

## WFP comments on the Zero Draft of the policy recommendations on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition

3rd paragraph, page 1:

- Inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN) reduce people's life chances and quality of life, decrease productivity, perpetuate poverty, hinder economic growth and tend to systematically disadvantage and exclude certain groups: women, farmworkers, **homeless**, informal workers, migrants, persons with disabilities and chronic illnesses, elderly people and youth, **especially among black and/or indigenous ethnicity peoples, who are more affected by these social determinants, on each excluded groups**. Often multiple sources of disadvantages are compounded, amplifying marginalization and exclusion.

Access to natural resources and access to markets (page 2):

- Promote equitable tenure rights and access to land, fisheries, forests, aquatic resources and other food production resources for all, women and men, youth, Indigenous, **black and other** vulnerable and traditionally marginalized people within the national context, in accordance with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (CFS-VGGT) and other relevant frameworks; (tenure rights)
- Promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as well as North-South Cooperation **and South-North Cooperation**, to improve disadvantaged groups' productivity and capacity to engage in all markets. (cooperation for development)
- Facilitate formal and informal organizations of disadvantaged groups, **civil society organizations** and build inclusive institutions and partnerships to foster their collective action and participation in decision-making processes by empowering individuals and communities to actively participate in shaping food systems, **by considering no influence of corporate capture and conflict of interest of companies**; (participation and representation)

Page 4:

- Prioritize populations whose livelihoods and safety are threatened by climate change, conflict and other contemporary global crises through targeted policies and resource allocations, including by increasing, adapting and diversifying incomes and by increasing access to early-warning systems, anticipatory actions, climate risk management services, **and strategies for reintegrating affected groups into their normal routine**; (protecting livelihoods)