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Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Francesca Cassar (Malta)

I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 16 September 2022, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a general discussion on the item at its 14th and 15th meetings, on 12 October, heard the introduction of a proposal on the item at its 21st meeting, on 10 November, and took action on the item at its 25th meeting, on 23 November 2022. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.¹ Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 5th and 8th meetings, on 3, 4 and 7 October.²

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development, food security and nutrition ([A/77/241](#));

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security ([A/77/70-E/2022/49](#)).

4. At the 14th meeting, on 12 October, the Chief Economist of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations made an introductory statement (via video link).

¹ [A/C.2/77/SR.14](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.15](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.21](#), and [A/C.2/77/SR.25](#).

² See [A/C.2/77/SR.2](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.3](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.4](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.5](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.8](#).



5. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the United States made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.³

6. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement regarding the draft resolution entitled “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition”. Action on the draft resolution was taken at the 25th meeting, on 23 November.⁴

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions [A/C.2/77/L.25](#) and [A/C.2/77/L.56](#)

7. At the 21st meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China introduced a draft resolution entitled “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” ([A/C.2/77/L.25](#)).

8. At its 25th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition” ([A/C.2/77/L.56](#)) submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Abdulrahman Abdulaziz Fahad Al-Thani (Qatar), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.25](#).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

10. Before the adoption a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

11. Also at the 25th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.56](#) (see para. 14).

12. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the European Union, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Lichtenstein, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Belarus, Türkiye and the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.56](#), draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.25](#) was withdrawn by its sponsors.

³ See [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#).

⁴ See [A/C.2/77/SR.25](#).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [65/178](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/220](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/228](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/233](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/240](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/223](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/245](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/238](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/253](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/242](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/235](#) of 21 December 2020 and [76/222](#) of 17 December 2021,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,¹ particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, and noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,² as well as the Framework for Action,³ which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second, International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴ Agenda 21,⁵ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁶ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁷ and the Plan of Implementation of the

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

² World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁵ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁶ Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

⁷ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁸ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁹ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁰ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,¹¹ the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries¹² for the decade 2022–2031, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024¹³ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement,¹⁵ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁶ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and noting with concern the scientific findings contained in the contributions of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, entitled *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis*, *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* and *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change*, and the special reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and *Climate Change and Land*,

Welcoming the holding of the Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2019, taking note of the multi-partner initiatives and commitments presented during the Summit, taking note also of the Youth Climate Summit, held on 21 September 2019, and noting the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022,

Welcoming also the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, and its outcome document,¹⁷ and recognizing the important role that South-South and triangular cooperation play in fostering partnerships among developing countries that lead to the end of poverty and hunger and to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition, as well as the promotion of sustainable agriculture,

Welcoming further the Sustainable Development Goals Summit, held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2019, on gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, as well as the convening of the Sustainable Development Goals Moments, in the context of the high-level week of the General Assembly, and taking note of the *Global Sustainable Development Report 2019* and the 2020, 2021 and 2022 editions of the *Sustainable Development Goals Report*,

⁸ Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

⁹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 60/1.

¹¹ Resolution 63/239, annex.

¹² Resolution 76/258, annex.

¹³ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁵ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁷ Resolution 73/291, annex.

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁸ and reaffirming also the importance of promoting the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, as well as promoting the coordination of policies on sustainable food security and agriculture across urban, peri-urban and rural areas,

Reaffirming also the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme,

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, held in New York on 26 September 2018, and its outcome,¹⁹ the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, held in New York on 27 September 2018, and its political declaration,²⁰ the High-level Interactive Dialogue on Antimicrobial Resistance, held in New York on 29 April 2021, and the action plan on antimicrobial resistance 2021–2025 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as resolution 6/2019 of 28 June 2019 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on antimicrobial resistance,²¹ and noting the 2019 report of the ad hoc inter-agency coordination group on antimicrobial resistance,

Expressing concern that the current pace and scope of implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 2 is unlikely to promote the transformational change needed and that its targets will not be achieved in many parts of the world, and calling for additional efforts to support the transformational change needed,

Expressing concern also that the multiple and complex causes of the food crises that occur in different regions of the world, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments, civil society, the private sector and the international community, reiterating that the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are poverty, growing inequality, inequity and lack of access to resources and income-earning opportunities, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the effects of climate change, biodiversity loss, and disasters, conflicts and geopolitical tensions, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices can pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and improved nutrition and to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and the fulfilment of the right to adequate food,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,²² and taking note of the Seoul Forest Declaration, adopted on 6 May 2022 at the fifteenth World Forestry Congress, which acknowledge that forests provide essential products and ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as soil and water conservation and clean air, that sustainable management of

¹⁸ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹⁹ Resolution [73/3](#).

