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CFS INPUTS TO THE 2025 HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM (HLPF)

**ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE, INCLUSIVE, SCIENCE-AND EVIDENCE-
BASED SOLUTIONS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT AND ITS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND**



I. Assessment of the impacts of the multiple and interconnected crises on the implementation of SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14 and 17

At its 52nd session in October 2024, the Committee on World Food Security expressed concern over the current **global food security crisis**. In particular, the Committee:

- expressed deep concern over the current global food security crisis, with an estimated global prevalence of undernourishment of 9.1 percent – between 713 and 757 million people – in 2023 that has persisted at nearly the same level for three consecutive years after having risen sharply in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Going beyond hunger, expressed deep concern over the estimated 28.9 percent of the global population – 2.33 billion people – who were moderately or severely food insecure in 2023, with low-income countries having the largest percentage of the population that is unable to afford a healthy diet (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15b);
- recalled that in conflict areas there exists an obligation under International Humanitarian Law on the protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population and the prohibition to use starvation of civilians as a method of warfare (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15g);
- stressed the need to refrain from using food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas, expressed the need for reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access of essential goods and services to civilians throughout the Gaza Strip and in other conflict areas, including but not limited to water, food, medical supplies and energy, and stressed the role of FAO, IFAD and WFP, in coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and relevant bodies, to assess and address within their respective mandates, the impact of the conflict on food security, nutrition and agriculture in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15h);
- emphasized the role of CFS within the areas of competence in monitoring and analyzing the impacts of wars and conflicts, including in Ukraine, on global food security and agri-food systems under the mandate of CFS (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15i);
- underscored the critical food security situations in other conflict areas, including Haiti, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15j);
- further underscored that Human Rights obligations and International Humanitarian Law must be respected at all times (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15k);
- endorsed the Policy Recommendations on [*Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition*](#) which underline that:

- Governments and all relevant stakeholders should prioritize populations whose livelihoods and safety are threatened by climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, natural disasters, conflicts, occupation, shocks, crises as well as protracted crises through targeted policies and resource allocations, including by developing skills, recognizing traditional, Indigenous Peoples', and local communities knowledge and practices and by increasing, adapting and diversifying sources of incomes, as well as by enhancing access to early-warning systems, anticipatory actions, and climate risk management services; (*protecting and securing livelihoods of at risk communities*) (para 49);
- Governments and all relevant stakeholders should address food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition including in contexts of humanitarian emergencies, conflict, including armed conflict, and natural disasters, crises and occupation, by promoting coherent and well-coordinated humanitarian assistance and development programmes, such as resilience building, while also upholding efforts to achieve development, and National and International Human Rights obligations, particularly the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, as well as International Humanitarian Law; (*Humanitarian Development Peace nexus*) (para 51);
- Welcomed the CFS 52 Global Thematic Event on Advancing the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security which highlighted that:
 - encouraged Members to integrate the right to food into their domestic policies, international cooperation efforts and development assistance, and underlined the importance of monitoring progress on a national basis, sharing best practices, and promoting accountability towards the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food; (CFS 52/Report, item III, 18 j).

II. Three key areas where sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind are being effectively delivered, especially related to the cluster of SDGs under review in 2025, also bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the interlinkages across the Goals and targets

Key area: Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition

Using its multi-stakeholder and inclusive approach, at the 52nd Plenary Session of the Committee on World Food Security, 21-25 October 2024 (CFS 52), the Committee endorsed the Policy Recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition, which is envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that provides guidance on developing and strengthening policies that explicitly focus on reducing

inequalities and addressing their immediate and systemic drivers to achieve food security and nutrition for all, while transforming agriculture and food systems, leaving no one behind (Rationale vii).

III. Three examples of measures to accelerate progress towards SDGs through well-coordinated actions in key transitions to bring progress to scale (food security, energy access and affordability, digital connectivity, education, jobs and social protection, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution), building on interlinkages between SDGs to ensure cohesive progress

The Committee:

- emphasized the **need for a common definition and understanding of financing for food security and nutrition**, including addressing the major drivers and structural underlying factors of food insecurity and malnutrition, and methods for its mapping, tracking, measurement and implementation, as an important first step towards sustainably increasing the financing flows needed to end hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition and ensuring access to healthy diets for all, as financing and financial inclusion are key means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15 c);
- encouraged additional efforts to promote a broader and **systematic dissemination, use and application of the Right to Food Guidelines by all stakeholders at all levels** to contribute to the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger (CFS52/Report, item III, para 18 h).

