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Agenda item 24

## Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

### Uganda:\* revised 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, [76/222](#) of 17 December 2021, [77/186](#) of 22 December 2022 and [78/168](#) of 19 December 2023,

*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,

\* On behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [ES-10/23](#) of 10 May 2024.



*Recalling* the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,<sup>1</sup> particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, and noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,<sup>2</sup> as well as the Framework for Action,<sup>3</sup> 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,<sup>4</sup> Agenda 21,<sup>5</sup> the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,<sup>6</sup> the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development<sup>7</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),<sup>8</sup> the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>9</sup> the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>10</sup> 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,<sup>11</sup> the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries<sup>12</sup> for the decade 2022–2031 and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity,<sup>13</sup> and looking forward to the adoption of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034,

*Reaffirming* the Paris Agreement,<sup>14</sup> and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>15</sup> 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 findings contained in the special reports<sup>16</sup> of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the findings from the contributions of the Working Groups I, II and III, as well as the synthesis report of the sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel, which represents a more comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change than the fifth assessment report, recognizing the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking,

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., annex II.

<sup>4</sup> *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.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., annex II.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

<sup>7</sup> *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.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

<sup>9</sup> *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.

<sup>10</sup> Resolution [60/1](#).

<sup>11</sup> Resolution [63/239](#), annex.

<sup>12</sup> Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

<sup>13</sup> Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

<sup>14</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>16</sup> *Global Warming of 1.5 °C, Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*.

*Welcoming* the convening of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 13 December 2023, noting the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, and looking forward to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in the city of Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

*Noting* the holding of the Climate Ambition Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 20 September 2023,

*Welcoming* the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024 on the theme “Peace with nature”, and recalling the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>17</sup> adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urging its early, inclusive and effective implementation,

*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,<sup>18</sup> 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,

*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,<sup>19</sup> welcoming the convening of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly, held in Nairobi, from 5 to 9 June 2023, 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,

*Recalling* the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and its guiding principles,<sup>20</sup> 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, and taking note of the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted on 18 May 2023,<sup>21</sup>

*Reaffirming* the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union, as well as its second 10-year implementation plan, 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 on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, held in New York on 20 September 2023, the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, held in New York on 21 September 2023, the high-level

<sup>17</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/15/17, decision 15/4, annex.

<sup>18</sup> Resolution 73/291, annex.

<sup>19</sup> Resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>20</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex II.

<sup>21</sup> Resolution 77/289, annex.

meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, held in New York on 22 September 2023, and its outcome,<sup>22</sup> and 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,<sup>23</sup> looking forward to the upcoming high-level meeting on non-communicable diseases in September 2025, welcoming the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance, held in New York on 26 September 2024, and the adoption of its political declaration,<sup>24</sup> and recalling the operational definition of One Health agreed by the One Health High-level Expert Panel, supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme,

*Expressing concern* 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, academia, 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,<sup>25</sup> 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 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,

*Taking note* of the fifty-first and the fifty-second sessions of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 23 to 27 October and on 25 November 2023 and from 21 to 25 October 2024, respectively, and taking note also of the adoption of the final reports and main outcomes, and taking note of the adoption by the Committee of the voluntary guidelines on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition, the policy recommendations on strengthening collection and use of food security and nutrition data and related analysis tools, and the policy recommendations on reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition,

*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

<sup>22</sup> Resolution 78/5, annex.

<sup>23</sup> Resolution 73/2.

<sup>24</sup> Resolution 79/2, annex.

<sup>25</sup> See resolution 71/285.

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 with appreciation also of the United Nations Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment, convened by the Secretary-General and hosted by the Government of Italy in Rome from 24 to 26 July 2023,

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

*Welcoming* the launch of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, and highlighting the importance of joining global efforts to address the common challenges of food security and nutrition and social development,

*Recalling* 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", and recognizing that agroecology is one approach, among others, to contribute to sustainably feeding a growing population,

*Taking note* of the work of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,<sup>26</sup> an inclusive initiative to accelerate the shift towards more 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,<sup>27</sup>

*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,

*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* its resolution 70/259 of 1 April 2016, in which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) and endorsed the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, 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-Nutrition<sup>28</sup> and inclusive multi-stakeholder

<sup>26</sup> A/CONF.216/5, annex.

<sup>27</sup> UNEP/EA.4/Res.1.

