

FMG Statement 10th APFSD

1.2 million people have experienced moderate and severe food insecurity in the last year (FAO, 2022). 11% of the population faces severe food insecurity. While the moderate food security remains almost at the same from the year 2020, the severe food insecurity has increased many times because of the COVID and because of the impact of this economic shocks due to the war. One third women face anaemia and there is no improvement since 2012. Food insecurity has almost risen every year since we had this Agenda 2030 except for in 2015. 34% of the children are undernourished today with stunting, wasting and overweight children. In 2030, we will still have 670 million people in food insecurity and this number is almost exactly the same as we had in 2015. Three basic reasons of this food insecurity is because of the conflict, climate change, imbalanced investment (subsidies) in food and IFIs conditionalities particularly IMF.

Agriculture is not short of investment. Every year has almost 700 billion of investment, but most of it is in the developed/OECD countries. The big five companies control 70% of the agrochemicals and seeds. They also corner maximum of the investment that the government provides. However, the biggest threat on food security and agriculture now is the net zero coupled with the NBS. The land gap report (UNEP, 2022) says that the countries and corporations need 1.2 billion ha of land to achieve net zero. This is equal to all cropland in the world.

The UN Food System Summit has showed how control of agriculture and food is being handed over to the corporations. Without addressing it, it will be impossible to ensure sustainable food, food sovereignty and SDG2.

Thank you so much.