

Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty and the G20

Initial briefing for the C20-2024



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper is a brief summary of the accumulated debates and recommendations of the C20 in the 2021, 2022 and 2023 editions on the subject of Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty. The aim is to provide support to the working groups in this 2024 phase so that we can move forward with advocacy actions with the G20 and, consequently, with a view to redirecting routes in order to fulfill the commitments of the 2030 Agenda.

“The role of the G20 is fundamental for the sustainability of our planet. For this, the reaffirmation of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Financing for Development Agenda is necessary with critical attention to climate and food justice, women and girls’ empowerment and agency, gender equality, adequate universal social protection and universal health coverage.”¹

Still dealing with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war and its international and multifaceted impacts, the bombings on occupied Palestinian territory, the climate, economic, political and environmental crisis and an unprecedented increase in the number of people on the planet in need of humanitarian aid, the issue of tackling hunger at this edition of the G20 needs to be given even more weight.

INTRODUCTION

Since 2019, around 124 million people have joined the ranks of the hungry, against a backdrop of multiple international crises. In addition to the World Health Organization's² figure, some 2.3 million Palestinians have been displaced³ by the "indiscriminate bombardments" of the Israeli army, in the words of the president of the nation that has historically maintained the deepest relationship of support for the Israeli state. The Russia-Ukraine war, which seems far from over, is also contributing to the growth of the population in famine: More than 14 million people fled homes⁴. Around the world, are 258 million acutely food-insecure people⁵ and more than 300 million need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2024.

¹ C20 Policy Pack. Bali: 2022.

² WHO. 122 million more people pushed into hunger since 2019 due to multiple crises, reveals UN report <https://www.who.int/news/item/12-07-2023-122-million-more-people-pushed-into-hunger-since-2019-due-to-multiple-crises--reveals-un-report>

³ UNOCHA. Occupied Palestinian Territory. Available: <https://www.unocha.org/occupied-palestinian-territory> [Accessed on 18/03/2024].

⁴ International Organization for Migration. Millions Assisted, Millions More Still in Need Two Years Ukraine war, says IOM. Available: <https://www.iom.int/news/millions-assisted-millions-more-still-need-two-years-ukraine-war-says-iom> [Accessed on 21/03/2024].

⁵ European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. DG ECHO Reports on food security. Available: https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/document/download/139f9dfa-3d23-49c1-a910-234d168b884d_en?filename=2024-03%20DG%20ECHO%20Reports%20on%20food%20security.pdf [Accessed on 21/03/2024].

After the COVID-19 crisis, the analysis in the C20 2020 Final Communiqué is even more present: given the global recession⁶, is distant the prospect to achieve the goal of ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.

In 2023 the need for humanitarian aid reached a record 363.3 million people, requiring a contribution of USD 56 billion. However, funding for the 2023 GHO was only \$21.8 billion (38% of what was needed - which also led to an unprecedented record of needs not being met). The amount of funding reported in the last quarter of 2023 has been the lowest since 2019. In 2022 it was possible to meet 50% of demand. For 2024, humanitarian partners appealed for an initial \$46.4 billion to assist⁷. The figures show the extent of the need to reorder priorities at this G20 summit.

As already pointed out by C20, the pandemic has pushed at least 20 million people into extreme poverty. This is on top of the 82.4 million people who were forcibly displaced and the 161 million people who are suffering acute food shortages (see UNOCHA, 2022).

On the following pages, we present the formulations accumulated by the C20 over the last few years and recommendations for achieving SDG 1, 2 and 10.

OVERVIEW OF FOOD SYSTEMS, HUNGER AND POVERTY AT THE G20 AND THE C20

In 2022 the energy, food and financial crises were exacerbated by the Ukraine-Russia war and, in 2023, the same happened with the outbreak of the Israel-Palestine conflict. The war impacts on the global economy and its social impacts are having profound ripple effects on inequality. We must also remember that due to the war there is a surging number of refugees, displaced persons and more people with physical and psychosocial disabilities.

“Intense hostilities between Russia and Ukraine have worsened the global food insecurity, especially in the Horn of Africa (Reliefweb Ethiopia humanitarian update, June 2022). Humanitarian crises have become more complex and systemic. Crises cannot be managed as business as usual.”⁸

The volume of ODA provided by multilateral development banks to the annual largest 20 recipients of humanitarian assistance has grown significantly, doubling since 2015 from USD5.8 billion to 11.6 billion in 2020. However, this only meets no more than 65% of the total need (Unocha appeals overview, 2022).

“More funding is needed to support people in fragile and crisis-prone environments, to reduce dependency on short-term aid, and ensuring the safety, dignity and ability to thrive and be self-reliant over the long-term. Humanitarian response should be

⁶ Global Economy Set for Weakest Half-Decade Performance in 30 Years. Available: <https://www.worldbank.org/pt/news/press-release/2024/01/09/global-economic-prospects-january-2024-press-release#:~:text=Projeta%2Dse%20que%20o%20crescimento.m%C3%A9dia%20da%20d%C3%A9cada%20de%202010>. [Accessed on 17/03/2024].

⁷ UNOCHA. Global Humanitarian Overview 2023, December Update (Snapshot as of 31 December 2023). Available: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2023-december-update-snapshot-31-december-2023> [Accessed on 19/03/2024].

⁸ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

people-centered that moves beyond short-term, supply-driven response efforts towards demand-driven outcomes that reduce need and vulnerability.”⁹

Highlight that G20 made a commitment: “to facilitate humanitarian supplies for ensuring access to food in emergency situations and call on UN Member States and all relevant stakeholders with available resources to provide in-kind donations and resources to support countries most affected by the food crisis, as required and based on assessed needs by governments of affected countries”¹⁰

“According to the statistics released by WFP, more than 345 million people are facing high levels of food insecurity in 2023 – more than double the number in 2020. This constitutes a staggering rise of 200 million people compared to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels. More than 900,000 people worldwide are fighting to survive in catastrophic hunger/one step away from famine. This is ten times more than five years ago, an alarmingly rapid increase.”¹¹

“G20 must implement environmental labelling and taxing of food products that are environmentally damaging, to incentivize consumers to make more responsible and sustainable food choices, as well as incentive pricing for the less-impacting food products in order to incentivize consumers to make more responsible and sustainable food choices.”¹²

“Climate change impacts food security, particularly in developing nations. According to the World Bank, the growing impact of climate change could further cut crop yields, especially in the world’s most food-insecure regions. Our food systems are also responsible for about 30% of greenhouse gas emissions. Current food systems also threaten the health of people and the planet and generate unsustainable levels of pollution and waste. A third of global food production is either lost or wasted.”¹³

And food insecurity worsens nutrition, causing malnutrition, undernutrition, and obesity. Roughly 3 billion people lack access to a healthy diet. We are also facing a nutrition crisis with many families and communities struggling to provide their children nutrition for their physical and mental development. The appeal from the UNSG to respond to the current food crisis is yet to receive an appropriate response by the international community. Currently, the minimum fund benchmark for food security and agriculture have not been met.¹⁴

“Worsening hunger and malnutrition will inevitably exert adverse long-term consequences, therefore, a rapid global response to improve access to safe and nutritious food and bolster food security is critical for health and human development in LMICs and LICs.”¹⁵

“The gender gap is substantial in the access and control over productive resources and assets, services and markets. Due to legal and institutional barriers, women farmers

⁹ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

¹⁰ G20. Bali Leaders’ Declaration. Available: https://www.g20.org/pt-br/assets/g20-2020_declaracao-de-lideres.pdf [Accessed in 20/03/2024].

