



# COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

<p><b>Fifty-third Session</b></p> <p><b><i>"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"</i></b></p>
<p><b>Rome, Italy, 20-24 October 2025</b></p>
<p><b>REPORT<sup>1</sup></b></p>

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Fifty-third Session from 20 to 24 October 2025. The session was convened in hybrid modality as agreed by Members. The session was attended by delegates from 126 Members of the Committee, 10 non-Member States of the Committee, and by representatives from:

- 14 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 102 Civil society organizations;<sup>2</sup>
- 9 International agricultural research organizations;
- 3 International and regional financial institutions;
- 52 Private sector associations<sup>3</sup> and private philanthropic foundations;<sup>4</sup> and
- 64 Observers.

2. 7 Ministers and 5 Vice-Ministers registered.<sup>5</sup> The full list of Members, Participants and Observers will be available as document CFS 2025/53/Inf.5 at:

<https://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-governance/cfs53/cfs53-documents/en/>

3. The report contains the following annexes: Annex A – Agenda of the Session; Annex B – Membership of the Committee; Annex C – List of Documents; Annex D – CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security

<sup>1</sup> The United States of America disassociated from this Report.

<sup>2</sup> Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM). This figure includes 95 civil society organizations (CSOs) under the umbrella of the CSIPM.

<sup>3</sup> This figure includes 37 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

<sup>4</sup> This figure includes 6 foundations under the umbrella of the Philanthropic Foundations Mechanism (PFM).

<sup>5</sup> These figures include 6 Ministers and 4 Vice Ministers that participated in person.

Other documents can be consulted at [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation; Annex E – CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 Mid-Term Review; Annex F – Explanation of position by the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSIPM); Annex G – Explanation of position by Paraguay; Annex H: Result sheet of the secret ballot to elect two CFS Bureau Members from the Europe region; Annex I: Result sheet of the secret ballot to elect two CFS Bureau Members from the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

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, Ambassador Nosipho Nausca-Jean Jezile, South Africa.
6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.
7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as well as Ms Lara Lobo, Brazil, as Chairperson of the Drafting Committee.<sup>6 7</sup>
8. The Committee endorsed document CFS 2025/53/2 “Guide to the preparation of the CFS 53 Final Report”.

The session was recorded, as agreed by the Members.

## **II. STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS - THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2025<sup>8</sup>**

9. Opening statements were delivered by:

Mr António Guterres, UN Secretary-General (video message); Mr Máximo Torero, Chief Economist, on behalf of Mr QU Dongyu, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Mr Álvaro Lario, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Mr Carl Skau, Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP); H.E. Lok Bahadur Thapa, President, United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); Ms Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, Chairperson, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN); and the CFS Chairperson. The statements and video recordings are available as CFS Information documents at: <https://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-governance/cfs53/cfs53-documents/en/> and <https://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-governance/cfs53/statements/en/>.

10. Mr Máximo Torero made a presentation on the 2025 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report.

11. A panel discussion took place on challenges across regions and constituencies in achieving SDG2 and was moderated by Ms Luz María de Regil, Director, Nutrition and Food Safety, World Health Organization (WHO). The panellists were: H.E. Fredrick L. Matwang'a, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Kenya; H.E. Vani Sarraju Rao, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, India; H.E. Marilyn Giuseppina Di Luca Santaella, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Mr Toby Parker, Chargé d'Affaires, Alternate Permanent

<sup>6</sup> Ukraine and the European Union and 26 Member States of the European Union that are members of the Committee disassociated themselves from the appointment of the Russian Federation as a member of the Drafting Committee.

<sup>7</sup> The Russian Federation disassociated itself from the appointment of Luxembourg as a member of the Drafting Committee.

<sup>8</sup> Argentina and the United States of America disassociated from the entire text of this section.

Representative, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Ms Ibtihal Khreesha, Deputy Permanent Representative, Jordan; Ms Souad Mahmoud, World March of Women, Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSIPM); Mr Daniel Moss, Co-Director, Agroecology Fund of Food, Philanthropic Foundations Mechanism (PFM) and Mr Ramiro Costa, Chief Economist, Buenos Aires Grains Exchange, Argentina, Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

12. 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” were presented by the CFS Chairperson (CFS 2025/53/Inf.16).

13. 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. Presentations by the Rio Convention Secretariats on opportunities for Members to engage in relevant processes of the Conventions were delivered by: Mr Motsomi Maletjane, Team Lead, LEG&NAP Unit, Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Ms Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary, UN Convention on Biodiversity (video message) and Ms Yasmine Fouad, Executive Secretary, UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (video message).

14. The outcomes of the two satellite sessions on strengthening CFS partnerships with relevant international initiatives to promote food security and nutrition were presented. The first satellite 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) was reported by Ms Fernanda Machiaveli, Vice-Minister for Agrarian Development and Family Farming, Brazil, Rapporteur for this Session.

15. The second satellite 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 was reported by H.E. Paul Gulleik Larsen, Ambassador at Large and Special Envoy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, Rapporteur for this Session.

16. Delegate statements were delivered by Members, Participants and Observers.

17. The Committee:

- i. expressed 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. highlighted 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<sup>9</sup>;
- iii. noted 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. recognized 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;

<sup>9</sup> “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”.

- v. underscored 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. called for strengthened collaboration between CFS and the Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS) to improve market transparency, inform evidence-based policies and support coordinated responses to price volatility and food system shocks;
- vii. took note of and welcomed the outcomes of the High-Level Forum on Tackling Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation through the Right to Food, as outlined in document CFS 2025/53/Inf.17, particularly drew 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 while highlighting the need for financial support instruments reflecting the needs of actors on the ground such as smallholder farmers and family farmers<sup>10</sup>;
- viii. invited members and participants to promote the integration of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food<sup>11</sup> in policies aimed at addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation, where feasible, including in the context of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), in accordance with national priorities, circumstances and capabilities;
- ix. underlined the importance of keeping open the trade of food and agriculture inputs and products in order to avoid the negative impact on global food security, while also preventing trade distortions and unjustified trade barriers in this respect;
- x. recalled paragraph 24 of the Pact for the Future which reiterated that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries, taking note of Members' interventions on this matter;
- xi. requested further briefings from the authors of the 2025 SOFI report on efforts to address the drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition;
- xii. took 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";
- xiii. welcomed the deliberations on the Rio Conventions and highlighted 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;
- xiv. welcomed the two meetings held in the context of the workstream on "Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards

<sup>10</sup> Australia reiterated that any financial support mechanisms must be designed and implemented consistent with the World Trade Organization (WTO).

<sup>11</sup> [Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.](#)

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;

- xv. took 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”;
- xvi. took note that according to the Global Report on Food Crises 2025 an estimated 80 percent of acutely food insecure people live in conflict 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;
- xvii. recognized that conflicts, climate change, economic setbacks, trade restrictions, poverty, inequalities, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation and water scarcity, amongst others, exacerbate food insecurity. The war in Ukraine<sup>12</sup> has increased food insecurity and market instability. Welcomed the diplomatic dialogue aimed at ending the conflict;
- xviii. recalled that international humanitarian law prohibits starvation of civilians as a method of warfare and called 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;
- xix. strongly condemned the use of food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas. Noted the conclusions and recommendations of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Famine Review Committee: Gaza Strip 2025<sup>13</sup>, stating that the famine in Gaza is man-made, and stressed 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 reaffirmed 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. Welcomed the signing of the Declaration for Enduring Peace and Prosperity and encouraged all countries to support and ensure implementation of all food security and nutrition related elements of the agreement<sup>14</sup>;
- xx. recalled the conclusions and recommendations of the IPC Famine Review Committee on the Gaza Strip (2025) and called 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

<sup>12</sup> The Russian Federation recalled that conflicts and their characterization with legal implications are not within the mandate of FAO.

<sup>13</sup> [IPC Famine Review Committee: Gaza Strip 2025](#)

<sup>14</sup> Israel disassociated from this paragraph and stated that their reasons for disassociation were: a) the disproportionate focus on Gaza as opposed to other conflicts that involve a nutrition aspect; b) the paragraph goes beyond CFS’s scope and is included for purely political reasons; c) Israel’s strong disagreement with the conclusions and methodology of the IPC report.

