



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Fiftieth Session <i>"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"</i>
10-13 October and 19 December 2022
DRAFT REPORT

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/>)

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 & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Principality of Monaco, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, European Union, United Kingdom and United States of America; Appendix E – Statement by Belarus, Republic of Cuba and the Russian Federation; Appendix F – Result sheet of the vote on the proposal by Belarus on paragraph 10. j) iii.; Appendix G – Explanation of Vote by Venezuela; Appendix H – Explanation of Vote by Mauritania; Appendix I – Explanation of Vote By Senegal; 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

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/>

The Committee:

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 and E.

- a) Welcomed the collaboration between FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO around 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.

⁶ 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.

- f) Recalled UNGA resolution 76/264 “*State of global food insecurity*” (A/RES/76/264).
- 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.

The Committee decided by vote⁷ to reject an amendment to the above sub-paragraph j)iii of paragraph 10, submitted by Belarus on the addition of “including sanctions”.

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

9. 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 Network of Municipalities for Gender Equality (RIMIG), Ecuador, and Ms Uwintije Gorette, President of “Twaguke Murama” (local women’s cooperative), Rwanda.

10. 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.

11. 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;

12. 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

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

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-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

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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”.

17. Keynote remarks were delivered by Ms Claire Melamed, CEO of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD).

18. 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

19. 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.

20. 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

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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:
 - Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems remains key to addressing core food security and nutrition challenges, and to successfully overcoming hunger and malnutrition;
 - 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;
 - Efforts should be made by all CFS stakeholders to encourage adaptation of the CFS-RAI Principles based on specific contexts, needs, and priorities;

- 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.