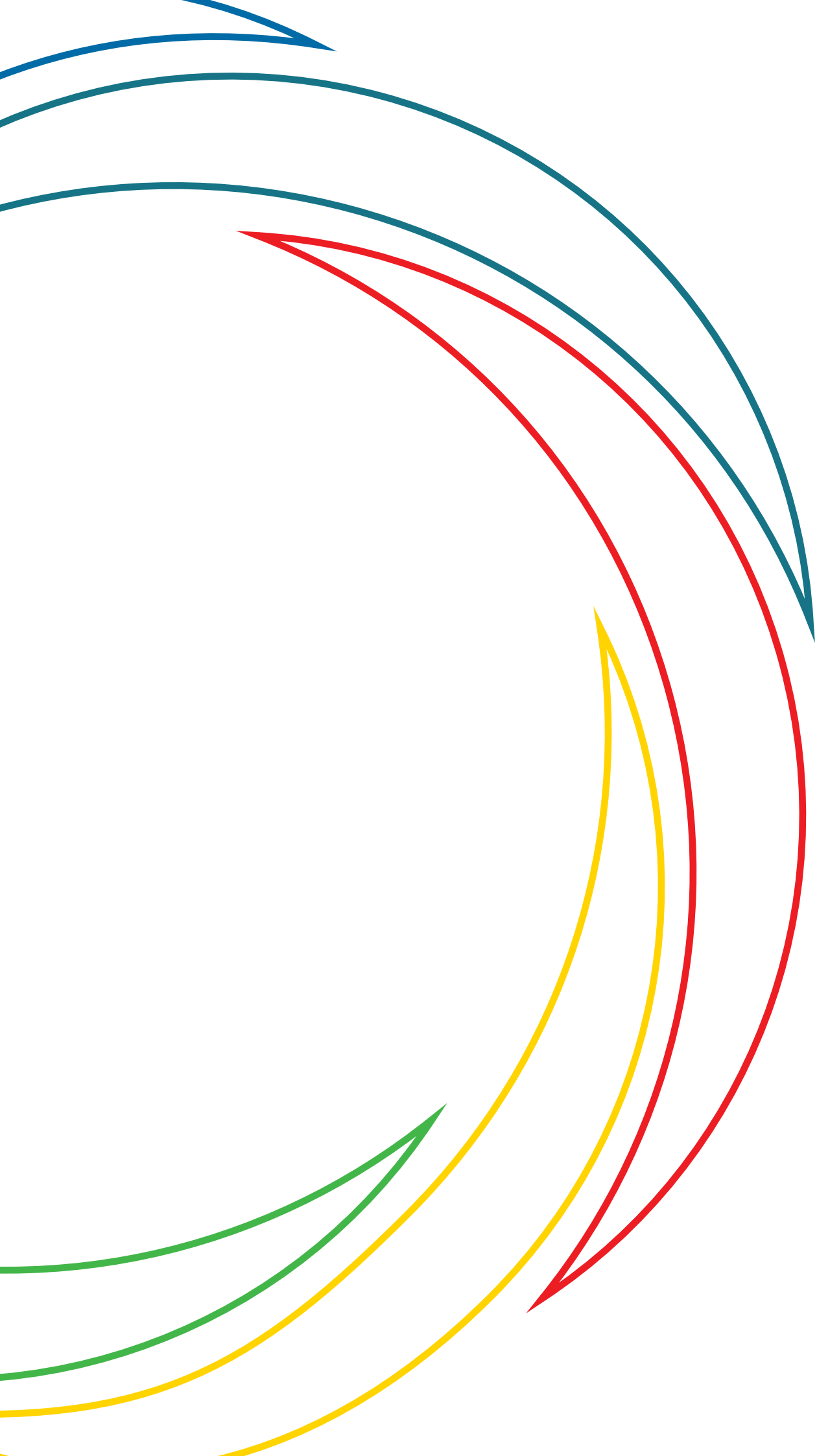
GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY

Foundational documents



GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY

Foundational documents

Foreword

Hunger and poverty continue to be persistent challenges for all of humanity even in this twenty-first century. In addition to causing immense suffering, they undermine development and global stability, with repercussions for public health, inequalities, climate action, and democracy itself.

We are losing this battle. Progress in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 1 (no poverty) and 2 (zero hunger) is slowing down or, in some cases, regressing.

Most low-income countries, and many middle-income countries, do not have social protection policies. When they exist, high indebtedness and tight fiscal space limit their proper operation. International financing mechanisms are fragmented, hard to scale, and burdened with high transaction costs.

The available instruments are insufficient to set the world back on the path to zero hunger and the eradication of poverty. Global challenges like these require a more ambitious and more effective commitment, with financing and action at all levels.

Brazil has a historical commitment to the eradication of hunger and poverty through the design and implementation of evidence-based public policies, such as *Bolsa Família* and the Food Procurement Program (PAA). Other countries, from both the Global South and the North, have developed innovative approaches to fight hunger and poverty. We can all learn from each other.

Determined to contribute to addressing these scourges that afflict our societies, Brazil decided to place the establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty among the priorities of its G20 presidency.

The Alliance has two main objectives. The first is to provide sustained political momentum and foster collective action, building synergies with other existing efforts to combat hunger and poverty. In a divided world, we need more unity.

The Alliance will also facilitate and mobilize domestic and international financial resources, as well as knowledge, to enable large-scale implementation of public policies. The process will be led by the countries that request cooperation, especially those most affected by hunger and extreme poverty.

Its operation will be guided by four constitutive texts agreed upon in the meetings of the Task Force:

Foreword

The Inception Document is the G20's political testament that gives rise to the Alliance and articulates all its components. Based on an assessment of the current global situation, which justifies the measures to be taken, it formally endorses the Alliance, invites the global community to join, raises expectations and calls to action for actors in its three pillars (national, financial and knowledge), and defines how the Global Alliance relates to existing international frameworks, fora and initiatives, with the aim of generating synergy.

The Statements of Commitment is the document to be used by countries or entities, such as national, regional and international organizations, development funds and banks, research centers, and technical assistance agents, to voluntarily become members or partners of the Alliance. Commitments may vary: some national governments will commit to implementing the programs and public policies listed in the Alliance's Policy Basket, while other countries and entities may offer support through financial resources, knowledge, and technical capacity building.

The Global Alliance's Policy Basket presents the objective criteria that determine what type of program or policy instrument can be included in it. The criteria are as follows: 1) Well-defined policy instruments, with a clear scope; 2) Implemented/implementable by governments; 3) Evidence-based; 4) Primarily reaching out to people persons experiencing poverty and hunger; 5) Contributing primarily to reach Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2.

The **Terms of Reference and Governance Framework** describe the mission, objectives, guiding principles, decision-making bodies, and operational procedures of the Alliance.

The publication of these documents, on the occasion of the G20's endorsement of the Alliance in Rio de Janeiro on July 24, 2024, is a milestone in the consolidation of this arrangement.

The Alliance is born within the G20 but will be open to all who wish to join this effort.

United, we will make hunger and poverty problems of the past.

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva
President of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Acknowledgements

The G20 Task Force for the Establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty has held five formal meetings, starting 21–23 February this year, and culminating in its Ministerial Meeting on 24 July. In the space of these swirling six months, the Task Force managed to fully negotiate and approve all four foundational instruments that give mandate, shape and form to the Global Alliance, enclosed in this publication. Going beyond the merely declaratory, these are concrete instruments outlining and detailing a novel international framework for hunger and poverty reduction, aiming at practical, direct exchange and partnerships for country-level impact.

Those used to the sometimes less-than-brisk pace of international negotiations will appreciate the mammoth undertaking of delivering these documents in six months. To arrive at that, much collective goodwill, reflection and hard work was needed from all parties involved. This includes the production and discussion of many different versions of the negotiating texts and of five major reports by international organizations that provided key background to the negotiations, as well as the numerous presentations, issue notes and electronic consultations held.

As if that was not enough, those six months also witnessed the meticulous work of producing, structuring, hosting and curating the Global Alliance's reference Basket of national, evidence-based programs and policy instruments against hunger and poverty—the Alliance's key organizing principle and arguably its most significant added value and innovation. That work will continue, as the Policy Basket is set to be a living database, but the most important groundwork is already laid out.

The real challenge of writing acknowledgements for such a collective enterprise is the risk—or rather the certainty—of omitting people who made important contributions, therefore we will settle for these acknowledgements to be somewhat less personal than we wished.

First and foremost, we owe a very special thanks to the Task Force delegations, including G20 countries, invited countries, and international organizations who worked diligently and with an incredible spirit of collaboration to overcome differences, provide insights, refine texts and build consensus at every step of the process, all the while forming new friendships and creating trust: to you, the delegates and representatives from the African Union, Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, European Union, France, Germany, Indonesia, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom, United States of America, Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, CAF, CFS, CGIAR, ECLAC, FAO, IDB, IFAD, ILO, IMF, NDB, OECD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, World Bank, WFP and WTO. You know who you are.

Acknowledgements

A special acknowledgement goes to FAO, ODI, SPIAC-B, UNICEF, WFP, and the World Bank for their authorship of the five reports to the Task Force on social protection, poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, resilience and the critical issue of mobilizing and better aligning finance for fighting hunger and poverty.

Our huge vote of thanks to our teams at the Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Institute for Applied Policy Research (IPEA) who dedicated themselves unreservedly and beyond regular duty to support and enable the Task Force's work under Brazil's G20 Presidency: you know who you are as well.

Our gratitude and deep admiration to Brazil's sherpa team and logistics teams, who were always ready to coordinate with us and cater to the Task Force's unique traits among so many pressures of handling a G20 Presidency and its multitudinous tracks.

Our heartfelt gratitude and deep admiration for the governor of the State of Piauí, Rafael Fonteles and his exceptional team for their invaluable assistance in hosting the third meeting of the Global Alliance in Teresina. This step in our journey will be fondly remembered by all who participated.

We thank socialprotection.org, its leadership and its committed team for helping to host and structure the wiki platform for the Alliance's Policy Basket. And to all the countries and international organizations who are being key to populate it.

We also thank the Ministries of the Brazilian government, united in the National Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN), for the invaluable suggestions and contributions to the work of the Task Force and Brazil's own contributions to the Alliance's Policy Basket. We also acknowledge the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA), international civil society institutions, organized through the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSIPM) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the "Alianza Continental por la Soberanía Alimentaria" and FIAN International for their structured input and collaboration provided in the shortest of timeframes. We extend our gratitude to them, to T20, C20, and other engagement groups, as well as other numerous Brazilian and international civil society organizations and grassroots movements for their valuable insights, suggestions, constructive criticism and encouragement in the conformation of the Global Alliance in general and their inputs to its policy basket.

We are also very grateful for the work and dedication of the diligent people at SERPRO, the Presidency's office, the Presidency's G20 Social team, the Brazilian Presidency's G20 Communications office, APEX-Brasil, Embratur and at other government agencies which all collaborated in various measures and ways to the Task Force as part of their engagement in

Acknowledgements

this sweeping undertaking that is hosting a G20 Presidency. We also extend our thanks to the service providers brought in for the different meetings and their terrific teams and managers, often going beyond regular duties to ensure that events and meetings happen flawlessly.

Lastly, we are profoundly grateful for the opportunity entrusted to us by our leaders in the Brazilian government, as well as for their unwavering vision, guidance, support and leadership, without which none of this work could have even started.

As much as we realize that what has been accomplished in these six months of negotiations merely opens the way to the much vaster challenge of giving life to today's decisions, we believe we can stand for all those who have been a part of the process so far in allowing ourselves this brief moment of celebration, gratitude and appreciation.

Renato D. Godinho and Saulo A. Ceolin
Co-Chairs of the G20 Task Force for the Establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty

Fábio Veras Soares
Director of International Studies, IPEA

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Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty—Inception Document

United against Hunger and Poverty

1. Taking stock of pressing challenges and insufficient progress towards eliminating hunger and poverty

1. Given the persistently high levels of global hunger and poverty, we, representatives of G20 members and invited countries met in Rio de Janeiro, on 24 July 2024, for the **Ministerial Meeting of the Task Force for the establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty**. Building on the legacy of previous G20 presidencies and relevant G20 workstreams, including the G20 Finance and Sherpa tracks, as well as on various recent, related international efforts in promoting sustainable development[1], we reaffirm the imperative to end hunger and poverty and are committed to further accelerating the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as the only globally accepted roadmap on the matter.

2. We recognize that the world has experienced significant setbacks in achieving SDGs 1 (no poverty) and 2 (zero hunger), among other SDGs, due to challenges intensified by climate change, biodiversity loss, the COVID-19 pandemic, economic slowdowns and downturns, supply chain disruption, conflicts, and other facets of the multidimensional global crisis. We note with alarm the first increase in extreme poverty and inequality in more than two decades. Approximately 712 million people were living in extreme poverty in 2022, 23 million more than in 2019, with higher rates affecting the poorest countries, and children disproportionately affected, being twice as likely as adults to be living in extreme poverty. Wealth and income inequality within many countries have been growing for decades, and income distribution between countries has started to grow more unequal since the pandemic. This increase in global poverty is the largest observed since 1990 and likely the largest rise since World War II. Though global poverty levels have declined since 2020, they remain significantly higher than they would have been according to pre-pandemic trendlines.

1. The G20 has delivered a broad range of global initiatives in collaboration with IOs and other relevant stakeholders. These initiatives include the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B), the knowledge sharing and capacity strengthening platform socialprotection.org, the Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) tools, the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework and Action Plan, the G20 Policy Principles to ensure access to adequate social protection for all in a changing world of work, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, the G20 Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems and the G20 Deccan High Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition. In addition, various other efforts outside of the G20 have also been observed, including the USP2030 - Universal Social protection initiative and the UN Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social protection.

3. We express deep concern for the state of food insecurity and malnutrition across the world. According to the 2024 report on the State of World Food Insecurity (SOFI), released in Rio today, around 733 million people were facing hunger in 2023, with more than 2.8 billion people in the world—or more than one third of the world population—unable to afford a healthy diet. Over 152 million more people faced hunger in 2023 than in 2019, before the pandemic. 26.7% of women worldwide were food insecure, compared to 25.4% of men, showing a gender gap worldwide. 148 million children under five were affected by stunting and 37 million were overweight. 28.9% of the world population was facing moderate or severe food insecurity and 282 million people in 59 food crisis countries/territories face high levels of acute food insecurity.

