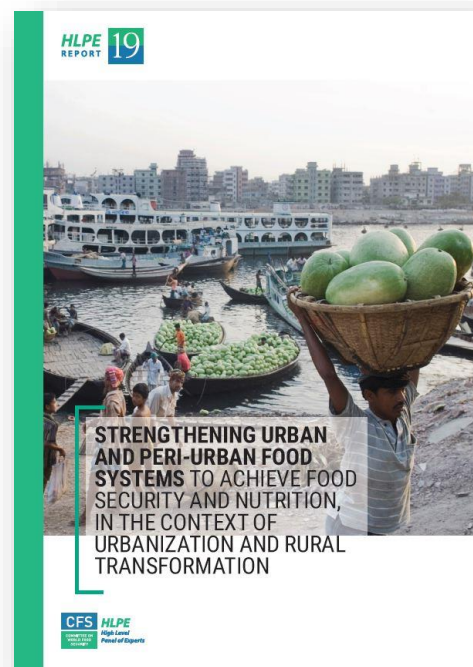


DISSEMINATION REPORT

*Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems
to achieve food security and nutrition, in the
context of urbanization and rural transformation*



23 July 2024

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1. 02/07/2024 – FAO Agroecology Knowledge Hub (6 languages)



Agroecology Knowledge Hub

<https://www.fao.org/agroecology/database/detail/en/c/1698058/>

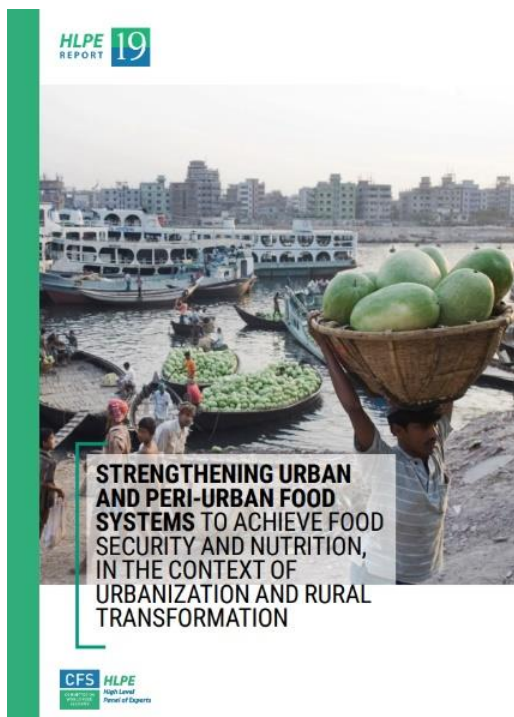
Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation

This report provides guiding principles and actionable recommendations for policymakers to improve Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) in urban and peri-urban areas by reorienting their food systems towards better nutrition, environmental sustainability and agency.

In an era in which almost 80 percent of the global population resides in urban and peri-urban (U-PU) areas, understanding and addressing the complexities of U-PU food systems is more critical than ever. This groundbreaking report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) challenges prevailing narratives, revealing that over three-quarters of the world's food-insecure population lives in urban and peri-urban regions, and that U-PU areas are epicentres of multiple burdens of malnutrition.

The report provides an in-depth analysis of the unique challenges and opportunities in these areas. It shows how U-PU areas have a profound impact on food systems, influencing production, distribution and consumption patterns worldwide. The report emphasizes the need for equitable, accessible, sustainable and resilient food systems, for the realization of the right to food.

The report also stresses the importance of multilevel, multilateral and multi-actor governance and highlights the intricate linkages between food systems and other critical systems related to water, energy and mobility. With action-oriented policy recommendations, this report is an essential tool for policymakers, researchers and stakeholders dedicated to ensuring food security and nutrition in the context of rapid urbanization.



Year: 2024

Full text available

at: https://sfcs.fao.org/docs/dev/hlpe/libraries/report-19/hlpe-19---main-report_en_cd1459en.pdf?sfvrsn=ed64849_7

Content language: English

Author: HLPE

2. 02/07/2024 – IFPRI



<https://www.ifpri.org/news-release/global-crisis-1-7-billion-people-in-urban-and-peri-urban-areas-face-food-insecurity/>

Press Release |

Global crisis: 1.7 billion people in urban and peri-urban areas face food insecurity

New UN report highlights urgent need to strengthen urban and peri-urban food systems for global food security and nutrition

2 July 2024, Rome, Italy – As urbanization continues to reshape our world, the focus on urban and peri-urban food systems becomes increasingly crucial. The latest report from the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), titled “**Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation,**” and launched today sheds light on this critical issue.