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<sup>15</sup>;

- xxi. recalled the conclusions of the 2024 IPC Famine Review Committee on Sudan<sup>16</sup> and strongly condemned the use of food and water as weapons of war in conflict zones and emphasized the urgent need to ensure reliable, sustainable, adequate, and unhindered access to essential goods and services, including food and water, for civilians in all Darfur States, particularly El Fasher;
- xxii. highlighted 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 requested CFS to continue to engage on this important issue;
- xxiii. stressed the importance of the effective implementation of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) and requested regular updates on progress made in this regard, including accountability processes;
- xxiv. recognized 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;
- xxv. recognized 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 took 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 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) at the centre of developing the appropriate financial solutions. Welcomed 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;
- xxvi. expressed 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 UN Secretary-General, as appropriate;
- xxvii. welcomed the preparations for the Second International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD+20) and encouraged all members to participate in the Conference; highlighted the relevance of the ICARRD+20 to strengthen implementation and optimize uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (CFS-VGGT), particularly in the context of climate change; and encouraged Colombia, in collaboration with FAO, to present the results and recommendations of the ICARRD+20 to FAO Council, Committee on Agriculture (COAG), Committee on Forestry (COFO) and Committee on Fisheries

<sup>15</sup> Israel disassociated from this paragraph and stated that their reason for disassociation was Israel's strong disagreement with the conclusions and methodology of the IPC report.

<sup>16</sup> The Republic of Sudan expressed its reservation regarding this sub-paragraph, which pertains to the findings and recommendations of the Famine Review Committee concerning the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report. The Sudan affirmed that those findings and recommendations were made without adhering to the proper methodology in the collection and analysis of information and lack of credibility.

(COFI), as well as the CFS 54 Plenary Session, for further consideration in FAO and CFS procedures, including in preparation for the High-Level Forum “Advancing equitable land governance for food security and nutrition: a global progress review on agrarian reform and tenure rights” to be held in 2027;

xxviii. highlighted the important role of international initiatives and fora, such as the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, G20 and G7 as well as the UN and the multilateral system, to sustain political momentum and foster collective action for food security and nutrition; and stressed the importance of ensuring an active engagement of CFS in these contexts and promoting collaboration to support the translation of CFS policy products into concrete actions at national level in order to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

### **III. HIGH-LEVEL FORUM ON STRENGTHENING RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT AND FINANCING FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

18. The High-Level Forum drew and reflected on the outcomes of events which took place prior to the CFS Plenary in 2025, such as the 4th UN Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain, including its preparatory process, and the second UN Food Systems Summit Stocktake (UNFSS+4) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia as well as the CFS Collaborative Governance Dialogue on Financing for Food Security and Nutrition and activities of relevant initiatives such as the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty. The Forum was opened by the CFS Chairperson, followed by two panel discussions and was moderated by Mr Jim Woodhill, Lead Global Foresight4Food Initiative, University of Oxford.

19. The first panel on what has been achieved in terms of responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition in 2025, next steps and role of the CFS was composed of:

- Ms Akiko Suwa-Eisemann, Chairperson, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN);
- Mr Navid Hanif, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA);
- Ms Afshan Khan, Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations, and Coordinator, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

20. The second panel on key challenges, solutions and policy responses for responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition was composed of:

- H.E. Devesh Chaturvedi, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, India;
- Ms Lucia Albano, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Italy;
- H.E. Demitu Hambisa Bonsa, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Ethiopia;
- Mr Paul Garaycochea, Director, Sustainable Supply Chains, Agricultural and Food Systems, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Republic of Germany.
- Ms Federica Diamanti, Associate Vice-President, External Relations, IFAD;
- Mr Domenico Nardelli, Treasurer, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank;

- Mr Rajesh Singh, Procurement and Sustainability Director, Africa Improved Foods (Holding) B.V. and Representative of PSM;
- Mr Afantchawo Koudasse, President of ROPPA's Youth College and Representative of CSIPM.

21. The Committee:

- a) welcomed the High-Level Forum which brought together a wide range of stakeholders to discuss the challenges and opportunities related to mobilizing sufficient and adequate financial resources<sup>17</sup> for food security and nutrition objectives, provide solutions, and promote collaboration for improved and increased responsible investments aimed at the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;
- b) took note of the overview provided in document CFS 2025/53/Inf.20 "HLPE-FSN Background Note on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition";
- c) took note of the presentations of the outcomes of the CFS Collaborative Governance Dialogue on Financing for Food Security and Nutrition, the 4th UN Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, Spain, as well as of the second UN Food Systems Summit Stocktake (UNFSS+4), which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and highlighted the importance of following up on these outcomes to implement agreed actions;
- d) emphasized the role of the public sector in financing food security and nutrition, including through reallocation of national expenditures, creating enabling environments to promote responsible investment and enhance access to finance, aligning public financing policies with sustainable development objectives, including policy objectives related to social, environmental, and economic development;
- e) encouraged the private sector to responsibly invest in agrifood systems, particularly in developing countries, using a long-term, strategic approach, and emphasized the need to develop an enabling policy environment which facilitates responsible private investment in agriculture and food systems, and the role that public investments can play in incentivizing and derisking responsible private investments;
- f) encouraged financing that is effective, innovative, sustainable and consistent with national policies and programmes as well as regulatory frameworks, particularly for developing countries, to encourage investment in food systems and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;
- g) underlined the critical importance of mobilizing and accessing resources for responsible investment for food systems actors, particularly small-scale producers, family farmers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), including through private sector, for food security and nutrition objectives, and stressed the need to support them with resources and

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<sup>17</sup> Measuring the food security and nutrition financing gap is a complex exercise facing challenges of a diverse range and nature. Only an estimate of the food security and nutrition gap may be proposed, aware that this will vary depending on i) the scope of objectives; ii) the entity evaluating the gap; iii) the national, regional or international evaluation; iv) the methodologies used, and v) interventions costed, ranging from avoiding or reducing current hunger to enabling food systems to deliver food security and nutrition for all, now and in the future. The "HLPE-FSN Background Note on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition" (Document CFS 2025/53/Inf.20) identified that in the literature estimates of the financing gap for food security and nutrition vary from USD 7 to USD 1,338 billion per year.



conducive public policies that ensure fair prices for their products and access to affordable credit at reasonable rates;

- h) highlighted the role of Multilateral Development Banks in fostering collaboration between different stakeholders, promoting access to finance, developing innovative and effective financing mechanisms as well as supporting public-private partnerships while respecting and supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;
- i) encouraged all stakeholders to use relevant CFS policy products, in particular the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems and the Policy Recommendations on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security, to support the creation of enabling environments for responsible investments in food security and nutrition and to promote access to and the mobilization of financial resources in line with the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;
- j) invited FAO to conduct a technical briefing to Members on the Policy Optimization Tool (PolOpT) and its strategic role in assisting Members to finance sustainable food systems;
- k) reiterated the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate in order to end hunger and guarantee food security and nutrition;
- l) took note of the following comments provided in Plenary:
  - i. delegations acknowledged ongoing challenges and shared possible solutions. Several interventions highlighted the role of small scale producers and the need to reform the international debt architecture, and the role of innovation, technology, and data-driven approaches in enhancing the impact and accountability of financing for food security and nutrition;
  - ii. the CFS was recognized as a key platform for fostering dialogue, sharing good practices, and coordinating actions among stakeholders to strengthen responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition.

#### **IV. PROMOTING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ACROSS THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM: ENDORSEMENT AND UPTAKE OF THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION<sup>18</sup>**

22. The Committee considered document CFS 2025/53/5 “CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation” as presented by Mr Jujjavarapu Balaji, Alternate Permanent Representative, India, Rapporteur of the policy convergence process.

23. The Committee:

- a) endorsed document CFS 2025/53/5 “CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context

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<sup>18</sup> Argentina and the United States of America disassociated from the endorsement of the “CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation”.

of Urbanization and Rural Transformation” as an action-oriented, inter-governmentally agreed, voluntary and non-binding, global policy framework in support of country-led efforts towards improving food security and nutrition policies and actions;

- b) expressed its deepest appreciation for the effective leadership of the Rapporteur, and commended the work of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) to prepare the report on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation;
- c) welcomed the keynote intervention by Ms Anna Scavuzzo, Vice Mayor of Milan, Italy (Milan Urban Food Policy Pact), and called on all CFS stakeholders to support and promote the dissemination, use, and application of the Policy Recommendations at all levels within their constituencies, and in collaboration with other relevant initiatives and platforms, in line with the recommendations indicated within the “Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products” (CFS 2024/52/5);
- d) encouraged all stakeholders to share commitments and 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;
- e) recommended that FAO, IFAD and WFP, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, continue assisting Members in strengthening their capacity to apply the Policy Recommendations, addressing the growing interconnectedness of urban, peri-urban and rural areas as a foundation for developing food security and nutrition policies that reflect the complex realities of these interlinked communities;
- f) decided to transmit the Policy Recommendations to the Governing Bodies of FAO, IFAD and WFP for their further consideration regarding implementation and support to their utilization at country level, in line with country requests and pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the General Rules of the Organization (FAO) 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 (UNGA), through the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), to encourage 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 (FAO), Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform Document;
- h) agreed to include the Policy Recommendations in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (CFS GSF).

## **V. BUILDING RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

24. The Chairperson of the HLPE-FSN Steering Committee introduced document CFS 2025/53/Inf.21 HLPE-FSN Report (2025) on Building Resilient Food Systems. Ms Alison Blay-Palmer, Project Team Leader, HLPE-FSN, presented the main findings and recommendations of the HLPE-FSN report.