4. We recognize that hunger and malnutrition are perverse manifestations of structural and multidimensional poverty and inequality. Despite ongoing national and international efforts to alleviate poverty and hunger, the absence or insufficiency of effective national and international policies and social protection, coupled with limited capacity of domestic and international resources to address and alleviate poverty, exacerbates hunger and the triple burden of malnutrition, depriving persons living in poverty and in vulnerable situations of means to produce or access sufficient and adequate food and healthy diets. We are concerned that social protection coverage remains extremely low in many countries and for people living in vulnerable situations. While poverty in childhood is felt most immediately and brutally by children themselves, child poverty has broader impacts on societies and economies. Hunger and malnutrition, including their short and long-term impacts on health and social and cognitive development, in turn, reinforce and perpetuate poverty and inequality over generations.

5. We recognize that the fight against hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and inequalities can be accelerated with progress in achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls, in line with SDG5. Women and girls in diverse situations and conditions[2] are disproportionally affected by hunger and malnutrition due to various socioeconomic factors, including gender stereotypes and biases, norms, attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate gender inequality, disrupted access to livelihoods and care responsibilities, among other factors. The division of labour in most societies assigns most of the unpaid care work, including childcare, long term care, preparation of meals, subsistence farming and purchase of food to women and girls. Women are actively engaged across agriculture and food systems[3] as producers and entrepreneurs. The persistence of discrimination against women in access to land, finance, the labour market, social protection and to decision making power, including in politics, constitute fundamental barriers to achieving a world free of hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

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2. Throughout this document "women and girls" may be read in conjunction with "irrespective of age, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status."

3. Agriculture is defined as the broad sector encompassing crop cultivation, livestock rearing, forestry, and fisheries, aimed at producing food, fiber, and other goods. It includes crop production, livestock breeding, forest management, and aquaculture.

6. We acknowledge that the consequences of poverty, hunger, and malnutrition are also a critical economic concern, generating significant costs to households, health systems and economies, especially for developing countries. The vicious cycle of hunger and poverty reduces economic productivity and the potential for sustainable and inclusive growth, undermining human development, social mobility, cohesion, and stability, and reinforcing intersecting inequalities to the detriment of the persons living in the poorest and most vulnerable situations. The allocation of national and international resources to fight this challenge, including through social protection, is a critical imperative to protect those populations and an investment that can contribute to strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, generating spillovers and broader positive economic impacts.

7. We underscore the increasing gaps towards financing the achievement of the SDGs, including for SDGs 1 and 2, and the need to address challenges to fully deliver on the framework and commitments of the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We recognize both the scale of the challenge and the need for urgent, increased action to mobilize additional domestic and international resources from all sources to meet that challenge, while at the same time increasing their effectiveness. Several developing countries are facing challenges in their domestic budgets and international financing capabilities, a situation that has been exacerbated by the general rise in interest rates around the world, with some countries in high risk of debt distress, while some are regaining access to financial markets. Faced with an alarming increase in humanitarian needs and the insufficiency of financing to address these needs amidst multiple crises, rising fragility and emergency levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition, we underscore the critical importance of investing in resilience as well as better and more impactful crisis prevention, preparedness, and response. We look forward to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) to take place in 2025 in Spain as a critical opportunity to identify priority actions to help close the resource gap needed to end poverty and hunger by 2030.

8. We acknowledge the significant multiplication of donor channels in international development cooperation in recent years, including through several trust funds. In the previous twenty years, official financial aid flows to the global fight against hunger and poverty have been increasingly destined to smaller-scale, pilot, and local projects, and less towards national scale, government-led policies, and programs. Those official financial aid flows are also increasingly being complemented by other sources of finance, which are in some cases implemented by non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and philanthropy. Fragmentation can pose aid coordination challenges such as increased transaction costs, unsustained and sometimes conflicting policies, and could stretch recipient countries' capacity to manage diverse requirements and implement coordinated policies. This makes it vital to promote recipient countries ownership and leadership by creating an enabling environment and a long-term framework for international financial flows, which will help streamline aid mechanisms. It will also facilitate coordination and continuity amongst diverse forms of development cooperation to ensure they are harmonized and maximize their contribution to long-term national development

priorities and country-owned policy and program implementation for effective and efficient poverty and hunger alleviation efforts.

2. Enabling a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty through political action, knowledge and finance

9. These unprecedented challenges call for greater and more effective commitment, financing, and actions at all levels, since existing efforts seem insufficient to bring the world back on the path to zero hunger and poverty eradication. **We therefore endorse the creation and look forward to the launch at the G20 Leaders' Summit in November 2024 of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty to support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (SDGs 1 and 2) while reducing inequalities (SDG 10), contributing to revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17) and to the achievement of other interlinked SDGs, and championing sustainable, inclusive and just transition pathways**.

10. The Alliance aims to a) provide sustained political drive at the highest level by the Group of 20 and other Global Alliance Members, galvanizing collective action and building upon synergies with other existing efforts to eliminate hunger and poverty across the world; and b) to facilitate mobilization and improved alignment of domestic and international support, including public and private financial resources and knowledge, to enable large-scale country-owned and country-led implementation of evidence-based programs and policy instruments, especially by countries most affected by hunger and extreme poverty and focusing on persons in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind. The Global Alliance is designed to leverage existing mechanisms and initiatives while avoiding duplication.

11. The foundational elements of the Global Alliance are presented in the attachment. They include a template for the Statements of Commitment to be issued by joining members, a structured Terms of Reference and Governance Framework to steer the Alliance's collective efforts, and a set of criteria to guide the evolving development of the Alliance's reference basket of programs and policy instruments. We call on the relevant actors, including those in the broader UN system and the International Financial Institutions, to collaborate within their respective mandates to support those foundational elements as necessary. Recalling the open and voluntary nature of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, we also invite all willing UN member and observer states, development partners and knowledge institutions to consider joining the Alliance as founding members before its official launch. We also take note of the five reports prepared under responsibility of FAO, SPIAC-B, ODI, UNICEF, WFP and the World Bank as inputs to our work on establishing the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty as well as the additional technical inputs and presentations provided by ECLAC, IDB, IMF, OECD, ILO and others, and thank those institutions for their contributions.

Country-level policy action

12. We reaffirm that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We reaffirm everyone should have access to safe, nutritious, affordable, and sufficient food and healthy diets, consistent with the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. Achieving food security and nutrition through healthy diets reduces strain on public healthcare and pension systems. Increasing access to adequate, diversified and healthy diets can also create incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, contributing to the swift, full and effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the realization of 2050 Vision of "Living in harmony with Nature".

13. We also call on all governments to honor their commitments to nationally appropriate social protection and social protection floors, in progressive realization of the right of everyone to social security, and in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1.3). Universal Social Protection significantly contributes to reducing poverty, hunger and inequality and is essential to promoting sustained inclusive economic and social development and advance progress on all the other SDGs, such as the promotion of decent work, and improvements to health and education outcomes.

14. We commit to enhancing programs and policies, including through either domestic implementation of or through policy cooperation and support of the national implementation of the programs and policy instruments in the Global Alliance's reference basket, as adapted to national circumstances and realities, focusing on social protection, food security and nutrition, socioeconomic inclusion, resilience building, and access to quality and inclusive education and health, with a focus on those most affected by poverty, hunger and malnutrition and persons in vulnerable situations (including all women and girls in diverse conditions and situations, children and youth, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, refugees, migrants and persons with disabilities) Those programs and policy instruments may include, but are not limited to, food assistance and social protection schemes such as cash and in-kind transfer programs, including those linked to social services and promotion of livelihoods; adaptive social protection; school feeding programs, including those using sustainably produced and locally procured food from family farmers and smallholder farmers; stimulation of local markets and value chains; maternal, child and early childhood nutrition and support programs; food banks; aquatic food programs; programs to promote adequate and healthy diets and prevention of all forms of malnutrition; skills development; decent work policies and employment services; health (including evidence-based traditional and complementary medicine) and care services (including accessible care and support services for childcare, persons with disabilities and older persons); promotion of smallholder and family farmers' access to finance, extension services, knowledge, research and/or agricultural inputs; and policy reforms towards more effective

practices which benefit the poorest, with positive impacts on climate and nature, among others. Those practices may also include, among others, targeted, effective and efficient programs and policy instruments that use market-driven and market-oriented approaches where appropriate in combatting hunger and poverty, under country-led policies. We acknowledge the Global Alliance's policy basket approach as a concrete guide to country-led action which does not imply collective endorsement of specific policy instruments or programs included therein.

15. We encourage all countries to make efforts to design, implement and mobilize funding for such policies, including for capacity development, as appropriate and adapted to their respective realities and contexts, while maintaining effective governance, leaving no one behind, strengthening domestic resource mobilization, seeking and sharing lessons and experiences, and providing for gender responsiveness, adequate targeting of population groups, appropriate monitoring and evaluation, local stakeholder engagement, adequate management of policy synergies and trade-offs, while avoiding negative impacts on SDGs and respecting international obligations and commitments as well as domestic legislation.

16. Food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty are often driven or aggravated by conflicts and environmental, climate and economic shocks. The recurrent, protracted, and complex nature of an increased number of crises and disasters underlines the need for more coherent and fit for purpose coordination between humanitarian assistance and development programmes, including to enhance preparedness and responses to future crises. Humanitarian and development partners should, under the request of recipient governments, provide support to create the conditions for government-led development without undermining traditional coping systems, humanitarian principles or national legislation. Such efforts contribute to addressing food insecurity and poverty but also to increase the resilience of persons in vulnerable situations to shocks while building national capacities to manage social protection needs in the longer term. Such approaches should be supported by increased coordination and flexibility between financing modalities from diverse funding sources to ensure that adequate resources are in the right place at the right time.

17. Beyond the direct transformative impact of programs and policy instruments targeted at those most affected by poverty, to be supported by the Global Alliance and its members, we aim to reinforce action on all appropriate fronts to tackle hunger and poverty by addressing other enabling factors and root causes. We are committed to promoting sustainable and inclusive development and growth and jobs, including through investments in education, industrialization, infrastructure and digitalization. We also highlight the importance of G20 Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D) in accelerating the 2030 Agenda. In this context, we also recognize that sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12), including by embracing Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE), can support international and national efforts towards meeting the basic needs of all people, especially of persons in poverty and people living in vulnerable situations. Building resilient, sustainable and inclusive agriculture and food

systems is essential for sustainable and inclusive economic growth and breaking the cycle of hunger, poverty and malnutrition. In pursuit of this objective, we will work towards promoting formalization and decent work for agri-food sector workers, both waged and self-employed, who are disproportionately affected by poverty and food insecurity. We aim also to work towards increasing access to, availability, and efficient use of fertilizer and agricultural inputs, including through strengthening local fertilizer production and improving soil health, and towards reducing food loss and waste, and supporting a circular bioeconomy. At the same time, we underscore the importance of the rules-based, non-discriminatory, fair, open, inclusive, equitable, sustainable and transparent multilateral trading system, with WTO at its core, to foster access to inputs, goods and services to support the production as well as access to safe, nutritious and affordable food.

Knowledge sharing and cooperation

18. In scaling up implementation of policies against hunger and poverty, the significance of knowledge sharing, and cooperation cannot be overstated. All countries and local, national, regional, and global institutions and knowledge holders may offer valuable lessons and insights to conform the Alliance's reference basket of policy instruments. Our efforts should acknowledge the inherent value of national knowledge institutions and development partners and embrace all forms of collaboration, including North-South, South-South and trilateral, as well as other forms. We therefore invite all national, regional, and global institutions that manage, guide, or contribute to the development of knowledge resources to join the Global Alliance. Under the Alliance's Knowledge Pillar, knowledge entities will have the opportunity to offer technical assistance and facilitate the exchange of lessons among members, with a focus on addressing the unique policy implementation challenges faced at the country level, with full respect to relevant intellectual property rights.

19. Drawing on past G20 and other collective efforts, we encourage existing information, financial and knowledge platforms relevant to the fight against hunger and poverty to improve integration, coordination or cooperation with the Global Alliance and its Support Mechanism. We thank socialprotection.org for hosting the online consultations for the reference basket of policies and call on its continued refinement at the center of a broader knowledge platform for the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.

20. We will strive to secure adequate and responsible long-term investments in capacity building for hunger and poverty alleviation, agricultural R&D and education by all sources, and to promote agricultural science, innovations and technology, cooperation and exchange among countries on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, targeting these efforts and investments at the root causes of hunger and poverty and contemporary sustainability challenges faced by agriculture, and food systems, rural areas; preventing food loss and waste, and strengthening the capacity of farmers, in particular smallholders and family farmers, including

fisherfolk and pastoralists, to access and integrate existing and new knowledge. These investments could contemplate extension services, farmers and advisory training and education services, and also rely on cost-effective digital solutions, such as open and interoperable soil health data platforms and agroecological and other innovative approaches. We also call on global, regional and national research institutions and initiatives, including the global network of CGIAR research centers, to mobilize responsible investments to support those efforts, as well as to incorporate traditional and Indigenous knowledges ((having regard to national and international law addressing Intellectual Property, genetic resources and traditional knowledges), local preferences and local production (including millets, quinoa, sorghum and other traditional crops, such as rice, wheat and maize) in favor of more diverse, nutritious and healthy diets and more sustainable, productive, resilient and less wasteful agriculture and food systems that are also more inclusive, deliver decent work and livelihoods, and foster both rural and urban development and revitalization.

21. We also underscore the importance of continuous social research and learning, so that well-conducted research and data collection can be applied to inform science and evidence-based decision-making and monitor the impact of social protection interventions on food security and nutrition and multidimensional poverty alleviation. While also stressing the role of education in alleviating poverty and hunger, we encourage qualifying research institutions to work with the Global Alliance to form partnerships with implementing countries to assess policy implementation experiences and promote continuous learning.

