I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Forty-ninth Session from 11 to 14 October 2021. The session, held virtually (Zoom), was attended by delegates from 122 Members of the Committee, 9 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

   - 16 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
   - 125 Civil society organizations\(^1\);
   - 2 International agricultural research organizations;
   - 2 International and regional financial institutions;
   - 52 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations\(^2\); and
   - 26 Observers.

2. 8 Ministers and 8 Vice-Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers will be available as document CFS 2021/49/Inf.5 (http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs49/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.

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\(^1\) Civil Society’s participation was facilitated by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 123 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

\(^2\) This figure includes 50 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

Other documents can be consulted at www.fao.org
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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 Thanawat Tiensin, Thailand.

6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.

7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cabo Verde, China, France, Honduras, Netherlands, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sudan and Zimbabwe as well as Mr Maarten de Groot (Canada) as Chair of the Drafting Committee.

II. STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2021, ITS POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND THE ROLE OF CFS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

8. Opening statements were delivered by Mr António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General; H.E. Collen Vixen Kelapile, President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); Mr Thanawat Tiensin, Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security; Dr Qu Dongyu, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Mr Gilbert Houngbo, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Mr David Beasley, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP); and Mr Martin Cole, Chairperson of the Steering Committee, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE). The statements are available as CFS Information documents at https://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs49/list-of-documents/en/

9. Opening statements were followed by a keynote address by Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, Director of the Center of Sustainable Development, Columbia University, and a presentation of the 2021 report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) by Mr Maximo Torero, Chief Economist, FAO.

10. The Committee:
   a) Welcomed the collaboration between FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO on the preparation of the 2021 report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI);
   b) Expressed deep concern over:
      i. The estimated 720 to 811 million people facing hunger in 2020, as many as 161 million more than in 2019;
      ii. The 660 million people who may still be facing hunger in 2030, in part due to lasting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on global food security, adding up to 30 million more people than in a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred;
      iii. The nearly 2.37 billion people without access to adequate food in 2020, representing an increase of 320 million people in just one year;
      iv. The estimated 3 billion people unable to afford a healthy diet and the associated higher levels of moderate or severe food insecurity;
      v. The millions of children under 5 years of age who were affected by stunting (149.2 million), wasting (45.4 million) or overweight (38.9 million);
vi. The increasing gender gap in the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

11. Took note that the SOFI report underlines that food system transformation is required to address the problem of millions of people that are unable to afford healthy diets. The Committee called for a systemic and holistic approach to food systems transformation and encouraged that it be done in a coherent manner, as appropriate and in accordance with and dependent on national context and capacities.

12. Took note of the following comments provided in Plenary:

   i. The call for global solidarity, multilateralism and cooperation as the world’s greatest assets to set it back on track to achieving the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2);

   ii. The need to build on the momentum created by the UN Food Systems Summit to bolster efforts towards ending food insecurity and malnutrition;

   iii. The need to focus on the nexus between integrated food systems, food security, poverty, inequalities, trade, climate change, water, sustainable agriculture and on the role of women, youth, and data to maximize the impact of actions across all 17 SDGs;

   iv. The consistent support to CFS as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together to identify common pathways to exit the food crisis and to ensure food security and nutrition for all;

   v. The relevance of the six recommended pathways from the SOFI report, as appropriate, for the transformation of food systems and achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs;

   vi. The severe and lasting impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition, on the ability to lead healthy lives and on the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, particularly of the most vulnerable. The pandemic has revealed and exacerbated existing structural fragilities and injustices in our food systems, as well as the continuous impact of conflicts, diseases, poverty, inequalities, economic downturns and climate change. The multidimensional and multilevel nature of the crisis and the possibility of recurrent pandemic recognize the need for continued attention and multilateral coordination;

   vii. The extensive discussion, with divergent views expressed, on the impact of economic, financial and trade measures on food security and nutrition during the COVID-19 pandemic. Members’ positions were posted on the CFS website.

III. FORUM ON UPTAKE OF THE CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON FOOD SYSTEMS AND NUTRITION (VGFSyN)

13. For item III.a “Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition”, the Committee:

   a) Welcomed the discussion on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition to mobilize political commitments by governments and all relevant stakeholders for further promotion and implementation of these Voluntary Guidelines;
b) Recognized the role of the VGFSyN as a useful tool in the hands of policy-makers and development partners and highlighted the importance of various actors and coordination mechanisms in promoting their effective utilization and uptake.

14. The session was opened by keynote interventions by:

- Ms Marylaure Crettaz Corredor, Co-Lead, Global Programme Food Security, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation;
- H.E. Mariam Al Mehairi, Minister for Climate Change and Environment, United Arab Emirates;
- Mr Maximo Torero, Chief Economist, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
- Mr Martien Van Nieuwkoop, Global Director, Agriculture and Food (World Bank) (by video message).

