ATTRACTIVE AND REWARDING LIVELIHOODS FOR YOUTH

- a) Develop and support social protection, employment and labour market policies and labour demand public policies and programmes, as well as investments and private sector development strategies partnering with young people, with emphasis on youth in situations of vulnerability and marginalization, providing opportunities for decent work and dignified livelihoods with occupational and professional advancement opportunities, including through adequate living wages, for youth in agriculture and food systems; (#Partner with youth)
- b) Implement comprehensive labour market policies to and accompany youth-led initiatives that increase the employability of youth of legal working age in agriculture and food systems through actions across rural and urban areas, and across public and private sector and civil society, as a key feature of the enabling environment, such as: job search assistance, employment services, culturally-appropriate and relevant vocational programmes, skills development and apprenticeship, job matching, mentorship programming, entrepreneurship coaching, business education, business incubation services, management consulting, succession planning, and promoting the development of and recognition for ecosystem services; (#Labour market policies)
- c) Implement labour demand-side measures for youth to promote more inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems through investments that fully respect international labour standards¹⁶ and that are consistent with all relevant CFS policy products¹⁷; (#Labour market policies)

¹³ See e.g. Universal Declaration on the Human Rights, article 23.2.

¹⁴ CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA). 2015.

¹⁵ The 2020 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-MPI>

¹⁶ These include the relevant ILO Conventions as far as they have been ratified by respective Member States.

¹⁷ Such as the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI).

- d) Establish and promote gender responsive and transformative programmes to facilitate school to work transition and by promoting education programmes based on subnational, national and regional agriculture and food systems from the earliest education levels. Additionally, ensure equitable access to such programmes across generations, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity, race, class, levels of education and citizenship status and disability status with specific attention to youth in vulnerable and marginalized situations and supporting the range of aspirations of youth which may include teaching in Indigenous languages; (#Labour market policies)
- e) Promote youth involvement and leadership in cooperativism and cooperatives as effective mechanisms for reducing social and economic inequalities, for strengthening family farming¹⁸ and supporting smallholders, food security and nutrition, entrepreneurial leadership and sustainable development; (#Cooperatives)
- f) Develop, adapt, adopt and implement labour laws, policies and regulations and, where possible, allocate adequate budgets, to enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living and decent work for youth in agriculture and food systems, with particular attention to youth of legal working age, rural youth migrants, marginalized groups and young people with disabilities. This implies, among others, educating workers and employers on labour laws and related matters, strengthening occupational safety and health, reducing exposures to hazards, addressing gender based violence in the work place, providing appropriate personal protective equipment, adequate working hours, non-discrimination, adequate access to social security, and education; (#Employment legislation and governance)
- g) Recognize, compensate and redistribute, as appropriate, unpaid work performed by youth in agriculture and food systems, including care and domestic work by young women, including by developing universal social protection programmes that foster sustainable economies and by promoting youth employment and women economic empowerment, including through equitable access to: childcare, elder care, public transportation, education on gender-based discrimination, essential health care, maternity care, parental leave and community services; (#Social protection)
- h) Prevent and eliminate labour rights violations, including child labour, by ensuring labour inspection systems in sectors and occupations related to agriculture and food systems, where young people are prevalent, and develop and support community-level monitoring of compliance to labour legislation; (#Employment legislation and governance)
- i) Establish monitoring mechanisms and create enabling environments to foster, where desired by youth, with attention to removing bureaucratic and financial and other barriers to youth inclusion, the progressive transition to formalization of enterprises in informal economies that employ or are led by youth in agriculture and food systems, for businesses and employees to secure decent work and dignified livelihood for all including through formal social and labour coverage, as well as access to financial and other support; (#Formalization)
- j) Support and promote, in line with all relevant CFS policy products¹⁹, agroecological and other innovative approaches for inclusive, resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems to generate decent work opportunities for youth. And, in doing so, support the financial, management and technical capacity of youth to contribute to applying adaptation and mitigation solutions, including their co-benefits, to tackle the impacts of climate change on food systems and to sustainably use, conserve or restore biodiversity, land, soils and the environment and promoting healthy diets; (#Incentives and social finance)

¹⁸ See the global action plan for the UN Decade on Family Farming (2019-2028).

¹⁹ Such as the CFS Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition.