¹¹ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

¹² C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

¹³ C20 Working Groups. Bali: 2022.

¹⁴ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

¹⁵ C20 Policy Pack. Bali: 2022.

have limited access to the ownership, the use and control of means and resources of production.”¹⁶

“The nexus between hunger and conflicts is one of the main factors that are fuelling hunger in a hungry world. Conflict is the key driver of extreme hunger, and has a growing impact. The UN Secretary Generals call for a Global Ceasefire to allow a much-needed humanitarian pause and peace efforts¹⁷.”

“In 2009, the G20 promised to increase aid to support social protection and promote development in low-income countries by investing in food security and through voluntary bilateral contributions to the World Bank’s Vulnerability Framework. The pandemic underscores the need for global solidarity and cooperation, especially in supporting developing countries in the current struggle to confront the crisis. Failure to generate additional resources for countries most in need will only prolong the recovery period. Aid in this regard remains critical.”¹⁸

“The G20 must stay true to their commitment to achieve the 0.7% GNI for ODA and to ensure that high quality of aid is delivered. They must help developing countries directly respond to the impacts of the disease as well as the root causes of poverty and marginalization. Concessional financing is key for developing countries to recover from the crisis without increasing debt.”¹⁹

“A permanent solution for public stockholding for food security by developing countries along the lines of the G-33 proposal in the WTO must be agreed in order to ensure food security and long-term agricultural production growth across the developing world. Finally, the severity of development challenges generated by bilateral investment treaties and free trade agreements is acutely highlighted by the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms.”²⁰

“The Investor-State-Dispute-Settlement clause allows transnational corporations to sue governments in closed-door international arbitration cases for extraordinary financial sums. In a growing number of cases, arbitrations were requested against regulations related to health and environmental concerns that could harm current or future potential corporate profits. This phenomenon is freezing public interest policy regulation worldwide. This provision, in a world made unstable by climate change and a pandemic scenario that may not be resolved in the short term, is completely unacceptable.”²¹

Annex I. G20 Resolutions on Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty²²

¹⁶ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

¹⁷ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

¹⁸ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

¹⁹ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

²⁰ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

²¹ C20 Policy Pack. New Delhi: 2023.

²² The G20 was created as a meeting of Ministers of Finance, in 2008 it raised to the level high-level summit.

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2008	Summit	Washington/US	First G20 high-level summit. It addressed the Global Financial Crisis and the mechanisms to mitigate the after effects of the meltdown. Later that year, the world would witness QE as a monetary policy.	Weren't mentioned food systems, hunger and poverty.
2009	Summit	London/UK	Tentative coordinated effort to respond to the global financial crisis. Reform of the international financial system comes back to discussions.	Leaders' Statement. Para 25: "we are making available resources for social protection for the poorest countries, including through investing in long-term food security and through voluntary bilateral contributions to the World Bank's Vulnerability Framework, including the Infrastructure Crisis Facility, and the Rapid Social Response Fund"
2009	Summit	Pittsburg/US	The Global Financial Crisis and stability dominates the discussions of the leaders but there were at least mentions of the other themes of the Sustainable Development Agenda and its then Millennium Development Goals.	Para ^s . 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 38 and 39: "We called on the World Bank to play a leading role in responding to problems whose nature requires globally coordinated action, such as climate change and food security, and agreed that the World Bank and the regional development banks should have sufficient resources to address these challenges and fulfill their mandates." "To take new steps to increase access to food, fuel and finance among the world's poorest while clamping down on illicit outflows. Steps to reduce the development gap can be a potent driver of global growth." (...) " We need to work together to make the policy and institutional changes needed to accelerate the convergence of living standards and productivity in developing and emerging economies to the levels of the advanced economies. To start, we call on the World Bank to develop a new trust fund to support the new Food Security Initiative for low-income countries announced last summer. We will increase, on a voluntary basis, funding for programs to bring clean affordable energy to the poorest, such as the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program." "We agree that development and reducing global poverty are central to the development banks' core mission. The World Bank and other multilateral development banks are also critical to our ability to act together to address challenges, such as climate change and food security, which are global in nature and require globally coordinated action. The World Bank, working with the regional

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				<p>development banks and other international organizations, should strengthen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its focus on food security through enhancements in agricultural productivity and access to technology, and improving access to food, in close cooperation with relevant specialized agencies; • its focus on human development and security in the poorest and most challenging environments; • support for private-sector led growth and infrastructure to enhance opportunities for the poorest, social and economic inclusion, and economic growth; and • contributions to financing the transition to a green economy through investment in sustainable clean energy generation and use, energy efficiency and climate resilience; this includes responding to countries needs to integrate climate change concerns into their core development strategies, improved domestic policies, and to access new sources of climate finance. <p>“The poorest countries have little economic cushion to protect vulnerable populations from calamity, particularly as the financial crisis followed close on the heels of a global spike in food prices.”</p> <p>“Even before the crisis, too many still suffered from hunger and poverty and even more people lack access to energy and finance. Recognizing that the crisis has exacerbated this situation, we pledge cooperation to improve access to food, fuel, and finance for the poor. “</p> <p>“Sustained funding and targeted investments are urgently needed to improve long-term food security. We welcome and support the food security initiative announced in L’Aquila and efforts to further implement the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security and to address excessive price volatility. We call on the World Bank to work with interested donors and organizations to develop a multilateral trust fund to scale-up agricultural assistance to low-income countries. This will help support innovative bilateral and multilateral efforts to improve global nutrition and build sustainable agricultural systems, including programs like those developed through the Comprehensive African</p>

