***Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV)*** **

**ODVV's reply to the call for input, issued by, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, to inform the report on the right to food, focusing on Recovery from Covid Pandemic**

1. What should an international coordination plan responding to the food crisis and based on the right to food focus on and include?

ODVV considers unilateral coercive measures as an international obstacle on States' response to food insecurities created or exacerbated by Covid-19 pandemic.

The right to sufficient food and food security is serious affected by unilateral coercive measures (UCM)s, because UCMs restricting all formal channels of national income for sanctioned countries, ban access to the global banking system and international markets, push the target economies into decline, devalue the national currencies and drastically escalate inflation rate. The cumulative impacts of the enumerated factors on the right to food is devastating when the sanctioned counties are affected by Covid-19 as well.

Sanctioned countries find it difficult, if not impossible, to implement programs aiming at ending hunger, in the course of Covid recovery, because sanctions aim at increasing food insecurity by multiple interference in provision of foodstuff.

Therefore, we believe that in Covid recovery phase, serious international cooperation is required to eliminate UCMs and enabled sanctioned societies to recover from harms and damages intensified by UCMs, because at the moment, UCMs seriously discriminate against sanctioned populations in terms of access to basic rights, resources and services.

In addition to the right to life, to health and to food, the sanctions have harmfully affected the right to an adequate standard of living, to inclusive education, to housing, to work, to education and all aspects of the right to development as well as achievement of all sustainable development goals, including equality, poverty eradication, enhanced access to sustainable sources of energy, a healthy environment and engagement in international cooperation.

We would also like to draw the Special Rapporteur's attention to the numerous UN reports and resolutions which have criticized the human rights impacts of UCMs, including the following:

Reports:

A/HRC/48/59; A/HRC/48/59/Add.2; A/HRC/45/7; A/HRC/42/46; A/HRC/36/44; A/HRC/33/48; A/HRC/48/59; A/HRC/48/59/Add.2; A/HRC/51/33; A/HRC/51/33/Add.1

Resolutions:

A/HRC/RES/24/14; A/HRC/RES/30/2; A/HRC/RES/34/13; A/RES/71/193; A/HRC/RES/46/5; A/HRC/RES/43/15; A/HRC/RES/46/5; A/HRC/RES/49/6; A/HRC/RES/ 52/13.

Given the wide-scoped and deadly impact of UCMs on sanctioned populations, we request the Special Rapporteur, to discuss the impact of unilateral measures, which are imposed on countries beyond the authority of the UN and the international rule of law, in the report on recovery from Covid Pandemic, offering the UN member states and the civil society on how to address the adverse impacts.