

II. STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2021, ITS POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND THE ROLE OF CFS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

CFS, 11 October 2021

Delegation of Norway

Mr Chairman,

- Thank you for interesting and thought-provoking presentations.
- With a staggering proportion of the global population food insecure – we have no time to lose.
- The pandemic has further demonstrated the vulnerability of food systems, and how much we are off track when it comes to resilience and sustainability.
- More women than men are food insecure. The growing gender gap is man-made, and cannot be accepted.
- In a very comprehensive manner, the 2021 SOFI-report confirms the need to fight food insecurity, malnutrition and hunger - through food system transformation.
- I appreciated the points made by the ambassador of Kenya on behalf of the African group on this, and also the reference she made to the right to food and the need for a rights based approach.
- On climate, we are seeing new evidence, literally by the day, of how climate change is affecting food production, while other factors such as inequality and conflict persist.
- FAO Chief economist Manuel Torero underscored that these are structural factors, and we need to address them as such.
- This speaks to the need for an even stronger focus on the Humanitarian - Development - Peace nexus, and on building resilience.

Mr Chairman,

- I find myself in agreement with most of what has been said by other speakers, on the 'diagnosis' so to speak, on where we stand.
- The challenge before us, however, is a different one: It is to take action – jointly, and as individual states.
- Therefore, going forward:
- Let us make 2021 the year when we turned the tide.
- Much attention has gone into preparing the Food System Summit. This is the year that 'food system' thinking has become a bit of a household expression among the world leaders.
- Let us now build on that, on the energy developed through the Food Systems Summit process, and on the Secretary General's Statement of Action, as well as the knowledge and policy recommendations of the SOFI report.
- We must avoid recreating silos, and lose track of the very essence of the summit - systemic thinking.
- CFS *could* potentially play a central role in the summit follow-up, and the transformation of our food systems.
- To do so, the CFS should play to its strengths – broad participation from the civil society and the private sector, voices that are essential for changes and that need to be heard.
- We also need a clear connection between the important work of the CFS High Level Panel of Experts and the scientific approach they represent, and the normative work of CFS through voluntary guidelines.
- On the Norwegian side, we are increasing our attention to resilience through climate change adaptation. Finding good solutions to climate change adaptation requires the participation of food producers, promoting solutions suitable to local contexts. We continue working across sectors to implement a food systems approach.
- In the follow up of the Summit we will, in particular, build on our experience within fisheries and aquaculture. We all know that the unexploited potential of

oceans, seas and inland waters could be key towards zero hunger. This requires aquatic food to become an integrated part of food system thinking. We will work closely with partners on this and do our part to make that happen.

Thank you