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				<p>Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). It should be designed to ensure country ownership and rapid disbursement of funds, fully respecting the aid effectiveness principles agreed in Accra, and facilitate the participation of private foundations, businesses, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in this historic effort. These efforts should complement the UN Comprehensive Framework for Agriculture. We ask the World Bank, the African Development Bank, UN, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP) and other stakeholders to coordinate their efforts, including through country-led mechanisms, in order to complement and reinforce other existing multilateral and bilateral efforts to tackle food insecurity.</p>
2010	Summit	Toronto/CA	<p>The summit was dominated by the financial crisis and its resolution.</p>	<p>Para 09, 25, 34, and 09, 23 and 24 annex III: “We have completed the first stage of our Mutual Assessment Process and we concluded that we can do much better. The IMF and World Bank estimate that if we choose a more ambitious path of reforms, over the medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global output would be higher by almost \$4 trillion; • tens of millions more jobs would be created; • even more people would be lifted out of poverty; and • global imbalances would be significantly reduced. <p>Increasing global growth on a sustainable basis is the most important step we can take in improving the lives of all of our citizens, including those in the poorest countries.”</p> <p>(...) “Towards this end, we have fulfilled our Pittsburgh Summit commitment on the MDBs. This includes \$350 billion in capital increases for the MDBs, allowing them to nearly double their lending. This new capital is joined to ongoing and important reforms to make these institutions more transparent, accountable and effective, and to strengthen their focus on lifting the lives of the poor, underwriting growth, and addressing climate change and food security.” (...) “We welcome the</p>

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				<p>launch of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program in fulfillment of our Pittsburgh commitment on food security, an important step to further implement the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security, and invite further contributions. Looking ahead, we commit to exploring innovative, results-based mechanisms to harness the private sector for agricultural innovation. We call for the full implementation of the L'Aquila Initiative and the application of its principles." (...) "ecommitting to their core development mandates and taking up a greater role in the provision of global solutions to transnational problems, such as climate change and food security."</p> <p>"MDB Reforms. With these reform commitments, we are building not just bigger MDBs, but better MDBs, with more strategic focus on lifting the lives of the poor, underwriting growth, promoting security, and addressing the global challenges of climate change and food security. Implementation of these reforms has already begun, and we will continue to ensure that this work is completed and that further reforms are undertaken where necessary."</p> <p>"At the Pittsburgh Summit, we recognised the importance of sustained funding and targeted investments to improve long-term food security in low income countries. We welcome the launch of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), which will provide predictable financing for low income countries to improve agricultural productivity, raise rural incomes, and build sustainable agricultural systems. We are particularly pleased that the fund has approved inaugural grants totalling \$224 million for Bangladesh, Rwanda, Haiti, Togo, and Sierra Leone. We also support the development of the private sector window of the GAFSP, which will increase private sector investments to support small and medium sized agri-businesses and farmers in poor countries. We welcome the support already received, and encourage additional donor contributions to both the public and private sector windows of the GAFSP."</p> <p>"There is still an urgency to accelerate research and development to close agricultural productivity gaps, including through regional and</p>

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				<p>South-South cooperation, amidst growing demands and mounting environmental stresses, particularly in Africa. The private sector will be critical in the development and deployment of innovative solutions that provide concrete results on the ground. We commit to exploring the potential of innovative, results-based mechanisms such as advance market commitments to harness the creativity and resources of the private sector in achieving breakthrough innovations in food security and agriculture development in poor countries. We will report on progress at the Seoul Summit. "</p>
2010	Summit	Seoul/SK	<p>The financial crisis and Reform of international financial architecture were the main themes.</p>	<p>Para 10: "To promote resilience, job creation and mitigate risks for development, we will prioritize action under the Seoul Consensus on addressing critical bottlenecks, including infrastructure deficits, food market volatility, and exclusion from financial services."</p>
2011	Summit	Cannes/FR	<p>The Great Recession once more domains the agenda.</p>	<p>Para^s 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 51, 71 and 72: "Increasing agricultural production and productivity is essential to promote food security and foster sustainable economic growth. A more stable, predictable, distortion free, open and transparent trading system allows more investment in agriculture and has a critical role to play in this regard. Mitigating excessive food and agricultural commodity price volatility is also an important endeavour. These are necessary conditions for stable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for everyone. We agreed to mobilize the G20 capacities to address these key challenges, in close cooperation with all relevant international organisations and in consultation with producers, civil society and the private sector." "Our Agriculture Ministers met for the first time in Paris on 22-23 June 2011 and adopted the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture. We welcome this Action Plan, annexed to this Declaration." "We commit to sustainably increase agricultural production and productivity. To feed a world population expected to reach more than 9 billion people by 2050, it is estimated that agricultural production will have to increase by 70% over the same period. We agree to further</p>

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				<p>invest in agriculture, in particular in the poorest countries, and bearing in mind the importance of smallholders, through responsible public and private investment. In this regard, we decide to:</p> <p>Urge multilateral development banks to finalise their joint action plan on water, food and agriculture and provide an update on its implementation by our next Summit;</p> <p>Invest in research and development of agricultural productivity. As a first step, we support the "International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement" (Wheat Initiative), launched in Paris on September 15, 2011 and we welcome the G20 Seminar on Agricultural Productivity held in Brussels on 13 October 2011 and the first G20 Conference on Agricultural Research for Development, held in Montpellier on 12-13 September 2011, designed to foster innovation-sharing with and among developing countries."</p> <p>"We commit to improve market information and transparency in order to make international markets for agricultural commodities more effective. To that end, we launched: The "Agricultural Market Information System" (AMIS) in Rome on September 15, 2011, to improve information on markets. It will enhance the quality, reliability, accuracy, timeliness and comparability of food market outlook information. As a first step, AMIS will focus its work on four major crops: wheat, maize, rice and soybeans. AMIS involves G20 countries and, at this stage, Egypt, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Nigeria, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It will be managed by a secretariat located in FAO;</p> <p>The "Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative" in Geneva on September 22-23, 2011. This initiative will coordinate satellite monitoring observation systems indifferent regions of the world in order to enhance crop production projections and weather forecasting data."</p> <p>"According to the Action Plan, we agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Program and agree not to impose them in the future. In this</p>