²⁰ Resolution [73/2](#).

²¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2019/REP, appendix C.

²² See resolution [71/285](#).

forests and trees outside forests is vital to the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and that forests and sustainable forest management prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risks of floods, landslides and avalanches, droughts, dust and sand storms, wildfires and other disasters, and stressing in this regard the role of all types of forests, including boreal, temperate and tropical forests, in providing food security and nutrition,

Recalling also the forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 8 to 11 February 2021, on 4 June 2021 and from 11 to 14 October 2021, respectively, taking note of their main outcomes, and welcoming the adoption by the Committee of the voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition and of the policy recommendations on agroecological and other innovative approaches to sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition,

Taking note of the fiftieth session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 10 to 13 October 2022, and looking forward to the adoption of its final report, including the policy recommendations on promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems for food security and nutrition,

Taking note also of the high-level special event on the theme “Time to act together: coordinating policy responses to the global food crisis”, co-convened by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session and the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on 18 July 2022,

Taking note with appreciation of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, convened by the Secretary-General on 23 and 24 September 2021, as well as its pre-Summit, held from 26 to 28 July 2021 in Rome, and noting the Chair’s Summary and Statement of Action on the United Nations Food Systems Summit, issued by the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems adopted by the Group of 20,

Welcoming resolution 7/2019 of 28 June 2019 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, entitled “Further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of FAO”,²³ and recognizing that agroecology is one approach, among others, to contribute to sustainably feeding a growing population,

Taking note of the launch of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,²⁴ an inclusive initiative to accelerate the shift towards sustainable food systems,

Encouraging Member States to advance innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1 of 15 March 2019,²⁵

Recalling the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, which is helping the least developed countries to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacities and fostering the development of national and regional innovation ecosystems, as well as developing capacities for partnerships in science, technology and innovation collaboration with other countries worldwide,

²³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2019/REP, appendix D.

²⁴ [A/CONF.216/5](#), annex.

²⁵ [UNEP/EA.4/Res.1](#).

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/International Atomic Energy Agency Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, on agricultural development and on achieving food security and improving nutrition and food safety,

Recalling the declaration of 2016–2025 as the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, based on the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action, and the call upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to implement a work programme for 2016–2025, taking into account contributions from relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and academia, using coordinating mechanisms such as UN-Nutrition²⁶ and inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security,

Recalling also its resolution 72/239 of 20 December 2017, in which it proclaimed 2019–2028 the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, which raises the profile of the role of family farming in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition, and its resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019, in which it proclaimed 2021–2030 as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which highlights the important role of ecosystem restoration, including of productive ecosystems, in achieving sustainable development,

Taking note of the realization of the first Global Forum of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028) hosted virtually by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development from 19 to 22 September 2022, welcoming the respective commitments made by Governments to support family farming and implement the Decade through inclusive efforts, including the adoption by 11 Governments of national action plans for family farming, and recognizing that approximately 40 Governments are also developing their national action plans,

Reaffirming that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for developing countries, and noting the importance of working towards eliminating all forms of protectionism,

Acknowledging the importance of promoting sustainable farming and agriculture, which will contribute to sustainable food production systems and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems and help to eradicate hunger and malnutrition,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, that water, energy, food security and nutrition are linked, and that water is indispensable for human development, health and well-being,

Noting with concern the findings of the first report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, of 2019, and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and bearing in mind that the agriculture sector depends heavily on biodiversity and its components, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services which biodiversity underpins, and that these sectors also have

²⁶ See <https://unnutrition.org/>.

an impact on biodiversity in various direct and indirect ways, as acknowledged in the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being,²⁷

Acknowledging the work done by the Global Soil Partnership for the past decade to raise global and local awareness of the importance of sustainable soil management for global food security, and taking note of initiatives under the Global Soil Partnership, including the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain their physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially of women, children, older persons, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as of those living in vulnerable situations,

