**International Conventions and Milestones on Food and Nutrition Rights**

* [1943: UN Conference on Food and Agriculture](http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/p4228e/p4228e04.htm)

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture was held from 18 May to 3 June in Hot Springs, Virgina (USA), with the participation of 44 governments. Convened by US President Roosevelt, the Conference decided on the establishment of a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture.

* [1945: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is established](http://www.fao.org/docrep/x5584E/x5584e00.htm)

The first session of the FAO Conference met in Quebec City, Canada, establishing the FAO as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

* [1961: World Food Programme is established - A/RES/1714(XVI)](http://undocs.org/A/RES/1714(XVI))

WFP was initially established in 1961 as a multilateral food aid programme with the support of the UN General Assembly resolution: A/RES/1714(XVI)

* [1974: First World Food Conference](http://undocs.org/E/CONF.65/20)

The first World Food Conference was held in Rome on 5-16 November 1974, where governments examined the global problem of food production and consumption.

* [1979: Plan of Action on World Food Security](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bn124e.pdf)

The FAO Committee on World Food Security adopted the Plan of Action on World Food Security at its 4th session, Rome, 5-11 April 1979.

* [1981: World Food Day established - A/RES/35/70](http://undocs.org/A/RES/35/70)

By adopting GA resolution A/RES/35/70, the UN welcomes the observance of World Food Day annually on the 16th of October.

* [1992: First International Conference on Nutrition - World declaration and plan of action for nutrition](http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/u9260e/u9260e00.pdf)

In December 1992, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) organised the first International Conference on Nutrition, in Rome, Italy.

* [1996: World Food Summit - Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action](http://www.fao.org/wfs/index_en.htm)

World leaders assembled in Rome in November 1996 for the World Food Summit. The FAO called the Summit in response to widespread under nutrition and sought to renew the global commitment to the fight against hunger.

* [2000: UN Millennium Declaration](http://undocs.org/en/a/res/55/2)

The Declaration was a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and hunger and came to be known as the Millenium Development Goals (MDG). Goal 1 includes a commitment to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.

* [2002: World Food Summit +5](http://www.fao.org/docrep/MEETING/005/Y7106E/Y7106E00.HTM)

The World Food Summit: five years later held on 10-13 June 2002 reaffirmed pledges to end hunger. The outcome document is: "Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later.

* [2008: UN Secretary General High Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security (HLTF)](http://www.un.org/en/issues/food/taskforce/establishing.shtml)

The HLTF was established by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2008. The Task Force is chaired by the UN Secretary-General and the FAO Director-General is Vice-Chair.

* [2009: Rome Declaration on World Food Security](http://www.fao.org/wsfs/wsfs-list-documents/en/)

World leaders unanimously adopted a declaration pledging renewed commitment to eradicate hunger from the face of the earth during the World Summit on Food Security.

* [2012: RIO+20 - Zero Hunger Challenge](https://www.un.org/zerohunger/)

The Zero Hunger Challenge, an initiative by the UN Secretary-General, invites all countries to work for a future where every individual has access to adequate nutrition and resilient food systems.

* [2012: Food Assistance Convention](https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/signature/2012/CTC_XIX-48.pdf)

The Food Assistance Convention, an international treaty, was adopted on 25 April 2012 in London. The treaty aims at "addressing the food and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable populations".

* [2014: Second International Conference on Nutrition](http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml542e.pdf)

The Second International Conference on Nutrition was held in Rome, Italy in November 2014 and adopted the Rome Declaration on Nutrition, committing countries to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide.

* [2015: Milan Declaration on Enhancing Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Small Island Developing States](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8537MilanDeclaration.pdf)

The Meeting addressed food security and nutrition from multiple angles: the importance of promoting sustainable approaches to agriculture and fisheries and building resilience to climate change and disasters; the benefits of improving rural livelihoods of smallholders and family farmers.

* [2015 : United Nations Sustainable Development Summit : Goal 2](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg2)

The UN summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, was held from 25 to 27 September 2015 in New York. Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

* [2016: High-level side event on pathways to Zero Hunger](https://www.un.org/zerohunger/content/resources)

During the high-level side event to the 71st UN General Assembly, conversations about achieving Zero Hunger and the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 were held.

* [2016 -2025 : United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition](https://undocs.org/A/RES/70/259)

Adopted by the General Assembly resolution 70/259 and calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization to lead the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children's Fund, and to identify and develop a work programme based on the Rome Declaration and its Framework for Action.