<sup>28</sup> See <https://unnutrition.org/>.

platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

*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 12 Governments of national action plans for family farming, and recognizing that over 40 Governments are also developing their national action plans,<sup>29</sup>

*Reaffirming* that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for developing countries, provides the main source of income, particularly for smallholders, women farmers and family farming, and creates job opportunities both directly and indirectly, and noting the importance of working towards eliminating all forms of protectionism,

*Remaining 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 Africa, in South and West Asia, in the Pacific and in parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, and in this regard underlining the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner,

*Acknowledging* the importance of making agrifood systems more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, including through 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 in all its forms, calling upon Member States to ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services and noting that the provision of adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources is required for that objective,

*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, and noting the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Water to galvanize partnerships and concerted efforts to advance the water agenda,

*Recalling* the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International

<sup>29</sup> See [A/78/233](#).

Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, referred to as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, and looking forward to the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

*Looking forward* to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Seville, Spain in 2025,

*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 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,<sup>30</sup>

*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 the need for research and innovative technologies and approaches, taking note of initiatives under the Global Soil Partnership, including the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management, and noting the importance of their implementation,

*Taking note* of the adoption of the Plan of Action 2020–2030 for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and encouraging parties, other governments and relevant organizations to support the implementation of, and capacity-building and development for, the Plan of Action,

*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, local communities, 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 nutritious complementary feeding, and highlighting that despite the steady progress made with regard to exclusive breastfeeding, with 48 per cent of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed worldwide in 2023, immense efforts will be required to meet the global nutrition targets of the 2030 Agenda and that even this indicator requires accelerated progress,

<sup>30</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24.



*Taking note of the publications entitled *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to End Hunger, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms*, 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, *The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and *Undernourished and Overlooked: A Global Nutrition Crisis in Adolescent Girls and Women*, issued by the United Nations Children's Fund,*

*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,*

*Recalling the United Arab Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action, adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*

*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, between 713 million and 757 million people may have faced hunger in 2023, 1 out of 11 people in the world, and that the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity has remained unchanged for three consecutive years at the global level, with an estimated 28.9 per cent of the global population, or 2.33 billion people, moderately or severely food-insecure in 2023, and that global nutrition challenges are increasingly complex as multiple forms of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, underweight, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, may coexist within the same country or household, with about 2.8 billion people in the world unable to afford a healthy diet in 2022,<sup>31</sup>*

*Expressing deep concern that reaching the midpoint of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the world is still far from achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2, that, at the current pace and scope of implementation, it is unlikely to promote the transformational change required and that many parts of the world will not be able to achieve the targets in a timely manner, and calling for additional efforts to support the transformational change needed,*

*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,*

<sup>31</sup> 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 2024: Financing to End Hunger, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms* (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2024).



*Recognizing* 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* that increasing urbanization, with almost 7 in 10 people projected to live in cities by 2050, is driving changes in agrifood systems across the rural-urban continuum, that these changes represent both challenges and opportunities to ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and ensuring that everyone has access to affordable healthy diets, and that moderate or severe food insecurity affected 31.9 per cent of adults living in rural areas in 2023 compared with 29.9 per cent in peri-urban areas and 25.5 per cent in urban areas,<sup>32</sup>

*Noting with concern* the rise of food and agricultural input prices, including fertilizer prices, and the shortages of food and fertilizers 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,

*Taking note* of the work done by the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, chaired and convened by the Secretary-General,

*Expressing its concern* about the growing number of obese adults in the world, with prevalence at 15.8 per cent in 2022, and that 37 million children under 5 years of age (5.6 per cent) were overweight in 2022,

*Expressing concern* at the findings of the publication entitled *2024 Global Report on Food Crises: Joint Analysis for Better Decisions*,

*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 Platform of Latin America and the Caribbean for Climate Action on Agriculture, 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, noting also the establishment of the Islamic Organization for Food Security, headquartered in Astana, and recalling the second Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition, held in Valparaiso, Chile, on 15 and 16 June 2023,

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

*Reiterating* the urgent need for action to enhance efforts to build resilience, especially for the most vulnerable, by investing in resilience of agrifood – 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 disproportionately impacts 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, fish workers, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples, 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 and nutrition of almost 1.3 billion people, and in this regard acknowledging that the sector offers opportunities for agricultural development, poverty eradication and food security and nutrition 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 3.2 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 by, inter alia, reducing child labour in agriculture, facilitating rural-urban linkages to develop alternative sources of income for agricultural workers, enabling the retirement of older persons working in agriculture, improving natural resource management, facilitating access to climate adaptation practices in agriculture, reducing food loss and waste and making safe and nutritious food, as well as healthy diets, more affordable to those in vulnerable situations,