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				<p>regard, we encourage the adoption of a declaration by the WTO for the Ministerial Conference in December 2011.”</p> <p>“We will keep progress on the implementation of the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture.”</p> <p>“We take actions to overcome the most critical bottlenecks and constraints hampering growth in developing countries. In this regard, we decided to focus on two priorities, food security and infrastructure, and to address the issue of financing for development.</p> <p>72. The humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa underscores the urgent need to strengthen emergency and long-term responses to food insecurity. In accordance with our Multi-Year "Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture", we: welcome the initiative of the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) to set up a targeted regional emergency humanitarian food reserve system, as a pilot project, and the "ASEAN+3" emergency rice reserve initiative;</p> <p>Urge multilateral development banks to finalise their joint action plan on water, food and agriculture and provide an update on its implementation by our next Summit;</p> <p>Support, for those involved, the implementation of the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative and other initiatives, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program;</p> <p>Launch a platform for tropical agriculture to enhance capacity-building and knowledge sharing to improve agricultural production and productivity;</p> <p>Foster smallholder sensitive investments in agriculture and explore opportunities for market inclusion and empowerment of small producers in value chains;</p> <p>Support risk-management instruments, such as commodity hedging instruments, weather index insurances and contingent financing tools, to protect the most vulnerable against excessive price volatility, including the expansion of the Agricultural Price Risk-Management Product developed by the World Bank</p>

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				<p>Group (IFC). We ask international organisations to work together to provide expertise and advice to low-income countries on risk-management and we welcome the NEPAD initiative to integrate risk management in agricultural policies in Africa;</p> <p>Encourage all countries to support the Principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI) to ensure sustained investment in agriculture;</p> <p>Confirm our commitment to scaling-up nutrition through a combination of direct nutrition interventions and the incorporation of nutrition in all relevant policies.”</p>
2012	Summit	Los Cabos/MEX	<p>The specters of the financial crisis still loomed over the summit in Mexico. Growth, economic stabilization and jobs were major worries.</p>	<p>Para^s. 55 to 62: “The Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture adopted by the Ministers of Agriculture in 2011 underlined that to feed a world population expected to exceed 9.3 billion by 2050, agricultural production will have to increase between 50 and 70 percent, and by almost 100 percent in developing countries. We recognize that increasing production and productivity on a sustainable basis while considering the diversity of agricultural conditions is one of the most important challenges that the world faces today. The crisis in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa also underscores that strengthening emergency and long-term responses to food insecurity remains a pressing challenge. We also note that chronic malnutrition is an enormous drain on a country’s human resources, and we therefore support the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and encourage wider involvement of G20 members.</p> <p>56. We welcome the considerable progress made in implementing the Action Plan and the food security pillar of the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan on Development. We support the G20 ”</p> <p>“Agriculture Vice-Ministers’ Report annexed to this Declaration, on the progress made on previous commitments and key recommendations on sustainably increasing agricultural productivity, containing inputs from several international organizations coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the OECD, in addition to other</p>

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				<p>recommendations from B20 and civil society. “</p> <p>“To fight hunger, we commit to continue our efforts on our initiatives, including the Tropical Agriculture Platform, the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management, the GEO Global Agriculture Monitoring, research initiatives for wheat, rice and corn, the Rapid Response Forum, regional emergency food reserves, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and support for the Principles of Responsible Agriculture Investment. Recognizing the important contribution of greater transparency to reducing food price volatility, we welcome the progress made in the implementation of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS). We recognize that a more stable, predictable, distortion-free, open and transparent trading system, including as regards agriculture, has a critical role to play to promote food security.”</p> <p>“We reaffirm our commitment to remove export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme (WFP).</p> <p>We encourage the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.</p> <p>“We strongly welcome the launch of the “AgResults” Initiative, aimed at improving food security for the poor and vulnerable by encouraging private sector innovation of new agricultural products and systems constrained by market failures in agriculture. We look forward to the launch of the pilot projects focused on innovations in nutrient-fortified crops, post-harvest waste-reducing storage solutions and crop quality technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa. We commend those who have already committed or signaled their intention to commit funding to this initiative and encourage broader participation.”</p> <p>“We recognize the need to adapt agriculture to climate change and we recognize the importance of improving the efficiency of water and soil use in a sustainable manner. To this end, we support the development of and a greater use of available technologies, well-known practices</p>

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				<p>and techniques such as soil fertility enhancement, minimum tillage and agroforestry, and call upon international organizations to provide a report on science-based options to improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture including in ways particularly suitable for small farms.”</p> <p>“We recognize the importance to the global economic recovery of maintaining stability in international commodity markets. We stress the importance of well-functioning and transparent physical and financial commodities’ markets and reduced excessive price volatility to achieve food security and strong growth that is both sustainable and inclusive. We recognize that excessive commodity price volatility has significant implications for all countries, increasing uncertainty for actors in the economy and potentially hampering stability of the budgets, and predictability of economic planning. We recognize that mitigating the negative effects of commodity price volatility on the most vulnerable is an important component of reducing poverty and boosting economic growth. We therefore endorse the conclusions of the G20 report on the macroeconomic impacts of excessive commodity price volatility on growth and its identification of policy options that countries could consider, taking account of national circumstances to mitigate any such effect. We also acknowledge and appreciate the participation and valuable inputs of the IMF, World Bank and UNCTAD. We ask our Finance Ministers to report in 2013 on progress on the G20’s contribution to facilitate better functioning of these physical markets, taking note of possible areas of further work outlined in the report. We reaffirm our commitment to enhance transparency and avoid abuse in financial commodity markets, including OTC, with effective intervention powers for market regulators and authorities and an appropriate regulation and supervisory framework. In this regard we look forward to IOSCO’s report on the implementation of its recommendations on commodity derivatives markets by November 2012.”</p> <p>“We recognize that excessive price volatility in energy commodities is</p>

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				<p>also an important source of economic instability. We remain committed to well-functioning and transparent energy markets.</p> <p>We will continue to work to improve the timeliness, completeness and reliability of JODI-Oil and look forward to a progress report next year. We will work on the JODI-Gas database on the same principles. We expect the International Energy Forum (IEF) report on improving the reliability of the JODI-Oil database and the report on transparency in international gas and coal markets submitted by the International Energy Agency (IEA), IEF, and Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to be discussed by our Finance Ministers in November. We also look forward to IOSCO's recommendations to improve the functioning and oversight of Price Reporting Agencies in November 2012, which will be produced in collaboration with other mandated organizations (IEF, IEA and OPEC), and task Finance Ministers to take concrete measures in this area as necessary."</p>
2013	Summit	St. Petersburg/RU	This summit had a more diverse agenda, although the priority remained the international crisis.	<p>Para^s 06, 81, 82 and 84: "G20 countries have a responsibility to ensure that all people have an opportunity to gain from strong, sustainable and balanced growth. We endorse the St Petersburg Development Outlook to focus our efforts on concrete steps to improve food security, financial inclusion, infrastructure, human resource development and domestic resource mobilization." (...) "Support to the Secure Nutrition Knowledge Platform, exchange of best practices through the seminar on "Food Security through Social Safety Nets and Risk Management", and convening the second G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists, along with its ongoing work to identify global research priorities and targets and support results-based agricultural research in 2014."</p> <p>"We acknowledge that food security and nutrition will remain a top priority in our agenda. We recognize the importance of boosting agricultural productivity, investment and trade to strengthen the global food system to promote economic growth and job creation. We encourage all ongoing efforts in the</p>