This groundbreaking report challenges prevailing narratives: contrary to common belief that picture the rural areas as more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, it shows that over 3/4 of the world’s food insecure population are in urban and peri-urban regions; in other words, of the 2.2 billion moderately and severely food-insecure people in the world, 1.7 billion live in urban and peri-urban areas.

“With **1.7 billion people facing food insecurity in urban and peri-urban areas**, we can no longer ignore the need for targeted interventions and investments”, HLPE-FSN Jane Battersby, lead author of the report, explained during the launch. “This report underscores the urgent need for specific policies to address the complexities of urban food systems and provides a roadmap for policymakers to ensure no one is left behind in our urbanizing world”, she concluded.

The report presents the last available data and shows regional and spatial differences. It finds that food insecurity is higher among women than men because of differential exposure to shocks and differences in education, income, opportunities, social networks, and entitlements.

“The right to food is a fundamental human right, yet, **due to socio-economic disparities, food insecurity is high and highly unequal in urban and peri-urban settings**”, Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, Chairperson of the HLPE-FSN stressed. These disparities worsened over the COVID-19 pandemic due to loss of livelihood and income, lower access to school food programmes (hence, increase in demand for food within households), and a substantial increase in caregiving responsibilities competing with food systems’ activities.

Food insecurity and malnutrition in urban and peri-urban areas are found to be shaped by food systems and other systems such as housing, water, energy, sanitation, waste and transport. The report also highlights how urban and peri-urban regions are sites of **innovation** and **economic opportunity** and the epicentres of **nutrition new habits**: urban diets have more animal-source foods, fruits and vegetables, oils, sugar, salt, and ultra-processed foods. This dietary pattern has some advantages for urban populations (higher consumption of fruits and vegetables), but is also typified by higher consumption of oils, sugar, salt and ultra-processed food, which, combined with less physical activity, lead to an increase in overweight and obesity, including childhood obesity.

Obesity prevalence has increased over the last several decades in both high-income countries and low- and middle-income countries, where it is increasing particularly rapidly and is projected that **low- and middle-income countries will account for three quarters of the world’s obese population by 2025**. In this case also, women are found to have much higher obesity rates than men.

Key **highlights** of the report include:

- **Assessment of challenges:** the report identifies bottlenecks in achieving food security and nutrition in urban and peri-urban areas, emphasizing the need for tailored interventions.
- **Linkages with other systems:** it explores how urban and peri-urban food systems intersect with water, energy, and mobility systems, crucial for achieving food security and nutrition goals.
- **Transformation and equity:** strategies for transforming urban food systems to be more equitable, accessible, sustainable, and resilient are discussed.
- **Policy recommendations:** the report provides action-oriented policy recommendations aimed at policymakers to address the unique challenges of urban and peri-urban food security and nutrition.

Chapters of the report delve into various aspects, including challenges and opportunities in food system activities, governance issues, and policy instruments for change. It emphasizes the importance of multi-level governance and addressing structural inequalities. **According to Danielle Resnick, who is one of the members of the drafting team and a Senior Research Fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**, “Better understanding multi-level governance issues and urban political economy is fundamental to achieve genuine policy commitment for tackling the food system challenges in cities around the world.”

The launch event on July 2nd brought together **world-renowned experts, policymakers and various stakeholders from the private sector and the civil society** to discuss the report’s findings and chart a way forward for urban food security and nutrition.

Representatives from different countries and specialized United Nations agencies and programmes – FAO, WFP, IFAD, UN Nutrition – as well as other international scientific bodies, such as the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food) and CGIAR, intervened during the dynamic debate, facilitating the engagement of more than **1,000 registered participants** in a robust discussion on the report’s implications and showing the complementarity and alignment of the HLPE-FSN report with the newest ones by other institutions and organizations on the future of urban food systems.

“We support the report’s conclusion that tackling urban and peri-urban food insecurity will take portfolios of actions across all aspects of agrifood systems in conjunction with actions in inter-related systems”, Corinna Hawkes, Director of Agrifood Systems and Food Safety of FAO stated.

