



Consejo de la
Unión Europea

Bruselas, 18 de marzo de 2022
(OR. fr, en)

7271/22
ADD 1

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DEVGEN 50
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NOTA

De: Secretaría General del Consejo

A: Comité de Representantes Permanentes/Consejo

Asunto: Proyecto de carta para solicitar al director general de la FAO la celebración de una sesión extraordinaria urgente del Consejo de la FAO

18 de marzo de 2022

Excmo. Sr. D. Qu Dongyu
Director General
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Excmo. Sr. D. Hans Hoogeveen
Presidente independiente del Consejo
Organización de las Naciones Unidas
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Estimado Sr. Director General, estimado Sr. Presidente Independiente del Consejo:

Los miembros del Consejo de la FAO abajo firmantes, en total ##, de conformidad con el apartado 1 de la Regla XXV de las Reglas Generales de la FAO, solicitamos la convocatoria urgente de una sesión extraordinaria del Consejo de la FAO de un día de duración para estudiar, como punto principal del orden del día, las implicaciones que tiene para la seguridad alimentaria y agrícola mundial la agresión de la Federación de Rusia contra Ucrania.

Solicitamos asimismo que la propuesta que se adjunta en el anexo de la presente carta, que contiene una exposición de motivos y un proyecto de decisión, se distribuya como documentación junto con el orden del día provisional de la sesión extraordinaria urgente, como parte del punto mencionado.

El 14 de marzo, el secretario general de las Naciones Unidas, Antonio Guterres, pidió el cese inmediato de la guerra para evitar un «huracán de hambre y el colapso del sistema alimentario mundial». Guterres añadió que, aunque millones de personas en Ucrania «afrontan el hambre y la mengua en el abastecimiento de agua y medicamentos» y las Naciones Unidas, incluidas la FAO y las agencias con sede en Roma, suministran al país alimentos críticos, dinero en efectivo y ayuda vital, «esta guerra va mucho más allá de Ucrania; es también una agresión contra las personas y los países más vulnerables del mundo. Ahora bombardean su granero, [...] los precios de los alimentos, de los combustibles y de los fertilizantes se disparan, las cadenas de suministro sufren perturbaciones, y esto afecta con mayor dureza a los más pobres».

La FAO es la principal agencia de las Naciones Unidas para la seguridad alimentaria y la agricultura mundiales, como ha subrayado el secretario general. Como bien sabe la FAO por su labor de reconstrucción y ayuda a la recuperación de la pandemia de COVID-19, ya antes de esta guerra los países en desarrollo se enfrentaban a una inflación inusual de los precios de los alimentos y a otras cargas debidas a los conflictos y al cambio climático. La nota informativa del análisis de la FAO del 11 de marzo *The Importance of Ukraine and the Russian Federation for Global*

Agricultural Markets and the Risks Associated with the Current Conflict) («La importancia de Ucrania y de la Federación de Rusia para los mercados agrícolas mundiales y riesgos asociados al conflicto actual») examina las importantes repercusiones de la crisis en la agricultura ucraniana y rusa, en los mercados de productos básicos y otros insumos, y en la escalada de los precios mundiales de los alimentos, que afectan a la seguridad alimentaria de millones de personas en decenas de países de todo el mundo.

Por lo tanto, esta sesión extraordinaria es necesaria para que el Consejo, en el marco de sus funciones en virtud de la Regla XXIV, apartado 1, letra b), de las Reglas Generales de la FAO, asesore sobre cualquier cuestión relativa a la situación alimentaria y agrícola mundial, especialmente sobre cualquier cuestión de carácter urgente que requiera la intervención de la Conferencia, las conferencias regionales, los comités a que se refiere el artículo V, apartado 6, de la Constitución o el director general.

Solicitamos que esta sesión extraordinaria del Consejo se convoque a más tardar el 8 de abril, respetando el preaviso mínimo de dos semanas.

Atentamente,

Documentos adjuntos.

CC: Jefe del Gabinete, Godfrey Magwenzi
Secretario General, Rakesh Mukhtoo

Provisional Agenda

Special FAO Council

1. Implications on World Food Security and Agriculture arising from the Aggression by the Russian Federation Against Ukraine

Annex

[#]th Emergency Special Session of the FAO Council

[Rome, XX April 2022]

Proposal of Actions by FAO in Relation to the Implications on World Food Security and Agriculture Arising from the Aggression by the Russian Federation Against Ukraine.

