

HRC/19. ID with the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the
Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing 6 March 2012

Norwegian statement by Minister Counsellor Harriet E. Berg

Madam President,

Norway would like to thank the Special Rapporteur on the right to food for a pioneering and well researched report on an important issue. The focus~~s~~^{es} on how under nutrition, micronutrient deficiency and over nutrition have to be addressed together through a life-course approach, and within a human rights framework, is indeed valid.

Norway firmly supports the recommendation of adoption of statutory regulation on marketing of food products to children.

We would also like to ask the Special Rapporteur ~~a couple of~~^{two} questions.

First, compliance with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes could indeed be a life-saving recommendation of special importance in low-resource settings. We would like to ask for a brief update on the situation globally. To what extent do national governments and private sector firms comply with the code?

Second, we would like you to elaborate on which role health care facilities and schools can play in changing behavior towards healthy diets and physical exercise? We would also like to ask if this could be an issue of a future report on the right to food.

Third, The Special Rapporteur plays a leading role in identifying challenges and best practices within the field of the right to food and has once again contributed in a constructive manner. We would like to thank you for giving us applicable, analytical and valid guidance on how to move forward within the field of health and malnutrition. Norway appreciates and supports your important work.

Madam President,

We would like to thank the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing for his comprehensive and timely report.

At least 2 million people in the world are forcibly evicted every year. The most insecure urban residents are the world's 1 billion poor people living in slums. Forced evictions are most prevalent in areas with the worst housing conditions. Women, children and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are most negatively affected. Evictions invariably increase rather than reduce the problems that they aim to solve

have noted
We believe that it is particularly interesting to note the conclusion in the report (2) that the main causes of large scale forced evictions - including market based evictions - are public infrastructure development, international mega events, like global conferences, Olympic Games and other international sport events.

In light of this we would like to ask the Special Rapporteur ^{for} a few questions:

First, what is the experience as regards the impact on the ground when international human rights bodies criticize violations of housing, land and property rights?

Second, how could impunity, almost invariably enjoyed by the violators of these rights, be avoided? Has international law been applied to violations of housing, land and property rights and with what result?

Third, could a global moratorium on forced evictions - as proposed by UN Habitat's Advisory Group on Forced Evictions - be an effective, realistic first step towards addressing this recurrent violation of human rights? 2

Fourth, the UN-Habitat's Advisory Group on Forced Evictions underscores that ~~when~~ lack of secure tenure facilitates forced evictions, women are disproportionately affected.

What are the normal prerequisites for issuing land titles equally to men and women?
How could slum upgrading programmes consider the needs of men and women, young and old, taking into consideration needs of both "owners", tenants and sub tenants?
~~How can participatory methodologies be developed and disseminated in this field?~~

President

I thank you