Likewise, a separate report on food security – which was also published on 2nd July by the IPES-Food finds that local markets and food chains demonstrate benefits for access to nutritious food, resilience to shocks, environment, and community cohesion, and calls for action to relocalize food systems was also mentioned during the launch.

The overarching **recommendation** included the necessity to:

- **Integrate food system into urban planning** and include other sectors in cities for food sensitive planning and design.
- **Ensure** that urban food policy focuses on **affordable, healthy, and nutritious diet for needs of low-income groups.**
- **Acknowledge and support the role of informal sector and actors**, while balancing between food safety and informality.
- **Strengthen local and territorial aspects**, while recognising that many will continue to depend on food from elsewhere.
- **Invest in information technology** and digital systems for improving the evidence base policy making, while ensuring the access to technology for informal sector and small food producers.
- **Protect decent work and employment in food systems.**

###

For more information, pictures and for interview requests, please visit the [HLPE-FSN website](#) in six languages, or contact: Silvia Meiattini, Silvia.Meiattini@fao.org, +39 339 84 76 913, +34 622 46 34 54

The report is available at: <https://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/publications/hlpe-19>

About the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN)

The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) is the science-policy interface of the **Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**, the foremost inclusive and evidence-based international and intergovernmental platform for food security and nutrition (FSN).

The HLPE-FSN provides independent, comprehensive and evidence-based analysis and advice at the request of the CFS and elaborates studies through a scientific, transparent and inclusive process, ensuring legitimacy among stakeholders, involving broad consultations and incorporating different forms of knowledge and expertise as well as a rigorous scientific peer-review process.

HLPE-FSN is governed by a Steering Committee of 15 world-renowned scientists drawn from academia, research institutions, the public and private sectors, civil society and other constituencies. This Committee works with an extensive network of over 2 000 experts from a variety of academic disciplines.

3. 02/07/2024 – Table

<https://tabledebates.org/research-library/strengthening-urban-and-peri-urban-food-systems>



Summary

This report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) explores urban and peri-urban food systems and challenges previous narratives on where the world's most food-insecure populations live. The analysis shows that over three-quarters of the world's food-insecure population lives in urban and peri-urban regions. It also explores the topic of the right to food, or the human right to have permanent and unrestricted access to healthy and culturally appropriate food. The authors of the report aim to support policymakers, researchers and other actors interested in ensuring food security and nutrition within the context of rapid urbanisation and rural transformation.

The authors of the report argue that national food security and food system policies have largely neglected urban and peri-urban food security and nutrition. They have also left the role of local governments out of discussions related to how food systems are shaped and the policies of food security and nutrition outcomes. This report seeks to fill these gaps with detailed policy recommendations.

The report has several objectives: identify the main bottlenecks preventing food security and nutrition in urban and peri-urban areas, connect these food systems issues to other relevant problems such as water, energy and mobility, explore how urban and peri-urban food systems can be transformed from their current status towards a more equitable, accessible, sustainable and resilient state, and provide policy recommendations that can be used by policymakers to address these issues in a variety of contexts.

The report examines the importance of maintaining food system diversity, meaning protecting and restoring the traditional and informal components of the food system. The authors argue this can be especially useful in developing and sustaining resilient food systems that increase food security and improve nutrition.

The report builds policy recommendations from a theory of change which can be seen in Figure 1.