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				<p>agricultural sector to further reduce hunger, under-nutrition and malnutrition, through increased coordination in the G20 to promote the identification and implementation of effective actions in support of production and productivity growth as well as enhancement of food security and nutrition for vulnerable population through, among others, nutrition sensitive policies and comprehensive social protection systems, with particular emphasis on low income countries. We support discussions in the WTO to respond to legitimate food security concerns, without distorting trade, including those related to carefully targeted policies to protect vulnerable populations. We recognize that the agricultural market situation needs closer attention and that the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is generating better transparency and still needs more efforts to be fully implemented. We reaffirm our determination to implement all previous G20 commitments and existing initiatives including that stated in the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture which the G20 endorsed in 2011.”</p> <p>“In this spirit, we endorse the Saint Petersburg Development Outlook, which states our core priorities, new initiatives and ongoing commitments (Annex). Building on the foundation of the 2010 Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, the Outlook frames the approach to our future work. We ask the Development Working Group to focus on concrete actions under the core priorities of food security, financial inclusion and remittances, infrastructure, human resource development and domestic resource mobilization, and to deliver specific outcomes at the Brisbane summit. We commit to improve working practices for more effective outcomes by:”</p> <p>“In this spirit, we endorse the Saint Petersburg Development Outlook, which states our core priorities, new initiatives and ongoing commitments (Annex). Building on the foundation of the 2010 Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, the Outlook frames the approach to our future work. We ask the Development Working Group to focus on concrete</p>

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				<p>actions under the core priorities of food security, financial inclusion and remittances, infrastructure, human resource development and domestic resource mobilization, and to deliver specific outcomes at the Brisbane summit. We commit to improve working practices for more effective outcomes by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) concentrating on fewer key areas where action and reform remain most critical to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries; 2) enhancing policy coordination across different G20 work streams in order to ensure greater impact on developing countries; 3) implementing a forward accountability process to improve monitoring and coordination, and ensure greater transparency of our work; 4) continuing to expand engagement and partnerships with stakeholders, including non-G20 countries (especially LICs), international organizations, the private sector and civil society; 5) ensuring flexible approaches to respond to new priorities and circumstances.
2014	Summit	Brisbane/AU	<p>The main focus was on growth. Two documents were incorporated, in addition to the leaders' declaration, on the issue of food justice and the fight against poverty and hunger: "G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, November 2014" and "Opportunities for Economic Growth and Job Creation in Relation to Food Security and Nutrition, FAO and OECD (with inputs from ADB, IFAD, ILO, IFPRI and WTO), September 2014"</p>	<p>Para^s 11, 16: "We are committed to poverty eradication and development, and to ensure our actions contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth in low-income and developing countries. We commit to take strong practical measures to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to five per cent and to enhance financial inclusion as a priority. The G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework will strengthen growth by lifting investment in food systems, raising productivity to expand food supply, and increasing incomes and quality jobs. We support efforts in the United Nations to agree an ambitious post-2015 development agenda. The G20 will contribute by strengthening economic growth and resilience." (...)</p> <p>"We welcome the breakthrough between the United States and India that will help the full and prompt implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and includes provisions on food security."</p>

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2015	Summit	Antalya/TR	Discussions focused on economic growth and resilience under a context of a major migration event caused by civil war in Syria that spilled over to neighboring countries with the presence of ISIS, a Jihadist group. The document " G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems " was agreed.	Para ^s 20: "Our work this year supports key areas for sustainable development such as energy access, food security and nutrition, human resource development, quality infrastructure, financial inclusion and domestic resource mobilization. We endorse the G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, which underlines our commitment to improve global food security and nutrition and ensure the way we produce, consume and sell food is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. We remain focused on promoting responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, improving market transparency, increasing incomes and quality jobs, and fostering sustainable productivity growth. We will pay particular attention to the needs of smallholder and family farmers, rural women and youth. We also commit to reducing food loss and waste globally. We welcome Expo Milano with the theme "Feeding the Planet – Energy for Life". We also welcome our Agriculture Ministers' decision to establish a new platform to improve the way we and other countries can measure and reduce food loss and waste."
2016	Summit	Hangzhou/CN	The focus was mainly on growth, as vision, integration, innovation, market openness, and inclusiveness.	Para 42: "The G20 will continue to prioritize its work on food security, nutrition, sustainable agricultural growth and rural development, as a significant contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We endorse the outcomes of the G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting and encourage them to meet regularly to promote the sustainable development of agriculture and food value chains, including through technological, institutional and social innovations, as well as promoting responsible trade and investment, as instruments for food security, rural development and poverty reduction. We support the growing efforts of agricultural scientists and the private sector in this regard, and welcome the 1st G20 Forum of Agricultural Entrepreneurs. We recognize the role of family and smallholder farmers in promoting development and welcome the document "Good Practices in Family and Smallholder Agriculture", which identifies a set of policies, programs

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				<p>and tools that can be useful for G20 Members and other countries. We welcome the contribution of programs and initiatives that promote the sustainable development of agriculture, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.”</p>
2017	Summit	Hamburg/GE	<p>The focus was on “sharing the benefits of globalization”.</p>	<p>“Towards Food Security, Water Sustainability and Rural Youth Employment: Water is an essential and precious resource. In order to achieve food security, we are committed to increase agricultural productivity and resilience in a sustainable manner, while aiming to protect, manage and use efficiently water and water-related ecosystems. In order to harness the potential of ICT, we stress the need for strengthened cooperation on ICT in agriculture and underline the importance of access to high-speed digital services for farmers and of adequately serving rural areas. To enhance transparency in global food markets, we call for a strengthening of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and an active engagement of its entire membership. We underline that making markets function better can contribute to reducing food price volatility and enhance food security. It is vital for farmers to be profitable and, along with consumers, have access to national, regional and international markets.”</p>
2018	Summit	Buenos Aires/AR		<p>Para^s 02 and 11: “This year we have focused on the following pillars: the future of work, infrastructure for development, a sustainable food future and a gender mainstreaming strategy across the G20 agenda.” (...) “Building on the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, we reaffirm our commitment to tackling the challenges of food security, which is crucial to achieving a world free of hunger and all forms of malnutrition. We will promote dynamism in rural areas and sustainable agriculture, conscious of the importance of sustainable soil, water and riverbanks management supported by individual countries voluntarily, taking into consideration the specific needs of family and small-holder farmers. We encourage the voluntary use and sharing of innovative as well as traditional agricultural practices</p>