Recognizing that infant and young child mortality can be reduced through the improved nutritional status of women of reproductive age, especially during pregnancy, and that exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life is optimal for child survival and nutrition and the promotion of health and cognitive development, as well as an important principle of healthy diets, including through continued breastfeeding until 2 years of age and beyond combined with appropriate complementary feeding, and highlighting that despite the steady progress made with regard to exclusive breastfeeding, with 43.8 per cent of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed worldwide in 2020, immense efforts will be required to meet the global nutrition targets of the 2030 Agenda and that even this indicator requires accelerated progress,

Taking note of the publications entitled *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022: Repurposing Food and Agriculture Policies to Make Healthy Diets More Affordable*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, and *The State of Food and Agriculture 2022: Leveraging Automation in Agriculture for Transforming Agrifood Systems*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Taking note also of the publication entitled *A Multi-Billion-Dollar Opportunity: Repurposing Agricultural Support to Transform Food Systems*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme,

Remaining deeply concerned that, according to the most recent estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization, the number of chronically undernourished people in the world increased and that between 702 and 828 million people faced hunger in 2021, considering that the number has grown by about 150 million since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, meaning around 103 million more people between 2019 and 2020 and 46 million more in 2021, and that global nutrition challenges are increasingly complex as multiple forms of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, underweight, micronutrient deficiencies,

²⁷ United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24.

overweight and obesity, may coexist within the same country or household, with almost 3.1 billion people unable to afford a healthy diet in 2021,²⁸

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic, its impacts and the extraordinary measures adopted to combat it have delivered one of the most devastating blows to global food security and nutrition in recent times, with a disproportionate impact on women and children, and deeply concerned about the assessment that world hunger rose further in 2021, reflecting exacerbated inequalities across and within countries,

Recognizing also that economic downturns, gender inequalities, conflicts, biodiversity loss, drought and the adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent and extreme weather events, are among the key factors contributing to a reversal in the long-term progress in fighting global hunger, making the prospect of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 more difficult,

Noting with concern the rise of food and agricultural input prices, including fertilizer prices, and the shortages caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yields and threatening future agricultural productivity and production, as well as the continued crisis in supply chains and the disruption to transport and shipping, contributing to a surge in shipping and transport costs, particularly affecting developing countries,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General and other parties in coordinating a comprehensive global response to mitigate global food insecurity and its humanitarian impact through the parallel implementation of the Black Sea Grain Initiative,²⁹ launched and implemented, inter alia, with the support of Türkiye, and the memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation,³⁰

Welcoming also the establishment of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, chaired and convened by the Secretary-General,

Remaining deeply concerned about the continuing food insecurity and malnutrition being faced by hundreds of millions of people, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, in South and West Asia and in parts of Latin America,

²⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme and World Health Organization, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022: Repurposing Food and Agricultural Policies to Make Healthy Diets More Affordable* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2022).

²⁹ Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports.

³⁰ Memorandum of understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world market.

Recognizing the need to prevent the recurrence in the future of deaths of people from famine,

Expressing its concern about the growing number of obese adults in the world, with prevalence at 13.1 per cent in 2016, and that 38.9 million children under 5 years of age (5.7 per cent) were overweight in 2021,

Expressing concern that, according to the Global Report on Food Crises 2022 mid-year update, about 205 million people face crisis-level food insecurity or worse and are in need of urgent assistance in 45 countries affected by, inter alia, conflict and exacerbated by climate-related events, environmental factors, including disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards such as locust infestation, and extreme food price volatility,

Noting that an increasing number of countries, in particular in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific, are integrating food security and nutrition into their agriculture policies and investment plans and that, as a result, eradicating hunger, improving food security and ensuring adequate nutrition are being given greater prominence in regional development strategies, such as the African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations food security and nutrition strategy, the Piura Declaration on Food Security, the Framework for Multi-Year Programme on Food Security and Climate Change and the Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth, adopted by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 Initiative, the “25 by 2025” initiative of the Caribbean Community, which seeks to reduce the region’s food import bill by 25 per cent by 2025, the strategy on food security and nutrition of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Arab food security initiative, the initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture to Climate Change and the climate-smart agriculture strategy for the Central American Integration System region (2018–2030), all of which emphasized the importance of investing in agriculture, diversifying food production and diets and providing quality nutritional education to consumers, introducing labour-saving technologies in food production and processing, enhancing women’s access to income and strengthening capacity-building in improving food safety at all stages of the food chain, and noting also the establishment of the Islamic Organization for Food Security, headquartered in Astana,

