Comhairle an
Aontais Eorpaigh

An Bhruiséil, 18 Márta 2022
(OR. fr, en)

7271/22
ADD 1

FAO 8
AGRI 103
DEVGEN 50
RELEX 369
FOOD 18
SUSTDEV 61
CONUN 65

NÓTA

ó:	Ardrúnaíocht na Comhairle
chuig:	Coiste na mBuanionadaithe/An Chomhairle
Ábhar:	Dréachtlitir chun a iarraidh ar Ard-Stiúrthóir FAO seisiún speisialta éigeandála de Chomhairle FAO a thionól

IARSCRÍBHINN

An 18 Márta, 2022

A Shoilse an Dr. Qu Dongyu
Ard-Stiúrthóir
Eagraíocht Bhia agus Talmhaíochta
na Náisiún Aontaithe
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Roma

Hans Hoogeveen, Uasal
Cathaoirleach Neamhspleách na Comhairle
Eagraíocht Bhia agus Talmhaíochta
na Náisiún Aontaithe
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Roma

A Ard-Stiúrthóir, a Chathaoirleach Neamhspleách na Comhairle:

De bhun Rialacha Ginearálta FAO, Riail XXV, mír 1, iarraimid, Comhaltaí de Chomhairle, agus ## againn i gceist, leis seo go dtionólfaí go práinneach Seisiún Speisialta aon lae amháin de Chomhairle EBT chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar phríomh-mhír shubstainteach amháin ar an gclár oibre: na hImpleachtaí do Shlándáil Bhia agus Talmhaíocht an Domhain a eascraíonn as an bhfogha a thug Cónaidhm na Rúise faoin Úcráin.

Iarraimid freisin go ndéanfar an togra atá san iarscríbhinn a ghabhann leis an litir seo, ina bhfuil meabhrán míniúcháin agus dréachtchinneadh, a scaipeadh mar dhoiciméadacht mar aon le clár oibre sealadach an tseisiúin speisialta éigeandála, faoin mír mar a bheartaítear thuas.

An 14 Márta, d’iarr Ard-Rúnaí na Náisiún Aontaithe, Antonio Guterres, go gcuirfí deireadh láithreach leis an gcogadh ‘le gorta mór agus cliseadh tubaisteach an chórais bia dhomhanda a sheachaint.’ Dúirt sé freisin, cé go bhfuil na milliúin duine san Úcráin ‘i mbaol gorta agus dul i ndísc a soláthairtí uisce agus leighis’, agus go bhfuil na Náisiúin Aontaithe – lena n-áirítear FAO agus Gníomhaireachtaí atá bunaithe sa Róimh – ag obair le dithneas chun bia, airgead tirim, agus cúnamh tarrthála a bhfuil géarghá leo a thabhairt isteach sa tír. ‘gabhann tionchar an chogaidh seo i bhfad níos faide ná an Úcráin. Is ionsaí é freisin ar na daoine agus na tíortha is leochailí ar domhan...Anois tá buamáil á déanamh ar a soláthar aráin... tá praghasanna bia, breosla, agus leasacháin ag dul ó smacht, táthar ag cur isteach go mór ar shlabhraí soláthair... agus is iad na daoine is boichte is mó atá thíos leis.’

Is é FAO príomhghníomhaireacht na Náisiún Aontaithe maidir le slándáil bia agus talmhaíocht ar fud an domhain, faoi mar a leag an tArdrúnaí béim uirthi. Mar is eol go maith do FAO óna chuid oibre chun atógáil níos fearr a dhéanamh agus cabhair a thabhairt do chomhaltaí teacht chucu féin ó phaindéim COVID-19, bhí tíortha i mbéal forbartha ag streachailt fiú roimh an gcogadh seo, agus boilsciú praghsanna bia agus ualaí eile nach bhfacthas a leithéidí riamh cheana i gceist mar thoradh ar choinbhleacht agus ar an athrú aeráide. Anailís FAO dar dáta an 11 Márta *(Nóta Faisnéise:* Déantar scrúdú in *The Importance of Ukraine and the Russian Federation for Global Agricultural Markets and the Risks Associated with the Current Conflict* [Tábhacht na hÚcráine agus Chónaidhm na Rúise do Mhargaí Domhanda Talmhaíochta agus na Rioscaí a bhaineann leis an gCoinbhleacht Reatha] ar thionchair shuntasacha na géarchéime ar thalmhaíocht, ar thráchtearraí agus ar mhargaí ionchuir eile na hÚcráine agus na Rúise, agus praghsanna bia domhanda atá ag dul ó smacht, agus is rudaí iad seo go léir a dhéanann difear do shlándáil bia na milliún i mórán tíortha ar fud an domhain.

Dá bhrí sin, tá gá leis an Seisiún Speisialta seo chun go dtabharfaidh an Chomhairle, mar chuid dá feidhmeanna faoi Rialacha Ginearálta EBT, Riail XXIV, mír 1(b), comhairle a thabhairt maidir le haon saincheisteanna a bhaineann le staid an bhia agus na talmhaíochta go domhanda, go háirithe aon saincheisteanna de chineál práinneach a d'éileodh gníomhaíocht ón gComhdháil, ó na Comhdhálacha Réigiúnacha, ó na Coistí dá dtagraítear in Airteagal V, mír 6 den Bhunreacht, nó ón Ard-Stiúrthóir.

Iarraimid go dtionólfar an Seisiún Speisialta sin den Chomhairle tráth nach déanaí ná an 8 Aibreán, lena n-urramaítear an fógra íosta coicíse.

Le meas,

Iatáin.

Cc: Príomh-Aire na Comh-Aireachta Godfrey Magwenzi
An tArd-Rúnaí Rakesh Mukhtoo

Special FAO Council

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

Iarscríbhinn

[#]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.