



**INTERVENTION BY**

**ON**

**AGENDA ITEM 2: STRENGTHENING COORDINATED POLICY RESPONSES TO  
THE FOOD CRISIS- THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY  
AND NUTRITION (SOFI) IN THE WORLD 2024,  
52<sup>ND</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY (CFS 52)  
ROME, 21-25 OCTOBER 2024**

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Chairperson,

Malaysia aligns itself with statements by the G77 & China, and the Joint Statement by the Asian Group, delivered by Pakistan and Japan respectively.

2. SOFI 2023 reported a long list of major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. This situation this year is worse, with more people hungry and facing food insecurity. Those same drivers are occurring with ever increasing intensity, frequency, and concurrently.

3. To address these major drivers, sufficient levels and equal access to financing are indispensable. In this respect, a common standard for measuring financing for food security and nutrition is essential. We are concerned with the finding that some private investments can have negative impacts on SDG Goal 2, including on health and the agrifood systems and the environment. We are of the view that the financing landscape would benefit to shifting from a siloed approach, towards a broader and more holistic perspective, with all actors working cohesively.

Chairperson,

4. In Malaysia, a number of policies and programmes, with appropriate resources, have been put in place to increase food security and nutrition. These include:

4.1 USD11.3 million allocated for the Community Farming initiative - an urban farming initiative that helps low-income households reduce the cost of living by producing food products either for their own consumption or for sale;

- 4.2 USD41.6 million allocated for the 2016-2022 period for the Young Agropreneur Programme, to allow the entry of 9,754 young entrepreneurs in various agriculture sub-sectors;
- 4.3 improving the nutritional status of our population through the National Nutrition Policy of Malaysia 2021-2030, which includes the Healthy School Meal Programme which benefits students with balanced and nutritious food in schools; and
- 4.4 maintaining a national stock of rice, which, as of October 2024, including stockpile reserves, stands at 1.1 million metric tonnes, ensuring a supply for domestic demand for 5.6 months.

5. Finally, Malaysia is deeply concerned with the impact of conflict on food security and nutrition and the right to food in many regions, notably in Gaza and the Sudan. The population in both areas are facing acute hunger and risk of famine through clear violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, and we condemn the barbaric use, or threat of use, of starvation on a civilian population as weapons of war. We agree with the recommendations of HLPE-FSN including, in particular, immediate steps to encourage the implementation of existing legal standards and international law principles that include human rights law, humanitarian law and criminal law, and the punishment of the perpetrators of parties involved. In a civilised international order based on rules, all states should equally be held to the highest standards of conduct and accountability.

Thank you