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				<p>and technologies. We highlight the importance of collaboration among public and private stakeholders to strengthen risk management, facilitate adaptation to a changing environment, protect biodiversity and provide effective responses to reduce the impacts of extreme weather on agriculture. We will increase efforts to engage with the private sector, the scientific community and all other relevant stakeholders to enhance value addition, productivity, efficiency, sustainability and upgrading in Agro-Food Global Value Chains and encourage initiatives to reduce food loss and waste.”</p>
2019	Summit	Osaka/JP	<p>Global economic growth and technological innovation were highlights in the summit debates.</p>	<p>Para 25: "In order to achieve food security and improve nutrition for the growing world population, agricultural productivity needs to increase and distribution needs to be more efficient, including by reducing food loss and waste, in a way more compatible with the sustainable management of natural resources. To this end, we highlight the importance of access to and utilization of existing, new and advanced technologies, such as Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robotics among others, and encourage cross-sectoral collaboration among stakeholders. We also encourage innovation, skills training and lifelong education for all, in attracting new entrants and empowering youth and women in the agro-food sector. We recognize the importance of developing sustainable, science-based and resilient agro-food value chains, in an inclusive and equitable manner, including family farming and small scale farmers, which will also contribute to revitalizing rural areas. We emphasize the need for continued and enhanced information sharing and research collaboration to respond to existing and emerging animal and plant health issues. We will further encourage voluntary exchange of good practices and knowledge towards more sustainable agro-food sector."</p>
2020	Summit	Riyadh/ SA	<p>In the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic, hunger and poverty had little prominence in the discussions.</p>	<p>Para 28 and 36: “We emphasize the importance of shared actions to: mitigate the impact of the pandemic on those in vulnerable situations, which may include refugees, migrants and forcibly displaced people; respond to growing humanitarian needs; and</p>

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				<p>address the root causes of displacement. We note the 2020 Annual International Migration and Forced Displacement Trends and Policies Report to the G20 prepared by the OECD in cooperation with ILO, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). We will continue the dialogue on the various dimensions of these issues in the G20.” (...) “We reaffirm our commitment to tackling the challenges in food security and nutrition, as well as reinforcing the efficiency, resilience, and sustainability of food and agriculture supply-chains, especially in light of the effects of the pandemic. A significant increase in responsible investment in agriculture and food systems is needed to meet the challenge of feeding the global population and we endorse the G20 Riyadh Statement to Enhance Implementation of Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. We acknowledge the goal of voluntarily establishing intermediate country-specific targets to strengthen efforts towards halving global per capita food loss and waste by 2030.”</p>
2021	Summit	Rome/IT	<p>The pandemic and its impacts on the economy, employment, education and finance dominated the Summit. A document about food justice were accepted: “Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems (29 June)”</p>	<p>Paras 02 and 15: “Underlining the crucial role of multilateralism in finding shared, effective solutions, we have agreed to further strengthen our common response to the pandemic, and pave the way for a global recovery, with particular regard to the needs of the most vulnerable. We have taken decisive measures to support Countries most in need to overcome the pandemic, improve their resilience and address critical challenges such as ensuring food security and environmental sustainability.” (...) “We are committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all, leaving no one behind. To this end, we endorse the Matera Declaration and its Call to Action. We encourage partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition launched by the FAO as a means to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition. We are concerned by famine conditions and acute food insecurity fuelled by armed conflicts in many parts of the world, particularly in the countries listed in the 2021 Global</p>

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				<p>Report on Food Crises. We will foster sustainable and resilient food systems and agriculture innovation, which are vital to end hunger and malnutrition, eradicate poverty and ensure sustainability, also by increasing access to finance through responsible investment, developing and improving early warning programmes, reducing food loss and waste along the food value chain, improving livelihoods for small-holder and marginal farmers and better integrating urban-rural interface. We recognize that promoting sustainable food systems, including by strengthening global, regional and local food value chains and international food trade, will contribute not only to food security, but also make a major contribution to tackling the interlinked global challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss. We acknowledge the outcomes of the Food Systems Summit, including initiatives such as the School Meals Coalition, and invite all partners to contribute to its follow-up, highlighting the importance of reinforced co-ordination in food system policy-making and of improved financing tools for sustainable food systems.”</p>
2022	Summit	Jakarta/ID	<p>Economic recovery and sustainable development were highlighted, as well as concern and condemnation of the Russia-Ukraine war.</p>	<p>Paras 05: “Take action to promote food and energy security and support stability of markets, providing temporary and targeted support to cushion the impact of price increases, strengthening dialogue between producers and consumers, and increasing trade and investments for long-term food and energy security needs, resilient and sustainable food, fertilizer and energy systems.” “We are deeply concerned by the challenges to global food security exacerbated by current conflicts and tensions. We therefore commit to taking urgent actions to save lives, prevent hunger and malnutrition, particularly to address the vulnerabilities of developing countries, and call for an accelerated transformation towards sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems and supply chains. We commit to protect the most vulnerable from hunger by using all available tools to address the global food crisis. We will take further coordinated actions to address food security</p>

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				<p>challenges including price surges and shortage of food commodities and fertilizers globally. Recalling the G20 efforts such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, we welcome global, regional, and national initiatives in support of food security, and in particular note the progress made by the UN Secretary General's Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, as well as the World Bank Group's and IMF's food security responses. We emphasize the importance of building on the G20 Matera Declaration, working together to sustainably produce and distribute food, ensure that food systems better contribute to adaptation and mitigation to climate change, and halting and reversing biodiversity loss, diversify food sources, promote nutritious food for all, strengthen global, regional, and local food value chains, and accelerate efforts to reduce food loss and waste. We will also implement the One Health approach, intensify research on food science and technology, and improve stakeholders' capacity along the food supply chains, particularly women, youth, smallholder, and marginal farmers as well as fishers.</p> <p>"We support the international efforts to keep food supply chains functioning under challenging circumstances. We are committed to addressing food insecurity by ensuring accessibility, affordability, and sustainability of food and food products for those in needs, particularly in developing countries and least developed countries. We reiterate our support for open, transparent, inclusive, predictable, and non-discriminatory, rules-based agricultural trade based on WTO rules. We highlight the importance of enhancing market predictability, minimizing distortions, increasing business confidence, and allowing agriculture and food trade to flow smoothly. We reaffirm the need to update global agricultural food trade rules and to facilitate trade in agricultural and food products, as well as the importance of not imposing export prohibitions or restrictions on food and fertilizers in a manner inconsistent with relevant WTO provisions. We are committed to sustained supply, in part based on local food sources, as well as diversified production of food and</p>