IV. Follow-up actions and measures being undertaken by your intergovernmental body or forum to support implementation of the 2023 SDG Summit Political Declaration and the outcomes of the 2024 Summit of the Future, to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

CFS “will constitute the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) for all human beings. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security” (CFS Reform document).

CFS aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy convergence/coherence at global level, which leads to strengthened actions at national and regional levels. All activities in the MYPoW are designed, planned and implemented to promote resilience of livelihoods; attention to the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition; a multi-sectoral inclusive and participatory approach; evidence-based decision-making; social, economic and environmental sustainability; gender equality, women's and girls' rights and women's empowerment in the context of FSN (CFS 2024-2027 MYPoW Standing Section).

V. Recommendations and key messages to be considered for inclusion in the Ministerial Declaration of the 2025 HLPF

Key messages:

The Committee at its 52nd Plenary Session in October 2024:

- expressed deep concern over the current global food security crisis, with an estimated global prevalence of undernourishment of 9.1 percent – between 713 and 757 million people – in 2023 that has persisted at nearly the same level for three consecutive years after having risen sharply in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Going beyond hunger, expressed deep concern over the estimated 28.9 percent of the global population – 2.33 billion people – who were moderately or severely food insecure in 2023, with low-income countries having the largest percentage of the population that is unable to afford a healthy diet (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15b);
- expressed deep concern that escalating debt burdens faced by a number of developing countries may create constraints on the resources needed to invest and finance food security and nutrition (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15t);
- recalled the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) and its relevant application, including in the context of the humanitarian peace-development nexus, and in the important technical role of the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) in assessing and addressing, within their mandates and expertise, the impact of all ongoing conflicts on food security and nutrition, while noting Members' interventions on this matter and calls for strengthened awareness, ownership and use of the CFS-FFA (CFS52/Report, item II, para 15l);
- recognized that 20 years after the adoption of the Right to Food Guidelines, they remain an essential tool to support CFS members in promoting the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food, and that there is a need to strengthen right to food-oriented actions and accountability, based on human rights principles, to drive positive impact to enhance food security and nutrition for all (CFS52/Report, item III, para 18g);

Recommendations:

The HLPF is encouraged to consider the urgent need for governments, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, private sector and other relevant stakeholders to make use of CFS evidence-based policy guidelines and recommendations, as appropriate. In addition to contributing to ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture and food systems, they support the achievement of a number of SDGs in an integrated way.

While voluntary in nature, CFS policy guidance instruments are the result of inclusive processes that ensure that the voices of all relevant stakeholders, particularly those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, are heard in the food and agriculture policy dialogue. In CFS, all multi-stakeholder consultations feed into the CFS Plenary, where Member countries remain the ultimate decision makers as well as principal actors in the attainment of food security and nutrition for all.

With reference to SDG3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), the following Policy Recommendations/guidelines are highlighted as relevant:

CFS endorsed the [Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition](#) (VGFSN) in 2021. These include, among others, the following recommendations:

- **Healthy and prosperous people, healthy planet.** Promote policies and actions that enhance the livelihoods, health, and well-being of the population, as well as sustainable food production and responsible consumption of safe, diverse and nutritious foods to enable healthy diets and to protect and promote sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and support mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as appropriate.

CFS endorsed the [CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security](#) in 2004, which underline that:

- States are invited to take parallel action in the areas of health, education and sanitary infrastructure and promote intersectoral collaboration, so that necessary services and goods become available to people to enable them to make full use of the dietary value in the food they eat and thus achieve nutritional well-being (para 10.7);

CFS endorsed the [CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition](#) in 2023, which highlight that:

- Access to secure and decent work in conditions of dignity and safety is vital to human welfare and well-being and is a key contributor to food security and nutrition. Women are more likely than men to be engaged in informal and insecure jobs, including in agriculture and food systems, with less access to social protection. [...] (para 46)

With reference to SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), the Committee endorsed in 2023 the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition. The core objective is supporting Member States, development partners and other stakeholders to advance gender equality, women's and girls' rights, empowerment and leadership, as part of their efforts to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

While the entire policy instrument is relevant to achieving SDG5, the following policy Guidelines are highlighted:

