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منظمة
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**Statement by the Chairperson of the
Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**

Thank you, Chairman. Let me join the expressions of gratitude to the Jamaican government, and felicitations to Assistant Director General Berdegué, Secretary Crowley and everyone in the Secretariat.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to bear witness to the support that Director General Graziano provides to the Committee on World Food Security.

Ministers, colleagues: I am attending all FAO Regional Conferences to speak about CFS, on what we have been doing to support you, and on the road ahead.

Please refer to the Report of the 44th CFS¹ session held at FAO headquarters last October, where you will find a summary of everything that we have been up to since you met in the Regional Conference of Mexico City two years ago.

In that document, you will find that CFS is delivering on all its commitments by providing a platform for discussion on issues of women's empowerment, rural-urban dynamics (including the challenges of urbanization and rural transformation), responsible investments in agriculture, governance of land tenure, and monitoring, among many other areas, as well as delivering policy recommendations on connecting smallholders to markets, sustainable

¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mv030e.pdf>

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livestock, and sustainable forests; I am asking the Secretary to insert a link to that document in the Conference report.

Ministers, colleagues: we are well aware that —despite our efforts— there is still a lot to be done so that all of our citizens are free from hunger and malnutrition.

I will not dare lecture you on how to do this; you know the challenges we face because of social inequalities, climate change, migrations, trade obstacles, soil degradation and the epidemic of obesity due to inadequate nutrition.

For the first time in two decades, hunger is again on the rise in the region, with the number of food insecure escalating by 5% to 42 million people, according to FAO; hunger among us is not the result of a lack of food: it is a problem of access, partly because we lack coherent policies.

What I wish to do, then, is to let you know how you can help improve the Committee on World Food Security and, at the same time, to emphasize how a stronger CFS can better serve you.

CFS is a multi-stakeholder structure; it is the most inclusive platform in the United Nations: the latest plenary in October issued accreditations to more than fifteen hundred delegates representing hundreds of non-State actors.

CFS convenes member States as well as multiple stakeholders from civil society, the private sector, academia, research centres, financial institutions, philanthropies, the three Rome-based United Nations specialized agencies (because, alongside FAO, CFS also includes the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme), as well as other UN bodies —such as the World Health Organization— and a long list of international institutions.

With an evidence-based approach and acting in close collaboration across the international system, CFS is the most relevant platform in the world today for achieving policy coherence and convergence in food security and nutrition.

This is especially true in light of the challenges of fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in reaching SDG-2: zero hunger.

In this context, I encourage those of you whose governments have volunteered to undertake a national review on SDG progress in New York in July, to place emphasis on how policy recommendations emanating from CFS are furthering your country's advance to accomplish the 2030 objectives.

Ministers, colleagues: the key of CFS is its inclusiveness, because State actors and the other stakeholders I mentioned discuss and design policies as partners.

This collaborative partnership is what allows CFS policy products to have global validity and legitimacy, such as voluntary guidelines on many spheres, including on the Right to Food, Tenure Governance, and Responsible Investments in Agriculture, among others, as well as action-oriented tools like the Framework for Action in Protracted Crises.

These policy outcomes, as we call them at CFS, are providing developing countries with effective instruments for combatting hunger and malnutrition.

The FAO decentralized network offers guidance for implementing policy recommendations emanating from CFS.

This is what FAO delivered to my country, the Dominican Republic, when we drafted food security legislation so that the right to food that is enshrined in our Constitution could be accomplished in concrete reality.

At the same time, if we want the inclusive processes of CFS to generate policy recommendations with the strongest possible legitimacy and the highest level of impact, all member States are expected to participate actively and constructively both from Capitals and in Rome: we must add value to the debates and take full ownership of the outcomes! From a developing country perspective, our contributions to CFS are twofold: identifying the specific areas in which we could make use of policy advice, and sharing our experiences.

When we articulate our policy needs at CFS, we set the agenda on how to achieve zero hunger and adequate nutrition, while calling global attention to the relevance of FAO in particular and the multilateral system in general; this is one critical way for developing countries to influence the worldwide consensus on what needs to be done for eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

When we share lessons learned and best practices, we enrich the wealth of knowledge that will lead to accomplishing SDG-2 in our countries and in the whole world.

The Committee needs to hear more of how we are making progress, what challenges we have found, and how we are overcoming them.

In fact, the best way to exchange information that is useful is to replicate the CFS approach at national and regional levels.

Issues of food security and nutrition, as you well know, are extremely complex; to fully understand them—and to take meaningful action towards eradicating hunger and malnutrition—we have to work across disciplines and institutions.

This means that we must build partnerships from within our countries and at regional level; to this end, FAO's technical cooperation has also been instrumental in supporting the Dominican Republic, where a national platform reflects the CFS structure, placing the focal point at the highest level—the President's office—and bringing together all relevant stakeholders.

Once again I affirm the importance that every single country delegation of Latin America and the Caribbean commits to engage in CFS discussions taking place in Rome; we must increase our strength as a region by finding consensus positions so we can intervene with a single voice in the thematic working groups and, especially, in the CFS Bureau.

I plead that our delegates to the Bureau, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and Peru, bring to that body—which is chaired by the speaker—a regional perspective representing the common

Latin American and Caribbean interest; I need the regional support so that CFS can continue to expand its openness, flexibility, and transparency, so as to consolidate its relevance for the benefit of our countries.

Regarding CFS work streams, in addition to calling all thirty-three countries in the region to get actively involved in all topics, I ask that we pay special attention to the on-going debates on nutrition.

Indeed, in 2018-19 CFS is putting a particular focus on nutrition and food systems, with a view to developing voluntary guidelines that will support our national policies on such a fundamental area.

Even though a third of GRULAC countries do not currently have resident representations in Rome, your active participation in nutrition, as well as in all other CFS work streams, can be made in writing or by electronic means; I earnestly encourage you to do so.

Ministers, colleagues: experts tell us that achieving sustainable food security is not enough; we also need adequate nutrition to deliver socio-economic transformation and true freedom from the scandal of hunger.

We all agree that designing and implementing more effective strategies to achieve the goal of zero hunger is a matter of the greatest urgency; to lift the shadow of hunger, which eclipses the human condition, is a moral obligation for all of us that enjoy food security and is, as well, a political obligation for our governments.

Like I said at the outset, I am attending all the FAO Regional Conferences as CFS Chair to convey the message that the Committee can give a hand in facilitating this mission.

Summing up, I am taking the following messages to the Ministers attending the FAO Regional Conferences in every continent:

First, that CFS is the most inclusive platform for global coordination, and for policy coherence and convergence on food security and nutrition;

Second, that to be effective in providing the guidance we need, CFS requires our active engagement through our delegations to the Rome-based UN agencies or from our Capitals;

Third, that genuine ownership of CFS and its policy products also involves making financial contributions to support the Committee's work, which is disproportionately sponsored by earmarked funds from developed countries, which naturally tend to reflect their priorities;

Fourth, that each and every country in Latin American and the Caribbean, and indeed all developing countries, would benefit from establishing national platforms to tackle issues of food security and nutrition that mirror the CFS inclusive structure; and

Five, that the continued relevance of CFS depends upon advancing and successfully concluding the current process for policy coherence and convergence in nutrition.

Ministers and colleagues: I hope to continue this conversation with all of you at the next session of the Committee on World Food Security at FAO headquarters in Rome this October;

you are all invited to share your progresses in food security and nutrition, as we achieve SDG-2! Thank you.