15. The Committee took note of the following comments provided in plenary:

a) A number of concrete activities have been implemented by CFS stakeholders to promote the uptake of the VGFSyN on the ground. These include, among others, the projects funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the evidence platform developed by FAO to link the agreed recommendations with existing evidence;

b) It was reiterated that the VGFSyN represent a relevant tool to enhance policy coherence and address policy fragmentation across sectors that have an impact on food systems and nutrition that could be used to foster and guide an inclusive dialogue among different institutions, sectors and stakeholders to promote healthy diets through sustainable food systems;

c) The role of all CFS stakeholders in supporting the use of the VGFSyN and making sure that the guidance endorsed at global level is translated into concrete context-specific actions at regional, national and local levels was reiterated;

d) The relevance of the VGFSyN in view of the upcoming Nutrition for Growth Summit, scheduled for December 2021 in Tokyo, was highlighted.

16. For item III.b “Progress report on follow-up to ICN 2”, the Committee:

a) Welcomed, in the context of the ongoing implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the document “Progress report on follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), including implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition” (CFS 2021/49/6) presented jointly by Ms Nancy Aburto, Deputy Director, Food and Nutrition Division (FAO) and Mr Francesco Branca, Director, Department of Nutrition and Food Safety (WHO), and took note of its findings;

b) Recognized the contribution of the VGFSyN in helping to translate commitments for action made in the ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition in the context of national food systems and nutrition-related policies;

c) Reiterated its request to FAO and WHO to be periodically updated on further progress in the implementation of ICN2;

d) Took note of the country-led Action Networks established under the umbrella of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and their potential role to promote policy coherence and reduce policy fragmentation between sectors relevant to food systems and nutrition, and to drive the uptake and context-specific operationalization of the VGFSyN during the remaining years of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition by 2025.
IV. THE UN FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CFS

17. The Committee:

a) Congratulated the United Nations Secretary-General, his Special Envoy, and all those involved in organizing the 23 and 24 September 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS);

b) Took note of the background paper prepared by the CFS Secretariat on “The United Nations 2021 Food Systems Summit and its Implications for the Committee on World Food Security”;

c) Took note of a video message delivered by Ms Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations.

18. The Committee took note of the potential implications of the UNFSS on the CFS and its HLPE, and looks forward to further analysis and consideration of next steps within the Bureau, in consultation with all Members, the Advisory Group, and other participants.

V. a) CFS MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK (MYPoW) 2020-2023 – UPDATE OF THE ROLLING SECTION

19. The Committee:

a) endorsed document “CFS 2021/49/8 “CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2020-2023- Update of the rolling section – with Draft Decisions”, as presented by CFS Chairperson Mr Thanawat Tiensin;

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 honor 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 on food systems, agriculture and nutrition at all stages of the implementation of the approved MYPoW’s workstreams;

e) requested the Chair and Secretariat, consistent with the CFS Resource Mobilization and Outreach Strategies to continue their efforts to expand and diversify the CFS financing base, including by reaching out to CFS Members, private foundations, the private sector, and financial institutions, with clear safeguards, in line with FAO guidelines, to prevent potential conflict of interest regarding funding.
V. b) CFS VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S AND GIRLS’ EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

20. The Committee:

a) Took note of the document CFS 2021/49/09 “Zero Draft of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition” and the update on the preparation of the Voluntary Guidelines, presented by Mr Tomás Duncan Jurado (Panama), on behalf of Ms Tanja Grén (Finland) and himself, as newly appointed Co-Chairs of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment;

b) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment, and acknowledged the effective leadership of the former Co-Chairs of the OEWG;

c) Reiterated the importance of the multi-stakeholder nature of the CFS Regional Consultations and the electronic consultation as a way to strengthen the ownership and success of the process of preparation and implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines;

d) Recommended that the OEWG on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment continues working on the development of the Voluntary Guidelines with a view to presenting a final draft for consideration and endorsement at CFS 50;

e) Took note of the following comments provided in Plenary:

i. Participants welcomed the transparency and inclusiveness of the process for the preparation of the Voluntary Guidelines, allowing a constructive dialogue among all actors concerned with food security and nutrition, in line with the CFS mandate;

ii. The regional and electronic consultations provide good opportunities to align the Voluntary Guidelines with global, regional and national priorities, relevant initiatives, good practices and experiences, in support of sustainable development;

iii. The Voluntary Guidelines should seek to draw upon multilaterally-agreed language and concepts to facilitate consensus, and previous agreed CFS policy products, as and where appropriate;

iv. More reference to data and evidence will further support the case for gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, the integration of cross-cutting issues such as COVID-19, and the need for transformative actions for an ambitious outcome.

