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On June 17-18 the G8 will meet in Belfast: the IED believes that it will be a great opportunity to discuss ~~about~~ the current global food systems and the lines of action to pursue in order to reach the UN's Zero Hunger Challenge.

The world is currently undergoing of major food crisis as food prices spiked since 2005, almost doubling, and ~~population~~ <sup>part</sup> population will rise up to nine billions by 2050. The outcomes are political instability, shortages and a general hardening <sup>in</sup> of the fight against global poverty and hunger.

As most experts are saying, the rise <sup>collapse</sup> of the Asian demand as a consequence of economic and population growth, is the main driver of this crisis. But multiple factors are playing an important role as Recall <sup>well</sup>: countries that used to be major food exporters, such as the USA are now diverting production to internal consumption; ecological limits also affect dramatically the global food system such as soil erosion, loss of fertility and poor management of water resources. As climate change is affecting particularly developing countries, there are issues of tremendous relevance.

The world may have the capacity to sustain <sup>st</sup> a larger population, but land is being misused and the market system is proving unable to allocate resources in the most efficient way.

Financial speculation, export bans and the huge growth in recent years of commodity firms all increase



food ~~price~~ <sup>price</sup> volatility thus destabilizing poorer countries. Moreover, this huge increase in demand led the so-called phenomenon of "land grabbing" by which states and companies, especially from Eastern and southern Asia are buying land on large-scale, especially in Africa. This is having negative consequences on local communities which are not benefiting ~~from~~ <sup>w. form</sup> and find their condition even worse.

As an international organisation committed to ~~strengthen~~ <sup>w. form</sup> ~~margin~~ <sup>collis</sup> ~~ized~~ <sup>peoples</sup> voices we urge policy makers to discuss these issues during the G8 meetings.

We think that the best way forward toward a ~~most~~ <sup>comp-</sup> efficient global food system is to focus on bottom-up solutions, investing ~~on~~ <sup>collis</sup> small farms instead of large-scale plantations, ~~into~~ <sup>incorporating</sup> local communities so as to ensure a better management of the land ~~being~~ <sup>of</sup> careful of overexploitation.

The IED believes that if investment in farming goes together with local investment, it will help development creating a market for local producers.

We believe that this world has the resources to feed nine billions humans but all depends on good management and efficiency. We are sceptical about the benefits that massive soil exploitation can bring and we think that governments of developing countries should be suspicious as well. In a world economy changing reluctantly we believe that the G8 leaders have a major role to play if they choose to cooperate instead of cheating each other.

well contextualised & appropriate style & register. A good effort. T8 = 6/67.5 + Lex 2 = 6/18