25. The Committee:

- i. acknowledged with appreciation the work of the HLPE-FSN to prepare the report on “Building Resilient Food Systems” and the presentations made by Ms Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann and Ms Alison Blay-Palmer on the main policy relevant evidence included in the report;
- ii. recalled the provisions contained in section A.2.3. (Building Resilient Food Systems) of the Thematic and Rolling Sections of the updated CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 (CFS 2025/53/9);
- iii. recognized the importance of an inclusive process, open to all interested stakeholders, leading to the preparation of an agreed set of recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 54 in October 2026;
- iv. welcomed the nomination of H.E. Jhenifer Mojica Flórez, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Colombia, as Rapporteur of the policy convergence process;
- v. took note of the following additional comments:
  - the relevance of this policy workstream in the context of differential vulnerabilities and inequalities in global agriculture and food systems;
  - the urgent need to enhance food systems’ resilience to both short-term shocks and long-term stresses, recognizing that they affect individuals, communities, ecosystems and countries differently;
  - the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to transform food systems in ways that are inclusive, just and sustainable. This entails implementing forward looking strategies that tackle the underlying structural challenges of global agriculture and food systems rather than simply focusing on risk mitigation;
  - the value of drawing on all relevant CFS policy products and workstreams to support the development of the recommendations on building resilient food systems for food security and nutrition.

## **VI. STRENGTHENING THE IMPACT OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS**

26. The Committee:

- a) welcomed the session on “Strengthening the impact of CFS policy products” as an opportunity to discuss progress, challenges and ways to improve the use of CFS policy products at all levels, with a view to informing future uptake strategies;
- b) welcomed the interventions delivered by the following panelists:
  - Mr Stefanos Fotiou, Director, UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, FAO;
  - Mr Benjamin Davis, Director, Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality, FAO;
  - Ms Elisabetta Gotor, Principal Scientist, Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT;
  - Ms Siti Rozaimeriyanti Dato Haji Abdul Rahman, Secretary-General, ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) (video message).

- c) reiterated the call to CFS Members and all relevant CFS stakeholders, including CSIPM, to take concrete steps to implement the recommendations included in the “CFS Action Plan on Strengthening the Uptake of CFS Policy Products” (CFS 2024/52/5) and to track the activities undertaken, as well as to engage in the mobilization of resources for CFS uptake activities;
- d) underlined the importance of strengthening linkages and identifying potential synergies with relevant stakeholders, such as the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) Coordination Hub, and UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams, among others, and invited them to further promote the integration of CFS policy products into legislation, technical programmes and policy frameworks;
- e) acknowledged the work done by many stakeholders in promoting the use of CFS policy products at all levels and, in particular, highlighted the reference made in the Report of the 140th Session of the FAO Programme Committee (CL 177/9) held in March 2025, as endorsed by the FAO Council at its 177th Session, to the importance of CFS and all its policy products to realize the FAO Strategic Framework, and the call to incorporate them in the work of FAO.

## **VII. CFS STRATEGIC DIRECTION TOWARDS 2030**

### **27. The Committee:**

- a) endorsed document CFS 2025/53/9 “CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 Mid-Term Review – with Draft Decision” as presented by Ms Erma Rheindrayani, Alternate Permanent Representative, Indonesia, Rapporteur for the MYPoW Mid-Term-Review process;
- b) noted that the full implementation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027 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 (RBAs) 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 RBAs collaboration;
- d) welcomed the updated “CFS Communication Strategy” (CFS 2025/53/Inf.25), which aims to enhance the Committee’s profile as the main international and inclusive intergovernmental platform for food security and nutrition policies;
- e) welcomed the updated “CFS Resource Mobilization Strategy” (CFS 2025/53/Inf.26), which seeks to diversify and increase funding from a wider range of sources while promoting non-earmarked extra-budgetary contributions to safeguard the Committee’s neutrality and independence;
- f) encouraged all stakeholders to consider how they can contribute to both communications and resource mobilization efforts to ensure that the Committee’s work remains robust, inclusive and responsive to global, regional and national needs;
- g) emphasized the application of the RBAs’ safeguards against potential conflicts of interest regarding CFS funding.

## **VIII. GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT ON CONFLICTS AND FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION: ADVANCING THE UPTAKE OF THE CFS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES**

28. The objective of the Global Thematic Event (GTE) on Conflicts and Food Security and Nutrition was to take stock and advance the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), endorsed in 2015, marking the 10th anniversary of its endorsement.

29. The panel was moderated by Mr Conor Elliot, Senior Emergency and Rehabilitation Officer and Team Leader, Global Network Against Food Crises, FAO, with keynote presentation by Ms Edith Heines, Director, Programme, Policy, and Guidance Division, WFP.

30. The panel was composed of:

### First segment

- H.E. Vernet Joseph, Minister for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Haiti;
- H.E. Salem Abdullah Al-Socatri, Minister for Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth, Yemen;
- Mr Moustapha Awil Djama, Director, Family Health Department, Somalia;
- Mr Michael Fakhri, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

### Second segment

- Ms Rasha Omar, Country Director for Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan, Near East, North Africa and Europe Division, IFAD (online);
- Mr Jose Lopez, Global Manager, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC, FAO;
- Mr Giap Minh Bui, Principal Natural Resources and Agriculture Specialist, Asian Development Bank (online);
- Ms Azra Sayeed, Executive Director of Roots for Equity, CSIPM Representative;
- Mr Rajesh Singh, Director, Procurement and Sustainability, Africa Improved Foods (Holding) B.V., PSM Representative;
- Ms Nana Yohari, Youth Leader, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement (video message).

31. The Committee:

- a) welcomed the CFS 53 Global Thematic Event as a contribution to take stock and advance the uptake of the Framework and as a useful opportunity to share experiences and good practices in the use and application of the CFS-FFA at all levels;
- b) took note of the overview provided in document CFS 2025/53/Inf.27 “Monitoring the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises – Secretariat’s analysis of the contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event”;
- c) agreed that protracted crisis situations require special attention, and that appropriate responses for these contexts differ from those required in short-term crisis situations or in non-crisis development contexts;
- d) reiterated that the overall objective of the CFS-FFA is to improve the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises in a way that addresses

underlying causes, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and took into account the outcomes of the CFS “Collaborative Governance Dialogue on Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises”, held on 24 July 2025;

- e) recognized that the Principles set forth in the CFS-FFA remain relevant and further underscore that Human Rights obligations and International Humanitarian Law must be respected at all times;
- f) expressed deep concern about the multiplication of protracted crises, the use of food as a weapon of war and the systematic disrespect of the fundamental principles of the CFS-FFA, and urged respect of them;
- g) recommended countries and all relevant stakeholders to make additional efforts to promote a much broader implementation of the CFS-FFA, particularly at national level;
- h) took note of the following comments provided in Plenary:
  - i. the importance of promoting coherent and well-coordinated policies and actions across the humanitarian, development, and human rights fields to address food insecurity and malnutrition, and strengthen resilience in protracted crises, in line with the principles of the CFS-FFA, with the engagement and coordination of multiple actors at all levels;
  - ii. the need to disseminate and increase awareness of the CFS-FFA and to encourage their operationalization to address food insecurity and malnutrition in the context of protracted crises;
  - iii. the need for technical support and adequate financial resources to build resilience and strengthen capacities to achieve food security and nutrition in protracted crises.

## **IX. FOSTERING MOMENTUM AND COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION: ACCELERATING ACTION TOWARDS 2030 AND BEYOND**

### **32. The Committee:**

- a) welcomed the presentation delivered by the joint FAO/WHO Secretariat on the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), which has been extended to 2030, and the planned informal consultations aimed at gathering inputs from various stakeholders, building momentum, strengthening political commitment and advancing global actions to improve nutrition outcomes through 2030 and beyond;
- b) welcomed the presentations delivered by H.E. Tanguy Stehelin, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, France, and by Ms Joanna Francis, Senior Nutrition Adviser, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- c) expressed deep concern that, despite notable progress in strengthening nutrition policies and improving health and nutrition outcomes in many countries, nutrition challenges persist globally;
- d) underlined the relevance of the country commitments for action that were made at the Nutrition for Growth Summit held in Paris, France, in 2025, resulting in over 400 commitments made, and close to 28 billion dollars committed to reach food and nutrition-related targets, and looked forward to their full implementation;

- e) reiterated the critical role of CFS in promoting policy coherence and preventing fragmentation across the wide range of international initiatives addressing hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, and called on relevant stakeholders to promote the use of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition to support countries to develop multi-sectoral national policies, laws, programmes and investment plans for healthy diets through sustainable food systems;
- f) expressed its deep concern over the deterioration of food security and nutrition in Haiti, due to the convergence of crises that limit access to adequate food and essential services; took note of the efforts of the government, with the support of FAO, WFP and IFAD and other partners, to strengthen food systems and community resilience; and emphasized the need to reinforce technical, financial and institutional support to advance national priorities aimed at improving nutrition, promoting agricultural recovery and supporting sustainable development.