Financial support and cooperation

22. We invite all national, regional, and global financial institutions to join the Global Alliance. Recognizing the existing challenges of development finance for global hunger, malnutrition and poverty eradication, which is highly fragmented as well as resource constrained, we recognize the need for further work to analyze the tradeoffs and bottlenecks in the current development finance landscape and we invite relevant stakeholders to voluntarily identify and apply ways to mobilize, coordinate, align, pool and/or combine resources, where appropriate, in an impact oriented and cost-effective way, in favor of country-owned implementation of policies and programs in the Global Alliance's policy basket, in line with national circumstances, capabilities and contexts, including through various strategies and innovative financing approaches such as blended financing, concessional co-financing, partnerships and linking vertical and horizontal donor platforms, as well as leveraging country platforms and/or Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs). We invite all Alliance members to collaborate and present ideas for harnessing financial resources and coordinating funds in support of key policies within the Alliance policy basket, globally and/or at country level, while respecting international obligations and commitments.

23. We aim to scale up and optimize financing for sustainable development from all sources considering fiscal constraints, including channels that provide the highest leverage. We reaffirm our commitment towards the mobilisation of affordable, adequate and accessible financing from all sources to support developing countries in their domestic efforts to address bottlenecks for implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We call upon developed countries to fully deliver on their respective ODA commitments that complements and encourages development financing from all other sources, including public and private, domestic and international, in a timely manner, and contribute to addressing the financing needs of developing countries. We welcome efforts made by countries to amplify aid and other Official Development Finance flows to meet existing donor commitments and expand the donor base, to combat food insecurity and malnutrition and to support poverty reduction programs, especially in countries afflicted with high levels of poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and aggravated food security challenges.

24. We support measures to increase MDBs' financial capacity. In particular, we underscore the importance of the International Development Association (IDA) as the single largest source of leveraged international finance in fighting poverty and hunger and malnutrition and look forward to having these priorities as an important component of a successful IDA 21 replenishment in 2024. We recognize the successful outcome of IFAD13 and AsDF 14 replenishment negotiations and encourage further pledges from those that have not yet made them, and we look forward to a successful replenishment of the African Development Fund next year. We also welcome the upcoming replenishment of the Global Finance Facility and redoubled efforts to mobilize new resources through GAFSP. We aim to align part of these additional resources with the objectives of the Alliance, while respecting the independent governance and decision-making processes at the MDBs, IDA and other international financial institutions. The Global Alliance will continue to support ongoing efforts by MDBs to encourage private and domestic resource mobilization and provide technical cooperation. We look forward to coordinating the work of the Global Alliance with the ongoing reform agenda across the MDB ecosystem and the ongoing work on a G20 Roadmap for better, bigger, and more effective MDBs, so that synergies can be leveraged.

25. Sustainable economic prosperity can be a key enabler of the fight against hunger and poverty. We are committed to continue to promote strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth focused on leaving no one behind. Adherence to sustainable fiscal policies and fostering a global dialogue on fair and progressive tax systems can also support the allocation of more domestic resources, among other sound fiscal measures to avoid debt distress. We also plan to focus on mainstreaming the fight against hunger, poverty, malnutrition and inequality as key policy concerns; enhancing the representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in global economic and financial institutions, while respecting their individual governance frameworks, in order to deliver more effective, credible, and accountable institutions; and promoting sustainable flows of concessional resources, with clear allocation frameworks to support low- and

middle-income countries most in need. We welcome pledges made to channel Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to support countries most in need and encourage their swift delivery. Voluntary rechanneling of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) through MDBs is an option that can be explored by willing members, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and the need to preserve the reserve asset character and status of SDRs. This could strengthen MDB's capacity to support the fight against hunger and poverty, including through the Global Alliance. We also look forward to continuing exploring how additional infrastructure financing policies can further contribute to fighting hunger and poverty while paving the way for overcoming intergenerational inequalities.

26. Enhancing debt transparency and encouraging a responsible behaviour in addressing global debt vulnerabilities in an effective, comprehensive and systematic manner is also a priority. In this regard we commend the efforts to step-up the implementation of the Common Framework for Debt Treatment beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) in a predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner. We recognize that progress on addressing debt vulnerabilities in low- and middle-income countries is critical to reduce risk of future debt distress, which bears high economic costs, and to support allocation of more resources to the fight against hunger and poverty and open fiscal space for national policies for achieving the SDGs.

27. We recognize that 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, poverty and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 more difficult. Thus, we have to increase our efforts in implementing the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. We also acknowledge that investing in the expansion of sustainable, climate-resilient and inclusive food systems is indispensable to address the multiple and widespread impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, while providing support and creating economic incentives for smallholders and family farmers and diversifying the supply necessary to improve food security and nutrition.

28. Climate and disaster-risk financing instruments, when linked with adaptive social protection systems, can enable resilience and adaptation to climate change as well as faster, more cost-effective, and predictable responses to climate and disaster related shocks. As we promote a G20 review of the operations of multilateral climate and environmental funds, in view of their key role in supporting sustainable, inclusive and just transition pathways, we invite climate funds, facilities, and financial mechanisms for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and for responding to loss and damage, to consider within their existing mandates and objectives increasing their support to dedicated to nationally owned adaptive social protection mechanisms. Further, we encourage countries to enhance the role of these mechanisms in their national climate, disaster risk reduction and biodiversity plans. These adaptive social protection programs can encompass scalable initiatives to support poor populations and groups most

vulnerable to climate change, including all women and girls in diverse conditions and situations, smallholder and family farmers and people with disabilities. We also emphasize the importance of adaptation financing directed to the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses) sector, the one most directly linked to poor households and livelihoods and enhancing access to adaptation financing for smallholder and family farmers, with a particular focus on small-scale farmers who are underrepresented in climate finance investment. We look forward to upcoming sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the Meetings of the Parties to the Paris Agreement as occasions to further address the interlinkages between climate, hunger, and eradication of poverty.

3. Global mobilization and synergies with existing initiatives and fora

29. We commit to strengthening our collective efforts for a global mobilization to fight hunger and poverty, leveraging existing initiatives and international processes. We put forward a flexible, action-oriented Global Alliance between countries and other partners, focused on bringing structured support and shared learning to country-led, program-level implementation. As the Alliance's approach allows for synergies with various existing initiatives and funding channels, including, but not limited to, the International Development Association (IDA), the UN Food Systems Hub, the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection (USP2030), the UN Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection, the Global Coalition for Social Justice, the G20 Rural Youth Employment Initiative, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and Dashboard, the Joint SDG Fund, the G20 initiative on supporting industrialization in Africa and LDCs, the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), the G20 Compact with Africa, the School Meals Coalition, and the efforts to deliver on the COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action, we call on these and other initiatives to consider implementing appropriate partnerships that leverage each other's roles and strengths, in a manner that actively addresses the interlinkages between SDG 1 and SDG 2, together with other interrelated SDGs, consistent with the objectives of the Global Alliance. We take note of the 2025 Paris Nutrition for Growth Summit and hope that its outcomes can support the implementation of nutrition-sensitive policies, including those under the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.

30. The Global Alliance will not establish additional fora or working groups for multilateral policy debate or convergence, recognizing the legitimacy of existing multilateral mechanisms. In this sense, we reaffirm the central role of the United Nations and its specialized Agencies and Programs, including the Rome-Based Agencies, in promoting this debate and convergence. We take note of the key role of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as an inclusive intergovernmental platform for a broad range of stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all and look forward to the national implementation of programs and policy instruments through the support of the Global Alliance as an additional avenue to implement actions recommended under the CFS voluntary guidelines,

the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, and other guidelines and policy products from CFS and other related international initiatives and fora.

31. We also reaffirm the relevance of the UN Commission for Social Development (CSocD) under ECOSOC as a key forum for convergence on many aspects related to the fight against poverty, and the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development. We look forward to the Second World Summit for Social Development in 2025, to address gaps, recommit to the principles outlined in the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration and provide additional momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We advance the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty as a key initiative to contribute to those goals.

32. Mindful of the G20's responsibility in reinforcing and complementing international economic cooperation and partnership, we hereby reassert our shared commitment to implementing this global call for enhanced policy action and resource mobilization from all sources towards the fight against hunger, poverty, malnutrition, and inequality. Our collective will is for the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty to become a catalyst for tangible progress towards a world free of hunger and poverty, with sustainable and inclusive prosperity for all.

Statements of Commitment for the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty

Nature and purpose of this document (this section is for information only)

These Statements of Commitment are a core component of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty. As stated in its Terms of Reference and Governance Framework, the Global Alliance's mission is to support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (SDGs 1 and 2) while reducing inequalities (SDG 10), contributing to the achievement of other SDGs and championing just transition pathways. To do so, its high-level objectives are:

a. Provide sustained political drive at the highest level by the Group of 20 and other countries and organizations, galvanizing collective action and building upon synergies with other existing efforts to eliminate poverty and hunger across the world;

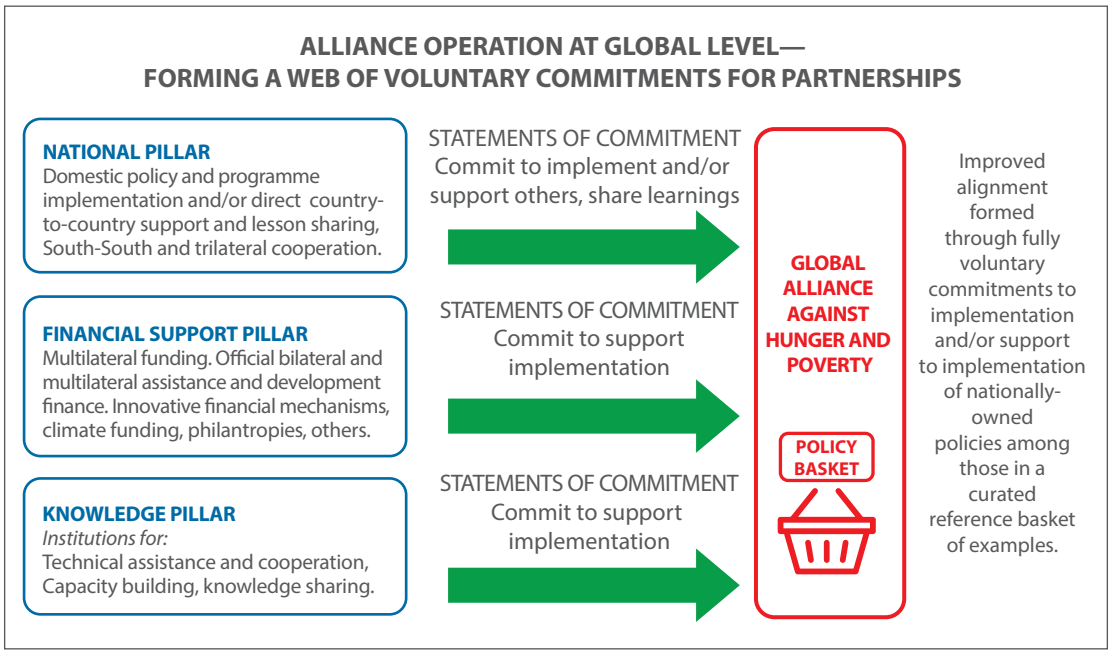
b. Facilitate mobilization and improved alignment of domestic and international support, including public and private financial resources and knowledge, to enable large-scale country owned and country-led implementation of proven policy instruments and programmes, especially by countries most affected by hunger and extreme poverty and focusing on persons in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind.

The present Statements of Commitment are a key vehicle for advancing both of those objectives. **They are how any entity, including national governments, national, regional and international organizations, funds, regional and multilateral development banks, civil society organizations, philanthropic institutions and others, can voluntarily become members of the Global Alliance.**

The Statements of Commitment are designed to clearly define the commitments any of these entities make when they join the Alliance. They are not legally binding, and their full realization ultimately depends on the application of each partner's own laws, policies and procedures. At the same time, the Statements of Commitment are meant to express a robust declaration of intent by the Alliance's members, acting as a catalyst of positive change.

The Statements of Commitment are therefore a critical point of departure to enable the Global Alliance to fulfill its dual role as an overall political driver of action to fight hunger and poverty, and as a matchmaker among its several constituencies, helping to muster the best array of knowledge and finance institutions in support of concrete policy implementation commitments by any of its partner governments. This is illustrated in the figure below, along with non-exhaustive examples of the types of support that can be offered in each of the three "Pillars," which reflect the specific nature of the commitments made by each Alliance members.

FIGURE 1. Alliance operation at global level—forming a web of voluntary commitments for partnerships



The wording of these proposed Statements of Commitment is meant to give the Global Alliance the necessary flexibility to work in partnership, leveraging and supporting the on-going work of a wide variety of initiatives, organizations, platforms and mechanisms in their efforts to fight poverty and hunger through country-driven, effective, and policy-oriented approaches.

Countries and other entities may decide who are the Ministries/Agencies/Departments issuing these Statements on their behalf. A Head of State level announcement on stage is expected with the presence of founding governments and organizations for the launch of the Global Alliance at the G20 Summit in November 2024.

Aside from a general section, to be endorsed by all entities wishing to join the Alliance, these Statements of Commitment include specific sections tailored for those wishing to join the Alliance's National, Finance and Knowledge Pillars. Only country governments can join the National Pillar (choosing to subscribe to one or to both subsections regarding policy implementation and policy support to others, respectively), and they can also, including through their government-led national finance and knowledge institutions, make additional commitments under the knowledge and finance sections. Non-government actors, including international organizations, international financial institutions, think tanks and philanthropic institutions can subscribe to the finance and knowledge sections as appropriate. **All three Pillars allow for optional, more specific commitments, shaded in blue in this document.** Although those optional specific commitments are **not** mandatory and can be announced by members at a later stage, joining entities are encouraged to register them when joining the Alliance.

Finally, it helps to clarify that the current document is presented as a template. Actual Statements of Commitment for each individual country or organization joining the Alliance will be built based on the template but **will only contain the sections applicable to the particular entity and omit any reference to optional commitments which were not made.** Only the open-ended sections can be freely written, as the remainder of the template's sections shall be subscribed on an equal basis by all members subscribing to those sections.

1. General section

1. [Entity Name] hereby voluntarily joins the **Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty** and states its dedication to pursue the Alliance's mission, objectives and principles, as expressed in the Global Alliance's Terms of Reference and Governance Framework, and to collaborate with other members to achieve lasting solutions to poverty and hunger worldwide, as expressed below.