III. INCREASE EQUITABLE ACCESS OF YOUTH TO RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND MARKETS

- a) Recognize and respect all legitimate tenure right holders and their rights and support youth equitable access, sustainable use, conservation and protection of land, natural resources, water, seeds and biodiversity, fisheries and forests by adopting appropriate policies, legal measures and programmes at the national level, redistributive reforms, where appropriate, consistent with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks; (#Natural resources)
- b) Develop legal measures, policies and regulations to facilitate and encourage gender-equal inter-generational sharing of knowledge and transfer of land, natural and productive resources and enterprises, with a focus on specific measures that promote transfer to young women, by supporting programmes that connect retiring farmers with youth who do not have access to land, mentorship programmes, educational resources, including on rural family succession, and by supporting gender-sensitive and responsive inheritance frameworks and succession planning, start-ups and increased access to retirement and pension system; (#Natural and productive resources)
- c) Support the establishment and functioning of gender-equitable cooperatives and other organizations to empower youth and facilitate their access to productive assets, markets, technology and services that increase their capacity to sustainably manage agricultural land, water resources and businesses, and that can assist directly with business and cash flow management and planning. Additionally, encourage existing cooperatives and other organizations to establish youth sections; (#Productive resources)
- d) Promote youth financial literacy and inclusion and, in collaboration with financial service providers, the development and availability of affordable, accessible and inclusive financial services and products that de-risk lending and borrowing costs for banks engaging with young emerging farmers and agricultural SMEs, and that increase young people's resilience and autonomy and protect them from high interest rates and falling into debt. This includes the transfer and investment of remittances tailored to the needs of youth engaged in agriculture and food systems, taking into account specific challenges faced by some groups (such as young women, youth living in rural areas, Indigenous Peoples, migrants and young people with disabilities); (#Finance)
- e) Support youth engagement and entrepreneurship in agriculture and food systems, in both individual and collective enterprises. Specific attention should be paid to supporting young women farmers, smallholders, and entrepreneurs, by providing extension and advisory services that respond to the needs and aspirations of youth and their communities and by providing flexible, inclusive and equitable financing programmes. These approaches can include: savings mobilization, access to credit, removing policies that prevent crowdfunding, alternative forms of collateral or collateral-free loans, low interest loans, contract farming and other value chain finance arrangements, warehouse receipts, digital and mobile financial services, insurance, remittances, investment products, improved supply of financial services, provision of seed capital grants, capacity development, partnerships with financial institutions, and risk sharing instruments; (#Finance)
- f) Improve public and private infrastructure to increase gender-equitable access to formal and informal markets and agricultural inputs for youth producers, entrepreneurs, smallholders, traders and promote public policies to empower youth to contribute to: i) better linking urban and rural territories, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities for more sustainable agriculture and food systems; ii) addressing food loss and waste; iii) promoting decent working conditions; iv) improving incomes for small-scale food producers; v) and lowering existing barriers for youth; (#Infrastructure)
- g) Create enabling conditions for the engagement and leadership of youth to obtain a better income from their production, in line with the guidance provided by the CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets, through sustainable and resilient food

supply chains, including by encouraging community supported agriculture, urban and peri-urban agriculture, food baskets and public procurement programmes in support of markets that reduce the distance between consumers and producers; (#Markets)

h) Support the development of effective and targeted business models, business incubators, local food hubs, and other relevant programmes to enable youth entry and engagement in food systems, which may support better returns, decent work and dignified livelihoods for youth while contributing to sustainable agriculture and food systems. Develop capacity building programmes to strengthen youth's connection and access to markets, including direct markets, and support youth's participation therein; (#Markets)

i) Support the development of and enhance existing public procurement programmes and other forms of structured and mediated markets in agriculture and food systems, such as farm-to-school, culturally-appropriate school feeding, public programmes that engage youth in food loss and waste reduction and promotion of healthy diets through sustainable food systems and others that engage youth-led enterprises; (#Markets)

j) Create partnerships that provide mutual opportunities for meaningful and productive engagement between youth and other agriculture and food systems actors, including governments, financial institutions, family farms, labor unions and cooperatives. They can also strengthen and streamline the provision of culturally relevant services, which may provide youth with accompaniment and benefits, including farming, financial, and business advice, and can particularly reach young women, youth among Indigenous Peoples, youth in local communities, young food producers, landless youth and agricultural and other food systems entrepreneurs. (#Meaningful and productive partnerships)

IV. ENHANCE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE, EDUCATIONS AND SKILLS OF YOUTH

a) Promote the right to education, especially for young women and girls, as well as improving infrastructure, introducing child grants and school meals programmes, ensuring free and quality education, as well as its continuity during crises, through access to long-distance learning, communication technology and broadband access, and ensuring a safe and inclusive return to school without discrimination of any kind, and adopting multi-sectoral approaches to implement and enforce policies on girls' school attendance; (#Education)

b) Support multidisciplinary and gender-responsive educational curriculum development in primary and secondary schools that integrate sustainable agriculture and food systems, healthy diets, food security and nutrition, food literacy, and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and including leadership skills to prepare young people who wish to pursue agricultural and rural livelihoods, with related technical skills and practical learning; (#Education)

