

CPLP statement on Agenda Item II

Madam Chair of the CFS,
Heads of Delegation,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to speak on behalf of the Member States of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). In 2024, more than 673 million people faced hunger. Structural inequalities, economic crises, conflicts and the growing impacts of climate change continue to threaten the survival of our peoples and the sustainability of food systems.

Although this number represents a slight improvement compared to previous years, it still remains above pre pandemic levels. While Latin America and South Asia have made significant progress, hunger continues to rise in several regions of Africa and Western Asia. In 2024, more than 20% of the African population faced hunger, representing about 307 million people, many of whom are in CPLP countries.

In this context, we welcome the initiative of Guinea Bissau which, upon assuming the Community's leadership in July 2025, proposed as the motto of its pro tempore presidency the theme "Food Sovereignty and the Human Right to Adequate Food: Foundations for Social Justice and Sustainable Food Systems in the CPLP."

Over the next two years, under the leadership of Guinea Bissau, we, the Community's countries, will work to strengthen the CPLP Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSAN-CPLP) – a pioneering and innovative CPLP experience – and to raise international visibility for our coordination.

In our countries, the CPLP has helped strengthen participatory, multisectoral food governance. National councils for food and nutrition security, present in almost all our Member States, constitute spaces for

dialogue among governments, civil society, academia and the private sector.

The national CONSANS and CONSAN-CPLP mirror the structure of the reformed CFS – besides sharing the same overarching objectives with this Committee. This experience reinforces the role of the CFS as a global multiactor governance forum capable of politically influencing the translation of discourse into practice.

We know that hunger is the result of political decisions and not merely a problem of production or market access. It is an expression of inequality, exclusion and the absence of inclusive public policies. For this reason, we, the CPLP countries, defend the right of peoples to define their own agricultural and food policies, in accordance with their cultural diversity and national priorities.

We have recently approved the CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN 2025-2027), an instrument that will guide community cooperation in the coming years, based on the defense of food sovereignty and the human right to food. Actions will focus on strengthening family farming, supply systems and public procurement, agroecology, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, South-South and trilateral cooperation, respect for local, traditional and indigenous culture, and social participation.

We know that ending hunger requires intersectoral actions, articulating health, education, agriculture and social protection, in addition to strategies to monitor the realization of the right to food – and that nothing is achieved without resources. As the CPLP, we continue to seek financing mechanisms that support the development of our countries.

In this context, the Community's member countries express their support for the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, recognizing it as an innovative instrument to mobilize partnerships, resources and social technologies in favor of food and nutrition security.

Finally, under the inspired leadership of Guinea Bissau in the CPLP pro tempore presidency, we reaffirm the Community's collective commitment to strengthening global governance on food and nutrition security. May this CFS platform continue to contribute to the reinforcement of multilateralism on these issues. You can count on the CPLP on this journey.

Thank you very much.