   [Entity Name]:

2. **Recognizes** that hunger and malnutrition are the perverse manifestations of persistent, structural poverty and inequality, and recognizes the need to end poverty and hunger in all their forms and dimensions and to fully and effectively implement the 2030 Agenda.

3. **Acknowledges** the alarming growth in the number of people facing food insecurity and poverty in recent years, noting that, despite all significant past and current efforts, the world is not on track to meet SDG 1 and 2 targets, inequality is also on the rise (SDG 10), and a significant increase in collective ambition, as well as improvement in collective alignment and coordination for the fight against hunger and poverty, is urgently needed.

4. To that effect, endorses the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty and its mission to **support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (SDGs 1 and 2) while reducing inequalities (SDG 10), contributing to revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17) and to the achievement of other interlinked SDGs, and championing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions.**

5. **Notes** that it is crucial for the world to unite behind large-scale, integrated approaches combining international, regional, national, and local levels, that recognize the interconnected nature of challenges and solutions to hunger and poverty and pair social protection with access to goods and services that can help the poor and vulnerable populations to overcome structural barriers and drive responsible investment in their productive capacity. These complementary services include but are not limited to interventions for poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, early childhood support, education and skills development, employment services, health and care services, as well as family farmers and smallholders' access to finance, extension services, research and/or agricultural inputs, in line with international commitments and obligations.

6. **Particularly recognizes** the high value and positive impact of quality implementation of national and local country-owned, inclusive policy instruments and programmes, focused on the poorest and most vulnerable, in the fields of poverty reduction, social protection, food security and nutrition, gender equality, decent work in the agri-food sector, skills development, family farming and smallholder agriculture, food systems transformation, health and care services and resilience building.

7. Also **acknowledges** the Global Alliance's reference basket of such policies as a collectively built, ongoing collection of examples with robust evidence to reduce hunger and poverty, and as a useful basis to guide joint action and increase alignment of the international community at country level. This acknowledgement is applicable to the policy basket approach as a general guide to action and does not imply endorsement of any specific policy instrument or programme contained in the basket.

8. Therefore, by joining the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, **commits** to do its best efforts, in its own field of action, and according to its own mandate, capacities, priorities, preferences, procedures, and legal arrangements and framework, to support the implementation of policy instruments and programmes at country level as appropriate, including by the promotion of shared learning and the mobilization of resources, public and private, at scale.

In particular:

2. National Pillar—domestic policy implementation commitments[4]

[Entity Name] acknowledges its role in the [national-level | regional-level] implementation of policies and programmes against hunger and poverty, as well as for providing guidance and support to [national and] sub-national level policies and programmes.

[Entity Name]:

Commits to make its best efforts to implement, improve, and/or scale-up the implementation of policy instruments and programmes from among those contained in the Global Alliance's policy basket in our national context. These policy instruments and programme suggestions would be adapted to the specific conditions, realities and opportunities presented in our country.

OPTIONAL—In particular, [Entity Name] commits to implement, improve, or scale-up the implementation of the following policy instruments or programmes, referenced in the Global Alliance's reference basket: [LIST OF PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES CHOSEN FROM THE OPTIONS IN THE POLICY BASKET. THE LIST CAN INCLUDE SHORT DESCRIPTIONS ABOUT SPECIFIC ASPECTS CONSIDERED RELEVANT BY THE GOVERNMENT]

Commits to observe good practices throughout the implementation of such policy instruments and programmes, including maintaining effective governance, seeking avenues for domestic resource mobilization for funding such programs and providing for appropriate

4. The commitments under this subsection are applicable only to UN Member and Observer States and G20 Members which could be responsible for policy and programme implementation and/or direction, and which wish to make commitments regarding domestic policy implementation under the Global Alliance. Otherwise, those governments should subscribe to the "Policy Support Commitments" subsection.

monitoring and evaluation, with adaptation and learning based on social involvement and consultation, local stakeholder engagement, minimizing negative impacts and seeking to adequately manage policy trade-offs.

3. National Pillar—policy cooperation and support commitments[5]

Commits to, within its capacities, share its own learnings and otherwise provide appropriate help and support, within its means, to other Global Alliance member countries to implement, improve, or scale-up the implementation of policies and programmes referenced in the Alliance's basket.

OPTIONAL (2)—Specifically, informs and commits to implementing the following actions, programmes, and other activities related to lessons-learned and international cooperation in support of the Global Alliance´s objectives: [SHORT, DESCRIPTIVE, OPEN-ENDED LIST OF ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS RELATED IN PARTICULAR TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND LESSONS-SHARING IN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION. FIGURES, DATES, TARGET AREAS, AND OTHERS CAN BE LISTED AS DESIRED BY THE ENTITY] [500 words max].

4. Financial support commitments[6]

[Entity Name]:

OPTIONAL (1)—Informs that an estimated amount of USD XXXXXX of financial resources under its guidance, management or control is currently being employed and/or may be allocated in the reference timeframe of [insert starting and end year] to provide international development support applicable to the fight against hunger and poverty and advancing SDGs 1 and 2. The amount informed is the best possible estimation considering different applicable modalities, allocations and budget cycles, and is subject to changing circumstances and budgets. It is not to be considered a pledge of new and additional resources.

Commits to make its best efforts to improve the destination, allocation and alignment of the use of its resources, including through coordination and cooperation facilitated by the Global Alliance, to support member countries to implement, improve, or scale-up the implementation of select programmes or policy instruments in the Alliance's reference basket to drive the fight against hunger and poverty, in line with sustainable country-led financing and implementation strategies.

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5. The commitments under this subsection are Aapplicable only to UN Member and Observer States and G20 Members which wish to engage in direct lesson sharing, learning and support to program implementation in third countries.

6. Applicable to financial partnership institutions including those that manage, guide, or allocate funds for development (or to a national government disposing of or in control of such institutions or funds), such as ODF providers, donor governments, development agencies, development banks and funds and philanthropic institutions. This section is not meant to include funding for domestic policy implementation, as funding one's own policies and programs is an integral part of the National Pillar commitments related to policy implementation.

OPTIONAL (2)—Announces a new and additional sum of USD XXXXXX, to be fully disbursed by [YEAR], to assist member states of the Global Alliance to implement, improve, or scale-up the implementation of policies within the Alliance's policy basket.

OPTIONAL (3)—In addition to the above, informs and commits to implementing the following actions, programmes, and other activities in support of SDGs 1 and 2 and the Global Alliance´s objectives: [SHORT, DESCRIPTIVE, OPEN-ENDED NARRATIVE OF RELEVANT ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS/GRANTS/AID PROGRAMMES PARTICULAR TO THAT ENTITY. FIGURES, DATES, TARGET AREAS, AND OTHERS CAN BE LISTED AS DESIRED BY THE ENTITY – 500 WORDS MAX]

5. Knowledge support commitments[7]

[Entity Name]: **Commits** to make its best efforts to co-create and provide technical assistance, capacity building and strengthening, training and/or knowledge-sharing on voluntary and mutually agreed terms in response to requests by Global Alliance member countries that choose to implement policy instruments and programmes in the Alliance's policy basket that are compatible with its areas of expertise.

Commits to make its best efforts to improve the alignment of its actions, including through the Global Alliance's coordination mechanisms, leveraging, and partnering with other actors to better support large scale, country-owned implementation of policies and programmes in the reference basket by Global Alliance member countries, aiming at enhancing country-level outcomes.

Commits to collaborate with other Alliance members to develop innovative solutions and share good practices in learning and knowledge exchange and dissemination on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, data collection and analysis, including by leveraging existing local, national, and international knowledge networks, coalitions, communities and other fora related to aspects relevant to the fight against hunger and poverty.

OPTIONAL (1)—Informs its capacity and readiness to support Alliance member governments in implementing, improving or scaling-up the following policy instrument types, referenced in the Global Alliance's basket of policy instruments: **[LIST OF PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES CHOSEN FROM THE OPTIONS IN THE POLICY BASKET. THE LIST CAN INCLUDE SHORT DESCRIPTIONS ABOUT SPECIFIC ASPECTS CONSIDERED RELEVANT BY THE INSTITUTION]**

OPTIONAL (2)—Informs and commits to implementing the following actions, programmes, and other activities in support of the Global Alliance´s objectives: **[SHORT, DESCRIPTIVE, OPEN-ENDED LIST OF ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS PARTICULAR TO THAT ENTITY. FIGURES, DATES, TARGET AREAS, AND OTHERS CAN BE LISTED AS DESIRED BY THE ENTITY—500 words max]**

7. Applicable to knowledge, research and capacity building institutions which act as a holder, manager and/or broker of knowledge and/or technology relevant to the Global Alliance, including for the implementation, maintenance, management, monitoring, and/or evaluation of policy instruments and included in the Alliance's reference basket.

6. General acknowledgments[8]

Recognizes the possibility to, including through the mechanisms available to Global Alliance members, coordinate, partner with and/or seek support from the Global Alliance's other members, within their respective capacities, availability, and fields of activity, to carry out the present commitments with greater effectiveness.

While recognizing that the above commitments are voluntary and non-legally binding, being subject to and carried out under its own capacities, regulations, priorities, and modalities, as well as to the availability of appropriate resourcing, strives to seriously consider, as appropriate, and according to its own legal frameworks and governance process, to review its procedures and priorities as found necessary to better deliver on the present commitments, enhance synergies and joint efforts with other entities and initiatives, and improve outcomes on the collective fight against hunger and poverty.

8. This language is intended to apply to all previous sections and commitments that have been chosen by the entity joining the Alliance, as a common undertaking.

Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty Policy Basket—Rationale, Process, Criteria and Templates

Rationale for the Policy Basket

This section aims to clarify a number of aspects regarding the rationale for and the nature of the Policy Basket, including how the Policy Basket will be initially setup by the G20 Task Force, how it will be curated and maintained by the Global Alliance overtime and how it will guide Global Alliance members actions in the operational phase.

Nature of the reference basket of policies

The Policy Basket will provide a menu of policy instruments that can be adapted to a particular national or subnational context and whose adaptation and implementation can be supported, upon the request of a member country, by other Global Alliance members.

In the context of the Alliance, policy instruments are tools used to implement a particular policy. They include programmes and their components as well as tools used across different programmes (e.g. social information systems). These programmes and tools can be implemented individually or in an integrated manner. To share knowledge about how a particular instrument has been used jointly with others either as an integrated programme or as combined interventions with a view to maximizing impacts, policy coherence, and synergies, standardized templates requires that the information collated about a particular policy instrument also includes whether it is used as part of an integrated or combined approach and how it is done. Suggestion of an integrated programme(s) that has (have) been adopted in several countries can also be included as a specific policy instrument. It is expected that besides evidence on the impact of a particular instrument, evidence on the impact of integrated or combined programmes where different policy instruments are brought together is also provided in standardized templates (see Section III and IV).

An **initial** set of policy instruments will be included in the basket through a voluntary, collaborative effort based on the suggestions of the Task Force members (countries and international organizations) and will evolve over time as the Alliance includes new members, particularly knowledge partners. The basket is aimed at documenting the general features of the policy instruments as well as different experiences in its implementation.

The inclusion of a policy instrument in the basket will enable the Alliance Support Mechanism and Board of Champions to look for interested partners to voluntarily support the implementation of that instrument, upon the request of a Global Alliance member. It does not necessarily represent endorsement of that policy by any Task Force or Global Alliance member.

Making suggestions or supporting the collection of information about a particular policy instrument to be included in the Policy Basket is an entirely optional and voluntary technical exercise**,** and it will **not** be a requirement for accession to the Global Alliance. It is

not expected to be a regular activity of all Alliance members, nor will it be a condition for a country to request support from the Alliance.

It is important to clarify the distinction between the contents of the Policy Basket and the actual implementation plan for a specific request supported by the Global Alliance. The Policy Basket serves as a reference list of policy instruments, providing brief descriptions of their main features and examples to highlight variations in design, implementation, and impacts.

On the other hand, the development of an implementation plan for any given policy instrument would occur in response to a request from a member country and would be led by it. That plan, to be supported by the Alliance, should contain specific policy implementation aspects and requirements based on best practices, including a well-designed monitoring and evaluation framework and an inclusive consultation and dialogue. However, those **implementation aspects should not be confused with the inclusion criteria**. The former will be developed only during the operational stage and will be tailored to the specific context of each country.

Setup and curation of the Policy Basket

Once inclusion criteria for the basket and the template are reviewed by the Task Force, a new consultation phase will be opened. Task Force members will then be asked to submit suggestions based on the criteria and template.

The second consultation phase will be staggered and open-ended, with suggestions from countries and international organizations in the Task Force being received, edited for consistency, and collated in an online, web format accessible only by Task Force members. A "wiki" type tool is being considered so that members can directly contribute examples and references not only to their own suggestions, but also to help enrich, detail, and complement suggestions made by others.

Any country or international organization can suggest a specific policy instrument by filling general information on the first part of the template (Template I), as well as provide implementation examples from any country, as long as properly documented using the country-specific template (Template II). Task Force delegations, and, later on, Alliance country members and countries whose policy instruments were mentioned by others in the template will have the option to review and, if necessary, correct, update or add new information.

After the launch of the Global Alliance, the basket will be managed and curated by the Alliance's Support Mechanism, applying the inclusion criteria to decide on the inclusion of new policy instruments, with guidance from the Board of Champions and inputs from expert organizations in the Knowledge Pillar.

During the initial setup process under the G20 Task Force, prior to the Global Alliance launch, the G20 Presidency will provisionally assume the curation role, in consultation with Task Force members as needed, and guided by the current inclusion criteria.

1. Inclusion Criteria

1.1. Rationale for these inclusion criteria

As outlined in the issue note of the G20 Task Force for the establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, the Alliance will focus on policy-driven actions at the country level. It will support the implementation of country-driven policy instruments proven to have a positive impact on reducing hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty. These interventions can be supported through combinations of finance, capacity strengthening and knowledge-sharing instruments.

Countries adhering to the Alliance can both provide and request support for any of these components. Thus, the Alliance will be flexible enough to accommodate and facilitate any type of cooperation among countries, and among them and other Alliance members (SDG 17). In addition, the Alliance will not propose new plans, strategies, or targets beyond those already agreed upon nationally and internationally. Instead, it will support policy instruments that contribute to existing nationally defined plans and strategies aimed at reducing poverty and hunger and, therefore, helping achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 2.