- Governments are urged to ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance so that all women and girls have their rights protected, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and on issues related to property, in particular land tenure, in rural and urban areas, inheritance and financial services ("**Cross-cutting recommendations**", para 31 iii);
- Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders, should promote a coordinated and integrated policy approach to effectively reducing gender inequality, supporting the empowerment of women and girls and improving their nutritional status in urban and rural settings. Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination are essential for achieving desired results. Sectoral programmes, such as health, education, science, innovation, economic, agriculture, food safety and accessibility, energy, environment, water and sanitation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and social protection should incorporate and respond to gender equality in the context of food insecurity and malnutrition ("**Women's and girls' food security and nutrition**", para 39 ii);
- Governments should promote the full, equal, effective inclusive and meaningful participation and engagement of all women and girls and their organizations in the process of policy design, implementation, oversight and programmatic decisions for food security, nutrition, agriculture and food systems, as applicable. A wide range of measures will be needed to effectively support women's leadership and women's and girls' empowerment, such as training and capacity building including South–South and Triangular Cooperation ("**Women's and girls' full, equal and meaningful participation, voice and leadership in policy and decision-making at all levels**", para 44 ii);
- Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders should, introduce and strengthen gender-responsive public policies and programmes across sectors with a transformative approach, including in agriculture and food value chains to address the gender wage gap and to promote decent work ("**Women's economic and social empowerment in the context of sustainable agriculture and food systems**", para 51 v);

- Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders, should establish and implement strategies in food security and nutrition aimed at fulfilling the rights and strengthening capacities of women and girls for successfully engaging in food systems and in the various components of the value chains, including for the labour market (***“Women’s involvement in agriculture and food systems as producers and entrepreneurs”***, para 56 ii);
- Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders should promote women producers’ and entrepreneurs’ capacity, building in financial literacy as well as developing appropriate and accessible information on financial services and products (***“Access to financial services and social capital”***, para 58 iv);
- Governments are urged to design, strengthen, and implement legislation or introduce new legislation, as appropriate, to promote equal access to and control over natural resources for all women. Ensure respect of women’s land tenure rights and property rights, ownership, use and transfer –including through inheritance and divorce, taking into consideration national legal frameworks and priorities (***“Women’s and girls’ access to and control over natural and productive resources, including land, water, fisheries and forests”***, para 69 i);
- Governments are urged to ensure equal access to adequate social protection through a comprehensive legal framework. Social protection programmes should be comprehensive and accessible by all who need them throughout their life course. They should also be agile enough to respond to shocks, paying attention to women’s and girls’ special needs, including their specific dietary and nutritional needs (***“Social protection and food and nutrition assistance”***, para 87 i);
- Governments are urged to protect and advance all women and girls’ food security and nutrition by ensuring the security and safety of all women and girls from the onset of crises, with targeted approaches for survivors of violence and to the most disadvantaged, promoting their protection, 43 dignity and integrity. Special attention should be given to women and girls who are at risk to suffer from any all forms of violence and discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, particularly young and older women, women with disabilities, Indigenous women, women in local communities and those in vulnerable situations (***“Elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, including gender-based violence, both online and offline, in the context of food security and nutrition”***, para 98 iv).

With reference to SDG 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), the following Policy Recommendations/guidelines are highlighted as relevant:

The [CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security](#) underline that:

- States should take measures to encourage sustainable development in order to provide **opportunities for work that provide remuneration allowing for an adequate standard of living for rural and urban wage earners and their families**, and to promote and protect self-employment. For States that have ratified the relevant instruments, working conditions should be consistent with the obligations they have assumed under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, relevant ILO Conventions and other treaties including human rights conventions (Guidelines 8A, para 8.8);

CFS endorsed the [Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#) (CFS-RAI) in 2014. These include, among others that:

- Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems contributes to sustainable and inclusive economic development and poverty eradication by:
 - **respecting the fundamental principles and rights at work**, especially those of agricultural and food workers, as defined in the ILO core conventions (Principle 2, para 22 i);
 - **Creating new jobs and fostering decent work through improved working conditions, occupational safety and health, adequate living wages, and/or training for career advancement** (Principle 2, para 22 iii);
- Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems engages and empowers youth by providing appropriate training, education, and mentorship programs for **youth** to increase their capacity and/or **access to decent work and entrepreneurship opportunities**, and foster their contribution to local development (Principle 4, para 24 ii);
- **States should take measures to address all agriculture and food system workers' labour rights**, in line with applicable international labour standards and in social dialogue with their respective organizations and employers, when formulating and applying labour laws. States should seek to establish policy, legal, and institutional frameworks that promote gender equality to enable women and men to participate in and benefit from investment opportunities (*Roles and Responsibility of Stakeholders*, para 37).