Reiterating the urgent need for action to enhance efforts to build resilience, especially for the most vulnerable, by investing in resilience of agriculture and food systems, including disaster risk reduction, and to scale up anticipatory approaches, early warning and early action systems, forecasting, prevention-oriented responses and emergency preparedness and improve predictive and risk data analytics across sectors, reinforce systematic risk monitoring, early warning and preparedness capacities at the local, national, regional and global levels, strengthening adaptation strategies in close coordination with disaster risk management and enhancing joint risk assessments and risk management strategies, and to cut the impact and cost of disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards so as to address the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in particular for women, youth, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and persons with disabilities, as well as the other root causes of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition,

Expressing concern that climate change will disproportionately impact people in vulnerable situations, especially women and children, and their livelihoods, ultimately putting hundreds of millions of people at risk, and that by 2050, the risk of hunger and child malnutrition could increase by up to 20 per cent owing to climate change,

Reiterating the importance of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as the recognition and protection of the rights of smallholders, particularly women, reiterating also the importance, inter alia, of supporting the empowerment of rural women, youth, small-scale farmers, family farmers and livestock farmers, fishers and fish workers as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development, food security and nutrition, and acknowledging their fundamental contribution to the environmental sustainability and the genetic preservation of agricultural systems and to sustaining productivity on often marginal lands,

Recognizing that livestock contributes 40 per cent of the global value of agricultural output and supports the livelihoods and food security of almost 1.3 billion people, and in this regard acknowledging that the sector offers opportunities for agricultural development, poverty eradication and food security gains, and offers an opportunity for raising climate awareness,

Recognizing also that fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of approximately 600 million people and the food security of 3.3 billion people globally, and in this regard acknowledging that the sector offers opportunities for poverty eradication while improving maternal health and the nutrition and cognitive development of children,

Acknowledging that social protection programmes and measures are effective in reducing poverty and hunger,

Noting the importance of initiatives under the United Nations system, including the observance of World Pulses Day, World Tuna Day, Sustainable Gastronomy Day, World Bee Day, World Food Safety Day, World Soil Day, World Seagrass Day, the International Year of Camelids, the International Day and Year of Plant Health, the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables, the International Year of Millets, International Tea Day, International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, 2022, the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028) and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030), aimed at increasing public awareness of relevant agriculture, food security and nutritional benefits, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Recognizing the need to increase responsible public and private investments and partnerships in the agriculture sector, inter alia, to find inclusive solutions to and fight hunger and all forms of malnutrition and to promote rural and urban sustainable development,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and its guiding principles,³¹ and recalling also its promotion of regular disaster risk preparedness, prevention, response and recovery exercises, at the national and local levels, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs,

Noting that, in 2011, an initial estimate reported that one third of the food produced annually in the world for human consumption, equivalent to some 1.3 billion tons, was lost or wasted, while it is estimated that there are up to 828 million people

³¹ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

in the world who are hungry and that globally in 2021, among children under 5 years of age, an estimated 149 million (22 per cent) were stunted and 45.4 million (6.7 per cent) were wasted,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging that reaching Goal 2 and the interlinked targets of other Goals will be critical, inter alia, in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³²
2. *Urges* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to advance collective actions to address the multiple and widespread impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, climate change and biodiversity loss on agriculture development, food security and nutrition, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;³³
3. *Calls for* the implementation of the respective voluntary commitments of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, takes note of the operationalization of the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on behalf of the United Nations system, and looks forward to the 2023 stock-taking moment of the United Nations Food Systems Summit;
4. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity in the global response to support the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, including towards achieving universal health coverage, social protection, technological transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and financial support for sustainable agricultural development in developing countries as an important tool for achieving food security and nutrition for all;
5. *Recalls* its resolution [76/264](#) of 23 May 2022 on the state of global food insecurity, and reiterates its call to the international community to urgently support countries affected by the food security crisis through coordinated actions, including the provision of emergency food supplies, food programmes, financial support, and increased and diversified agricultural production, and to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization;
6. *Calls upon* the international financial institutions to find urgent, affordable and timely solutions to support developing countries, in particular those highly indebted, in responding to the food security crisis, through, but not limited to, facilitating, as appropriate, access to debt relief, concessional finance and grants, and takes note with appreciation of the temporary Food Shock Window of the International Monetary Fund;
7. *Emphasizes* that sustainable agricultural production, food security, nutrition and food safety are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and calls for greater efforts to sustainably enhance the agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security of developing countries;

³² [A/77/241](#).

