

## **II. SOFI, ITS POLICY IMPLICATIONS and the SDGs (continued)**

### **Spain**

Thank you, very much, indeed, Mr Chairman. Now, on behalf of my delegation, having heard your words, I would just like to stress the importance of time management in the course of the Plenary. Delegations prepare their presentations so that they can be delivered at the highest possible level and, for that, we need a clear idea of speaking time so that the agendas then can be distributed around the other events which were part and parcel of the success of the work. If we were not able to do this, then we would be undermining the relevance of this Committee. It is important to give delegations enough time to make their statements, one minute is not an awful lot.

That said, we do appreciate the efforts undertaken by the Chair and the Secretariat to try and come up with a solution.

Secondly, Spain is in line with the comments made by the European Union, represented by the presence of Finland. A little more detail, as pointed out in SOFI, obviously in 2050, more people have to be fed around the world, many of them are living in under-developed areas, prices are exploding, climate change is having its effects and so is inequality and this is being felt in particular in low income countries.

If we were to face this situation on the basis of present production methods, we would not be in line with the Paris agreement, nor with many of the SDGs. We, therefore, have to transform our food production systems and move toward sustainable agra-food systems. There are many reports which identify this as being one of the key sectors which will make the difference. The first global report on sustainable development presented since the coming into being of SDGs, also the inter-governmental groups report from last summer on climate change and the lands, also the solutions for sustainable development.

All of these reports say that moving towards sustainable food production systems can create a clear effect in helping move us towards achieving SDGs and also are key to combating climate change. Over the next ten years, we are going to have to speed up our progress towards food security and nutrition. There is no other option. We urgently need a revolution and agro-ecological transition with multi-sectoral, comprehensive focus points and we always need to bear in mind the human right to food.

This is a crucial challenge which leaves no other path open. Spain has been committed for decades to supporting and promoting that right to food and supporting the CFS. Spain will, for the first time, be in the bureau of the Committee over the next two years and, from there, together with all of you, we will work hard to ensure that this Committee achieves its objectives. Thank you.

### **Chairperson**

Thank you, Spain. You and all delegations will remember today that we took one whole hour for this discussion when we were going round in circles discussing the Chair's summary. South Sudan has the floor to speak on behalf of the Group of 77.

### **South Sudan**

Thank you, Mr Chairperson. Republic of South Sudan is honoured to deliver this statement on behalf of the group of G77 and China and would like to highlight the following points.

The group of G77 and China is extremely concerned by the key findings of the 2019 Report that identified many areas that need urgent collective attention, namely the goal to end extreme poverty by the 2030 is being jeopardised by the protracted crisis which constitute long, along with the climate extreme and vulnerability, critical drivers of the food insecurity.

Climate change, climate extreme and vulnerability are negatively impacting farmers, pastoralists, fisheries and all other food producers across the globe. Vulnerability to natural disaster is affecting agricultural productivity, food production, natural resources, determining consequences for food system and our rural livelihood which are impeding developing countries in their advance towards 2030 Agenda and the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

We should consider it unacceptable that 820 million are still suffering from hunger in 2019. It underscores the urgent challenges of achieving the zero hunger target by 2030. The group of G77 and China acknowledges that some progress has been made in some critical areas demonstrated in the report so far.

Notwithstanding this, global hunger is on the rise in almost all sub-region of Africa, parts of Latin America and worse than that, Asia Region, at least half of the world's population lack essential health services, waters of all children is stranding children in Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Women and girls in developing countries continue to face the structural disadvantages and discrimination. Enhancing food systems should take into account the increasing importance of nutritious food to satisfy the nutritional needs of their population and achieve food security. We underline that foster family farming is an important means to eradicate hunger and poverty, as indicated by the global action plan for decade of family farming 2019-2028, along with the ongoing effort with the United Nations decade of action on nutrition 2016-2025.

We recognize that the joint work being carried out by CFS in areas such as nutrition and food system, multi-stakeholders, partnership and agroecology and other innovative approaches, among others, are of crucial importance. The developing country also see the CFS multi-year programme of work, 2020-2023, are a strategic step forward in the fight against hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

The main component of the voluntary guidelines to bridge the gender divide on how to promote youth engagement and employment in agriculture food system, as well as policy recommendation on data collection analysis, on the overcoming the structural inequality.

Mr Chairperson, it is crystal clear that much deeper, faster, more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals. Just as a problems are inter-related, the solution to poverty inequality, climate change and other global challenges are also inter-linked.

Mr Chair, with these comments, the group of G77 would like to highlight the importance to integrate food security and nutrition concern with poverty eradication effort in such a way that makes more synergy between eradicating poverty, hunger and food security and malnutrition towards an inclusive transformational vision pro-poor that can contribute to achievement of 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

We also believe that the Committee on World Food Security should play a key role in addressing this negative trend and challenges through its convening power. This inclusive model and a science based policy convergent process which CFS is considered the leading pioneer. Thank you, very much.

**Applause**

## **Chairperson**

Thank you. You were speaking on behalf of G77. I have just been told that we have run out of time. I am going to read the list of speakers. We have received indications from a further two delegations who have said that they will not speak in Plenary but, instead, will send in their statements in writing.

Right now, the list is, according to the order in which they were received are China, Private Sector, Finland, Civil Society, Japan, South Africa to speak on behalf of Africa, France, Cuba, the Gates Foundation, Switzerland, New Zealand, Belgium, The Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger for Latin America and the Caribbean.

So, the options are the following, either you can send in your statements in writing, you can speak with the Secretary or the Secretariat so that you can have a video recording made of your statement. We would have to see tomorrow, at the end of our discussions at 7.00 p.m. if we are in a position to extend the Plenary. It would be without interpretation but, it would be an option so that you could make your statements here in Plenary. I think, given the circumstances, that is a very good option. A fourth option would be, again, for those who have not been able to take the floor in Plenary, to actually do this on Thursday afternoon at the end if there is time.

But, I am really doubtful as to whether there will be time. So, I would remind all of you, tomorrow at 4.00 p.m. and I think we have got six side events this evening. It is World Food Day tomorrow that is not a CFS activity, it is FAO activity. It is going to be celebrated here by invitation to those people on FAO's list. The Secretariat, very briefly, is going to give us some information about this.

## **Secretary**

Thank you, and thank you interpreters for staying late for us to finish. Very quickly, we need bureau nominations from three regional groups. Those are Africa, Latin America and South-West Pacific. We need those well before Friday, so as soon as you can.

A reminder about survey responses, we are depending on your input reactions and feedback, so please take a moment to fill those surveys out. Thank you, very much.

## **Chairperson**

See you tomorrow.