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				<p>fertilizers to support the most vulnerable from the disruptions in food trade supply chain. We will avoid adversely impacting food security deliberately. We commit to facilitate humanitarian supplies for ensuring access to food in emergency situations and call on UN Member States and all relevant stakeholders with available resources to provide in-kind donations and resources to support countries most affected by the food crisis, as required and based on assessed needs by governments of affected countries. We continue to support the carve out of humanitarian activities from sanctions and call on all nations to support this aim, including through current efforts at the UN. We will continue to closely monitor the state of global food security and nutrition.”</p> <p>“We welcome the Türkiye and UN-brokered two Istanbul Agreements signed on 22 July 2022 and consisting of the Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports (Black Sea Grain Initiative) and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on Promoting Russian Food Products and Fertilizers to the World Markets, on the unimpeded deliveries of grain, foodstuffs, and fertilizers/inputs from Ukraine and the Russian Federation, to ease tension and prevent global food insecurity and hunger in developing countries. We emphasize the importance of their full, timely and continued implementation by all relevant stakeholders, as well as the UN Secretary-General’s calls for continuation of these efforts by the Parties. In this context we highlight other efforts that ensure the flow of agri-food goods such as the EU Solidarity Lanes and the Russian donations of fertilizers facilitated by the World Food Programme. Moreover, we take note of various initiatives addressing food insecurity such as the Arab Coordination Group initiative.”</p> <p>“We are committed to supporting the adoption of innovative practices and technologies, including digital innovation in agriculture and food systems to enhance productivity and sustainability in harmony with nature and promote farmers and fishers’ livelihoods and increase income, in</p>

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				<p>particular smallholders by increasing efficiency, and equal access to food supply chains. We will promote responsible investments in agricultural research and science and evidence-based approaches. We will continue to strengthen the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) as an early warning tool, to enhance food and fertilizer/inputs market transparency, reduce market uncertainties, and support coordinated policy responses for food security and nutrition, through the sharing of reliable and timely data and information.”</p> <p>“We ask the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank Group (WBG) to share with us the results of their mapping exercises on food insecurity, which will be consolidated in the future with inputs from technical experts and other relevant international organizations, and will provide a systemic analysis of responses to address food security. This will identify any major gaps in global responses; examine food and nutrition variables and funding; examine the supply and demand of fertilizers; build on the G20 Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS); and identify any medium-term issues that require further technical and systemic analysis. The FAO and WBG will report back by the 2023 Spring Meetings.”</p>
2023	Summit	New Delhi/IN	<p>Priority of investment and support for the development, cooperation, resilient growth and scale up financing from all sources for accelerating progress on SDGs gave the summit a broader perspective in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic..</p>	<p>Para^s 06, 07, 09, 10, 26 and 27: “We are deeply concerned by the challenges to global food security exacerbated by current conflicts and tensions. We therefore commit to taking urgent actions to save lives, prevent hunger and malnutrition, particularly to address the vulnerabilities of developing countries, and call for an accelerated transformation towards sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems and supply chains. We commit to protect the most vulnerable from hunger by using all available tools to address the global food crisis. We will take further coordinated actions to address food security challenges including price surges and shortage of food commodities and fertilizers globally. Recalling the G20 efforts such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, we welcome global, regional,</p>

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				<p>and national initiatives in support of food security, and in particular note the progress made by the UN Secretary General's Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, as well as the World Bank Group's and IMF's food security responses. We emphasize the importance of building on the G20 Matera Declaration, working together to sustainably produce and distribute food, ensure that food systems better contribute to adaptation and mitigation to climate change, and halting and reversing biodiversity loss, diversify food sources, promote nutritious food for all, strengthen global, regional, and local food value chains, and accelerate efforts to reduce food loss and waste. We will also implement the One Health approach, intensify research on food science and technology, and improve stakeholders' capacity along the food supply chains, particularly women, youth, smallholder, and marginal farmers as well as fishers."</p> <p>"We support the international efforts to keep food supply chains functioning under challenging circumstances. We are committed to addressing food insecurity by ensuring accessibility, affordability, and sustainability of food and food products for those in needs, particularly in developing countries and least developed countries. We reiterate our support for open, transparent, inclusive, predictable, and non-discriminatory, rules-based agricultural trade based on WTO rules. We highlight the importance of enhancing market predictability, minimizing distortions, increasing business confidence, and allowing agriculture and food trade to flow smoothly. We reaffirm the need to update global agricultural food trade rules and to facilitate trade in agricultural and food products, as well as the importance of not imposing export prohibitions or restrictions on food and fertilizers in a manner inconsistent with relevant WTO provisions. We are committed to sustained supply, in part based on local food sources, as well as diversified production of food and fertilizers to support the most vulnerable from the disruptions in food trade supply chain. We will avoid adversely impacting food security deliberately. We commit to facilitate</p>

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				<p>humanitarian supplies for ensuring access to food in emergency situations and call on UN Member States and all relevant stakeholders with available resources to provide in-kind donations and resources to support countries most affected by the food crisis, as required and based on assessed needs by governments of affected countries. We continue to support the carve out of humanitarian activities from sanctions and call on all nations to support this aim, including through current efforts at the UN. We will continue to closely monitor the state of global food security and nutrition."</p> <p>"We are committed to supporting the adoption of innovative practices and technologies, including digital innovation in agriculture and food systems to enhance productivity and sustainability in harmony with nature and promote farmers and fishers' livelihoods and increase income, in particular smallholders by increasing efficiency, and equal access to food supply chains. We will promote responsible investments in agricultural research and science and evidence-based approaches. We will continue to strengthen the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) as an early warning tool, to enhance food and fertilizer/inputs market transparency, reduce market uncertainties, and support coordinated policy responses for food security and nutrition, through the sharing of reliable and timely data and information."</p> <p>"We ask the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank Group (WBG) to share with us the results of their mapping exercises on food insecurity, which will be consolidated in the future with inputs from technical experts and other relevant international organizations, and will provide a systemic analysis of responses to address food security. This will identify any major gaps in global responses; examine food and nutrition variables and funding; examine the supply and demand of fertilizers; build on the G20 Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS); and identify any medium-term issues that require further technical and systemic analysis. The FAO and</p>