## **X. OTHER MATTERS**

### **A. Arrangements for the Fifty-fourth Session of CFS**

33. The Committee recommended that its Fifty-fourth Session be held from 19 October to 23 October 2026 at FAO headquarters in Rome, as indicated on the Provisional Calendar of FAO Governing Bodies and other Main Sessions 2025-2026. The exact dates will be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee.

### **B. Election of the Chair, Bureau Members and Alternates**

34. The Committee elected Prof. Anas A. Al-Nabulsi, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Professor of Food Microbiology and Safety, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan, as the Chairperson of CFS.

35. The Committee elected by acclamation the following Members of the CFS Bureau and their Alternates:

i. Members:

- Africa: South Africa and Tanzania;
- Asia: China and India;
- Near East: Egypt and Saudi Arabia;
- North America: the United States of America;
- South-West Pacific: New Zealand.

ii. Alternates:

- Africa: Tunisia and Zambia;
- Asia: Indonesia and Thailand;
- Europe: Romania and Switzerland;
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Dominican Republic and Panama;
- Near East: Jordan and Kuwait;
- North America: Canada;
- South-West Pacific: Australia.

36. The Committee elected through a secret ballot vote the following Members of the Bureau:

- Europe: Bulgaria and France<sup>19</sup>;
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil and Colombia<sup>20</sup>.

### **C. Adoption of the Final Report**

37. The Report was adopted on 24 October 2025.

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<sup>19</sup> The result sheet of the vote is included in Annex H.

<sup>20</sup> The result sheet of the vote is included in Annex I.



## ANNEX A – AGENDA OF THE SESSION

### **An overview of the 53rd Plenary Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**

The Plenary will begin with opening statements by UN high-level representatives followed by the presentation of the Report “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2025”, a panel discussion comprising regional perspectives and the presentation of the CFS summary report on Collaborative Governance as well as of the outcomes of the CFS High-Level Forum on Climate, Biodiversity and the Right to Food. Two satellite sessions will be held during lunchtime with the objective of stimulating interactive dialogues on existing and potential partnerships between CFS and relevant international initiatives and on how to make the best use of the CFS multistakeholder platform and its evidence-based policy products to promote food security and nutrition. While these sessions will not be part of the CFS 53 Provisional Agenda, their outcomes will be reported back to the Plenary by Rapporteurs identified within the CFS Membership. The sessions will be characterized by an interactive format and focus on the following topics:

- Session 1: 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);
- Session 2: 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.

The two moderated sessions will be co-organized by different stakeholders.

During its 53rd Session, the Committee is expected to endorse its Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation as well as the Mid-Term Review of the CFS 2024-2027 Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW).

The Plenary will host a High-Level Forum dedicated to responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition, while another session will be dedicated to discuss and share views on the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) Report on Building Resilient Food Systems.

Additionally, the Plenary will include a discussion on progress, challenges and ways to improve the use of CFS policy products as well as a stocktaking session to monitor the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises.

The Committee will also elect the new CFS Chairperson, the members of the Bureau and their alternates.

### **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 present their formal statement to the open plenary session, or submit it in writing if this option is preferred. Delegates are asked to keep their

interventions succinct (maximum three minutes unless presented by a Minister or constituency delegation head or on behalf of an entire regional group that will have up to five minutes) and relevant to the item under discussion. Lengthy formal statements are not foreseen, but presentations longer than the apportioned time can be shared electronically with the CFS Secretariat and posted on its public website. A traffic light system will be in place to help delegates stay within the allocated time. All delegates are requested to email their statements to [cfs@fao.org](mailto:cfs@fao.org), at least one 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 53 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*)
- d) Modalities for the preparation of the CFS 53 Final Report (*for decision*)

### Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/1/Rev.1 – CFS 53 Provisional Agenda (this document)
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.1 – CFS 53 Provisional Timetable
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.2 – Guide to CFS 53
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.4 – Membership
- CFS 2025/53/2 – Guide to the preparation of the CFS 53 Final Report

## **II. THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2025 - STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS** (*for information and discussion*)

- a) Opening statements by the following, or their delegates (which will be posted on the CFS 53 Session document webpage):
  - The UN Secretary-General;
  - The Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
  - The President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
  - The Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP);
  - The President of the United Nations General Assembly;
  - The President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
  - The Chairperson of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN);
  - The CFS Chairperson.
- b) Presentation of the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report 2025;

- c) State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) Report 2025: Panel discussion on regional perspectives;
- d) Presentation of the CFS summary report on Collaborative Governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food systems transformation;
- e) Presentation of the outcomes of the CFS High-Level Forum on Tackling Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation through the Right to Food;
- f) Presentation of the outcomes of the satellite sessions on strengthening CFS partnerships with relevant international initiatives to promote food security and nutrition;
- g) Delegates' statements on strengthening coordination and collaborative actions for food security and nutrition.

Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/3 - Strengthening coordination and collaborative actions – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 – Draft Conclusions;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.15 – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 Report;
- 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;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.17 – Summary of the CFS High-Level Forum on Tackling Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation through the Right to Food;
- 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

### **III. HIGH-LEVEL FORUM ON STRENGTHENING RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT AND FINANCING FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION *(for information and discussion)***

The High-Level Forum will represent an opportunity to discuss investments to properly finance sustainable and inclusive food systems, to reflect on the status and evolution of financing in agriculture and food systems and to deliberate on how standards and principles, such as the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI), can be used to further mobilize responsible investments.

Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/4 – High-Level Forum on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.19 – High-Level Forum on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition – Concept Note;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.20 – HLPE-FSN Background Note on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition.

#### **IV. PROMOTING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ACROSS THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM: ENDORSEMENT AND UPTAKE OF THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION *(for decision)***

The final version of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation, resulting from an inclusive multistakeholder negotiation process within an Open-Ended Working Group, will be presented for consideration and endorsement by the CFS Plenary. The session will also represent an opportunity for highlighting the most significant elements of the Policy Recommendations, and the opportunities for advancing and accelerating their uptake and implementation at global, regional, country, and local levels.

##### Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/5 – CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation;
- CFS 2025/53/6 – CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation – Draft Decision.

#### **V. BUILDING RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION *(for discussion)***

This session will represent an opportunity to hear a presentation of the HLPE-FSN Report on Building Resilient Food Systems. 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 Building Resilient Food Systems.

##### Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/7 – Building Resilient Food Systems – Draft Conclusions;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.21 – HLPE-FSN Report (2025) on Building Resilient Food Systems.

#### **VI. STRENGTHENING THE IMPACT OF CFS POLICY PRODUCTS *(for information and discussion)***

This session will represent an opportunity to discuss progress, challenges and ways to improve the use of CFS policy products at all levels. CFS stakeholders will share and discuss lessons learned from CFS uptake experiences with a view to informing future strategies for the promotion of the use of CFS policy products and feeding the preparation of future CFS programmes of work.

##### Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/8 – Strengthening the Impact of CFS Policy Products – Draft Conclusions;

- CFS 2025/53/Inf.22 – Dialogue on Strengthening the Impact of CFS Policy Products – Concept Note;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.23 – Follow-up to the Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products.

## **VII. CFS STRATEGIC DIRECTION TOWARDS 2030 *(for decision)***

The Mid-Term Review of the CFS 2024-2027 Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW), which will complement the annual update of the rolling section, will be presented for consideration and endorsement by the Committee.

### Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/9 – CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 Mid-Term Review – with Draft Decision;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.24 – CFS Annual Progress Report 2025;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.25 – CFS Communication Strategy;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.26 – CFS Resource Mobilization Strategy.

## **VIII. GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT ON CONFLICTS AND FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION: ADVANCING THE UPTAKE OF THE CFS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES *(for information and discussion)***

A Global Thematic Event (GTE) on Conflicts and Food Security and Nutrition will be held to advance the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA). By enabling a multistakeholder dialogue, this session will seek to monitor progress on its use and application at global, regional and country level. This event will also mark the 10th anniversary of the endorsement of the Framework for Action.

### Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/10 – Global Thematic Event on Conflicts and Food Security and Nutrition: advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises – Draft Conclusions;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.27 – Monitoring the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises – Secretariat's analysis of the contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.28 – CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises.

**IX. FOSTERING MOMENTUM AND COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION:  
ACCELERATING ACTION TOWARDS 2030 AND BEYOND**  
*(for information and discussion)*

Informal dialogue to explore progress and opportunities to foster commitment for nutrition, including implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, ongoing follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), and outcomes of the Nutrition for Growth Summit.