³³ Resolution [70/1](#).

8. *Expresses concern* that the world is not on track to eradicate hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 and that scarce and unsustainably managed natural resources, combined with insecure and uneven tenure rights for smallholders, are severely affecting those in vulnerable situations in rural areas, that the adverse effects of climate change, including persistent and recurring drought, floods, extreme weather events, land degradation, coastal erosion, ocean acidification, the retreat of mountain glaciers, sea level rise and desertification, as well as conflict and post-conflict situations, are challenges with regard to food security and nutrition and diet-related non-communicable diseases in many places, preventing progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that countries in protracted crises are at risk of being left behind;

9. *Stresses* that urgent and concerted action is needed at all levels to recover momentum and accelerate efforts to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, comprehensively tackling both its causes and effects, and to promote improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that improving food security and nutrition is a global challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing this challenge in the context of eradicating poverty must be nationally articulated, designed, owned, led and built in consultation, as an inclusive process, with all key stakeholders at the national level as appropriate, and urges Member States, especially those affected, to make food security, nutrition and food safety a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

11. *Underscores* the need to safeguard food security and nutrition for all, including women, children, youth, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities and those living in vulnerable situations, inter alia by promoting economic and social policies to counteract the adverse impact of economic slowdowns and downturns on efforts to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and its results framework, which is an integral component of the Programme that provides guidance on planning and implementing investment programmes, and in this regard welcomes the establishment of the 1.5 billion United States dollar African Emergency Food Production Facility by the African Development Bank to boost food security, nutrition and resilience on the continent;

13. *Encourages* Member States, in designing their national policies, to fully take into account the Rome Declaration on Nutrition as well as the Framework for Action, which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for the use of Governments, as appropriate;

14. *Urges* increased political commitment by Member States to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, notes in this regard the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, and encourages Member States to engage in the movement at the global and country levels to reduce the increasing level of global hunger and all forms of malnutrition, in particular among children, especially children under 2 years of age, women, especially those who are pregnant and lactating, and youth;

15. *Underscores* the need to address child stunting, which remains unacceptably high, with nearly 149.2 million children under 5 years of age, or 22 per cent, affected by stunting in 2020;

16. *Encourages* Member States to increase investment in the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes

aimed at the protection and promotion of, including education on and support for, breastfeeding, including through multisectoral approaches and awareness-raising, and the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers;

17. *Emphasizes* the six global nutrition targets set by the World Health Assembly to address global malnutrition by 2025 and the related monitoring framework;

18. *Takes note* of the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit, convened by the Government of Japan on 7 and 8 December 2021, and the Tokyo Compact on Global Nutrition for Growth, which includes 396 new commitments made by 181 stakeholders to tackle malnutrition in all its forms;

19. *Stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, including by improving and aiming to ensure the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing responsible public and private investments and partnerships in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development, as well as collaboration in science, technology and innovation, and notes that the benefit of such public and private investment and engagement should also reach, where appropriate, local smallholders in appropriate knowledge management systems and communications systems with regard to promoting food security, improving nutrition and reducing inequality;

20. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience, productivity and sustainability of food and agricultural production with regard to climate change in the context of the rising demand for crops and food, bearing in mind the importance of safeguarding food security and ending hunger and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, and encourages efforts at all levels to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including agroforestry, agroecology, conservation agriculture, water management schemes, drought- and flood-resistant seeds and sustainable livestock management, and to establish and strengthen interfaces between scientists, decision makers, entrepreneurs and funders of science, technology and innovation, as well as measures to strengthen the resilience of those in vulnerable situations and of food systems, which can also have a wider positive impact, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers;

21. *Stresses* the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, and further urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of mitigation actions;

22. *Calls for* the strengthening of agrifood systems and the promotion of sustainable practices in agriculture and soil management to improve adaptation and resilience to climate change, including through ecosystem services and biodiversity preservation, and also calls for poverty, hunger, food security and nutrition objectives to be incorporated into national climate change adaptation and mitigation plans;

