

Food System Transformations as 2030 Agenda Accelerators. Joint UN Food Systems Summit follow-up event contributing to the HLPF

Organized by the UN Food Systems Co-ordination Hub

DATE: 15 July 2022

TIME: 13:00 – 14:30 EDT (New York) / 19:00 – 20:30 CEST (Rome)

LOCATION: Conference Room 12, United Nations Headquarters, New York

Speaking Points for Adrienne Mollor on behalf of the CFS Private Sector Mechanism

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, and esteemed colleagues,

It is my honour to represent the private sector today and I appreciate the fact that you are hearing from civil society, youth and private sector.

As a cranberry farmer, I see the global food system from the front lines. Let me flag a few of the challenges right now:

- My energy costs are up by 35%
- My input costs have tripled
- Labour is hard to find and sustain

And as a result of these things, my bank is calling frequently to ask how I will deal with cost inflation.

As a member of the Ocean Spray cooperative, we serve the market right to the end consumer and we see these pressures through the entire food system.

Ministers, the decisions you make have a vital role to play in this operating environment.

3 Key Messages

- 1) It is vital that we support the food system to make continuous improvements if we want to advance the SDGs.
- 2) Invest in that transformation by helping us to apply more efficient, science-based solutions to climate challenges. Enable us to make change rather than prescribing change.
- 3) Application of good policies like the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure and other CFS products is essential at country level. Global issues are made at a country level.

Messages to select from:

1. The SOFI Report continues to expose the glaring realities in our food systems that must be addressed for transformation to occur. For most rural poor, agricultural technologies, data, and innovations are still out of reach. Yet these have enormous potential for building resilient food systems.
2. We have been saying for years, governments to redirect agricultural policy towards sustainable productivity growth and resilience, while also encouraging the free flow of goods so that people remain food secure, and feed remains readily available for animals.
3. All parts of agriculture are essential – grains, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry, and horticulture. Treat them all with respect.
4. Developing countries are most at risk, in this global situation. The UN has identified many countries most- affected and priority should be placed on meeting those needs.
5. The UN has a vital role to play, including particularly the Rome-Based Agencies, who need resources to further their mandate. Collaboration and action are needed from the UN, donors, international finance institutions, private sector, particularly farmers, and civil society.
6. Keeping global food, feed and inputs (including seed and fertilizer) trade open is essential. Import dependent countries may want to build more flexibility into their trade policies, to facilitate trade. It is especially important not to impose export restrictions on humanitarian food purchases by the UN's World Food Program.
7. To focus on agricultural productivity in developing countries, and around the globe. Domestic social protection should consider food needs, and development programming in country and globally needs to prioritize agriculture now and in the long term.

CLOSING THOUGHT

Farmers are part of private sector. You need to talk to private sector to deliver food systems solutions.

Reference

[2022 Report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World:](#)

1. 2.3 billion people in the world are moderate or severe food insecurity or combined
2. Between 702 and 828 million faced hunger in 2021; 150 million more people since 2019 before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic
3. 193 million people in 53 countries are at crisis level, acute food insecurity
4. Inequalities widened by the pandemic heighten the challenge of eradicating hunger. Updated projections indicate that more than 670 million people may still be hungry in 2030
5. Almost 3.1 billion people could not afford a healthy diet in 2020. 122 million more people than in 2019
6. In 2021 hunger affected 278 million people in Africa, 425 million people in Asia and 56.5 million in Latin America and the Caribbean