It is important to bear in mind that the SDGs are interconnected and rely on each other to reach and sustain their targets and to balance potential trade-offs. This implies that, on one hand, policy measures that focus on poverty eradication (SDG 1) and ensuring food security (SDG 2) will, to some extent, contribute to related targets under other SDGs, such as healthy lives and well-being (SDG 3), inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG 4), the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality (SDG 5), decent work (SDG 8), lower inequality (SDG 10), sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12), combat climate change impacts (SDG 13), natural resources conservation, including terrestrial and marine ecosystems (SDG 14 and 15). Thus, policy instruments included in the basket should contribute to additional SDGs besides 1 and 2 as much as possible and, to that effect, their design and implementation features must incorporate elements that enhance positive and/or minimize any potential negative impacts, thereby managing trade-offs effectively. The standardized templates will also be used to document these synergies across SDGs.

Besides the integrity of the SDGs and their interdependence, the Alliance also acknowledges the importance of macroeconomic stability, economic growth, peace, social justice, and the rule of law as key enabling conditions to eradicate extreme poverty and ending hunger and food insecurity. **However, the Alliance will have a narrower and more precise scope, as it does not intend to focus upon all drivers and dimensions of poverty and food insecurity, which can be addressed through other mechanisms with broader objectives.**

The Alliance will focus on policy instruments primarily designed to reach out to those less equipped to profit from growth processes and more likely to live in poverty and food insecurity, who face intersecting inequalities and are usually the worst affected by both idiosyncratic and covariate shocks, including climate-related risks and social,

economic, and environmental shocks. This focus does not mean that the Alliance will not address the underlying root causes of poverty and food insecurity. On the contrary, policy instruments aimed at addressing poverty and food insecurity enhance resilience, improve shock-responsiveness through systems-building, and are linked to greater social cohesion, lower inequality and shared opportunities and prosperity, which, in turn, helps prevent social unrest, conflict, and displacement.

Below, the document puts forward a set of five (5) essential criteria that a policy instrument must meet to be eligible for inclusion in the Alliance Policy Basket. Please note that **these criteria are NOT meant as a set of conditions or requirements for provision of Alliance support** to the implementation of a specific policy during its operational stage. Rather, these criteria are meant as simple guidance about what kinds of policy instruments, out of all possible suggestions submitted, should be included in the Alliance's reference basket of policies.

1.2. Inclusion criteria

All five criteria must be met for a policy to qualify for inclusion in the Global Alliance's Policy Basket:

a. **Well-defined policy instruments:** Policy instruments entering the Basket shall have a clearly defined scope, distinguishing themselves from broad frameworks, national integrated plans or strategies that include several combined actions. A given policy instrument can contribute to the realization of a broader plan, strategy, or framework, but, for purposes of the Policy Basket, policy instruments shall be individualized. Linkages with other instruments, integrated programme, or combined programmes, and/or broader strategies and/or frameworks, such as synergies, sequencing, and other relationships shall be included in the standard templates. Integrated programme(s) may be also suggested individually to be included in the Basket when a similar approach has been applied in several countries.

b. **Implementable/implemented by governments:** Policy instruments entering the Basket should preferentially have been led and implemented by national, subnational, and local governments. Examples of use of policy instruments that were maintained, used and strengthened during major humanitarian interventions and/or in the absence of an operational government by those responsible for the implementation (e.g. international organizations in the humanitarian field and NGOs), as well as new policy instruments that were developed in these contexts and later on were taken over by governments may also be included, with the intent that those experiences could be later of use to Alliance member countries implementing country-owned interventions.

c. **Evidence base:** Policy instruments must have an evidence base demonstrating a direct impact and proven effectiveness on dimensions such as poverty reduction, food insecurity and malnutrition reduction, well-being, nutrition, and other SDG indicators, particularly among those living in poverty and/or vulnerable to shocks, and/or vulnerable populations, among others. That evidence should preferably

also consider effects on determinants of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, including the environment. The evidence should also include, when available, any unintended impacts, long-term impacts (sustainability over time), impacts on the local economy as well as cost-benefit analysis. Evidence should preferably stem from government-implemented programmes rather than proof-of-concept pilots with limited capacity to inform government implementation at scale. The evidence base can include academic articles with rigorous quantitative, qualitative and mixed-methods methodologies as well as unpublished monitoring and evaluation reports and assessments used to inform policy/programmes design and implementation process.

d. **Primarily reaching out to persons experiencing poverty and hunger:** Policy instruments should primarily benefit the poorest, the most food insecure, vulnerable sectors of the population and/or prioritize regions/areas where they are over-represented, depending on the context. Special attention should be given to population's subgroups more likely to experience intersecting inequalities and vulnerabilities, including women and girls in diverse situations and conditions,[9] children and adolescents, the elderly, indigenous peoples, young people, migrants, refugees, and displaced populations, and all those who are typically left behind in standard policy efforts.

e. **Contributing primarily to reach SDGs 1 and 2:** The basket shall include policy instruments that meet at least one out of the eight sub criteria:

a.1. support the expansion of coverage of those either experiencing poverty or vulnerable to it in national social protection systems and addressing risks and contingencies throughout their lifecycle (SDG target 1.3), therefore, contributing to the progressive realization of the right to social security;

a.2. contribute to the realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security in order to achieve a world free from hunger (SDG targets 2.1 and 2.3);

a.3. support access to basic services (education, health, water and sanitation and housing), productive assets, appropriate technology (prioritizing low-carbon options), information, integrated social and economic inclusion programmes, skill building (including technical assistance and extension services in rural areas), financial inclusion, decent employment creation and access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food (e.g., home-grown school meal programmes) (SDG targets 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2);

a.4. Contribute to addressing discrimination against women that leads to poverty, hunger and malnutrition such as differences in the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity between men and women; absence

9. Throughout this document women and girls may be read in conjunction with "irrespective of age, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status."

of women equal rights to economic resources, as well as of access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws (SDG targets 5.a1 and 5.a.2); or contribute to recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate (SDG 5.4).

a.5. target smallholder farmers (family farmers, forest dependent groups, fisherfolks, pastoralists) and among them those more likely to be left behind (e.g. women, youth, elderly, indigenous populations, communities which are land-locked or living in isolated areas, pastoralists, fishers, forest dwellers) with a view to increasing their productivity and incomes through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, remittances and diaspora contributions, access to credit and markets, including institutional markets, and opportunities for value addition as well as non-farm employment (SDG target 2.3) and promoting rural and territorial development;

a.6. reach out to food consumers vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, with a view of promoting information and facilitating access to healthy diets, including through education.

a.7. foster sustainable and healthy food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production while maintaining ecosystems, including agroecology, agroforestry, and payment for environmental services, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality and maintain fish stocks (SDG target 2.4); *or*

a.8. reduce the exposure and vulnerability and increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable populations to climate related-extreme events and social, economic, and environmental shocks and disasters, as well as their capacity to properly respond to these shocks, when they occur (SDG targets 1.5 and 2.4).

2. Standardized templates for collecting policy instrument information

2.1. Guidance on the proposed standard template for submissions to the Policy Basket

This Section contains standard templates (I and II) to be used in the open-ended consultation phase for gathering information on policy instruments to compose the Global Alliance's Policy Basket.

The templates will a) help assess whether suggested policy instruments meet the five inclusion criteria; b) help putting together a standardized, informative basket of policy instruments that could be supported by the Global Alliance members and partners according to their respective voluntary commitments; and c) supporting the role of the Alliance in identifying qualified partnerships for each case, at the request of its members.

Template I collect information for the general section, describing the policy instrument and its main features. Template II collects information about the implementation of these policy instruments, including some innovative experiences not necessarily implemented by national governments.

By using the two templates, it is possible to ensure that besides the general description of policy instruments, the Alliance will also collect and share information on variations in design and implementation features of that particular policy instrument. This is important as the general description of a policy instrument is not meant to be a blueprint (one size fits all). Knowledge of different implementation experiences may help countries interested in a particular instrument to think about how to adapt it to its own needs, capacity, and context. It also helps to identify countries with specific experience in the matter that could be sought for partnership and knowledge exchange.

Policy instruments suggested to be included in the basket do not need to be submitted with a complete set of fully documented country experiences. During the ensuing open-ended consultation process, different Task Force delegations, both countries and IOs, will have the opportunity to voluntarily contribute different examples under each policy instrument. The Policy Basket will be constantly refined and expanded in an iterative process, during which all Task Force and, at a later stage, all Global Alliance members will be able to contribute to and enrich the Policy Basket.

Template I: General description of the policy instrument

In this subsection, the policy instrument should be described in its general form, without linking to any specific country example.

1.1. Policy instrument (short, descriptive name for the policy);

1.2. Primarily reached groups;

1.3. Description of the policy instrument (main features);

1.4. Keywords / Type of instrument (how it relates to broader categories of policy interventions, i.e., social protection, smallholder agriculture, resilience building, child support, migration others. Multiple categories may apply);

1.5. Primary contribution to reach SDGs 1 and 2 (select pertinent sub criteria from a.1) to a.8);

1.6. Linkages with other SDGs;

1.7. Linkages with UN recommendations. (including non-binding ones, when applicable);

1.8. Limits, risks, and recommended contingency measures (including guidance on prior conditions required on a country for success in implementation, limitations, need for complementary interventions and potential risks);

1.9. Country examples (*specific implementation examples in one or more countries*).

Template: II Specific implementation examples (country experiences)

In this section, specific country implementation examples can be listed and named in the information to be provided under each item.

2.1. Country;

2.2. Specific SDGs affected;

2.3. Existing approaches/options in implementation to address specific inequalities or specific sub-populations and groups as applicable to the policy instrument (e.g., women, youth, indigenous populations, persons with disabilities, migrants and migrant families, communities which are land-locked or living in isolated areas, pastoralists, others);

2.4. Linkages with other policy instruments (i.e., referral systems; complementary programmes, shared instruments; sectoral policies; labour policies; migration policies; National Adaptation Plans; Nationally Determined Contributions);

2.5. Evidence base (references to national or international literature that presents evidence on the effects of interventions on reducing hunger and/or poverty and other SDG targets, when available cost-benefit analysis, long-term impacts, and unintended effects);

2.6. Lessons learned (including mistakes to avoid, points of attention);

2.7. Knowledge institutions (national, regional, and international knowledge organizations with expertise in the policy in point, which could potentially be implementation partners under the Knowledge Pillar of the Global Alliance);

2.8. Type of governance (multi sectoral, decentralized, involvement of local communities/CSOs…);

2.9. Coverage indicators (number of beneficiaries; proportion of the target population covered);

2.10. Cost indicators (total cost of the policy; disaggregated cost of the policy; cost per beneficiary);

2.11. Monitoring and Information Systems (description of the MIS and link to documentation and reports, when available);

2.12. Website.

Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty— Terms of Reference and Governance Framework

Nature and purpose of this document (this section is for information only)

This Terms of Reference and Governance Framework document is a core component of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty. It sets out a description of the proposed mission statement, objectives, guiding principles, membership, component Pillars, decision-making instances, operational mechanism, and broad operational procedures. It is geared at providing high-level terms of reference and framework for the Alliance, without pretending to exhaust all possible details, rules, protocols and/or guidelines that should best be left to be developed as part of the Global Alliance's activities, based on concrete experience and needs.

1. Governance Framework

1.1. Founding aspects

Mission Statement

From its launch until 2030, support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (SDGs 1 and 2) while reducing inequalities (SDG 10) and contributing to **revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17)** and to the achievement of other interlinked SDGs, and championing sustainable, inclusive, and just transition pathways.

High-level Objectives

A. Provide sustained political drive at the highest level by the Group of 20 and other Global Alliance Members, galvanizing collective action and building upon synergies with other existing efforts to eliminate hunger and poverty across the world.

B. Facilitate mobilization and improved alignment of domestic and international support, including public and private financial resources and knowledge, to enable large-scale country-owned and country-led implementation of evidence-based programmes and policy instruments, especially by countries most affected by hunger and extreme poverty and focusing on persons in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind.

Guiding Principles:

A. **Open membership and voluntary participation**: The Alliance is open to membership to any UN member or observer state or G20 member, as well as a wide variety of national, regional, and international finance, knowledge sharing and capacity building organizations and initiatives. Membership in the Global Alliance is formalized through the issuance of tailored Statements of Commitment (See Figure 2).

B. **Demand-driven, putting country needs first**: The Alliance seeks to respond to country priorities and requests for support to implement programmes or policy instruments that are aligned wi th its priorities and listed on the Alliance reference basket. Implementation plans for specific instruments are ultimately to be guided and owned by national governments, with support from the Global Alliance (see Figure 3).

C. **Action-driven, focused on the "how"**: The Alliance focuses on promoting collective support and accelerating policy-driven action at the country level. It operates at the policy instrument level, supporting ***bottom-up, country-driven, flexible implementation based on a reference basket of policy instruments,*** *from which countries choose for adaptation to national circumstances*. It does not build new global, top-down priorities, targets, or action plans, working instead to support implementation of existing commitments. It does not create additional fora or working groups for policy debate or convergence, recognizing the legitimacy and sufficiency of existing multilateral mechanisms. It aims to support the achievement of SDGs 1 and 2, as well as, to contribute to SDG 10 and other interlinked SDGs as much as possible through design and implementation features of programmes and policy instruments focused on SDG 1 and 2 that incorporate elements which enhance their positive effects and/or avoid any potential negative impacts on other SDGs. Moreover, the Alliance relies on existing targets and indicators, including those of SDGs, and does not propose new global high-level goals, targets, or metrics (see Figure 4).

D. **Effective governance:** The Alliance aims to ensure it has a light, simple and effective governance, composed of high-ranking representatives from member countries, organizations and platforms in the development, finance, social protection and food security and nutrition sectors, as well as a small support mechanism to be hosted in an international organization/structure (see Figure 5).

E. **Promote development cooperation effectiveness**: The Alliance seeks to promote country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships, transparency, and mutual accountability, supporting mobilization of resources from a variety of sources to provide adequate and effective means to developing countries to implement programmes and policies to fight poverty and hunger.