*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 Day of Potato, International Tea Day, the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, the International Day of Zero Waste, World Rural Development 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, the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, 2022, the International Year of Cooperatives, 2025, the International Year of the Woman Farmer,

2026, the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, 2026, 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,

*Noting* 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 and that, in 2020, the proportion of food lost globally after harvest at the farm, transport, storage, wholesale and processing levels was estimated at 13.3 per cent, and that the proportion of food wasted at the household, food service and retail levels was estimated at 17 per cent in 2019, while it is estimated that between 713 million and 757 million people in the world faced hunger in 2023, and among children under 5 years of age, as at 2022, an estimated 148.1 million (22.3 per cent) were stunted and 45 million (6.8 per cent) were wasted,

*Recalling* that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental, 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;<sup>33</sup>
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, disasters, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss on agriculture development, food security and nutrition, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>34</sup>
3. *Recalls* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),<sup>35</sup> held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;
4. *Welcomes* the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and reiterates the need to implement actions in the Pact for the Future<sup>36</sup> that are relevant to end hunger and eliminate food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition;
5. *Calls for* the implementation of the respective voluntary commitments of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, takes note of the operationalization

<sup>33</sup> [A/79/193](#).

<sup>34</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>35</sup> Resolution [78/1](#).

<sup>36</sup> Resolution [79/1](#).

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 2025 Stocktaking Moment of the United Nations Food Systems Summit;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity, including towards achieving universal health coverage, social protection, technology 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;

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *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, agro-industrial capabilities, productivity and food security of developing countries;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of restoring degraded lands, forests and other landscapes and seascapes to, inter alia, increase productivity, ensure food security and achieve sustainable development, and further encourages international cooperation and partnership to address these efforts;

11. *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, desertification and biodiversity loss, 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;

12. *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, healthy diets and more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *Urges* increased political commitment by Member States to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, reiterates the importance of the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)<sup>37</sup> and its call for, inter alia, the scaling up of implementation of national commitments and increasing investments for nutrition, 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;

17. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to integrate nutrition objectives across all sectors and to track investments on nutrition, including through the use of available tools and markers, takes note of the ongoing World Health Organization process to review the universal health coverage index, and reiterates the importance of considering the inclusion of a nutrition tracer indicator;

18. *Underscores* the need to address child stunting, which remains unacceptably high, with nearly 148.1 million children under 5 years of age, or 22 per cent, affected by stunting in 2022, as well as child wasting, with at least 45 million children under 5 years of age suffering from wasting in 2022;

19. *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;

20. *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, and looks forward to the Nutrition for Growth Summit, to be convened by the Government of France, on 27 and 28 March 2025;

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

<sup>37</sup> See resolution [70/259](#).

22. *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, including through innovative approaches, land and natural resource 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;

23. *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 nutrition, ending hunger and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change, including drought and water scarcity, floods, biodiversity loss, and sand and dust storms, and calls for increased efforts at all levels, including the provision of adequate development finance to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including, but not limited to, sustainable soil management, agroforestry, agroecology, conservation agriculture, water management schemes, drought and flood-resistant seeds, sustainable intensification and sustainable livestock management, and to establish and strengthen interfaces between scientists, decision makers, entrepreneurs and funders of science, technology and innovation, farmers and consumers, as well as measures to strengthen the resilience of those in vulnerable situations and of agrifood 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;

24. *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;

25. *Calls for* the strengthening of agrifood systems through an inclusive approach, and the promotion of sustainable practices in agriculture and soil management that are science- and evidence-based to improve adaptation strategies and resilience to climate change, including through ecosystem services, biodiversity preservation and sustainable use, and also calls for poverty, hunger, food security and nutrition objectives to be incorporated into national climate change adaptation and mitigation plans;

26. *Recognizes* the need to ensure access to fertilizers and seeds for farmers, in order to build a sustainable fertilizer industry, and access to organic, plant-derived or bio-based products to enhance agriculture productivity and sustainability, particularly in developing countries, with a view to ensuring food security and sustainable development;

27. *Also recognizes* the critical role of the private sector in support of more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood 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;

28. *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 and sustainably using 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 agrifood systems and ensure food security and nutrition, underlines the importance of mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture, 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;

29. *Calls for* increased ambition and urgency of action to protect working animals and to strengthen global efforts to ensure that animal health and welfare 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”,<sup>38</sup> 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;

30. *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;

31. *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 resistance<sup>39</sup> 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;

32. *Recognizes* that more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood 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 agrifood 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;

33. *Calls for* accelerated action towards 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, as well as capacity-building, 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 decent pay, 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;

<sup>38</sup> UNEP/EA.5/Res.1.