CFS endorsed the Policy Recommendations on [Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?](#) in 2016. These include, among others, the following recommendations:

- **Ensure that the working and living conditions of all workers at all stages of production, transformation and distribution comply with ILO conventions**, and are protected by domestic laws, and provide adequate living wages (para II. D.);

The Policy Recommendations on [Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition](#) include, among others the following:

- Governments and all relevant stakeholders should promote, strengthen and implement local, national, regional and international FSN strategies, policies and programmes for supporting, financing, and enhancing the social and solidarity economy, recognizing its role in providing decent work opportunities for all, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable, as well its role in reducing inequalities and ending poverty (para 9);
- Governments and all relevant stakeholders should invest in expanding decent rural farm and non-farm employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly for women and youth, including by investing in enterprise, entrepreneurship, smallholders and family farming to ensure that equitable, decent and inclusive income generating opportunities exist, including outside of agriculture (para 14);
- Governments and all relevant stakeholders should implement measures and policies to eliminate child labour, by promoting decent work that delivers a decent income for young people of legal working age and adults with a particular emphasis on workers in the informal economy, and undertaking measures to mitigate the poverty, economic and political constraints leading to child labour (para 24).

CFS endorsed the Policy Recommendation on [Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#) in 2022. These include, among others:

- Develop and strengthen policies that create and safeguard decent work opportunities for young people in agriculture and food systems with adequate remuneration based on the concept of equal pay for equal work⁴ to support their wellbeing (*“Provide an enabling environment for youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems”*, para 1 D);
- Develop and support social protection, employment and labour market policies and labour demand public policies and programmes, as well as investments and private sector development strategies partnering with young people, with emphasis on youth in situations of vulnerability and marginalization, providing opportunities for decent work and dignified livelihoods with occupational and professional advancement opportunities, including through adequate living wages, for youth in agriculture and food systems (*“Secure dignified, attractive and rewarding livelihoods for youth”*, para 2 A);
- Develop, adapt, adopt and implement labour laws, policies and regulations and, where possible, allocate adequate budgets, to enable wages that provide an adequate standard of living and decent work for youth in agriculture and food systems, with particular attention to youth of legal working age, rural youth migrants, marginalized groups and young people with disabilities. This implies, among others, educating workers and employers on labour laws and related matters, strengthening occupational safety and health, reducing exposures to hazards, addressing gender based violence in the work place, providing appropriate personal protective equipment, adequate working hours, non-discrimination, adequate access to social security, and education (para 2 F).

CFS endorsed the [Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition](#) in 2021 (VGFSN) which include, among others:

- Governments and private sector and other relevant stakeholders should encourage and promote responsible agricultural investment, and support food producers in the adoption of sustainable production practices and in the production of diverse food that contributes to healthy diets, while ensuring a decent income, livelihoods and resilience for fishers, farmers, particularly smallholders and/or family farms, and farm workers. This should include supporting and encouraging sustainable crop production practices, livestock, agroforestry, animal and fishery systems (including artisanal fisheries and aquaculture) (para 3.2.3 b);
- Governments should provide, and intergovernmental organizations, private sector and other relevant stakeholders should promote, where applicable, social protection programmes to food producers and workers helping them to be food secure, have decent income and wages and sufficient livelihoods, and access and afford healthy diets and adequate health services (para 3.2.5 b).

The CFS *Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition* include, among others, the following guidelines;

- Governments, with the support of all relevant stakeholders should Promote decent work in public and private sectors, including through respect of workers' rights, including the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, social dialogue and other measures including access to social protection systems (para 51 ii);
- Introduce and strengthen gender-responsive public policies and programmes across sectors with a transformative approach, including in agriculture and food value chains to address the gender wage gap and to promote decent work. These can include safer and labour-saving technologies and practices across agricultural sub-sectors, adoption of occupational safety and health measures, access to social protection, adequate living wages that are not discriminatory, and measures to reconcile paid work and unpaid care work responsibilities, such as flexible working arrangements for women and men and the provision of high-quality, accessible, affordable and inclusive childcare (para 51 V).