F. **Flexible network operation**: At the operational level, the Global Alliance strives to be a facilitator, broker, or matchmaker upon country request, leveraging its multiple partnerships and smartly helping to create a tailored coalition of partners as needed, in support of specific country-led policy implementations. It seeks to work as a network of networks, mobilizing, galvanizing, and elevating existing mechanisms and platforms

bridging the social protection, poverty reduction and food security and nutrition communities, as well as the development, finance, and humanitarian communities.

Membership

The Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty can be joined voluntarily through the issuance of tailored Statements of Commitment by any of these entities in communication with the Alliance through the Support Mechanism (non-government entities should operate under mandates and approaches that could contribute to either of the Alliance's Finance or Knowledge Pillars and operations as appropriate):

a. UN Member and Observer States and G20 members;

b. United Nations and its associated bodies, programs, and specialized agencies;

c. Other regional and international intergovernmental organizations;

d. National, regional and international aid and development agencies;

e. National, regional and international development banks;

f. International funds, and other trust funds;

g. Local, national, regional and international think tanks, research centers, academia and other knowledge organizations;

h. Philanthropic organizations;

i. International platforms, mechanisms, networks, initiatives, collectives, and civil society organizations.

Membership in the Alliance implies a number of commitments by the joining entity, which is expected to exert its best efforts to deliver on them. Alliance members, depending on their situation, may receive support from other members for the implementation of the policies and programs they committed to under the Alliance.

In the case of non-governmental entities, membership will be subject to approval by consensus by the Alliance's Board of Champions in case specific concerns are raised by Global Alliance member States.

The private sector, as well as local civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations, including networks or collectives that could contribute to either of the Alliance's Finance or Knowledge Pillars and operations can be involved when appropriate, in alignment with the concerned country government guidance and approval when participating in country-led policies and program implementation plans, as well as through public-private partnerships.

The reference basket of policy instruments

To keep the Alliance's focus on the national program level, a reference basket of evidence-based programmes and policy instruments lies at the core of every concrete action by the Global Alliance at the country level. The basket is a living database, built collectively by the Alliance's members and maintained by the Global Alliance's Support Mechanism based on a set of inclusion criteria, including evidence of impact, and a standardized template for the information that composes each submission for inclusion to the basket. Inclusion of programmes and policy instruments in the basket does not imply endorsement by any Alliance member of any particular instrument or programme.

The basket serves as the basis for the concrete contributions by each Alliance member to the fight against hunger and poverty, within their respective capacities and roles, either as implementing governments or as supporters with financial resources and/or knowledge (including capacity-building and strengthening, training, technical assistance, etc.).

Constituent Pillars

According to their different nature and capacities, the Global Alliance's members join one or more of the following three Pillars through tailored Statements of Commitment:

National Pillar

All UN member and observer States and G20 members that have issued the Alliance's Statements of Commitment collectively integrate its National Pillar. Only such States/ national governments and G20 members can integrate the National Pillar. In addition, these members can also opt to join the Alliance's other two Pillars by filling in the corresponding section of the Statements of Commitment.

Commitments under the National Pillar relate to a) the adaptation and implementation in the National Pillar participant's territory of any number of policies in the Alliance's reference basket, including a commitment to improving their domestic resourcing and financing when necessary and possible, while respecting international obligations; and/or b) to supporting other countries in implementing similar policies and policy instruments, including via technical cooperation, knowledge sharing (voluntary, on mutually agreed terms), South-South and trilateral cooperation or other modalities of assistance. More specific commitment to support other countries can be made via national finance and knowledge institutions, as relevant.

Financial Support Pillar

The Alliance's Financial Support Pillar is composed of a wide variety of supporting entities, including global and regional funds, development agencies, and public and private donors,

which have made a general commitment, under their own rules and mechanisms, to support Alliance member countries in their own national commitments to implement hunger and poverty reduction programs and policy instruments in the Alliance's reference policy basket. Specific commitments can be made at country level for specific policy implementation plans, under different, flexible arrangements appropriate to each situation and subject to the full approval of the implementing government.

In making resourcing decisions, the Financial Support Pillar entities and institutions may wish to prioritize, to the extent possible, the poorest countries and those most in need. The Alliance's Financial Pillar could also be joined by additional multilateral and bilateral resources and funds, as well as possible innovative financial mechanisms and responsible private sector investment in line with the Alliance's goals and approaches as well as the priorities of implementing countries.

As members of the Global Alliance, institutions, and funds responsible for the management or allocation of funds should make efforts to articulate, enhance coordination and where relevant pool resources in a flexible manner, through partnerships or other means, towards improving delivery and scale for country level implementation of proven programs and policy instruments. Any dedicated resource pooling facility, virtual fund or other mechanism should be optional and voluntary and should not compete for resources with existing mechanisms.

The Global Alliance Support Mechanism advances the Alliance's role as a facilitator, broker, or matchmaker, by helping to plan and create or reinforce ad hoc partnerships among different institutions to achieve sufficient scale to support a specific country-level policy implementation.

Knowledge Pillar

The Alliance's Knowledge Pillar includes reputable national, regional, and international institutions, including academic institutions, dedicated to promoting knowledge generation, technical assistance, and voluntary knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms among Alliance members. Drawing on past Group of 20 and other collective efforts, the Knowledge Pillar institutions, with the support of the Alliance's Support Mechanism, can leverage and build on a number of existing information and knowledge platforms.

The actions of the Knowledge Pillar should take place primarily at the country level, aiming to strengthen capacity, build knowledge, and share advice and lessons to support governments to achieve SDG 1 and 2 through a successful, quality implementation of effective national policies and programmes that are informed by the reference basket.

As in the case of the Financial Support Pillar, the Global Alliance Support Mechanism advances the Alliance's role as a facilitator, broker, or matchmaker, by helping to plan and create ad-hoc partnerships among different institutions as necessary to support a specific country level policy implementation.

1.2. Governance

As stated in the Guiding Principles section, the Global Alliance aims to have a light and agile governance structure dedicated to support and guide the three Pillars so that they fulfill their intended roles. These are the main governance mechanisms for the Alliance:

Summit against Hunger and Poverty

The Summit against Hunger and Poverty is the main instance responsible for the Alliance's goal of providing sustained high-level thrust to accelerate action towards SDGs 1 and 2, while reducing inequalities (SDG 10). It may be convened regularly at high level (e.g. the Head of State/Government level), on the side of the UN General Assembly and/or during future G20 Summits, at the invitation of the country chairing the Alliance's Board of Champions and/or the current G20 Presidency. It reviews global progress towards the Alliance's objectives, showcases the Alliance's accomplishments during the past year(s), issues high-level guidance for the Alliance's members and their commitments across the three Pillars, and provide an opportunity for further commitments and actions. Members of the Alliance may also echo the achievements made under the Alliance on policy implementation in the high-level events on hunger and poverty which they could organize or take part to.

Board of Champions

The Board of Champions is comprised of a diverse group of senior representatives from key Alliance members representing its three Pillars. Board of Champions members should hold responsibility for or significantly influence decision-making in their affiliated entities. The full Board of Champions meets ordinarily twice a year, including virtual meetings. The Global Alliance Champions' main roles in-between meetings is to keep driving countries, institutions, and organizations, including their own, to maintain support and momentum and implement the commitments made under the Global Alliance.

Specifically, the members of the Global Alliance's Board of Champions are responsible for:

a. Championing the fight against hunger and poverty and helping communicate the Global Alliance's work and approach, including at relevant international fora and summits;

b. Championing and monitoring the full implementation of the commitments articulated under the Statements of Commitment by their respective country/entity;

c. With help from the Support Mechanism, and upon demand, seeking to identify, negotiate, remove roadblocks and facilitate flexible partnerships among different Global Alliance entities, including for supporting a specific country-level policy implementation;

d. Raising awareness about the Global Alliance among potential new partners;

e. Providing guidance to the development of the Global Alliance and its activities;

f. Through its Chairperson and Core Group, overseeing the Global Alliance Support Mechanism, including its Director, and ensuring guidance and accountability;

g. When necessary, by consensus of the Board, upon request of concerned member States, approving applications to join the Alliance from non-governmental entities, after consultation with concerned governments;

h. Through its Chairperson and Core Group, and with help from the Support Mechanism, liaising with and providing reports and suggestions to the G20, including Finance and Development Ministers, as well as receiving their guidance and input;

i. Through its Chairperson and Core Group, and with help from the Support Mechanism, liaising with and providing reports and suggestions to the CFS, as well as receiving the CFS's guidance and input;

j. Reporting to and helping to inform the agenda for the Summits against Poverty and Hunger.

The initial composition of the Board of Champions may include:

a. Up to 25 representatives of UN member or observer States and G20 members representing a diverse range of development stages, geography and regions;

b. Up to 1 representative each of FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, WFP and the World Bank, along with the CFS Chairperson;

c. Up to 6 representatives of other regional or multilateral development banks, funds, or financial institutions;

d. Up to 6 representatives of other national regional or international knowledge institutions;

e. The Director of the Global Alliance Support Mechanism (in an *ex officio* capacity).

Members of the Board of Champions, a non-paid role, are nominated as senior representatives of their respective countries/entities, which should bear all costs from their members' participation and engagement. Representatives can be occasionally replaced by a previously designated alternate representative if necessary. Representatives for constituencies a), c) and d) should serve for a term of three years and could be reappointed after undergoing a transparent selection process which should observe the principles below.

Criteria for admission to the Board of Champions include:

a. Being nominated by an Alliance member;

b. Holding a position in the nominating entity of at least the level of Director, Undersecretary, Board member, or equivalent;

c. Committing to dedicate time and attention to foster the mission and goals of the Alliance and carrying out the Board of Champions' responsibilities as stated above; and

d. Ensuring balance among constituencies of the Alliance, stages of development and geographical representation, with country government representatives ideally composing at least half of the Board of Champions' composition.

The Board of Champions elects one Chairperson and up to four Vice-Chairpersons from among its members. The Chairperson always consists of a member nominated by a national government. The Director of the Global Alliance Support Mechanism holds an additional Vice-Chair position (*ex officio*). The Chair and five Vice-Chairs comprise a Core Group to help advance the work of the full Board of Champions, supporting the Board of Champions' roles in-between meetings and calling on other Board of Champions members as needed.

Aspects such as tenure, a transparent selection process, decision making, and others should be developed under separate Rules and Procedures to be endorsed by an *ad interim* Board of Champions once it is convened. Initial composition of the *ad interim* Board of Champions is expected to be selected by the G20 Presidency before November 2024 from willing founding members of the Global Alliance, in consultations with all members and based on the above criteria, seeking to maximize inclusivity, consensus and impact.

Global Alliance Support Mechanism

Headed by a Director, the Global Alliance's Support Mechanism is composed of a small, dynamic, multi-agency team potentially drawn from secondments by the UN and its Agencies and Programmes, IFIs and other international organizations, among others, funded by voluntary contributions from Alliance members, with possible secondments and institutional and in-kind contributions by member countries. The Support Mechanism is hosted within an existing international organization/structure closely related to the mandate of the Global Alliance, in order to create synergy and leverage existing structures. Candidates for the Director role may be put forward by Alliance member countries having made financial contributions to the Support Mechanism and confirmed by the Board of Champions on the basis of relevant experience and skill as related to the Support Mechanism's roles.[1]

The Support Mechanism's roles include:

a. Maintaining an operative online platform with streamlined access to knowledge and support channels for Alliance member countries regarding policy implementation, including, as appropriate, partnering with and incorporating existing knowledge and information platforms;

1. The hosting arrangement and hiring process should abide by the rules and regulations of the hosting international organization.

b. Curating and maintaining the reference basket of policy instruments and programmes of the Global Alliance, based on submissions by Global Alliance members and guided by the approved inclusion criteria, including evidence of impact, and standardized template, using an electronic interactive platform;

c. Supporting the organization of the Global Summits against Hunger and Poverty, in coordination with the UN and its relevant bodies, programmes and agencies, and/or future G20 Presidencies, as appropriate;

d. Upon country demand, in coordination with country-level entry points, and with help from the Board of Champions, operating as the central link, facilitating, brokering and nurturing flexible partnerships between national governments wishing to deliver on their commitments to implement policies in the reference policy basket, on one side, and other Global Alliance members that can provide financial or technical support, on the other;

e. Supporting the promotion of the Global Alliance achievements in relevant international fora and summits;

f. Preparing and supporting Board of Champions and Core Group meetings;

g. Under direction from the Board of Champions and its Core Group, and leveraging knowledge partners, helping collect, commission and spread specific work and analysis to foster the Alliance's goals and operationalize its principles;

h. Communicating and liaising with the broad Alliance membership, including informing Alliance members of new and potential members, and receiving suggestions and concerns by member States;

i. With information and support from its member countries and organizations, collecting, organizing, and monitoring ongoing results from the Alliance's global, regional and country-level partnerships and provide annual reports on progress; and

j. Under direction from the Board of Champions and its Core Group, liaising with and providing reports and suggestions to the G20, including Finance, Development, and Agriculture Ministers, as well as receiving their possible guidance and input.

Country level Entry points

Also key to the Alliance's work, the country level entry points offer a convenient, but not exclusive, local point of contact for Alliance country governments reaching out to seek support for implementing the designated policy instruments. The country entry points liaise with the Support Mechanism, helping to facilitate the relevant partnerships. To avoid the establishment of new bureaucracies, the role of the Alliance's country-level entry points may be filled by a representative of the UN Country Team in each country, to be designated on a country-by-country basis, on a fully voluntary basis with no additional costs, provided

that role fits in the UN Country Team's current mandates and workplans. Consistently with the principle of country-leadership, the country level entry points should act only in support of and in alignment with national government priorities and choices, as long as they are within the Global Alliance's goals and approach. In some cases, and when there is a perceived need, policy-specific focal points may be designated for supporting country level implementation of select policy instruments, based on government priorities.

Country-level operational principles

The Global Alliance should observe the following principles in its operations at national level:

National governments and country platforms at the center

National governments should be at the front and center of the Alliance's actions at country level. All such actions should only take place upon country request, in a demand-driven manner. Consistent with the principles of country-ownership, flexibility and avoidance of duplication, the Global Alliance, with support from its country level entry points and Support Mechanism, should make all efforts to work with already existing country platforms which can work in poverty and hunger reduction (including those platforms called for in the context of the G20 Reference Framework for Effective Country Platforms). Where a suitable country platform does not exist, the Global Alliance, in coordination with all relevant entities, can, upon request, support the interested country government in establishing one if that is considered a means to facilitate, and not delay, concrete partnerships for at scale implementation and knowledge exchange. Country platforms should be established for the purpose of consistent programme implementation and financial and technical support, with the interested national government at the center of a tailored coalition of knowledge and financial partners, strategically leveraging existing national-level development dialogues, programmes, and partnerships.