Background documents:

- CFS 2025/53/11 – Fostering momentum and commitment for nutrition: accelerating action towards 2030 and beyond – Draft Conclusions;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.29 - Fostering momentum and commitment for nutrition: accelerating action towards 2030 and beyond – Concept Note;
- CFS 2025/53/Inf.30 – CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.

**X. OTHER MATTERS**

- a) Date of the Fifty-fourth Session of CFS *(for decision)*;
- b) Election of CFS Chair, Bureau members and Alternates *(for decision)*;
- c) Adoption of the Final Report *(for decision)*.

Background documents:

CFS 2025/53/Inf.31/Rev.1 – Election of the CFS Chairperson

## ANNEX B – MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

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

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



**ANNEX C – LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>AGENDA ITEM</b>
CFS 2025/53/1/Rev.1	CFS 53 Provisional Agenda	I
CFS 2025/53/2	Guide to the preparation of the CFS 53 Final Report	I
CFS 2025/53/3	Strengthening coordination and collaborative actions – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 – Draft Conclusions	II
CFS 2025/53/4	High-Level Forum on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition – Draft Conclusions	III
CFS 2025/53/5	CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation	IV
CFS 2025/53/6	CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation – Draft Decision	IV
CFS 2025/53/7	Building Resilient Food Systems – Draft Conclusions	V
CFS 2025/53/8	Strengthening the Impact of CFS Policy Products – Draft Conclusions	VI
CFS 2025/53/9	CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 Mid-Term Review – with Draft Decision	VII
CFS 2025/53/10	Global Thematic Event on Conflicts and Food Security and Nutrition: advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises – Draft Conclusions	VIII
CFS 2025/53/11	Fostering momentum and commitment for nutrition: accelerating action towards 2030 and beyond – Draft Conclusions	IX
CFS 2025/53/Inf.1	CFS 53 Provisional Timetable	I
CFS 2025/53/Inf.2	Guide to CFS 53	I
CFS 2025/53/Inf.3/Rev.1	List of Documents	
CFS 2025/53/Inf.4	Membership	I
CFS 2025/53/Inf.5	List of Delegates	
CFS 2025/53/Inf.6	Declaration of Competence submitted by the European Union	

CFS 2025/53/Inf.7	Statement by the United Nations Secretary-General	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.8	Statement by the CFS Chairperson	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.9	Statement by the President of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.10	Statement by the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.11	Statement by the Director-General, FAO	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.12	Statement by the President of IFAD	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.13	Statement by the Executive Director, WFP	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.14	Statement by the Chair of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE-FSN)	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.15	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 Report	II
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	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.17	Summary of the CFS High-Level Forum on Tackling Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation through the Right to Food	II
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	II
CFS 2025/53/Inf.19	High-Level Forum on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition – Concept Note	III
CFS 2025/53/Inf.20	HLPE-FSN Background Note on Strengthening Responsible Investment and Financing for Food Security and Nutrition	III
CFS 2025/53/Inf.21	HLPE-FSN Report (2025) on Building Resilient Food Systems	V
CFS 2025/53/Inf.22	Dialogue on Strengthening the Impact of CFS Policy Products – Concept Note	VI
CFS 2025/53/Inf.23	Follow-up to the Action Plan to Strengthen the Uptake of CFS Policy Products	VI
CFS 2025/53/Inf.24	CFS Annual Progress Report 2025	VII

CFS 2025/53/Inf.25	CFS Communication Strategy	VII
CFS 2025/53/Inf.26	CFS Resource Mobilization Strategy	VII
CFS 2025/53/Inf.27	Monitoring the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises – Secretariat’s analysis of the contributions received to inform the Global Thematic Event	VIII
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## ANNEX D - CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

### Rationale

- i. By 2050, the world's urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the twenty-first century's most transformative trends<sup>21</sup>. Considering that out of the 2.33 billion people who are moderately or severely food insecure in the world, 1.7 billion live in urban and peri-urban areas<sup>22</sup>, this rapid urban growth represents a significant global food security and nutrition challenge as well as an opportunity, taking into account the rural-urban continuum and linkages, including rural livelihoods and investments.
- ii. Urbanization and peri-urbanization result from interconnected transformations in demography, economies, culture, social systems, land use and technology and innovation. Understanding the changes occurring throughout agriculture and food systems requires therefore adopting a rural–urban continuum lens. This approach allows highlighting the growing interconnectedness of urban, peri-urban and rural areas as a foundation for addressing socio-economic dynamics, planning effective resource production and distribution, and developing policies that reflect the complex realities of these interlinked communities.
- iii. Building on a rural-urban continuum approach, the following CFS policy recommendations are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented guidance tool to strengthen urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation and contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, while taking into account multiple challenges such as climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and desertification, political instability, economic downturns, debt<sup>23</sup> and debt sustainability<sup>24</sup>, increasing inequality, conflicts, man-made and natural disasters and rapid and unplanned urbanization, and contributing to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals according to national priorities and contexts.
- iv. The Policy Recommendations recognize that the complex nature of urban and peri-urban food systems requires a systemic, territorial approach that integrates multi-sectoral, multi-level, multilateral, multi-actor governance processes, within and beyond the State, to promote an enabling policy environment that empowers stakeholders and fosters collaboration to deliver equitable, resilient and sustainable food systems. In addition, the Policy Recommendations recognize the complementary roles of all food systems actors when developing urban and peri-urban food policies ensuring that policies reflect and support the diverse contributions of each production model to food security, economic development, and sustainability. In particular, it is important to highlight the key role of local governments, municipal authorities and local food systems actors as agents of change in driving innovation and building resilient food systems to achieve food security and tackle all forms of malnutrition.
- v. At the same time, ensuring food security and nutrition across the rural-urban continuum requires policies that comply with internationally agreed human rights instruments and respect principles such as participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human

<sup>21</sup> [A/RES/71/256](#), New Urban Agenda

<sup>22</sup> FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2024. [The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms](#). Rome.

<sup>23</sup> Section e) in its entirety, taking into account para 47, 48 h), 50 f) and 51 a) of the [Outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development](#), Sevilla, 2025

<sup>24</sup> [A/RES/79/197](#), External debt sustainability and development

dignity, empowerment and the rule of law<sup>25</sup>. This entails fostering policies that address inequality in all its forms, are people-centred, age- and gender-responsive, protect the planet and that contribute to the realization of all human rights<sup>26</sup>, particularly the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

- vi. These Policy Recommendations are addressed primarily to national and subnational governments, in particular regional/metropolitan/municipal departments as well as relevant networks of cities. Additionally, the recommendations are addressed to the private sector, including private sector associations, philanthropic foundations, civil society organizations, International Organizations, universities and academic institutions. They are voluntary and non-binding and 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. They build upon and complement relevant existing CFS policy products, and are informed by the CFS High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) report on “[\*Strengthening Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition, in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation\*](#)”.

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<sup>25</sup>FAO, 2004. [Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security](#).

<sup>26</sup> [United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) (UDHR)

## A. Urban and peri-urban food systems for food security and nutrition

### Production

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

1. Recognize, promote, respect, safeguard and protect legitimate and equitable tenure rights and prioritize equitable access to land, water, finance, services, innovation, technology and other food production resources to address the needs of the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind<sup>27</sup>; (*access to resources*)
2. Develop, reform and implement land-use zoning policies, including forestry and green spaces, adapted to the local context to foster sustainable agriculture, address food insecurity support biodiversity, soil health, soil restoration, sustainable food production and citizens' well-being, by safeguarding and supporting urban and peri-urban agriculture, small scale farming, as well as family farmers, livestock, aquaculture and fishing activities; (*zoning policies*)
3. Prioritize agricultural advisory and extension services that communicate and foster practices that preserve, sustainably manage and use natural resources, enhance soil health and conserve and sustainably use biodiversity while promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation. This could entail, among others, promoting resilient farming techniques, agroecological and other innovative approaches<sup>28</sup>, as well as regenerative and nutrition sensitive practices while also exploring all forms of innovation and sustainable and circular bioeconomy strategies, centering on strengthening food sovereignty, social and solidarity economies, creating healthier, more self-reliant communities; (*extension services*)
4. Promote bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture aiming at the development of new production models that integrate sustainable use of natural resources, including biodiversity, all forms of innovations, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches<sup>29</sup> and the development and integration of local economies in the value chains, while also conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services<sup>30</sup>; (*bioeconomy*)
5. Strengthen food systems actors' equitable access to all forms of innovation and technologies through finance, including affordable and accessible public and private finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, while ensuring these are adapted to local context and recognizing farmer-led innovation and traditional knowledge; (*innovations*)
6. Facilitate agricultural product aggregation systems in diverse urban and peri-urban contexts, allowing small scale producers and micro, small- and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to produce the volume and quality needed to access markets, processing, quality control and marketing services. (*product aggregation*)

<sup>27</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations "the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind" refer to: women, smallholder farmers, family farmers, peasants, landless, farmworkers, homeless, informal workers, migrants, internally displaced people, refugees, low income residents and neighborhoods, urban and peri-urban poor, slums and informal settlements dwellers, racial and ethnic minority groups, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses, older people, youth, boys, girls, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, without prejudice to relevant legal rights frameworks.

