

## Germany – Priority Issues for Zero Draft Policy Recommendations on “Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition”

The HLPE-FSN Report provides a rich basis for the development of the Policy Recommendations on Inequality. Against this background, Germany would like to point out the following aspects to be included in the Zero Draft of the Policy Recommendations, which we consider of high relevance for the topic of inequality:

- Include the underlying multiple challenges to reducing inequality, in particular climate change, biodiversity loss, but also the rapidly growing world population, crises and conflicts, which put increased pressure on food security and nutrition.
- Inequalities of food insecurity and nutrition at all levels, being global, regional as well as within countries should be included considering all forms of malnutrition, while emphasising the role of diet quality.
- As international trade, in particular sustainable and resilient supply chains, is deeply intertwined with the topic of fighting inequality, we would strongly suggest to include a comprehensive trade section to the Zero Draft.
- As highlighted in the HLPE report and CFS policy recommendations, young people are key agents of change in the transition to sustainable and resilient food systems, and contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. The Zero draft should therefore acknowledge that working in agriculture and food systems needs to provide a decent livelihood for young people, as well as acknowledge the need for participation of young people in decision-making processes.
- As water tenure rights are of tremendous importance to promote social equity, we would be in favour to see this aspect of land and resource rights explicitly be included in the Zero Draft.
- As already laid out in the CFS Policy Recommendations of agroecological and other innovative approaches, agroecological practices are important measures to enhance social equity and should also be addressed in the Zero Draft.
- As already laid out in the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender and Women’s empowerment, the inequality that touches women and youth are crucial in order to strengthen social equity and by that enhance world food security and nutrition.
- Gender inequality often intersects with other dimensions, such as geographical divides or indigeneity, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition of women and other marginalised groups. The profound consideration of intersectionality is crucial to leave no one behind to enhance food security and nutrition.