

Item VIII. GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT ON CONFLICTS AND FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION: ADVANCING THE UPTAKE OF THE CFS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES

Madam Chairperson,

Distinguished Delegates,

Brazil is, and has historically been, a defender of peace and the peaceful resolution of disputes. We are tireless promoters of international law and international humanitarian law. The world cannot remain inert while the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law are routinely and deliberately violated.

One of the worst consequences of wars and conflicts is, as we know, hunger. In the context of armed conflicts, populations become victims of political decisions that, ultimately, force them to face severe food insecurity. In line with its traditional multilateral engagement, Brazil has repeatedly condemned the use of hunger as a weapon of war.

As President Lula stated at the UN General Assembly in New York a few weeks ago, “the United Nations was created at the end of the II world War as a symbol and the highest expression of the aspiration for peace and prosperity. Today, however, the ideals that inspired its founders in San Francisco are under threat, like never before in its history. Multilateralism is at a crossroads. The authority of the UN is in question. We have witnessed the consolidation of an international disorder marked by repeated concessions to power politics. Attacks on sovereignty, arbitrary sanctions, and unilateral interventions are becoming the norm. When the international community wavers in defending peace, sovereignty, and the rule of law, the consequences are tragic”.

Still, in President Lula’s words: “The conflict between Israel and Palestine is the greatest symbol of the obstacles faced by multilateralism. No situation exemplifies the illegal and disproportionate use of force more than that of Palestine. The terrorist attacks carried out by Hamas are indefensible under any circumstances, but nothing—absolutely nothing—justifies the ongoing genocide in Gaza. Here, international humanitarian law and the myth of the West’s moral superiority are being buried. This massacre would not be happening

without the complicity of those who could prevent it. In Gaza, hunger is being used as a weapon of war, and forced displacement of populations is carried out with impunity. We have taken note of recent peace efforts and remain hopeful that a lasting peace can be achieved and that a two-state solution can finally be realized. Only then will the people of Gaza no longer be subjected to the horror of hunger.

From the Brazilian perspective, there is no, and will be no, a world free of hunger as long as wars and armed conflicts persist. And as long as conflicts continue, we cannot shy away from unconditionally defending the human right to adequate food, whose guarantee is at the core of the CSA's mandate.

For this very reason, today we reaffirm our firm commitment to the adoption of the “CSA Action Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA).” After a decade of its endorsement by this same Committee, we have unfortunately seen, in various parts of the world, hunger and different forms of food insecurity being caused or worsened by armed conflicts.

This committee, and we, its members, cannot ignore the hunger faced by populations in conflict-affected areas. Today, in Gaza, Haiti, Ukraine, Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, and many other parts of the world, we witness humanity's greatest affliction: people being killed by arms and hunger.

In this regard, we need to look at the structural causes of these conflicts, including inequalities, economic crises, poverty, and hunger itself.

The international community cannot turn a blind eye to this reality. Developed countries must review their priorities, cut spending on weapons and wars, and increase aid for development—especially to eradicate hunger and poverty.

In 2024, leaders from Brazil, China, France, Jordan, Kazakhstan, and South Africa launched the “Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (IHL).” Motivated by a profound sense of responsibility and the urgency to act decisively to

contain the wave of violations against international humanitarian law witnessed worldwide, these leaders called for strengthening political commitment to the respect and implementation of IHL. This initiative involves 90 States from all regions, with 27 leading seven thematic areas aimed at developing practical recommendations on how to strengthen compliance with IHL and address the challenges posed by evolving means and methods of warfare.

Brazil remains committed to promoting the principles of peace and the peaceful resolution of disputes, especially in the context of guaranteeing the human right to food. It will also continue advocating for the integration of the principles of the CSA Action Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) in contexts of crises.

Thank you very much.