<sup>28</sup> In line with the CFS, 2021. Policy Recommendations on [Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition](#).

<sup>29</sup> CFS, 2021. Policy Recommendations on [Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable food systems that enhance food security and nutrition](#); and the FAO 10 elements of agroecology [CL163/13/Rev.1](#)

<sup>30</sup> Target 10 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

### **Midstream (storage, processing, packaging, transportation, wholesale)**

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, the private sector and civil society should:

7. Strengthen responsible investment in technical, social and organizational mid-stream activities including investment in all forms of innovation, such as resilient, energy-efficient and affordable storage systems, biodegradable or recyclable packaging and digital platforms, as well as measures in reducing food loss and waste, to effectively leverage the opportunities that urban and peri-urban food systems provide; (*investment in mid-stream activities*)
8. Strengthen public and private investment, including Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Public-private Producer Partnerships, in infrastructure dedicated to storage, processing, marketing and logistics and enhance capacities in the intermediary segments of urban food value chains, including local fresh produce markets, farmers markets, territorial markets, supermarkets and modern convenience stores, to increase consumers' access to affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets that encompass a variety of foods, including fresh and whole foods, while promoting sustainable food systems and respecting regional and cultural specificities and supporting local economies, as well as developing and strengthening accountability mechanisms, in accordance with national contexts; (*investment in infrastructure and logistics*)
9. Encourage and support social innovations such as producer-to-consumer platforms, including community supported agriculture, community gardens, farmer field schools, family farming, cooperative models, such as agricultural and food cooperatives, associations of producers, processors, distributors, food hubs and farmers' markets that would help to pool costs, benefits, risks and to achieve economies of scale and to enhance access to affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets that encompass a variety of foods, including fresh and whole foods, while promoting sustainable food systems and respecting regional and cultural specificities, as well as promoting the use of information and communication technologies to foster economic and social development in rural areas, particularly across the rural-urban continuum, while contributing to equity, social inclusion and resilience; (*social innovations*)
10. Foster diversity of food actors and support inclusive wholesale markets to strengthen connections with small-scale producers and informal sector actors, ensuring fair, economically viable, supply chain practices to redistribute value. This could entail supporting the use of social, organizational, technological and ecological innovation for small businesses, women- and youth-led cooperatives, including startups, in developing market-driven solutions that connect consumers to small scale producers through digital platforms, delivery services, cooperatives and food hubs. (*inclusive supply chains*)

### **Market, retail and trade**

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

11. Strengthen, support and promote the important role of territorial and informal markets<sup>31</sup>, including all types of supply chains, linking them into the national and subnational zoning policies, as well as spatial and urban planning. This would promote: (i) market access for smallholder farmers, fisher folks, and family farmers, women, youth and traditional gatherers; (ii) sustainable management and use of natural resources, including land, forests and water; (iii) increased access to affordable, safe, healthy, nutritious and sustainably produced food for all residents across the rural-urban continuum, including in particular urban food deserts; (iv) food losses and waste reduction; (*territorial markets*)

<sup>31</sup> CFS, 2016. [Policy recommendations on Connecting smallholders to markets](#)

12. Support, promote and sustain traditional, local and territorial markets by strengthening investment in infrastructure, operations, logistics, innovation and technology, access to land, water and affordable energy, as well as by providing capacity development and training to value chain actors, particularly informal and mobile vendors, to ensure their development and compliance with relevant hygiene standards to enhance food safety in urban and peri-urban areas, according to national capacities; (*traditional, local and territorial markets*)
13. Tackle urban and peri-urban food deserts<sup>32</sup>, especially in low-income areas, by supporting and investing in local markets, mobile food vendors and logistics infrastructure in order to foster geographic equity to access affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets that encompass a variety of foods, including fresh and whole foods, while promoting sustainable food systems and respecting regional and cultural specificities ; (*food deserts*)
14. Address power imbalances and inequalities among different actors within agriculture and food systems across the rural-urban continuum to foster competition and diversification of food distribution channels. This entails supporting traditional and community markets, street food vendors, supermarkets and online delivery services; (*diversified distribution*)
15. Support non-market channels, such as food distributions, community kitchens, solidarity kitchens, food banks and school meals which: (i) promote decent work and dignified livelihoods; (ii) increase the resilience of households; (iii) enable equitable access to affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets that encompass a variety of foods, including fresh and whole foods while promoting sustainable food systems and respecting regional and cultural specificities; and iv) promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food; (*non-market channels*)
16. Strengthen the capacities of peasants, smallholder farmers<sup>33</sup>, family farmers, traditional gatherers, - especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and local communities - to access international, regional, national and local markets, by strengthening cooperatives, farmers collectives, associations, networks and other organizations, as well as promoting unions, enterprise and entrepreneurship, which can expand their bargaining power and allow meaningful participation in agriculture and food systems value chains, including in territorial markets<sup>34</sup>; (*inclusive market participation*)
17. Promote equitable access to affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets that encompass a variety of foods, including fresh and whole foods, while promoting sustainable food systems, respecting regional and cultural specificities for urban and peri-urban residents, and strengthening local markets, particularly in areas where poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme and multidimensional poverty, is prevalent. This could entail implementing appropriate regulatory measures—such as food safety and marketing standards, science and evidence-based nutritional labeling<sup>35</sup> of food products for consumer protection and fiscal measures, including nutrition-sensitive fiscal measures—to foster healthy food environments and promote the consumption of sufficient, safe and nutritious food; (*regulatory and fiscal instruments*)
18. Promote nutrition education to support and empower consumers to make informed choices on food consumption and healthy diets through: (i) awareness raising and public education campaigns, including in public health services; (ii) targeted, school and university curricula on

<sup>32</sup> [HLPE-FSN Report on Food Systems and Nutrition](#), p.29 footnote 12. 2017

<sup>33</sup> For the purpose of these policy recommendations, references to smallholders include small scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, communities closely dependent on forests, agricultural workers, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, without prejudice to relevant legal rights frameworks.

<sup>34</sup> In line with the CFS, 2014. Policy Recommendations on [Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition](#).

<sup>35</sup> In accordance with the Codex Alimentarius Commission Standards, Guidelines and Recommendations and other agreed relevant international and national standards to help consumers make informed and healthy choices.



food security and nutrition, including sustainable food systems; (iii) interpersonal communication and community dialogues; and (iv) activities such as gardening and food preparation as a way to encourage healthy behaviors and lifestyles, positively influencing consumers' choice, knowledge, attitudes, skills and social norms, while also respecting regional and cultural specificities; (*nutrition education*)

19. Consider and assess the implications and impacts of trade policies on public health and agriculture and food systems with a view to enhancing the accessibility and affordability of healthy diets for urban and peri-urban consumers, particularly the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind; (*trade policies*)
20. Promote the inclusion and participation of local governments in national-level dialogues on food trade policy, according to national context and legislations, to consider the needs and contributions of urban and peri-urban food systems. This includes strengthening the capacities of urban food policy stakeholders to effectively engage with trade and investment policymakers and fostering integrated governance approaches that support sustainable and inclusive food systems. (*local governments and trade dialogues*)

### **Public procurement and non-market initiatives**

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

21. Prioritize and invest in nutrition-oriented public and community programmes, including school meals programmes, food services in public institutions and public distribution systems, to ensure that healthy diets are available, accessible, affordable, sourcing from local food producers, where possible, while promoting sustainable food systems. These programmes should target the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind across the rural-urban continuum, to achieve multiple objectives related to nutrition, sustainability, biodiversity, social inclusion, education and resilience of livelihoods; (*nutrition-oriented programmes*)
22. Strengthen capacities of relevant actors to provide humanitarian assistance including food aid during crises, cash transfers, nutritious foods, school meals, as appropriate, including effective delivery of services during emergencies, leveraging civil society's reach and local networks and ensure the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, ending hunger and addressing all forms of malnutrition, including through food aid that reinforces local and national food systems for long-term resilience to both internal and external shocks in order to prevent disruptions in urban food supplies and in adherence to humanitarian principles; (*humanitarian assistance*)

### **Food losses and waste**

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, and all relevant stakeholders should:

23. Strive to minimize food loss and waste throughout all stages of the food value chain by providing supportive infrastructure such as shading, cooling, and storage units, including cold storage; facilitating access to all forms of innovation and technology to informal sector actors to preserve perishable foods; supporting redistribution programmes that repurpose surplus food developing policies to reduce food losses and waste<sup>36</sup>; and creating awareness among food systems actors involved in public procurement, private sector activities, including hospitality sector, as well as consumers, to reduce waste; (*food losses and waste*)

