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COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Fifty-third Session
"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"

Rome, Italy, 20-24 October 2025

STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS – THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2025 – DRAFT CONCLUSIONS

1. Opening statements are delivered by […].

2. Mr Máximo Torero, Chief Economist, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), makes a presentation on the 2025 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report.

3. A panel discussion takes place on challenges across regions and constituencies in achieving SDG2 moderated by […] with […].

4. The outcomes of the "CFS Summary Report on Collaborative Governance for Coordinated Policy Responses to Emerging Global Food Crises towards Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation" are presented by the CFS Chairperson (CFS 2025/53/Inf.16).

5. The outcomes of the CFS High-Level Forum on Tackling Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation through the Right to Food were presented by the CFS Chairperson, followed by a presentation by the Rio Convention Secretariats on opportunities for Members to engage in relevant processes of the Conventions;

6. The outcomes of the following satellite sessions on strengthening CFS partnerships with relevant international initiatives to promote food security and nutrition are presented by […], Rapporteur for the session on "Promoting responsible governance of tenure: the role of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS VGGT) in the context of the Second International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICCARD+20)" and by […], Rapporteur for the session on "Keeping food security and nutrition

high on the global agenda: the role of CFS and its policy products in the context of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, G20 and G7".

7. Delegate statements are delivered by Members, Participants and Observers.

8. The Committee:

i. expresses deep concern that an estimated 638 to 720 million people, corresponding to 7.8 and 8.8 percent of the global population, respectively, faced hunger in 2024, with 512 million people still projected to be affected by hunger in 2030;

ii. highlights that despite some recent improvement in the prevalence of undernourishment and in moderate or severe food insecurity, the world is still above pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels and far from reaching SDG Target 2.1[1];

iii. notes with concern that, despite the marginal improvement of certain global nutrition indicators such as child stunting, overall progress is insufficient, particularly with regard to child wasting and child overweight, which remained largely unchanged in 2024;

iv. recognizes the findings of SOFI 2025, highlighting how, among other factors, elevated food price inflation in many countries has undermined the achievement of the SDG Targets 2.1 and 2.2 and access to healthy diets, especially among low-income populations;

v. underscores the disproportionate impact of food price inflation on women, children, rural communities and low-income households and the need for policy responses to protect those in vulnerable situations as well as the need for investments to reduce the frequency and severity of food price shocks;

vi. calls for strengthened collaboration between CFS and the Agriculture Markets Information Systems (AMIS) to improve market transparency, inform evidence-based policies and support coordinated responses to price volatility and food system shocks;

vii. takes note of and welcomes the outcomes of the High-Level Forum "Tackling Climate Change, biodiversity loss and land degradation through the Right to Food", as outlined in document CFS 2025/53/Inf.17 and particularly draws attention to the need to promote policies that are based on equitable and inclusive participatory processes and that address these interconnected challenges in a synergistic manner for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food for all while emphasizing the importance of the uptake of CFS policy products at national level to help shaping these policies and while highlighting the need for financial support instruments reflecting the needs of actors on the ground such as smallholder farmers and family farmers;

viii. invites members and participants to promote the integration of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food[2] in policies aimed at addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation, including in the context of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), in accordance with national priorities, circumstances and capabilities;

ix. takes note of the overview provided in document CFS 2025/53/Inf.18 "Background note by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition for the CFS High-Level Forum on Tackling Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation through the Right to Food";

[1] By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
[2] Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security

x. welcomes the deliberations on the Rio Conventions and highlights the importance of continuing discussions on these topics at CFS, in accordance with its mandate, including through interactions between the CFS Membership its Secretariat and the Rio Conventions;

xi. welcomes the two meetings held in the context of the workstream on "Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food system transformation", the "Collaborative Governance Dialogue on financing for food security and nutrition" and the "Collaborative Governance Dialogue on food security and nutrition in protracted crises", recognizing the importance of promoting multistakeholder dialogue with a focus on the voices of the most affected countries and constituencies on these topics;

xii. takes note of the outcomes of the two dialogue sessions, as outlined in document CFS 2025/53/Inf.16 "CFS summary report on Collaborative Governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food systems transformation";

xiii. takes note that according to the Global Report on Food Crises 2025 an estimated 80% of acutely food insecure people live in conflicts and protracted crises contexts. As such, comprehensively addressing hunger, including its root causes, cannot be done without addressing these ongoing crises, including their primary drivers which have far reaching consequences for the environment, health, sanitation and can lead to the adoption of harmful coping mechanisms. In this context, any actions should be in line with international humanitarian law and human rights obligations;

xiv. recognizes that conflicts, climate change, economic setbacks, trade restrictions, poverty, inequalities, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation and water scarcity, amongst others, exacerbate food insecurity. [Notes] in particular, [that] the war in Ukraine has increased food insecurity and market instability. Welcomes [the [re]establishment of] the diplomatic dialogue aimed at ending the conflict;

xv. recalls that international humanitarian law prohibits starvation of civilians as method of warfare and calls on parties to armed conflict to comply with their applicable obligations relating to the protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population in accordance with international humanitarian law;

xvi. strongly condemns the use of food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas. Notes the conclusions and recommendations of the IPC Famine Review Committee: Gaza Strip 2025[3], stating that the famine in Gaza is man-made, and stresses the urgent need to ensure reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access to essential goods and services—including food, water, medical supplies and energy—for civilians throughout conflict areas, including the Gaza Strip. Further reaffirms the importance of the role of FAO, IFAD and WFP, in coordination with other United Nations agencies and international partners, in assessing and addressing, within their respective mandates, the impact of conflicts/occupation on food security, nutrition and agriculture, in conflicts of the world, including the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip. [Welcomes the latest developments of the peace process];

[3] IPC Famine Review Committee: Gaza Strip 2025

xvii. recalls the conclusions and recommendations of the IPC Famine Review Committee on the Gaza Strip (2025) [and Sudan] and calls upon all Member States to take all appropriate measures, consistent with their obligations under international humanitarian law, to prevent and halt acts leading to starvation. This includes the immediate, safe, and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance in all affected areas, particularly in the Gaza Strip and other occupied Palestinian territories, where the occupying Power must urgently lift restrictions on the flow of aid and enable the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to carry out lifesaving operations safely and effectively;

xviii. highlights the lack of an early warning and rapid response mechanism to monitor and address situations impacting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and requests CFS to continue to engage on this important issue;

xix. stresses the importance of the effective implementation of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) and requests regular updates on progress made in this regard including accountability processes;

xx. recognizes the recommendations for the Committee to provide space for further discussions on promoting a joint understanding of relevant food security and nutrition issues, such as financing and responsible investment, to convene relevant actors for the sharing of best practices, monitoring, accountability and collaboration as well as to promote the uptake and use of CFS policy products for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;

xxi. recognizes that food security and nutrition are essential elements of development and as such the provision of sufficient funding from public and private sources for these objectives is critical, and takes note of the Collaborative Governance dialogue session's Chair's Summary's references to the central role of public policies, the fact that high levels of debt pose a challenge for food security and nutrition finance in the context of developing countries and the invitation to place the needs of smallholder producers, family farmers and SMEs at the centre of developing the appropriate financial solutions. Welcomes the "High Level Forum on strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition" at CFS 53 as an opportunity to take into account these points and other points raised during the Collaborative Governance dialogue as it advances discussions on this topic;

xxii. expresses the need to continue conversations about the role of CFS in facilitating collaboration around the governance of food security and nutrition issues taking into consideration the UN 80 initiative of the Secretary-General, as appropriate;

xxiii. […]

[placeholder for outcomes of the Satellite Sessions]