23. *Recognizes* the critical role of the private sector in support of sustainable food systems and the positive contribution and improved quality of multi-stakeholder partnerships as a means to engage all key actors, and stresses the need for further efforts to strengthen strategic partnerships with the private sector;

24. *Reaffirms* the need to promote, enhance and support sustainable agriculture, including crops, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger, helps to prevent malnutrition and is

economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, and recognizes the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable and efficient food production systems and ensure food security, underlines the importance of mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the agriculture sector, and takes note of the importance of the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

25. *Calls for* increased ambition and urgency of action to protect working animals and to strengthen global efforts to ensure that animal health can contribute to addressing challenges and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/1 of 2 March 2022, entitled “Animal welfare-environment-sustainable development nexus”,³⁴ and emphasizes the importance of the One Health approach and other holistic approaches that deliver multiple benefits to the health and well-being of people, animals, plants and ecosystems;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of the mechanization of agriculture to sustainable agricultural systems, including economic, social and environmental resilience, and therefore the delivery of the 2030 Agenda;

27. *Expresses concern* about antimicrobial resistance, including in the agriculture sector, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the action plan on antimicrobial resistance 2021–2025 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which supports the food and agriculture sectors in implementing the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance³⁵ developed by the World Health Organization in collaboration with, and subsequently adopted by, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health, in order to minimize the impact of antimicrobial resistance;

28. *Recognizes* that sustainable agriculture and food systems have a fundamental role to play in promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition and preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases, and welcomes the formulation and implementation of national policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition in all its forms and transforming agriculture and food systems so as to make nutritious diets, including traditional healthy diets, available to all, while reaffirming that health, water and sanitation systems must be strengthened simultaneously to end malnutrition;

29. *Calls for* closing the gender gap in access to productive resources in agriculture, noting with concern that the gender gap persists with respect to many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to support the empowerment of all women and girls, in particular rural women, to address their own food and nutritional needs and those of their families, to promote adequate standards of living for them, as well as decent work, and to guarantee their personal health, well-being and security, full access to land and natural resources and access to affordable, low-cost, long-term loans and to local, regional and global markets, taking into account that the prevalence of food insecurity puts the health and lives of women and children at risk;

30. *Recognizes* the critical role and contribution of rural women, including smallholders and women farmers, and Indigenous women and women in local communities, and their traditional knowledge in enhancing agricultural and rural

³⁴ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.1](#).

³⁵ World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1, annex 3.

development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty, and in this regard stresses the importance of reviewing agricultural policies and strategies to ensure that the critical role of women in food security and nutrition is recognized and addressed as an integral part of both short- and long-term responses to food insecurity, malnutrition, potential excessive price volatility and food crises in developing countries, as well as of the recognition and protection of the land rights of smallholders, in particular women;

31. *Reaffirms* the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture in enhancing food security and access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people, particularly those in small island developing States, and in this regard encourages the full implementation of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States, which was launched on 4 July 2017;

32. *Encourages and recognizes* the efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and those in vulnerable situations, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and in this regard underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and systems development, by aligning interventions with national and regional response plans, making full use of endogenous mechanisms, including local, national and regional reserves;

33. *Encourages* Member States to develop health- and nutrition-promoting environments, including through nutrition education in schools and other education institutions, as appropriate, and to scale up community-based actions that support children and families, through the promotion of maternal health and recommended infant feeding practices such as breastfeeding;

34. *Remains deeply concerned* about the recurring food insecurity and malnutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, in South and West Asia and in parts of Latin America, and in this regard underlines the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner;

35. *Recognizes* the important role of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, small-scale farmers, family farmers, livestock farmers, small-scale fishers and fish workers and their traditional knowledge and seed supply systems, as well as the important role of new technologies in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and in aiming to ensure food security and improved nutrition;

36. *Stresses* the importance of the development and application of science, technology and innovation and related knowledge management and communications systems in ensuring food security by 2030, encouraging cooperation on agricultural science and technology innovation among countries and reducing technology barriers and restrictions on high-tech exchanges, and encourages the adoption of the most advanced and appropriate information technology, such as the Internet, mobile platforms, meteorology, big data and cloud computing, in agriculture systems in order to support the efforts of smallholder and family farmers to increase their resilience, productivity and incomes and include them in the development of research and innovation agendas while reducing negative environmental impacts;