<sup>36</sup> FAO. 2022. [Voluntary Code of Conduct for Food Loss and Waste Reduction](#); and CFS, 2014. [Policy Recommendations on food losses and waste](#)

24. Promote circular economy approaches through the sustainable management of organic municipal waste and agricultural residues, including composting, bioenergy including biogas production and safe use of by-products, as well as through enabling policies that support local food losses and waste platforms, food recovery networks and waste-to-value innovations, including by providing technical training, capacity building and financing. (*circular economy*)

### **B. Urban and peri-urban interrelated systems that impact food security and nutrition**

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

25. Promote access to and investments for the provision of services and basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including for housing, reliable and affordable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, waste management, education, hygiene and information and communications technologies to enable access to safe food handling, targeting of the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind; (*physical and social infrastructure*)
26. Increase responsible investment in infrastructure - including transport, mobility, services, technologies - aiming at strengthening inclusive, equitable and sustainable connectivity, ensuring that it benefits areas where poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty. This entails adopting territorial approaches as well as strengthening connectivity and linkages among local, regional, national and international markets and trade, including for smallholders and family farmers, to support food security and nutrition; (*improved connectivity*)
27. Enhance equitable and affordable access to essential healthcare services and well-being for all across the rural-urban continuum to improve food security and nutrition outcomes, particularly for women of childbearing age, pregnant and breastfeeding women, youth, boys and girls, while also safeguarding the availability, quality, connectivity of, access to and benefits from green and blue spaces<sup>37</sup>, especially in densely populated areas sustainably, to support human health and well-being; (*healthcare services and well-being*)
28. Embed and explicitly integrate food, including food trade infrastructure, into urban and peri-urban planning to ensure that all residents across the rural-urban continuum, regardless of income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context can access affordable, diversified, safe and healthy diets that encompass a variety of foods, including fresh and whole foods while promoting sustainable food systems and respecting regional and cultural specificities. Integrate land-use planning and frameworks with food security and nutrition policies to facilitate urban and peri-urban food production by providing legal frameworks, guidance, finance and support for urban and peri-urban farming, promoting local food culture; (*urban and peri-urban planning*)
29. Recognize food security and nutrition policies as a fundamental pillar of urban and peri-urban planning and integrate them into urban and peri-urban spatial planning to promote sustainable land use and to recognize, promote, respect and safeguard legitimate tenure rights<sup>38</sup> in accordance with national laws and regulations. This could entail: a) encouraging the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural land, water resources and biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem services; b) promoting sustainable fisheries management, urban forests and green spaces; c) enhancing climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction, in accordance with national circumstances and respective capacities; d) supporting food production within the built environment through urban agriculture and gardens, green infrastructure, utilization of underutilized spaces. This requires strengthened coordination between land-use planning and

<sup>37</sup> Target 12 of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#)

<sup>38</sup> In accordance with the CFS, 2012. [Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security](#)

food system governance, including by developing locally based agreements across multiple administrative zones, establishing multi-stakeholder platforms and networks and managing urban growth in a manner that enhances the resilience of food systems across the rural-urban continuum; (*urban and spatial planning*)

30. Design interventions and adopt best practices, including inclusive and participatory contingency planning and early warning systems that integrate disaster risk reduction into urban planning and design and prioritize risk mitigation and adaptation to enhance the resilience of food supply chains across the rural–urban continuum. Strengthening critical infrastructure including cold storage, cooling facilities, safe and affordable water, distribution and trade networks is essential to ensure that food security and nutrition needs are met for urban and peri-urban residents during times of crisis. This also requires addressing gaps in supply chain management to ensure continuity in distribution and prevent disruptions across food systems; (*resilient supply chains*)
31. Integrate food security and nutrition into urban and peri-urban, housing, and zoning policies in support of food production and processing solutions within the built environment including urban and peri-urban farms, gardens, green infrastructure, and the use of underutilized spaces in both new urban developments and areas requiring revitalization. This may entail identifying and removing regulatory barriers to urban agriculture, particularly in areas where there is food insecurity; (*housing and zoning*)
32. Support the integration of urban and peri-urban agriculture, including agroecological and other innovative approaches, into educational curricula at all levels. These programmes should equip youth with relevant technical skills and practical knowledge in areas such as sustainable agriculture and food systems, soil health and sustainable soil management, healthy diets, food security and nutrition, food literacy, supply chain management and food processing with an aim to encourage youth employment in these sectors and foster innovative partnerships and collaboration with business groups and organizations that can offer integrated academic, production and nutrition-focused learning opportunities; (*education*)
33. Promote access to decent work and employment in agriculture and food systems across the rural–urban continuum, prioritizing the protection of workers’ rights, well-being, and in accordance with international labor standards (ILS). Particular attention should be given to young people, women and informal, seasonal, migrant workers and persons with disabilities, by strengthening and enforcing regulatory frameworks and labor laws that ensure safe working conditions, social protection, and work security. These efforts should foster equal pay for work of equal value, eliminate health risks, and enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living; (*decent work and employment*)
34. Develop and invest in social protection programmes<sup>39</sup> in line with national priorities, including safety nets, shock-responsive measures, and cash and voucher assistance (CVA), to address the specific needs of the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind across the rural-urban continuum, with particular emphasis on young people, women, informal and seasonal workers, migrants and persons with disabilities. (*social protection*)

<sup>39</sup> Section 3.7 of CFS, 2023. [Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women and Girls’ Empowerment](#)

### C. Urban and peri-urban governance for food security and nutrition

Governments should:

35. Promote municipal financing is effective, innovative, sustainable and consistent with municipal mandates and regulatory frameworks, particularly for developing countries, to encourage investment in urban and peri-urban food systems and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. Undertake a systematic evaluation of existing policies, investments, and resources directed at urban and peri-urban food systems to identify gaps and inform context-specific, impactful actions. Identify and promote innovative approaches for resource mobilization such as municipal bonds, public funds, and public-private partnerships aligned with national priorities and development plans. Efforts should be made to prioritize vulnerable areas with a focus on the needs of the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind; *(financing and resource mobilization)*
36. Include local and subnational governments and all relevant stakeholders in the development of national food security and nutrition policies and strategies. Their contributions as stewards of local knowledge and experience are essential for enhancing the quality, sustainability and accountability of interventions, particularly those targeting the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind and for promoting inclusive and strategic governance; *(inclusive governance)*
37. In the context of urban and peri-urban food systems, assess the food security and nutrition implications of unsustainable national debt, from all sources, and assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through sound debt management and coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring, debt swaps and domestic resource mobilization, as appropriate, on a case by case basis, to enhance the ability of local, sub-national and national governments to implement urban and peri-urban policies and strategies to achieve food security and nutrition; *(debt management)*
38. Recognize the role of trade and investments agreements and integrate those considerations into urban and peri-urban food policies to ensure the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. *(trade agreements)*

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, should:

39. Develop and strengthen the capacities of food system actors across the rural–urban continuum, particularly of the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind, to effectively engage in and influence decision-making processes, including those related to trade and investment. This includes raising awareness of their human rights and building skills in financial and digital literacy, market dynamics, policy development and advocacy, tenure rights (including land, fisheries, and forests), resilience, consumer awareness including on communicable and non-communicable diseases, accountability and monitoring tools and mechanisms. Food policies should promote a participatory approach that includes relevant stakeholders such as local governments, farmers, civil society, businesses, researchers, and consumers to ensure fair representation and effectiveness. Special attention should be given to promoting healthy diets, and reducing food related disease burdens; *(capacity development)*
40. Strengthen the effective participation and/or agency of food system actors across the rural–urban continuum particularly the poorest, those in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind by fostering and financially supporting their meaningful inclusion, participation and representation in institutional and legally recognized multi-level, multi-actor, and multi-sectoral policy platforms, such as inclusive food policy councils that are part of political decision-making processes and by co-developing strategic documents such as urban food policies; *(effective participation and representation)*

41. Promote and support North–South, South–South, and Triangular Cooperation, as well as subnational, decentralized and city-to-city cooperation to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food across the rural–urban continuum; (*cooperation for development*)
42. Systematically map and analyze existing national and local policies to assess their coherence with and impact on urban and peri-urban food systems, and promote accountability and transparency frameworks that clarify the roles, responsibilities, and mandates of different levels of governance, while fostering inclusive multi-actor, multi-level, and multi-sectoral participation across platforms, with specific measures for managing conflicts of interest and strengthening the integration of urban food systems solutions into existing national priorities, as appropriate, and in alignment with human rights principles. (*accountability and transparency*)

#### **D. Strengthen data, research and knowledge systems to enable improved understanding and monitoring of food security and nutrition across the rural urban continuum**