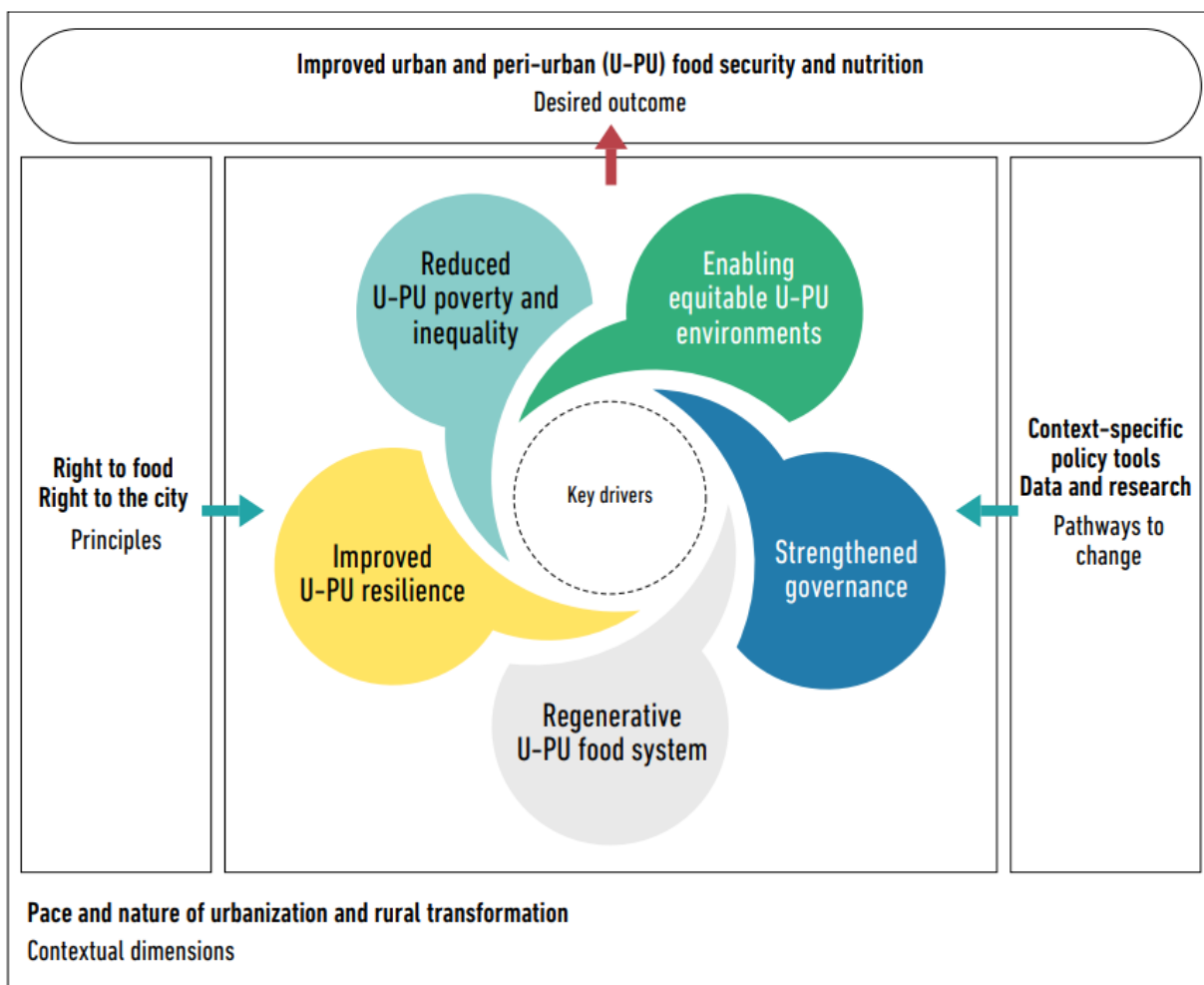


Figure 1: Theory of change for improved urban and peri-urban food security and nutrition

The report’s theory of change to improve urban and peri-urban food security and nutrition has five key drivers informed by the principles of the right to food and the right to the city. The authors note it is inevitably context specific and will require various forms of data and research. The authors explain that the right to food and the right to the city principles should guide policy. This would mean that policy recognises interrelated, interconnected and indivisible human rights; recognises the obligations of states, local authorities and the private sector and the rights and responsibilities of civil society; implements human rights, specifically the right to food, in order to transform urban and peri-urban food systems at the local level; and integrates human rights-based approaches in city-level governance like statutes, planning and programmatic documents.