c) Finance and promote the development and uptake of training, capacity-building and vocational programmes, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, that develop youth's skills for jobs in agriculture and food systems such as nutritionists, food educators, cooks, farm managers, agri-food technicians, veterinary service providers, those trained in agroecology and other innovative approaches, environmental stewards, and extension and advisory service providers, among others, while encouraging youth employment in the aforementioned sectors; (#Training)

d) Engage, support and invest in youth-led research based on country-driven policies according to their respective priorities and capacities related to sustainable agriculture and food systems, sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, biodiversity and the environment, climate

change adaptation and mitigation, renewable energy, agroecological and other innovative approaches²⁰²¹, as well as strengthen and develop opportunities for youth to participate in community-based and other research partnerships that recognize diverse forms of knowledge; (#Research)

e) Promote inter-generational and intra-generational exchange of information, including community-led exchanges, by recruiting farmers, agricultural professionals and agri-entrepreneurs to engage with youth all the way from primary to vocational education, to tertiary and beyond and through internships, mentorship and peer-to-peer engagement. Additionally, protect knowledge systems and good practices, including by supporting the protection of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge with free, prior and informed consent, as applicable, local knowledge, and traditional knowledge, through appropriate legal frameworks, in particular within the national legal context. Furthermore, foster international education and practical work-programme exchanges to strengthen international understanding and cooperation and raise the levels of education of the youth in agriculture and food systems; (#Information and knowledge exchange)

f) Support subnational, national and regional vocational training, soft skills and leadership development programmes to enhance youth's skills and capacities and expand their opportunities in agricultural enterprises along the value chain to promote sustainable food systems; (#Targeted training)

g) Promote legal frameworks that facilitate effective protection and intergenerational transfer of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge with free, prior and informed consent, as applicable. (#Indigenous knowledge)

V. FOSTER SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE INNOVATIONS FOR YOUTH

a) Support all forms of sustainable and inclusive innovations that can unlock new, meaningful opportunities for youth to reap financial and other rewards in agriculture and food systems including through initiatives to recruit youth into agricultural science and research at tertiary level; (#Inclusive Innovations)

b) Promote public policies to empower youth to be part of inclusive innovation, through social and community enterprises, multi-stakeholder innovation platforms, community finance, and institutional innovations to link farmers to markets, acknowledging and utilizing, where appropriate, inter-generational and Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge related to sustainable food systems; (#Social innovation)

c) Support the provision of demand-driven, culturally-appropriate, rural and urban extension, advisory services and digital services tailored to youth needs and priorities, while ensuring inclusive access to these services, including to close the gender and digital divides; (#Extension and digital services)

d) Develop digital skills of, and create enabling environments for, young farmers, value chain participants, food workers and those transitioning from school to work, to enhance their capacities to safely and effectively operate in digital environments and engage them in co-designing sustainable and inclusive innovations and digital solutions, facilitating digital knowledge access for and exchange with elders; (#Digital skills)

e) Invest in public and private technical and digital infrastructure and promote digital literacy and digitalization to improve connectivity in peri-urban, rural and remote areas as a means of

²⁰ Innovative approaches including among others, sustainable intensification, no-till farming, organic agriculture and all other innovations and technologies to promote sustainable agrifood systems (CL 170/4 Rev.1).

²¹ FAO Ten Elements of Agroecology (2019).

strengthening and diversifying food systems as well as creating employment, job, entrepreneurship and market opportunities for youth; (#Digital connectivity)

f) Develop and implement public policies and programmes, as appropriate, that foster youth's access to utilization of, and agency with respect to, tools and data in support of innovation, including digital, and safeguard and strengthen data protection. Support the protection of youth by appropriately assessing social, environmental and economic implications of new and old digital and other technologies, and by promoting, when applicable, open-access and community-owned technologies and digital solutions; (#Digital tools and data protection)

g) Support science, research, technology and innovation, including traditional, local communities', and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge with free, prior and informed consent, as applicable, and co-creation of knowledge, especially in developing countries, while taking into account the needs of the most marginalized, to bring sustainable practices to youth. This includes through the voluntary sharing of knowledge and practices, research and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and improving equitable access to research results and technologies on mutually agreed terms, at the national, regional and international level, such as through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, with the purpose of peer to peer learning and building capacities and skills among youth, especially young women. (#knowledge transfer)

APPENDIX K – STATEMENT BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MECHANISM (CSIPM) ON THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROMOTING YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

The CSIPM supports endorsement of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition but with serious reservations. We disassociate from certain paragraphs and language in the recommendations that we deem to be counterproductive to realizing their aim. A detailed Explanation Note of our specific reservations is available on the [CFS 50 website](#).