Governments, including subnational and local government authorities, International Organizations and all relevant stakeholders should:

43. Promote and fund capacity development for food security and nutrition (FSN) data collection, analysis and use in urban and peri-urban contexts, ensuring transparency, community-led approaches, independent research using an intersectional lens, while applying applicable data privacy, data protection and intellectual property safeguards and principles. Prioritize areas where FSN data availability is limited, particularly in developing countries with large informal sectors and limited resources, infrastructure, data literacy and skills. This may include developing capacities in areas such as geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing, digital tools and participatory mapping to better identify areas most vulnerable to food system disruptions due to various factors, including socio-economic and to inform long-term planning, contingency strategies and crisis prevention and response; (*capacity development*)
44. Promote financial and technical support for urban and peri-urban food systems, including statistical capacity building, co-designing approaches for community-led data collection and voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms. Support innovative frameworks such as South–South and Triangular cooperation to strengthen capacities to generate, collect and analyze high-quality data and use it to guide participatory decision-making related to food security and nutrition; (*technical support*)
45. Encourage transparent disaggregation of food security and nutrition (FSN) data<sup>40</sup> and incorporate qualitative data to capture multiple and compounding dimensions of vulnerability across the rural–urban continuum while also enhancing the dissemination and use of disaggregated FSN data in the design and monitoring of FSN policies; (*data disaggregation*)
46. Invest in tools, information technology, and digital systems that address data gaps, at all levels, including in baseline data, and particularly in informal and midstream sectors and streamline and simplify food security and nutrition (FSN) data collection, while improving data quality and analysis tools, including using Artificial Intelligence, as appropriate, to track food system performance, including disruptions, preferably in real-time; (*investment in data collection*)
47. Invest in and enhance participatory monitoring, adaptive learning strategies, and evaluation of food policies and programs by carrying out impact assessments using comprehensive assessment frameworks, informed by relevant global indicator frameworks monitored by custodian agencies and reported by countries. These frameworks should also evaluate economic development, social,

<sup>40</sup> In accordance with the [New Urban Agenda](#) and with footnote 23 of CFS, 2023. [Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of Food Security and Nutrition](#)

economic and environmental sustainability, and other broader socio-economic dimensions of urban and peri-urban food systems within existing resources and without creating additional financial burdens on relevant institutions; *(monitoring and evaluation)*

48. Invest in and learn from local governments, city food networks, local universities, civil society organizations, including farmers' organizations, cooperatives, businesses and enterprises in social and solidarity economies (SSEs) and local knowledge institutions, as well as peer-to-peer exchanges and leverage diverse knowledge, including traditional knowledge and digital tools to inform, participatory frameworks and multi-level, multi-stakeholder platforms. This ensures transparency, enables progress and uptake tracking and facilitates sharing of lessons, results, challenges, and good practices between cities, territories, across sectors and policymakers; *(knowledge sharing)*
49. Prioritize public funding for context-specific inter and multidisciplinary research including independent research, scaling of research innovations, qualitative and participatory research approaches that focus on food security and nutrition that encompasses innovative, evidence and science-based, diverse and sustainable agricultural practices, urban and peri-urban and spatial planning, supply chains, public health, and social sciences to address community needs, provide inclusive and context-appropriate solutions for evidence based decision-making. *(inter and multidisciplinary research)*.

**ANNEX E - CFS MYPOW 2024-2027 MID-TERM REVIEW**

Document is available [here](#).

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**ANNEX F: EXPLANATORY NOTE BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' MECHANISM (CSIPM) ON THE CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON STRENGTHENING URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION**

The CSIPM supports the endorsement of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation, as they contain key recommendations that can advance the transformation of food systems toward justice, equity, health, and sustainability. However, the CSIPM wishes to acknowledge that merging the terminology of Indigenous Peoples with that of other actors undermines the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination and to free, prior and informed consent, as recognized in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Mr Alberto Barume (Resolution A/HRC/60/29). The CSIPM therefore urges that future policy documents of the Committee on World Food Security upholds the distinct status and rights of Indigenous Peoples, as enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and consistent with international human rights law.



## **ANNEX G: EXPLANATION OF POSITION BY PARAGUAY**

### **Draft report on Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems**

Paraguay's Delegation welcomes this document and acknowledges its importance in strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems in the framework of food and nutrition security.

However, we wish to formally record an explanation of position:

First, we consider it essential to adjust the language pertaining to the environment, replacing broad references with a specific mention of the triple planetary crisis – climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution – in line with multilaterally agreed frameworks.

Second, we would like to remind you that policies must be implemented in accordance with national legislation, Nationally Determined Contributions and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities.

Third, it is important to maintain a balance between different production models, which includes incorporating sustainable intensification alongside agroecology, in order to reflect the diversity of approaches used by small-scale producers and in family farming.

We also reaffirm the need for consistency with existing multilateral trade rules and international instruments.

Finally, we wish to emphasize the importance of combating misinformation about food systems and food production in order to strengthen scientific evidence-based decision-making and foster transparent communication with the public.

## ANNEX H: RESULT SHEET OF THE SECRET BALLOT TO ELECT TWO CFS BUREAU MEMBERS FROM THE EUROPE REGION.



53rd Session of the Committee on World Food Security  
20 – 24 October 2025

53e session plénière du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale  
20-24 octobre 2025

53.ª Período de Sesiones Plenarias del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial  
20-24 de octubre de 2025

REPORT OF BALLOT RÉSULTAT DU SCRUTIN RESULTADO DE LA VOTACIÓN	1	ELECTION OF CFS BUREAU MEMBERS ELECTION DES MEMBRES DU BUREAU DU COMITÉ ELECCIÓN DE LOS MIEMBROS DE LA MESA DEL COMITÉ	EUROPE End of 53 <sup>rd</sup> Session, two-year term
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1. Ballot papers deposited Bulletins déposés Papeletas depositadas	110
2. Abstentions Abstentions Abstenciones	2
3. Defective ballots Bulletins nuls Papeletas defectuosas	1

4. Members casting valid votes Nombre de Membres ayant exprimé un suffrage valide Miembros que emiten votos válidos	107
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5. Majority Majorité Mayoría	54
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Elected – Élu(s) – Elegido(s)		Not elected – Pas élu(s) – No elegido(s)		Eliminated – Éliminé(s) – Eliminado(s)	
France	101	Russian Federation	47		
Bulgaria	66				

Tellers / Scrutateurs / Escrutadores

Ms Jaqueline Mbuya (Tanzania)

Signature / Date..... *Jm* 24/10/2025

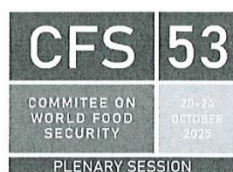
Ms Erma Rheindrayani (Indonesia)

Signature / Date..... *[Signature]* 24/10/25

Mr Ilja Betlem, Elections Officer, FAO

Signature/Date..... *[Signature]* 24/10/25

## ANNEX I: RESULT SHEET OF THE SECRET BALLOT TO ELECT TWO CFS BUREAU MEMBERS FROM THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION.



**53rd Session of the Committee on World Food Security**  
20 – 24 October 2025

**53e session plénière du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale**  
20-24 octobre 2025

**53.ª Período de Sesiones Plenarias del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial**  
20-24 de octubre de 2025

REPORT OF BALLOT RÉSULTAT DU SCRUTIN RESULTADO DE LA VOTACIÓN	<b>1</b>	ELECTION OF CFS BUREAU MEMBERS ELECTION DES MEMBRES DU BUREAU DU COMITÉ ELECCIÓN DE LOS MIEMBROS DEL LA MESA DEL COMITE	GRULAC End of 53 <sup>rd</sup> Session, two-year term
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1. Ballot papers deposited Bulletins déposés Papeletas depositadas	<b>111</b>
2. Abstentions Abstentions Abstenciones	<b>0</b>
3. Defective ballots Bulletins nuls Papeletas defectuosas	<b>0</b>

4. Members casting valid votes Nombre de Membres ayant exprimé un suffrage valide Miembros que emitan votos válidos	<b>111</b>
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5. Majority Majorité Mayoría	<b>56</b>
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Elected – Élu(s) – Elegido(s)		Not elected – Pas élu(s) – No elegido(s)		Eliminated – Éliminé(s) – Eliminado(s)	
Brazil	<b>73</b>	Panama	<b>46</b>		
Colombia	<b>59</b>	Dominican Republic	<b>21</b>		
		Ecuador	<b>12</b>		
		Peru	<b>11</b>		

Tellers / Scrutateurs / Escrutadores

Ms Jaqueline Mbuya (Tanzania)

Ms Erma Rheindrayani (Indonesia)

Signature / Date *[Signature]* 24/10/2025

Signature / Date *[Signature]* 24/10/25

Mr Ilja Betlem, Elections Officer, FAO

Signature/Date *[Signature]* 24/10/25