

Madam Chairperson,
Distinguished Delegates,

The Brazilian delegation reiterates the statements made by G77 and would like to add, in a national capacity, the following considerations:

The SOFI 2025 Report confirms that Brazil has been removed from the Hunger Map for the second time — less than 2.5% of the population is undernourished.

Reinforcing this trend, the results of the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale for 2024 show that severe food insecurity has decreased to 3.2% of households, the lowest percentage in the national historical series.

In two years, 30 million people regained access to three meals a day in Brazil. This experience demonstrates that tangible results are possible when there is political commitment.

In Brazil's case, this commitment is expressed through public policies that promote economic growth with rights-based approaches and focus on the reduction of inequality, such as policies in social protection, income transfer, school feeding, strengthening family farming, and access to adequate and nutritious food.

All of this is achieved with active social participation and fostering intersectoral and intergovernmental coordination, with the National Food and Nutritional Security System serving as an example of participatory, intersectoral governance.

However, we recognize that this achievement remains fragile without sustainable funding and protection against setbacks.

Therefore, Brazil will continue implementing the Brazil Without Hunger Plan and the third National Food and Nutritional Security Plan, including actions to contain food inflation and mitigate its impacts on the most vulnerable.

Globally, most people experiencing hunger live in rural areas, precisely where family farming is predominant. Brazil addresses this contradiction through national policies to combat rural poverty and promote productive inclusion.

In this context, we support the main recommendations of SOFI 2025 and the CFS report, especially those related to:

- The need of greater and better funding;
- The recognition of Public policies as the basis for effective solutions;
- The need to prioritize family farming;
- The importance of establishing participatory and intersectoral governance.

We also reaffirm the central role of the CFS as the main multilateral forum for building consensus and guidelines on food security and nutrition, in synergy with other global agendas.

Brazil considers it urgent to integrate the right to food into the debates of the Rio Conventions and to bring this perspective to COP30, which will be held in Belém, in the heart of the Amazon, next month.

We hope the international community also recognizes the role of family farmers, indigenous people and traditional communities as key agents for biodiversity recovery, while producing diverse foods for healthier and more accessible diets.

As President Lula stated, there will be no climate justice if we do not address hunger and poverty simultaneously. The Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty, and People-Centered Climate Action, to be adopted at the COP30 Leaders' Summit, aims to recognize the role of food and nutritional security in climate resilience, and prioritize the human right to adequate food.

It also reinforces the global commitment to financing actions for the most vulnerable - including family farmers who produce about 80% of the world's food but receive less than 1% of global climate financing.

We invite all member countries to endorse the Belém Declaration at COP30.

We also call on this Committee to reflect on how the results of the CFS can influence spaces such as COP30, ongoing G20 processes, and discussions on reforming multilateral development banks.

In the current geopolitical context, how will we follow up on the Seville Conference on development financing?

How can we ensure that food and nutrition security are at the heart of global decisions on financing, resilience, and social inclusion?

This effort is complemented by the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, launched in 2024, which today has over 200 members.

Its first Leaders' Meeting will be held in Doha on November third. We invite those who have not yet joined the initiative to do so - and those who already have done it, to actively contribute with financing or technical cooperation within the framework of the ongoing fast-track implementation strategy.

In a world of multiple crises, fragmented funding instruments, and drastic reductions in development aid, the Global Alliance is a call for international solidarity, pragmatism, and results-oriented action.

Brazil remains firmly committed to this cause, to strengthening the CFS and to fostering a more just, effective, and inclusive global governance to eradicate hunger and poverty.

Thank you very much.