



# General Assembly

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## Seventy-seventh session

Agenda item 13

### **Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Italy, Jordan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand and Türkiye:\***  
**draft resolution**

### **Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [70/259](#) of 1 April 2016, by 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, jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,<sup>1</sup> and its resolution [72/306](#) of 24 July 2018, on the implementation of the Decade,

*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,

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\* Any changes to the list of sponsors will be reflected in the official record of the meeting.

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annexes I and II.



*Emphasizing* 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 that the need remains for greater efforts to sustainably enhance the agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security of developing countries,

*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious diets, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, as derived from the right to an adequate standard of living, 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,

*Conscious* of the need to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide, particularly undernourishment, stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight in children under 5 years of age and anaemia in women and children, among other micronutrient deficiencies, as well as reverse the rising trends in overweight and obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related non-communicable diseases in all age groups,

*Emphasizing* the need to promote sustainable food systems that foster diversified, balanced and healthy diets that include a variety of foods,

*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,

*Remaining deeply concerned* about the ongoing 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,

*Recognizing* that the coronavirus disease (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,

*Remaining concerned* that the adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent and extreme weather events, 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 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 the poor, persons with disabilities, women, youth, older persons, children, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, and those living in vulnerable situations, as well as the other root causes of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition,

*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,

*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 COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of climate change, biodiversity loss, water scarcity and disasters, conflicts and geopolitical tensions,

*Expressing concern* that the extreme volatility in food prices is reversing years of progress in reducing hunger and all forms of malnutrition and further undermining the efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2,<sup>2</sup> exacerbating inequalities, especially between rural and urban areas, and disproportionately affecting the poor, persons with disabilities, women, youth, older persons, children, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as those living in vulnerable situations,

*Noting with concern* that, despite the progress made by countries during the first half of the Decade, food security and nutrition challenges continue to evolve and grow, and that, as a result of COVID-19-related disruptions, it was estimated that up to 16.3 million additional children would be suffering from wasting and up to 4.5 million additional children would face stunted growth by the end of 2022, that up to 828 million people faced hunger in 2021, with a higher prevalence of food insecurity among women, and that in 2021 the number of undernourished people in the world had increased by about 150 million since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Recalling* 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 stressing 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,

*Recalling also* 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, Goal 3 and Goal 12, in particular, and the interlinked targets of other Goals will be critical, inter alia, in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition,

<sup>2</sup> See resolution [70/1](#).

*Recalling further* the adoption by the Committee on World Food Security of the voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition, at its forty-seventh session,

*Recognizing* that innovative approaches, such as agroecology, and sustainable agricultural technologies, alongside other forms of innovation, can contribute to resilient, equitable, sustainable agriculture and food systems, which promote diversified, balanced and healthy diets and improved nutrition,

*Stressing* 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 encouraging 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,

*Recognizing* 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,

*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, noting the Chair's Summary and Statement of Action on the United Nations Food Systems Summit, issued by the Secretary-General, and looking forward to the 2023 United Nations Food Systems Summit stocktaking moment, to be held from 24 to 26 July 2023 and hosted by Italy,

*Taking 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,

*Taking note also* of the fiftieth session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 10 to 13 October 2022 and reconvened on 19 December 2022,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) covering the period 2020–2021;<sup>3</sup>

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the organization of informal consultations in 2020 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, at the midterm of the Decade, to review progress made, barriers encountered and gaps identified over the first half of the Decade, from 2016 to 2020;

3. *Recognizes* the commitments made by Governments, and acknowledges the contributions by all relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels, including United Nations organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, in advancing the implementation of the Decade;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of the Decade and its call for, inter alia, the scaling up of implementation of national commitments and increasing investments for nutrition;

<sup>3</sup> A/76/796.

5. *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;

6. *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;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to advance the global nutrition agenda in a manner consistent with the right to adequate food and in a coherent way across multiple sectors, to maintain political momentum to scale up nutrition action in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Food Systems Summit and to promote coordination between ongoing processes, including the work of the Committee on World Food Security, the coalitions, commitments and national pathways emanating from the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, and the work programme of the Decade;

8. *Urges* Member States to make food security, food safety and nutrition a high priority, to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets and to strengthen the rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization at its core;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to keep their food markets open to maintain international trade in food and fertilizers;

10. *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 and all forms of malnutrition;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to accelerate efforts across the six action areas of the work programme of the Decade to ensure that food systems deliver affordable, healthy diets for all, in line with context-specific conditions, policies and strategies; nutrition actions are integrated into national health systems and universal health coverage plans; shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protections, education and nutrition programmes are scaled up; investments in nutrition in the agrifood sector are increased; coherence between trade and agriculture policy and nutrition is promoted; and that governance for nutrition at all levels is strengthened;

12. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization:

(a) To continue to lead and monitor the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children's Fund, using coordination mechanisms, such as UN-Nutrition, and multi-stakeholder platforms,

such as the Committee on World Food Security, in line with its mandate, and in consultation with other international and regional organizations and platforms;

(b) To further strengthen their efforts, along with other UN-Nutrition member agencies, in advancing the global nutrition agenda and addressing underserved action areas of the work programme of the Decade;

13. *Recalls* its resolution [72/306](#), in which it noted the intention of convening open and inclusive dialogues at the end of the Decade (2025), which could afford Member States and relevant stakeholders an opportunity to reflect on the global progress achieved and obstacles encountered during the Decade, building upon and connecting initiatives of Governments and their many partners;

14. *Also recalls* its invitation to the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly about the implementation of the Decade, on the basis of the biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

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