The chapter topics and the structure of the report can be seen in Figure 2

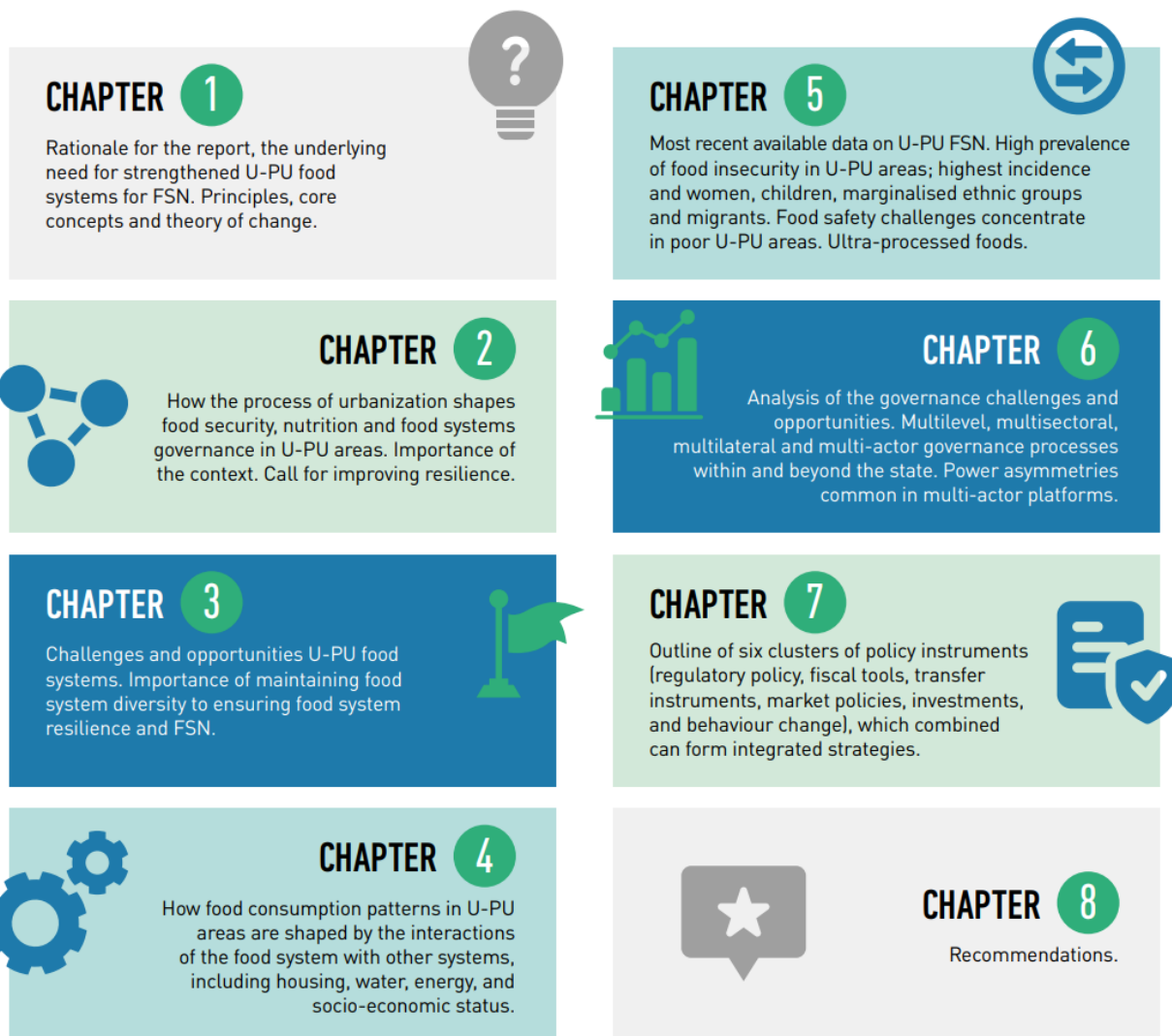


Figure 2: Report structure with eight chapter descriptions.

Read more [here](#). See also the TABLE explainer [What is the land sparing-sharing continuum?](#)

4. 02/07/2024 – Cornell



<https://cals.cornell.edu/news/2024/07/17-billion-people-urban-and-peri-urban-areas-face-food-insecurity>



New UN report highlights urgent need to strengthen urban and peri-urban food systems for global food security and nutrition

As urbanization continues to reshape our world, the focus on urban and peri-urban food systems becomes increasingly crucial. The latest report from the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), titled "Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation," and launched today sheds light on this critical issue.

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"With 1.7 billion people facing food insecurity in urban and peri-urban areas, we can no longer ignore the need for targeted interventions and investments", HLPE-FSN Jane Battersby, lead author of the report, explained during the launch. "This report underscores the urgent need for specific policies to address the complexities of urban food systems and provides a roadmap for policymakers to ensure no one is left behind in our urbanizing world", she concluded.

The report presents the last available data and shows regional and spatial differences. It finds that food insecurity is higher among women than men because of differential exposure to shocks and differences in education, income, opportunities, social networks, and entitlements.