With reference to SDG14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development), the following Policy Recommendations are highlighted as relevant:

CFS endorsed the Policy Recommendations on [Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition](#) in 2014. These include, among others, the following recommendations:

- Identify and promote policies, programmes and activities aimed at addressing the impact of land-based agriculture, including the management of pollutants, sediments and nutrients to receiving coastal and inland waters (para B 4);

- Recognize the specific contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security and nutrition (D 1);
- Take into account the requirements of small-scale fisheries in the design and implementation of national and international policies and programmes related to fisheries, including investment plans, as appropriate (para D 3).

CFS endorsed the Policy Recommendations on [Water for Food Security and Nutrition](#) in 2015. These include, among others, the following recommendations:

- Implement policies for equal opportunities and security in access to water and land for food producers - both women and men - and promote responsible investments in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests and the Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems so that they can use water effectively to improve their livelihoods and meet their FSN needs (para 3 i).

With reference to SDG17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development), the following Policy Recommendations/guidelines are highlighted as relevant:

CFS endorsed the Policy Recommendations on [Strengthening Collection and Use of Food Security and Nutrition Data and Related Analysis Tools to improve decision-making in support of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security](#) in 2023. These include, among others, the following recommendations:

- Governments should strive to: a) establish – or, when appropriate, strengthen existing – effective national multi-sectoral and multistakeholder FSN mechanisms responsible for guiding FSN policy and programme planning, linked to national development planning, and for setting local, national, regional and global priorities for better production and use of data in FSN decision-making, aligned to required analysis, within the data and statistical systems, to inform these policies. Such mechanisms should ensure that civil society, academia, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, those in vulnerable situations and those subject to various forms of discrimination, and other relevant stakeholders have an active and well-defined role in determining priorities (para 1 a);

The *Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition* include, among others, the following recommendations:

- Governments, intergovernmental organizations and development partners, across sectors at all levels, should work to enable healthy diets and improved nutrition through sustainable food systems, strengthened policy and legal frameworks and institutional capacities that address the multiple causes and consequences of malnutrition in all its forms and food-related economic, social and environmental challenges. This coordination should establish and/or strengthen multisectoral, multilevel and multistakeholder

mechanisms that oversee the design and implementation of evidence- and science based, context specific policies, strategies, and interventions respecting cultural diversity that contribute to improved nutrition outcomes at national, sub-national and local levels (para 3.1.2a)

CFS endorsed the Policy Recommendations on [*Investing in smallholder agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition*](#), in 2013. These include, among others, the following recommendation:

- in order to address constraints on investment in smallholder agriculture in general, with special attention to those faced by women and youth, and thereby improve food security and nutrition, the CFS encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders (civil society, local organizations, private sector, research institutions and international development partners), to Improve governance for agriculture and rural development through a coordinated multisectoral approach, with particular focus on smallholder agriculture, ensuring adequate participation of all relevant organizations, especially those representing smallholder farmers. This involves developing context-specific solutions for smallholder-sensitive public and private investments (para 1 c 8);

The *Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of the national food security* include, among others, the following recommendation:

- States, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, all relevant non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders should promote the strengthening of partnerships and coordinated action, including programmes and capacity development efforts, with a view to strengthening the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (Partnerships with NGOs/CSOs/private sector, para 14);

With reference to the *CFS Principles on Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS RAI)* at CFS 50 the Committee discussed the importance of boosting financing for sustainable development and access to resources for actions and efforts to achieve SDG 2 by 2030, in line with the integrated and indivisible framework of the 17 SDGs. Among other actions, Members:

- Agreed that responsible investment in sustainable agriculture and food systems, aligned with the SDGs, is essential for enhancing food security and nutrition and in supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and that appropriate responses - such as a significant increase in financing sustainable and inclusive food systems - are required to address the four pillars of food security and nutrition, and the SDGs (CFS 50 Report, para 26 c); and

- recognized that the CFS-RAI Principles, since their adoption in October 2014, have been utilized at global, national, and local levels, with coordinated effort applied by CFS Members, its Advisory Group, and the CFS Secretariat to ensure their dissemination and application in various international fora (CFS 50 Report, para 26 e).

The Policy Recommendations on *Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition* include, among others, the following recommendations:

- Governments and all relevant stakeholders should facilitate the participation and representation of people facing inequalities, especially the poorest and most vulnerable directly or through their formal and informal organizations and build inclusive, accessible, transparent and accountable institutions, mechanisms and partnerships to foster their capacity to make their own decisions, collective action and meaningful participation in relevant negotiations and decision-making processes, in accordance with national contexts, including by empowering individuals, civil society organizations, communities and other stakeholders to actively participate in shaping policies related to agriculture and food systems (para 8);