Ensure Accountability and Lessons Learned

The Global Alliance should work with both the implementing government and partners so that programme and policy implementation plans give full consideration to lessons-learned, accountability, audit and oversight for both countries and partners, including the provision of adequate monitoring and evaluation components that consider complex and diverse demographics.

Ensure due consideration of specific circumstances and people in vulnerable situations

The Global Alliance should work with both implementing government and partners so that programme and policy implementation plans take full consideration of the specific circumstances of the poorest and people in vulnerable situations, with particular attention to women, children and youth, smallholder and family farmers, migrants, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, persons with disability, and those living in rural and landlocked

areas, among others, with a view to reduce inequalities and reflect particular risks, needs and life situations.

Promote open, inclusive dialogue with involved populations and stakeholders

The Global Alliance should work with both implementing government and partners so that policy and programme implementation plans embed, to the extent possible, inclusive dialogue and informed consultations with all relevant stakeholders, most particularly the populations and groups that are the object of policy instruments and programmes under consideration. In the case of private sector involvement in public programme and policy instrument implementation, through public-private-partnerships or other means, provisions should be made to avoid conflicts of interest and ensure alignment with policy objectives.

Avoid negative impacts, enabling synergies, and managing trade-offs

The Global Alliance should work with both implementing governments and partners so that policy and programme implementation plans include appropriate considerations and measures to enable and reinforce positive synergies and to avoid potential negative social and environmental impacts or unintended consequences of any policy instrument implementation or intervention, take full consideration of interlinkages across Sustainable Development Goals, and promote a balanced management of any existing trade-offs.

1.3. Organizational schematics

FIGURE 2. Global level partnership building

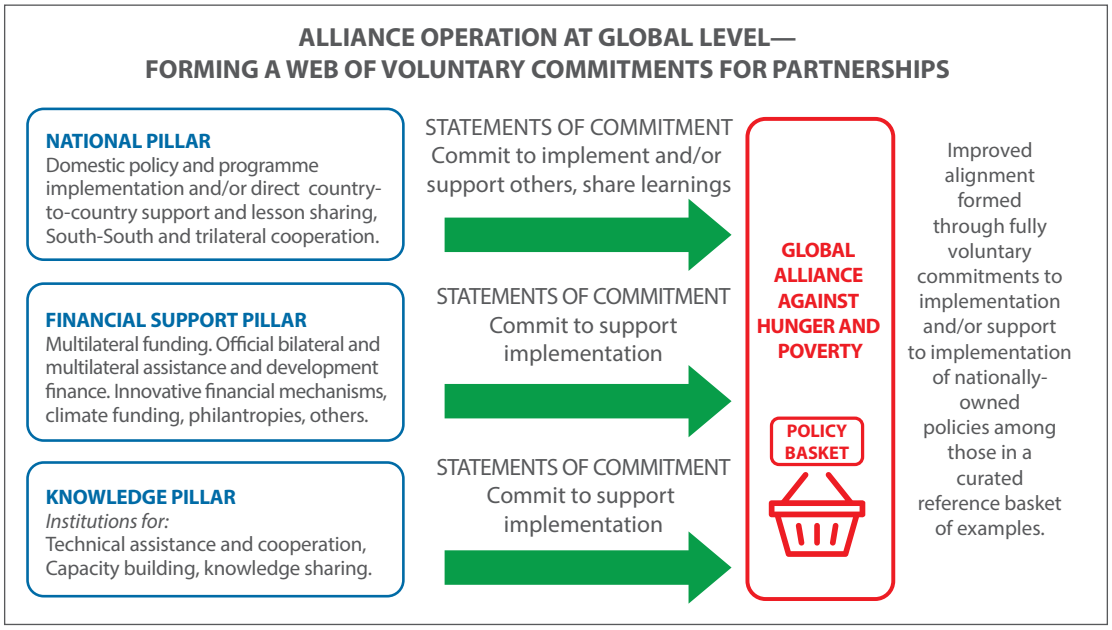


FIGURE 3. Country level operations

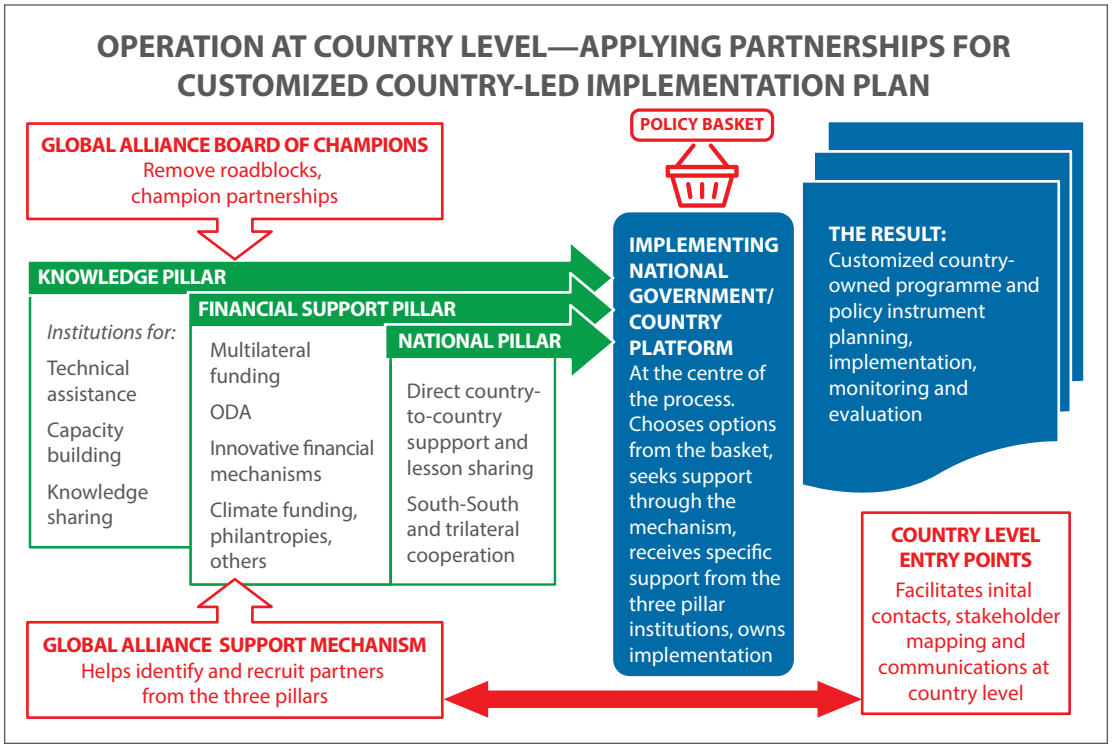


FIGURE 4. Focus on implementation of scaled-up policy instruments and programmes instead of small projects or broad-based strategies/plans/frameworks

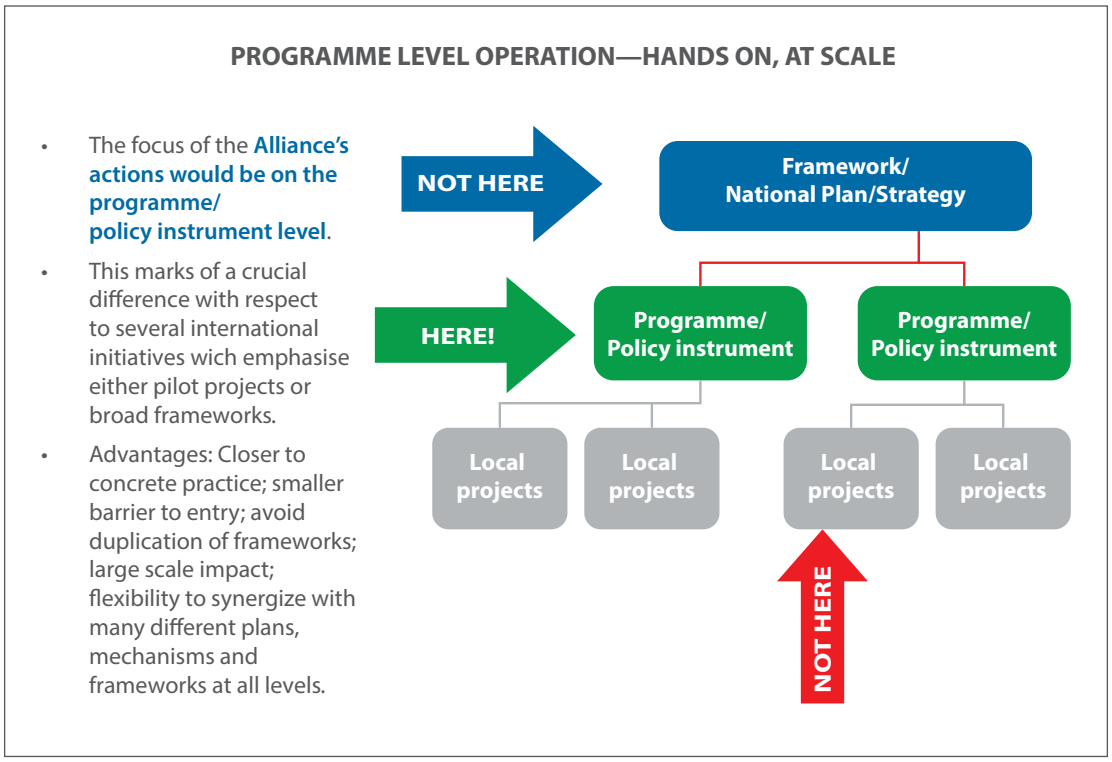
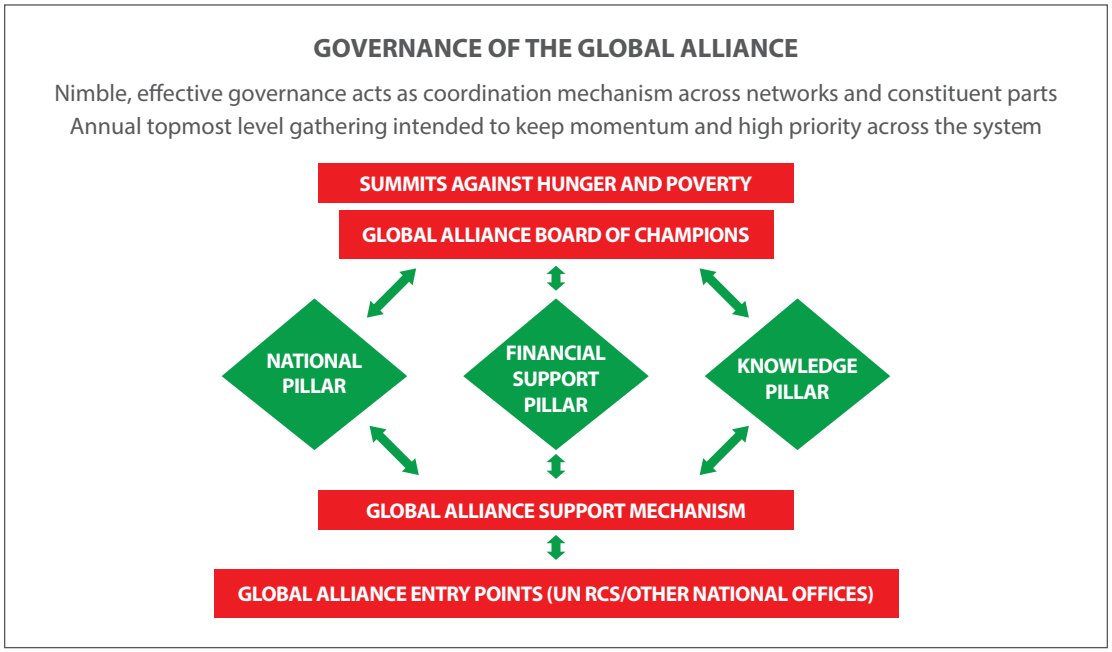


FIGURE 5. Governance mechanisms



ANNEX. Example of how to use the templates to suggest a policy instrument for Global Alliance Policy Basket

The following is an example on how to fill in the templates for a specific policy instrument suggested for the Global Alliance Policy Basket. It is not to be considered a real suggestion and is being provided here only as an example of the intended use for the templates, showing that the recommended policy instrument fits the five criteria under section II of this consultation document.

Comments are not invited to the specific example provided. Please also avoid sending suggestion of your own. **At this stage, please focus your inputs on the proposed criteria and the structure of the templates itself (sections II and III of this document).**

As envisaged by the Presidency, in the second stage of the conformation of the initial Policy Basket for the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, countries and international organizations participating in the Task Force will be invited to recommend policy instruments under the standardized format. Once accepted under the proposed inclusion criteria, the templates will be open to receive further contributions by other Task Force members.

Template I: General description of the policy instrument/intervention	
1.1. Policy Instrument	Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)
1.2. Primarily reached groups	Extreme poor, poor and/or vulnerable families, particularly those with children

Template I: General description of the policy instrument/intervention	
1.3. Description	**Definition** • Cash transfers are paid regularly to the family responsible (for example, the children's mother). Payment, or at least part of the payment, is linked to compliance with conditionalities by families, based on the guarantee of the provision of health and educational services, among others, by public authorities, such as visits to health clinics for pregnant women (care prenatal care) and children (e.g. immunization and growth monitoring) and school attendance of children and adolescents. Benefit values may vary with the demographic structure of the family. • This policy instrument is classified as a public social assistance policy financed by taxes and social contributions. It is a non-contributory social protection policy. **Identification of beneficiaries** • Through social registries or other instruments with detailed information, that allow the use of different targeting mechanisms to "proxy" poverty. **Linkage of CCTs to other interventions** • The policy instrument can be linked with other complementary programmes and interventions that can be either part of the intervention or implemented by a different department or sector in the government (e.g. referral mechanisms/services), usually through the information available in social registries/single registries and the support of social assistant/welfare workers. • CCT programmes can be anchored in legislation and enable governments to ensure their legal obligations towards its citizens. For example, ensuring the right to a life with dignity, free of hunger as well as their duty to protect poor and vulnerable groups, particularly children. It can also be part of national social protection policies, strategies or plans and contribute to the achievement of other nationally defined goals. This policy instrument is usually mentioned in and may contribute to the following: • National Development Plans; • Poverty Reduction/Eradication Strategies; • National Food Security and Nutrition Strategies; • Social protection Strategies/plans; • Health sector strategies/plans; • Education sector strategies/plans; • Gender empowerment strategies; • Financial inclusion strategies; • Productive inclusion strategies; • Climate Change, adaptation, and mitigation plans; • Youth employment strategies.