"Over 75 percent of the food-insecure population lives in urban and peri-urban areas, relying on the market for their food rather than growing it themselves," said Ramya Ambikapathi, co-author of the report and a Senior Research Associate in the Food Systems & Global Change program at Cornell

CALS Department of Global Development. “Traditionally, the relative burden of food insecurity is higher in rural areas, but the population in these areas is much smaller. In Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia, significant urbanization is occurring, leading to substantial rural-to-urban migration. This shift increases the demand for market-purchased food, water supply, housing, and other urban systems.”

Food insecurity and malnutrition in urban and peri-urban areas are found to be shaped by food systems and other systems such as housing, water, energy, sanitation, waste and transport. The report also highlights how urban and peri-urban regions are sites of innovation and economic opportunity and the epicenters of nutrition new habits: urban diets have more animal-source foods, fruits and vegetables, oils, sugar, salt, and ultra-processed foods. This dietary pattern has some advantages for urban populations (higher consumption of fruits and vegetables), but is also typified by higher consumption of oils, sugar, salt and ultra-processed food, which, combined with less physical activity, lead to an increase in overweight and obesity, including childhood obesity.

“The right to food is a fundamental human right, yet, due to socio-economic disparities, food insecurity is high and highly unequal in urban and peri-urban settings”, Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, Chairperson of the HLPE-FSN stressed. These disparities worsened over the COVID-19 pandemic due to loss of livelihood and income, lower access to school food programs (hence, increase in demand for food within households), and a substantial increase in caregiving responsibilities competing with food systems’ activities.

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Key highlights of the report include:

- Assessment of challenges: the report identifies bottlenecks in achieving food security and nutrition in urban and peri-urban areas, emphasizing the need for tailored interventions.
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- Policy recommendations: the report provides action-oriented policy recommendations aimed at policymakers to address the unique challenges of urban and peri-urban food security and nutrition.

Chapters of the report delve into various aspects, including challenges and opportunities in food system activities, governance issues, and policy instruments for change. It emphasizes the importance of multi-level governance and addressing structural inequalities.

"We've inherited food systems that are unsustainable and riddled with challenges, unfit for our communities," said Ambikapathi. "With over 6 billion people in urban and peri-urban areas, our

efforts must be context-specific, addressing challenges from farm to plate to ensure everyone has access to a healthy diet."

A version of this story first published by HLPE-FSN.

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5. 02/07/2024 – Global Donors Platform for Rural Development



<https://www.donorplatform.org/post/strengthening-urban-and-peri-urban-food-systems-to-achieve-food-security-and-nutrition-in-the-context-of-urbanization-and-rural-transformation/>

In an era in which almost 80 percent of the global population resides in urban and peri-urban (U-PU) areas, understanding and addressing the complexities of U-PU food systems is more critical than ever.

Links

- [Download the report \(9 MB\)](#)
- [Report webpage](#)



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The report provides an in-depth analysis of the unique challenges and opportunities in these areas. It shows how U-PU areas have a profound impact on food systems, influencing production, distribution and consumption patterns worldwide. The report emphasizes the need for equitable, accessible, sustainable and resilient food systems, for the realization of the right to food.

The report also stresses the importance of multilevel, multilateral and multi-actor governance and highlights the intricate linkages between food systems and other critical systems related to water, energy and mobility. With action-oriented policy recommendations, this report is an essential tool for policymakers, researchers and stakeholders dedicated to ensuring food security and nutrition in the context of rapid urbanization.

6. 03/07/2024 – Food Ingredients 1st



<https://www.foodingredientsfirst.com/news/un-warns-of-global-crisis-as-nearly-2-billion-people-in-urban-areas-face-food-insecurity.html>

UN warns of “global crisis” as nearly 2 billion people in urban areas face food insecurity



03 Jul 2024 --- Around 1.7 billion people in urban and peri-urban areas face “moderate or severe” food insecurity issues, accounting for three-quarters of the world's food-insecure population, [according to a new UN report](#).

The report, delivered by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the UN Committee on World Food Security, dispels misconceptions that such issues are only confined to rural areas. It calls urban and peri-urban — areas on the outskirts of cities — “epicenters of multiple burdens of malnutrition” and urges localities to work quickly to improve their

food systems.