VI. PROMOTING YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

21. Mr Martin Cole, Chairperson of the HLPE Steering Committee, introduced the HLPE report on “Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems”. Ms Hannah Wittman, HLPE Project Team Leader, Ms Indika Arulingam and Ms Mariaelena Huambachano, HLPE Project Team members, presented the main findings and recommendations of the HLPE report.

22. Introductory remarks were provided by Mr Luciano Loman, PSM youth delegate, and Ms Sefu Sanni, CSM youth delegate.
23. The Committee:
   
a) Acknowledged with appreciation the work of the HLPE to prepare the report on “Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems” and the presentations made by Mr Martin Cole and Ms Hannah Wittman, on the main policy-relevant evidence included in the report;

b) Recalled the provisions contained in paragraph 16 of the rolling section of the CFS MYPoW 2020-2023;

c) Welcomed the nomination of H.E. Pio Wennubst, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations Organizations in Rome, as Rapporteur of the policy convergence process which, based on the HLPE report and other relevant available scientific sources, will be identifying areas of agreement to be addressed by different actors and at different levels;

d) Recognized the importance of an inclusive process, open to all interested stakeholders, leading to the endorsement of an agreed set of CFS policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 50 in October 2022;

e) Took note of the following comments shared in the plenary discussion:

   i. The need to put youth at the centre of the policy convergence process by building on existing initiatives and experiences, as well as on the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda;

   ii. The need to recognize the diversity of contexts and cultural, social and economic multiplicity of youth, and to promote context-specific employment and labour market policies that target young people, enhance entrepreneurship, employment outcomes, and dignified livelihoods including, but not limited to, farming and fishing, at all levels;

   iii. The need to ensure that youth have equitable access to land, inputs, water, forests, markets, labour, education, knowledge, information, agricultural extension, finance, credit and technology.

VII. MONITORING CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER

24. The objective of the session was to take stock of the use and application of two sets of CFS policy recommendations: (i) Food Security and Climate Change (CFS 39, 2012); and (ii) Water for Food Security and Nutrition (CFS 42, 2015).

25. A keynote presentation was delivered by Professor William Moseley, member of the Steering Committee of the HLPE.

26. The panel was composed of:

   - H.E. Carlos Cherniak, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Argentina to FAO;
   - Ms Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Deputy Director-General;

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3 The process will start with a dedicated and substantive discussion within the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group on how youth can meaningfully engage in food security and nutrition related policymaking. Advisory Group members will be encouraged to invite representatives of their youth constituencies to provide inputs and share their perspectives and experiences.
27. The Committee:

a) welcomed the session as a contribution to monitoring progress towards implementation of the two sets of CFS policy recommendations, and as a useful opportunity to share experience and good practices in the use and application of CFS policy recommendations at all levels;

b) took note of the overview provided in document CFS 2021/49/Inf.18 “Monitoring CFS policy recommendations on climate change and water: summary of stakeholders’ contributions”;

c) agreed that climate change and water scarcity, amongst other economic, social and environmental factors that affect Agenda 2030 SDGs, threaten food security and nutrition, and require special attention and appropriate responses in accordance with the three dimensions of sustainable development;

d) pledged to make additional efforts to promote a much broader and more systematic dissemination, use and application of the two sets of policy recommendations, and other relevant CFS policy products, where appropriate at global, regional, national, and sub-national levels, supported by all CFS Members, the Rome-based Agencies, and other CFS constituencies, while seeking similar commitments and support from UN Water, and other relevant UN agencies and secretariats, as appropriate, towards a joint and coordinated uptake campaign;

e) encouraged all Parties attending the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP 26) to more prominently feature the role of agriculture in climate change, including finance for climate adaptation, and international climate change policies in agriculture, and results of other globally agreed strategies be included and harmonized in the crafting of the policy agenda in COP 26, and to use CFS policy recommendations when making pledges to climate action that can increase implementation of sustainable agricultural practices to achieve food security;

f) took note of the following comments provided in Plenary:

i. acknowledged the initiatives taken by members and partners in dissemination of CFS policy recommendations, such as the development and implementation of hydrologic plans in order to promote sustainable use of water, and FAO’s Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG);

ii. assessed the continuing relevance and value of both policy recommendations and their current usefulness and transformational potential, and identified possible areas of improvement such as embedding more emphasis on climate adaptation measures for achieving sustainable and resilient food systems;

iii. recognized the need to boost cooperation and good practice sharing to promote the dissemination and wider uptake of CFS policy recommendations on climate change and water;

iv. recognized the importance of raising awareness on the CFS policy recommendations, and a call for all CFS Members and stakeholders to step up their efforts in the dissemination and utilization of CFS recommendations and policy guidance.