37. *Emphasizes* the need to revitalize the agriculture sector, promote rural development and aim for ensuring food security and nutrition, notably in developing countries, in a sustainable manner, which will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and underlines the importance of taking the necessary actions to

better address the needs of rural communities by, inter alia, enhancing access for agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, persons with disabilities and older persons, and those in vulnerable situations and in conflict and post-conflict situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health-care services, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for development of local crops, efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage;

38. *Notes* the urgent need to address the issue of food loss and waste at all stages of the food supply chain, including through collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

39. *Emphasizes* the need to enhance the efficiency of water use for agriculture and at all stages of the food production and supply chain, and in this regard looks forward to the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023;

40. *Recognizes* that, by 2050, the world urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the most transformative trends of the twenty-first century, underscoring the growing need to take action to fight hunger and malnutrition among the urban poor through promoting the integration of the food security and nutrition needs of urban residents, in particular the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, to end hunger and malnutrition, promoting the coordination of policies on food security and sustainable agriculture across urban, peri-urban and rural areas to facilitate the production, storage, transport and marketing of food to consumers in adequate and affordable ways, to reduce food losses and to prevent and reuse food waste, and promoting the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste and other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste;

41. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security and nutrition that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger and address micronutrient deficiencies among the most vulnerable alongside the development of medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger, all forms of malnutrition and poverty, including through revitalizing rural areas for young women and men, by creating decent jobs for all, through agricultural education systems, information and communications technology, training, scaling up research and development and strengthening the role of youth through education, entrepreneurship, access to markets and services, co-financing, capacity-building and rural-based youth organizations, and through the full realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

42. *Also reaffirms* the need to promote a significant expansion of research on food, nutrition and agriculture, as well as the expansion of extension services, training and education, and development and application of technologies, and of funding for such activities from all sources, to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in order to strengthen agriculture as a key sector, to promote development and to build up resilience to support better recovery from crisis, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR) so as to enhance its development impact, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions and promoting technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, the voluntary sharing of knowledge and practices and research to adapt to climate change and improve

equitable access to research results and technologies on mutually agreed terms at the national, regional and international levels, while giving due consideration to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources;

43. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to achieving food security and improving nutrition, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the inclusive participation of farmers and fishers and fish workers, especially small-scale farmers, including women, in community, national, regional and international markets;

44. *Underlines* the importance of addressing existing and emerging global challenges, including through the facilitation of agricultural trade and by correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, such as excessive stockpiling of food, and looks forward to continuing the World Trade Organization negotiations to reform agricultural trade rules, with a view to addressing these global challenges, where possible, at the thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization;

45. *Recognizes* the efforts made by Member States and United Nations agencies that have already announced their commitments to the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), and encourages all relevant stakeholders to actively support the implementation of the Decade, including by making commitments and establishing action networks;

46. *Also recognizes* the commencement of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), and in this regard encourages the full implementation of resolution [72/239](#) and takes note with appreciation of the global action plan for the Decade, which supports the development, improvement and implementation of public policies on family farming, including national plans, as appropriate, based on inclusive and effective governance and on timely and geographically relevant data, by 2024;

47. *Invites* Governments to enhance efforts to reach 100 national action plans for family farming by 2024 as envisaged by the Global Action Plan of the Decade, encourages Governments, family farmers' organizations and other relevant stakeholders to engage in the Decade, and calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to continue leading the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including by considering developing a joint resource mobilization strategy to scale up the implementation of the Decade;

48. *Stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the regional commissions and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates and national development priorities, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation between these organizations and with non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in promoting and strengthening efforts towards sustainable agriculture development, food security and nutrition;

49. *Recognizes* the contribution made thus far by early warning systems, and underlines that the reliability and timeliness of such systems should be further strengthened at the national, regional and international levels, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies;

50. *Reaffirms* the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security as a major intergovernmental platform for a broad range of stakeholders to work together towards ensuring food security and nutrition for all, and encourages countries to promote the use and application of the voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition, adopted by the Committee in 2021, supporting the transformation towards sustainable food systems that contribute to the promotion of healthy diets and improved nutrition;

51. *Also reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda of leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition”.