Template I: General description of the policy instrument/intervention	
1.4. Keywords	• Social protection; • Social assistance; • Non-contributory; • Poverty; • Categorical and geographical targeting; • Children; • Social registries/single registries; • Conditionality monitoring; • Payment systems; • Complementary programmes/interventions; • Gender empowerment; • Education; • Health; • Food security and nutrition; • Inequality.
1.5. Primary contribution to reach SDGs 1 and 2 (select pertinent sub criteria from a.1) to a.8)	• **a.1)** support the expansion of coverage of those either experiencing poverty or vulnerable to it in national social protection systems and addressing risks and contingencies throughout their lifecycle (SDG target 1.3), therefore, contributing to the progressive realization of the right to social security; • **a.3)** support access to basic services (education, health, water and sanitation and housing), productive assets, appropriate technology (prioritizing low-carbon options), information, integrated social and economic inclusion programmes, skill building (including technical assistance and extension services in rural areas), financial inclusion, decent employment creation and access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food (e.g., home-grown school meal programmes) (SDG targets 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2); • **a.8)** reduce the exposure and vulnerability and increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable populations to climate related-extreme events and social, economic, and environmental shocks and disasters, as well as their capacity to properly respond to these shocks, when they occur (SDG targets 1.5 and 2.4).
1.5.1 Linkages with other SDGs	• **SDG 10**—Reduce inequality within and among countries. **Target 10.1**—By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. **Indicator 10.1.1**—Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population. • **SDG 13**—Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. **Target 13.1**—Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. **Indicator 13.1.3**—Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Template I: General description of the policy instrument/intervention	
1.6. Linkages with UN recommendations *(including non-binding ones)*	• Universal Declaration of Human Rights • Sustainable Development Goals • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) • ILO Convention 102 (minimum standards of social security) • ILO recommendation 202 (social protection floors) • Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC)—Art. 26 • CFS Policy Recommendations on Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition • CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (VGGT)
1.7. Limits, risks, and contingency measures	• Appropriate targeting mechanism to minimize exclusion and inclusion errors; • Address supply side bottlenecks hindering access to health, education and social assistance services; • Conditionalities shall be implemented as empowering tools that support the realization of social rights rather than a punishment tool, ensure proper financing and budgeting; • Ensure payment regularity to ensure that the programme can smooth consumption, including in isolated areas or for population groups that are digitally and financially excluded (when digital means are necessary for registration and payment); • Avoid political utilization of the programme and ensure cross-partisan support; • Clearly communicate the programme objectives, eligibility criteria, rules and regulations; • Ensure social participation and accountability as well as grievances mechanisms; • Adopt and implement a monitoring and evaluation strategy to address in a timely manner any major problem in the implementation of the programme.
1.8. Country examples	

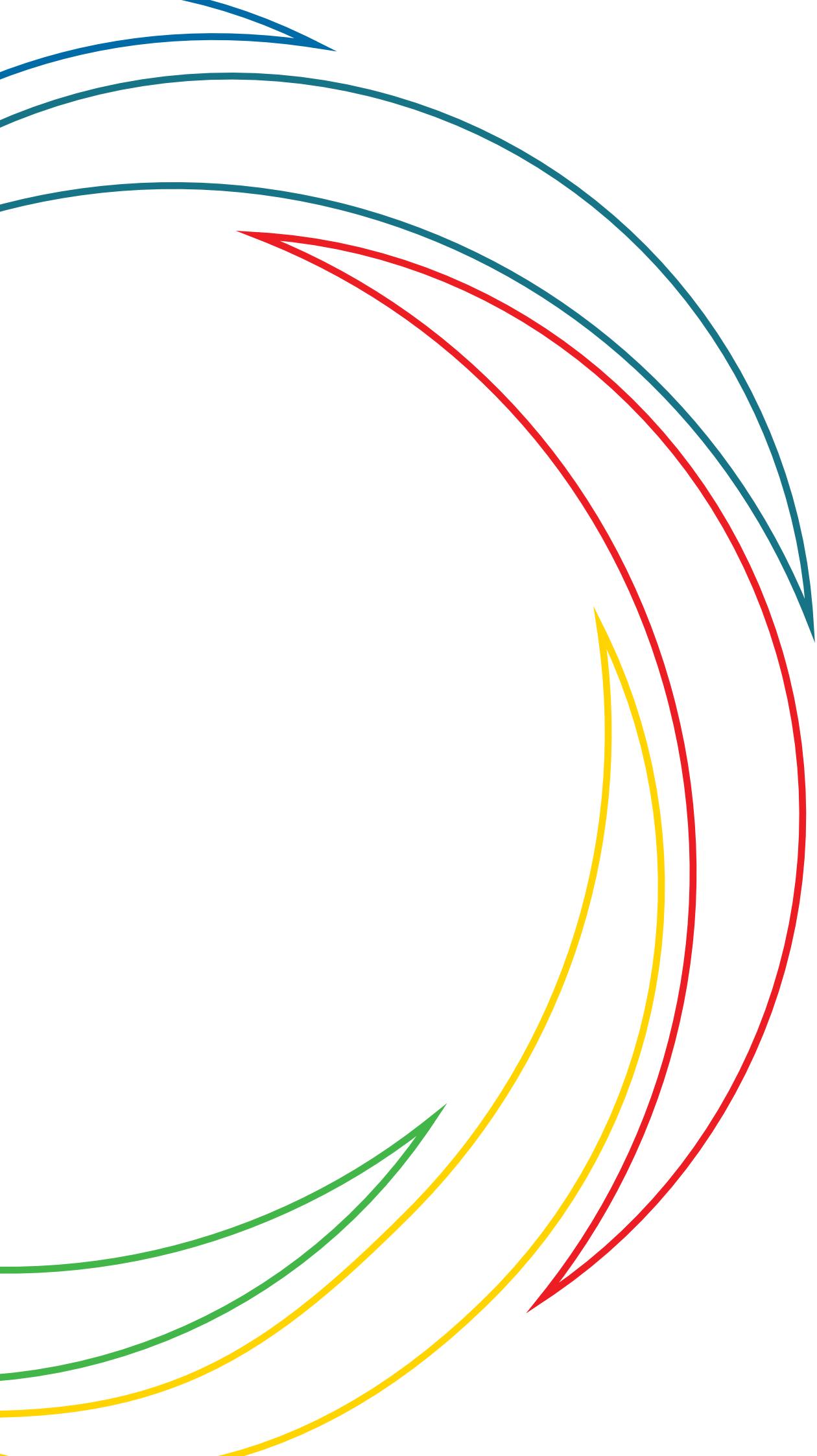
Bolsa Família

Template II: Specific country implementation examples	
2.1 Country	Brazil
2.2. Specific SDGs affected	• **SDG 1**—No poverty. **Target 1.3**—Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. **Indicator 1.3.1**—Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable. • **SDG 10**—Reduce inequality within and among countries. **Target 10.1**—By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. **Indicator 10.1.1**—Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population.
2.3. Existing approaches/ options to address specific inequalities or specific sub-populations and groups	• Payment made preferentially to women; • Benefit varying with family composition with additional benefits per children; • "Active search" for potential beneficiaries to reduce exclusion errors; • Priority access to the benefit for indigenous populations, *quilombolas* (former slave communities), people rescued from work in situation analogous to slavery; • Special module for traditional and specific populations on the single registry to capture the needs of specific populations, besides the three groups with priority access, the special module includes the homeless, family farmers, artisanal fishers, imprisoned persons, people displaced by infrastructure investment (e.g. Dams); gypsies, etc.
2.4. Linkages with other policy instruments	• The Single Registry *(Cadastro Único)*—the database used to identify *Bolsa Família* beneficiaries is also used for more than 20 programmes —from subsidized electricity bill to the elderly free transportation card, making it easier for *Bolsa Família* beneficiaries to access them as long as they are eligible; • Basic Education, through conditionality; • Basic health assistance, through conditionality—antenatal care, immunization, growth monitoring and dietary supplementation; • Access to services from Social Centers Network (CRAS) with referrals to specialized attention (CREAS) in specific cases e.g. battered women, neglected children, elderly or children with disabilities, orphans.

Template II: Specific country implementation examples	
2.5. Evidence base (...)	*Bolsa Família* has a proven record of positive impacts on reducing both inequality and poverty, increasing school attendance and access to health care primary services, reducing child mortality; increasing access to food, but no improvement in the nutritional status of beneficiary families; higher school attendance and reduced dropout, contributing to women's empowerment, leading to positive impact on local economies, including increase in overall formalization, negligible impacts on labour force participation and informality, if any. Excellent relative targeting performance when compared to similar programmes and do not use self-report income to select beneficiaries. **Impact of poverty and inequality** • The effects of Brazil's Bolsa Família programme on poverty and inequality: an assessment of the first 15 years; • The Brazilian cash transfer program (Bolsa Família): A tool for reducing inequalities and achieving social rights in Brazil. **Targeting** • Targeting in the Bolsa Família programme from 2012 to 2018 based on data from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey. **Education** • The Impact of the Expansion of the Programa Bolsa Família on School Attendance; • A Substitute for Substitution: Bolsa Família's Effects on the Combination of Work and School for Children and Adolescents Aged 10–18; • The impact of the Bolsa Escola/Familia conditional cash transfer program on enrollment, dropout rates and grade promotion in Brazil. **Health** • Long-term impact of a conditional cash transfer programme on maternal mortality: a nationwide analysis of Brazilian longitudinal data; • Brazil's Conditional Cash Transfer Program Associated With Declines In Infant Mortality Rates; • The impact of Brazil's Bolsa Família conditional cash transfer program on children's health care utilization and health outcomes; • The combined effects of the expansion of primary health care and conditional cash transfers on infant mortality in Brazil, 1998–2010; • Effect of a conditional cash transfer programme on childhood mortality: a nationwide analysis of Brazilian municipalities; • Combined effects of conditional cash transfer program and environmental health interventions on diarrhea and malnutrition morbidity in children less than five years of age in Brazil, 2006–2016. **Gender empowerment** • Bolsa Família and women's autonomy: What do the qualitative studies tell us?; • Bolsa Família and gender relations: national survey results; • The Impact of Bolsa Família on Women's Decision-Making Power.

Template II: Specific country implementation examples	
(...)	**Labour market, local economy, exit from the programme** • Does Local Employment Growth Accelerate Exits from Social Assistance? Evidence From Brazil's Conditional Cash Transfer Bolsa Familia; • Beneficiary dynamics in the Bolsa Familia Conditional Cash Transfer. Capabilities, constraints and the local labor market; • Local Economy: Cash transfer programmes can stimulate the local economy: Evidence from Brazil; • *Bolsa Família*, Occupational Choice and Informality in Brazil. **Growth/multiplier effects** • The Macroeconomic Effects of Cash Transfers: Evidence from Brazil.
2.6. Lessons learned	Through regular monitoring and evaluation and specific studies, the programme made some adjustments to cater for the need to: • Consider the dynamics of poverty (mobility in and out of poverty) in its rules; • Provide transfers values sufficient to take families above the extreme poverty line; • Adequately fund and incentivize local administration responsible to collect the information that feeds the single registry; • Regularly train all programme staff, particularly at the local level; • Provide clear information to both staff and the target population about the programmes objectives, eligibility criteria and conditions; • Protect the real transfer value from inflation; • Implement a well-designed benefit structure to avoid perverse incentives (such as strategic behaviour leading to splitting one's family to artificially maximize the total household transfer value and/or by omitting some family members in the single registry); • Ensure a smooth exit mechanism when eligibility conditions are not met anymore (e.g., when an adult member find a formal job capable of bringing the per capita income of the family about the eligibility poverty line); • Cross-checking income and other family information across different administrative records; • Special attention to ensure registration and payment in isolated areas (difficult access).
2.7. Knowledge institutions	• Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA); • Secretary of Evaluation, Information Management, and Unified Registry (SAGICAD/MDS); • World Bank; • Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); • United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
2.8. Type of governance	Multi-level governance involving national government (budget, guidance, policies), state/province (health and education follow-up, services) and local level governments (registering, visiting families, ancillary services). Oversight mechanisms through local social councils.

Template II: Specific country implementation examples	
2.9. Coverage indicators	• Number of beneficiary families: 20,8 million families (55 million people)—around 26% of Brazilian population (April/2024); • Coverage rate (total number of families served compared to the Program's estimated service): 155% (May/2023—Percentage of coverage of PBF families based on the poor population estimate from the 2010 IBGE Census).
2.10. Cost indicators	• Total *Bolsa Família* budget in 2024: BRL 169,511,975,980.00 (around USD 33 billions); • Budget allocated to payment of benefits: BRL 168,595,506,249.00 (around USD 33 billions); • Average amount received per Family: BRL 680,90 (04/2024) (around USD 135).
2.11 Monitoring and Information Systems	*Bolsa Família e Cadastro Único no Seu Município:* Portal with necessary information to verify the management of the Bolsa Família Program and the Unified Registry in all municipalities. Vis Data: management and visualization system for various programs, actions, and services, such as the Bolsa Família. Cecad: Consultation, Selection, and Extraction of Information from the Unified Registry. This tool allows for understanding the socioeconomic characteristics of families and individuals included in the Unified Registry (household, age group, employment, income, etc.) as well as identifying which families are beneficiaries of the *Bolsa Família*. *Sistema Bolsa Familia na Saúde* (Health): platform of the Ministry of Health (MS) to access documents and monitoring reports of the *Bolsa Família*'s conditionalities. *Sistema Presença* (Education): system developed by the Ministry of Education with the objective of tracking and monitoring the school attendance of students who are beneficiaries of the *Bolsa Família*.
2.12 Website	https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/bolsa-familia



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