<sup>39</sup> World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1, annex 3.



34. *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 development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty, and in this regard acknowledges that increasing women's empowerment has a positive impact on agricultural production, food security, diets and nutrition, in particular, child nutrition, and 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;

35. *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;

36. *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;

37. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to consider promoting, where appropriate, home-grown school meals, where food served in schools and other child-care facilities is procured, from smallholder and/or family farmers to support local communities and provide educational opportunities for students by creating a structured demand for local smallholder agriculture production and contributing to sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and employment;

38. *Acknowledges* the importance of implementing safe, nutritious and sufficient school feeding programmes as an effective and affordable platform for the inclusion, development and re-engagement of children and youth in schools, and takes note of the convening of the first global summit of the School Meals Coalition in Paris on 18 and 19 October 2023, as well as other efforts and country-led initiatives such as the first Forum on School Feeding for Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Countries in Bishkek on 23 November 2023, organized in cooperation with the United Nations World Food Programme;

39. *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;

40. *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;

41. *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;

42. *Also recognizes* that the food systems of Indigenous Peoples can support healthy and nutritious diets and are important for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

43. *Encourages* Member States to support, where possible, the African Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan 2023–2033 and the Nairobi Declaration by increasing investment in and supporting coordination through the African-led soil initiative for Africa;

44. *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 and digital innovations, 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, access to markets and the food supply chain and incomes and include them in the development of research and innovation agendas while reducing negative environmental impacts, and leveraging the potential for innovation among young family farmers in connecting local knowledge with new solutions;

45. *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 smallholder 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, healthcare 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;

46. *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 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;

47. *Encourages* Member States to invest in sustainable infrastructure in food production, as well as in reducing post-harvest losses and waste, including, but not

limited to, by adding value to agrifood products and through the valorization of waste, by integrating food loss and waste reduction strategies and sustainable consumption and production approaches in broader national and local action plans;

48. *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;

49. *Also reaffirms* the need to promote a significant expansion of research and innovation in 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, efficiency, sustainability and resilience and enhance the three dimensions of sustainability in order to strengthen agrifood systems, to promote development and to build up resilience to support better recovery from crisis, including by strengthening the work of the reformed 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;

50. *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, and young farmers in community, national, regional and international markets;

51. *Calls upon* Member States to keep their food markets open and to maintain international trade in food and fertilizers, and 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 achieving meaningful progress to address these global challenges long-term at the fourteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization;

52. *Recognizes* that trade, along with domestic production, plays a vital role in improving global food security in all its dimensions and enhancing nutrition, and in this regard urges Member States to ensure trade and trade-related measures are consistent with World Trade Organization rules and exceptions;

53. *Also 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), calls upon Member States to accelerate

efforts across the six action areas of the work programme of the Decade, and encourages all relevant stakeholders to actively support the implementation of the Decade, including by making commitments and establishing action networks;

54. *Further recognizes* the implementation 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, and also takes note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028);<sup>40</sup>

55. *Invites* Governments to enhance efforts to reach 100 national action plans for family farming by 2024 and to develop and implement policy and regulatory frameworks supporting family farming 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 to lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including by considering the development of a joint resource mobilization strategy to scale up the implementation of the Decade;

56. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the collective action of smallholders and family farmers, including by helping them to realize economies of scale, in the context of eradicating poverty and hunger, and achieving sustainable development;

57. *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;

58. *Recognizes* the contribution made thus far by early warning systems, and underlines that coverage of and accessibility to multi-hazard early warning systems remain inadequate in all countries, and emphasizes the need to urgently extend the reach of multi-hazard early warning systems everywhere, especially in developing countries, and 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, and in this regard welcomes the progress of the United Nations Secretary-General's call to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems, including through the Early Warnings for All initiative;<sup>41</sup>

<sup>40</sup> [A/78/233](#).

<sup>41</sup> Decision 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4.

59. *Also recognizes* the benefits gained from cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, while also taking account of sand and dust storms;

60. *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, ensuring sustainable food systems that contribute to the promotion of healthy diets and improved nutrition;

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

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

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