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				<p>WBG will report back by the 2023 Spring Meetings."</p> <p>"We commit to enhance global food security and nutrition for all in line with the G20 Deccan High-Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition 2023. To achieve this, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We encourage efforts to strengthen research cooperation on climate-resilient and nutritious grains such as millets, quinoa, sorghum, and other traditional crops including rice, wheat and maize. We welcome the outcomes from the G20 members engagement in the 12th G20 Meeting of Agriculture Chief Scientists (MACS). ii. Emphasize the importance of increasing access to, availability, and efficient use of fertilizer and agricultural inputs, including through strengthening local fertilizer production, and to improve soil health. iii. Commit to accelerating innovations and investment focused on increasing agricultural productivity, reducing food loss and waste across the value chain, and improving marketing and storage, to build more sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and food systems. iv. Commit to support developing countries' efforts and capacities to address their food security challenges, and work together to enable access to affordable, safe, nutritious and healthy diets, and to foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. v. Commit to facilitate open, fair, predictable, and rules-based agriculture, food and fertilizer trade, not impose export prohibitions or restrictions and reduce market distortions, in accordance with relevant WTO rules. vi. Commit to strengthening the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) and the Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring (GEOGLAM), for greater transparency to avoid food price volatility, supporting AMIS's work on fertilizers, its expansion to include vegetable oils, and for enhancing collaboration with early warning systems." <p>"While global food and energy prices have fallen from their peak levels, the potential for high levels of volatility in food and energy markets remains, given the uncertainties in the global economy. In this context, we take note</p>

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				of the G20 Report on Macroeconomic Impacts of Food and Energy Insecurity and their Implications for the Global Economy. We look forward to an ambitious replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) resources at the end of the year by IFAD members to support IFAD's fight against food insecurity. "

Annex II. C20 Recommendations on Education.

Year	C20 Host City/Country	Recommendations
2018	Buenos Aires/AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect biodiversity to ensure food security: Food security and climate protection are intrinsically interconnected. Protecting our ecosystems will be the only way to deliver a sustainable food future for all; - Encourage a virtuous cycle in which consumption and environmental behavior is aligned with food security policies, such as ecosystems protection, landscape restoration, food waste reduction; - Urge G20 to take measures to tighten regulation to prevent NCDs by promoting the adoption of effective measures according to WHO recommendations. There is also a need for transparency policies to avoid conflict of interests between food, tobacco, alcoholic and sweetened beverages multinational corporations and public health. In addition, G20 countries should agree on specific regulations to protect children from misleading information from food corporations by restricting marketing campaigns and implementing a front-of-pack labelling easy to understand
2019	Osaka/JP	Don't have recommendations about Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty.
2020	Riyadh/SA	- Integrate health, nutrition, hygiene, early identification and intervention of children with disabilities.
2021	Rome/IT	

Year	C20 Host City/Country	Recommendations
2022	Jakarta/ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase quality investments for resilience and humanitarian funds; - G20 countries must ensure adequate amounts, multi-year and flexible humanitarian funding while building the capacity of local leaders to ensure sustainable pandemic recovery; - Funding requirements necessary for humanitarian responses to build resilience investments must be met; - Long-term response and recovery initiatives that have been taken must be responded to by the Overseas Development Assistance commitment at the level of 0.7% of GNI. This is to be coupled with new concessional financing for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as well as more capital from the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) as necessary; - G20 Governments must encompass a clear strategy with defined priorities and appropriate funding in order to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and beyond; - G20 Governments must address the issues faced by the movement of farmers and food workers to keep food markets open and maintain access to agricultural inputs. Moreover, additional support is needed for small-scale farmers and pastoralists to restock and prepare for the next planting season; - The G20 must support increased prioritisation of targeted actions to address malnutrition in food security and famine response. The G20 should also support long term and preventative measures to mitigate the risks of widespread hunger, including supporting the expansion of government-led social protection of children and their caregivers (predominantly women), working progressively towards universal child benefits; - G20 countries must commit to support initiatives promoted within multilateral, democratic and accountable fora, based on a local and territorial approach, in order to put fairer, more resilient, and sustainable food systems at the heart of the post-pandemic recovery; - The G20 should contribute to build resilience with focus on strong communities and food systems more able to withstand climate- and conflict-related shocks. Urgent action is needed to deliver dramatic cuts in emissions and keep global temperatures from rising above 1.5 degrees; - Help to dismantle systematic barriers faced by women producers and workers, towards an inclusive, democratic and sustainable business model (e.g. cooperatives, etc.) to improve their access to markets, financing; - To support food systems transformation and to substantially scale up financing of food systems, including measures that target farming, nutrition, social protection, water, and irrigation; - Social protection also plays a key role in supporting and promoting food security, livelihoods and access to nutritious foods; - Despite the impressive number and scale of social protection responses upheld to face the consequences of the pandemic, these measures remain uneven between countries, in many cases merely temporary and overall insufficient to create resilient social protection systems.

Year	C20 Host City/Country	Recommendations
2023	New Delhi/IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental labelling and taxing of food products that are environmentally damaging, to incentivize consumers to make more responsible and sustainable food choices; - Incentive pricing for the less-impacting food products in order to incentivize consumers to make more responsible and sustainable food choices; - Implementing a scheme where every food packet includes information on the man hours involved, the number of individuals in the supply chain, resources utilised, thereby fostering a gratitude-based approach that promotes reduced consumption and wastage; - Ensure that individuals have the rights and access to safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, and that food systems are sustainable and resilient to climate change. Member countries need to adopt innovative food engineering technologies as well as promote the integration of the traditional practices like consumption of ayurvedic leaves and other herbs into their lifestyle and to enhance global investment to promote sustainable agricultural practices; - Promote sustainable food consumption patterns and awareness campaigns to bring in a major shift in resource consumption and food waste generation. Based on the food intake and the water consumed at community level, people need to be made aware of sustainable practices according to resource availability and changing climate patterns; - Promote dynamic management of crop diversity and diversity-based strategies to ensure nutritional needs of the community and for more sustainable agro-ecosystems by emphasising bottom-up approaches engaging with local farmer networks in the perspective of agroecological approach; - Implement training and educational programs to raise awareness among rural communities about the need for ecosystem restoration, environmental shifts and the impacts of climate change. Schemes need to be accompanied by incentives such as subsidies, tax exemptions, and low-interest loans to farmers to adopt such practices; - To raise community awareness about nutrition requirements through schemes and foster a connection between agricultural practices and food grain production; - Adoption and enforcement of robust regulations, limiting pesticide usage to permissible levels, in the agricultural sector to safeguard the well-being of individuals and the environment.

Obs: All documents related to the G20 can be found at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/summits/index.html> and the documents produced by the C20 can be found at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/c20/index.html>