Executive Summary / Explanatory Memorandum

As noted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution adopted on 2 March 2022 at its 11th emergency special session, the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine is having an impact on increased food insecurity globally, as Ukraine and the region are one of the world's most important areas for grain and agricultural exports, when millions of people are facing famine, the immediate risk of famine, or are experiencing severe food insecurity in several regions of the world.

Ukraine is the fifth largest wheat exporter in the world, with a global market share of 10 percent between the periods of 2016/17 and 2020/21. Ukraine's maize export share over the same period was even more significant, averaging 15 percent and conferring it the spot of the world's fourth largest maize exporter.

The conflict is having a major impact on member states – especially developing countries - in North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, specifically, which import large quantities of food from Ukraine and the region.

The Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine will thus negatively affect the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal of reaching Zero Hunger by 2030, for which FAO is the custodial lead agency, as well as negatively affect other SDGs for which FAO is a custodian or contributing agency.

The UN Secretary General has called on the international community to “do everything possible to avert a hurricane of hunger and a meltdown of the global food system.” He also stressed that the war is hitting the poorest the hardest around the globe.

Urgent and decisive action by the FAO is therefore needed.

Across the UN system, the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council, the Human Rights Council and other specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, IAEA, IMO, ITU, ICAO and UNWTO, have held or are holding special, emergency or dedicated sessions of their Governing Bodies to consider the matter. Other

international or regional organizations (*inter alia* OSCE, OECD, Council of the Baltic Sea States, African Union) have reacted as a matter of urgency.

Suggested action by Council

The Council is invited to adopt the following decision:

“The Council,

Endorsed and reaffirmed the Resolution adopted on 2 March 2022 by the United Nations General Assembly at its 11th emergency special session (A/RES/ES-11/1);

Expressed the gravest concern about the impact of the conflict on increased food insecurity globally, as Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and the region are one of the world’s most important areas for grain, oilseed, and other agriculture exports, when millions of people are already facing hunger or the immediate risk of hunger or are experiencing severe food insecurity in several regions of the world;

Affirmed that the aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation, [enabled by Belarus], is in violation of the objectives and purposes of the Organization as set out in the Preamble of the Constitution and of the obligations accepted by the Russian Federation [and Belarus] as Member[s] of the Organization;

Demanded that the Russian Federation immediately cease its use of force against

Ukraine, including the targeting of Ukraine's food supply, infrastructure, distribution, and food and agricultural product storage facilities, and refrain from further aggravating the world food security and agriculture situation;

Stressed the role of FAO, in coordination with other United Nations entities and relevant bodies, to address within its mandate the consequences of the conflict within Ukraine and on world food and agriculture security;

Instructed the Director-General to leverage FAO's role as a knowledge institution to closely monitor the implications on world food security and agriculture, including through the regular analysis and provision of data to members on food prices, fertilizer and other input prices, commodity markets, supply chain matters arising from the conflict, including coordinating as appropriate with other Rome-based agencies, International Financial Institutions, and agriculture and food research institutions such as the International Food Policy Research Institute,

Requested the Director-General to review and make recommendations including on the conflict's implications for FAO's implementation of its Strategic Framework (2022-2031) and Programme of Work and Budget (2022-2023), as well as develop policy advice for FAO members most impacted to establish or enhance national preparedness and response plans, [coordinated through the UN Food Systems Summit Hub].

Requested FAO to collaborate with the G20 to enhance the Agricultural Market Information System;

Requested the Organization to organize monthly briefings open to all Members with a specific focus on the implications of the conflict on the food security of

specific regions at each briefing and report to the Council on the above-mentioned topics in this regard;

Decided to add at its next regular session in June 2022 an agenda item on “The effect of the aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation, on food insecurity globally, in particular the effects for the most vulnerable” and requested the Director-General to submit as a matter of urgency a report containing:

- an overview of the work of FAO in Ukraine, within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters,
- an immediate response plan to address to the most pressing food security needs of the Ukrainian population, including how to preserve ongoing and upcoming planting and harvest seasons in Ukraine and any means to protect and preserve the transport and export of existing food and agricultural exports from Ukraine, and a medium-term recovery assistance plan designed to restore Ukraine’s agriculture potential when the aggression has ceased and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine is restored,
- an immediate response plan to evaluate the effects of the crisis and bring assistance to the developing countries most affected by the disruption in food supplies and soaring of food prices resulting from the conflict, and
- a longer-term plan, consistent with the Strategic Framework (2022-2031), for building resilience to global shocks into food systems.