

Commission on Population and Development
Fifty-fourth session

Population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development
Rev 2

The Commission on Population and Development,

PP1. Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, the outcome documents of its reviews, the declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, and previous resolutions of the Commission on Population and Development, [based on CPD 2016/1, OP1],

PP2. Recalling also the outcomes of relevant United Nations high-level meetings, conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related field, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, [based on CPD 2010/1 PP3 and 2016/1, PP2]

PP3. Reaffirming General Assembly

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 and to leave no one behind, 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, (PP2 75/235 verbatim+LNOB)

PP4. *Reaffirming also* General Assembly 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, [75/235, PP3 verbatim]

PP5. *Further reaffirms* its fu-22(rt)11(n)-32 Tf1.47 Ts9urther reaffi(e)-220000020000020000020000020000021 11.25

hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, (based on OP6 of 74/149)

PP17. *Recognizing* that poverty in all its forms and dimensions, financial and economic crises, inequalities, including gender inequality, conflicts, humanitarian emergencies, disease outbreaks and pest infestations, biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, deforestation, desertification, land degradation, droughts and floods, water scarcity and the adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent and extreme weather events and environmental degradation, as well as energy insecurity and unplanned and rapid urbanization are among the key factors contributing to a reversal in fighting global hunger, making the prospect of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 more difficult, [based on 75/235, PP35]

* *'Humanitarian emergencies' and 'conflict' source: PP22 of 75/127*

PP18. *Deeply concerned* that the COVID-19 pandemic, owing to its severe disruptions to societies, economies, employment, education, health systems, global trade, supply chains and travel, and agricultural, industrial and commercial systems, as well as its significant impact on food prices, is exacerbating vulnerabilities and inequalities and having a devastating impact on sustainable development and humanitarian needs, including on poverty eradication, livelihoods, ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, eliminating sexual and gender-based violence,

2030 Agenda, and encouraging further actions by Member States for their implementation in the context of the Decade of Action and delivery for sustainable development [based on CPD 2014/1 PP 21 and 74/4, OP25]

PP22. Stressing that reliable, timely, high-quality, accessible and disaggregated demographic data need to be a central focus of any effort to strengthen statistical systems for the review and follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development and for reviewing progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals, and the importance of the collection, analysis and dissemination of population data and statistics disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts for policy formulation by all countries, [CPD49, PP22]

OP1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development,¹⁷ and the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the impact of the coronavirus disease on programmes and interventions for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the context of population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development;¹⁸

food safety are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including the feminization of poverty, and calls for greater efforts, including through the mobilisation from all sources of financial and technical assistance, to transform food systems to make them sustainable and resilient to achieve food security in developing countries, especially focusing efforts in support of family farming and small and medium producers as well as to accelerate and scale up action, as

livelihoods in order to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change and to achieve a world without hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030 and contribute to the implementation of all SDGs [75/235, OP4 and 5]

OP6. *Recognizes* that sustainable food systems have a fundamental role to play in promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition and preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases, in particular diet-related non-communicable diseases, ensuring healthy growth, strengthening immune systems and improving cognitive development, and welcomes the formulation and implementation of national gender-sensitive policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition in all its forms and transforming 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; [based on 75/235, OP23]

OP7. Urges Governments to ensure equal opportunities and promote gender equality in leadership and policy decision-making, supporting women especially in rural context, and 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 those living in rural settings, to address their own food and nutritional needs and those of their families and to develop their farming businesses to increase the chances of a demographic dividend, to promote adequate standards of living for them, as well as decent work, to guarantee equal pay for equal work, and to ensure to the maximum extent possible their personal health, well-being and security, equal access to inheritance, property rights, 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; (based on 75/235, OP24)

OP8. *Also calls upon* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning, ensure the continued trade in and movement of food and livestock, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production to markets, reduce food losses and prevent and reuse food waste, support workers, fishers and farmers, including smallholder farmers, rural women and youth, migrant and seasonal workers in agriculture and food supply chains to continue their essential work, including cross-border, in a safe manner, mobilize and allocate adequate sustainable management and use of resources and enhance institutional capacities for an accelerated implementation of sustainable agriculture and food systems, provide continued access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food, and provide adequate social safety nets and assistance to minimize the negative effects of loss of livelihoods and increasing food prices on food insecurity and malnutrition, and underlines that the COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating existing high levels of acute food insecurity, malnutrition and humanitarian needs; [based on 74/306, OP 18]

OP9. *Recognizes* the need to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return and recovery as one of the sources for financing for development with a view to reducing hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture;

OP15. Expresses concern that schoolchildren, who normally rely on school meals for a reliable source of daily nutrition, might not have access to regular school feeding and nutrition services due to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions, and calls upon Member States to mitigate the effects of school closures, including on child nutrition, which may affect girls and boys differently, especially adolescent girls, who, owing to negative social norms, are more likely to be expected to take on unpaid care and domestic work, limiting their access to remote learning and other education support programmes, and may put them at a greater risk of harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, as well as sexual and gender-based violence, child labour and trafficking in persons, and unintended pregnancies, which may lead to girls leaving school before the completion of their education and never returning to school as a result;

OP16. *Also calls upon* Member States to actively support the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021-2030) and to take and strengthen action to prevent, monitor and address the disproportionate effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on older persons paying particular attention to nutritional deficiencies and associated diseases in the design and implementation of health promotion and prevention programmes for older persons [based on 75/131, OP2&6 and MIPAA, para 68) (agreed ad ref)

OP17. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets, for the most marginalized and those living in vulnerable situations and those facing discrimination, such as food and cash-for-work, direct benefit transfer, 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; [based on 75/235, OP27)

OP18. *Urges* Member States to take actions at the national and local level that aim at enabling access to safe, sufficient, affordable, nutritious and diverse food and healthy diets for all, while complying with sanitary provisions and food safety standards, and *urges* all stakeholders to strengthen small-scale producer access to local, regional and national markets, and *emphasizes* in this regard the role of small-scale and family farming in achieving food security and in providing livelihoods; (source: draft decl cpd 2020, based on FAO policy briefs on COVID and [Food insecurity](#), p. 3, [Urban food systems](#), p.1,2])

** FAO April 2020, Urban food systems and COVID-19: The role of cities and local governments in responding to the emergency, page 2 (“Such actions aim at enabling continuous flow and access to nutritious food for all, particularly for the more vulnerable while at the same time complying with sanitary provisions and food safety standards.”)*

OP19. *Calls upon Member States*, the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and all sectors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia, to strengthen solidarity and multilateral cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation to combat the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and to intensify contributions of all actors to the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; [E/FFDF/2020/L.1Rev.1, para 3 and 4; CPD 2019 declaration, OP7)

OP20. Urges Member States to enable equitable, affordable and timely access to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and health-00912 0 612 11(i)11(c)-22(y)-32()50(b)-32(ri)11(e)-22(f)-6

through the COVAX Facility, especially in low- and middle-income countries, accelerating the global recovery and contributing to putting an end to the pandemic;

OP21. *Welcomes* the initiative by the Secretary-General to convene the Food Systems Summit in 2021 as part of the decade of action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and *looks forward to* the upcoming Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit, to be held in 2021; [based on 75/235] (agreed ad ref)

OP22. Also calls upon the United Nations Population Fund to continue to play a crucial role, within its mandate, in assisting countries, based on their needs and in consultation with them, to enable countries to achieve the full and effective implementation of the goals and objectives contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (based on 2016/1, OP31);

OP23. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on population and development, including on the ine