“Although urban areas have a lower prevalence of stunting [impaired growth of children] compared to rural areas, further disaggregation of urban areas by poverty shows that urban poor have very high stunting rates, as high as those in rural areas,” says the document, titled “Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation.”

The UN explains that the urban focus is significant as more than half of the world’s population live in cities and this will likely reach 70% by 2050. Around 70% of the world’s food is also consumed in these areas.

Contributing factors

Contributing factors to the challenges faced in these regions include socio-economic disparities, such as youth unemployment, a lack of infrastructure and vulnerability to epidemics.

The UN highlights food insecurity as being unevenly distributed within slums and peri-urban areas with the highest incidence. Women, children, marginalized ethnic groups and migrants are highlighted as being disproportionately affected in the findings.

The report outlines the critical challenge of urban and peri-urban residents' realization of their right to food, "particularly in the context of climate change, political instability, increased inequality, internal conflicts and rapidly increasing urban populations."

Strengthening food systems

It concludes food systems in these areas have the power to shape their countries' entire food system and stresses there is an urgent need to strengthen such infrastructures in these localities.

"With 1.7 billion people facing food insecurity in urban and peri-urban areas, we can no longer ignore the need for targeted interventions and investments," says Jane Battersby, lead author of the report and team leader at HLPE-FSN.

"This report underscores the urgent need for specific policies to address the complexities of urban food systems and provides a roadmap for policymakers to ensure no one is left behind in our urbanizing world."

The UN recommends integrating food systems into urban planning, ensuring urban food policy focuses on affordable and healthy diet needs for low-income groups. It also urges cities to acknowledge the support of informal sectors and organizations to help make improvements.

"The right to food is a fundamental human right, yet, due to socio-economic disparities, food insecurity is high and highly unequal in urban and peri-urban settings," says Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, chairperson of the HLPE-FSN.

The report adds that investing in IT digital systems to improve the evidence base for policy making while protecting decent work and employment in food systems should also be considered.

By Sade Laja

7. 03/07/2024 – Nutrition Insight



<https://www.nutritioninsight.com/news/un-warns-of-global-crisis-as-nearly-2-billion-people-in-urban-areas-face-food-insecurity.html>

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8. 02/07/2024 – European Commission



[European Commission](#) > [Knowledge for policy](#) > [News](#)

NEWS | 2 JULY 2024

[Global crisis: 1.7 billion people in urban and peri-urban areas face food insecurity](#)

As urbanization continues to reshape our world, the focus on urban and peri-urban food systems becomes increasingly crucial.

9. 02/07/2024 – European Commission

https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/publication/strengthening-urban-peri-urban-food-systems-achieve-food-security-nutrition-context_en

PUBLICATION | 2024

Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation

Summary

The report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) focuses on urban and peri-urban (U-PU) food systems and their crucial role in achieving food security and nutrition (FSN). The rapid urbanization and rural transformation underscore the need to address food insecurity that predominantly affects U-PU areas. This report provides an in-depth analysis and presents action-oriented policy recommendations aimed at ensuring sustainable and resilient food systems in these regions.

Key Findings:

1. Urbanization and Food Insecurity:

- Over 60% of the global population lives in urban areas.
- Of the 2.2 billion people experiencing food insecurity, 1.7 billion reside in U-PU areas.

- Urban poverty leads to high stunting rates among the urban poor, comparable to rural areas.
- U-PU residents face significant challenges in realizing their right to food amidst climate change, political instability, and rapid population growth.

2. Policy and Governance Gaps:

- National policies often neglect U-PU FSN and the role of local governments.
- There's an urgent need to integrate local governments in shaping food systems and FSN outcomes.

3. Multisectoral and Multilevel Governance:

- Effective governance involves multilevel, multisectoral, and multi-actor approaches.
- Collaboration between national and local governments is crucial for developing effective food security strategies.

4. Food System Drivers:

- Addressing FSN in U-PU areas requires tackling systemic drivers such as time and energy poverty, infrastructure deficiencies, and employment instability.

Key Recommendations:

1. Context-Specific Approaches:

- Policies should be tailored to the unique characteristics of each U-PU setting, considering factors like size, location, infrastructure, demographics, and vulnerability to crises.
- Integrated strategies using a combination of policy instruments are essential.

2. Strengthening Local Food Systems:

- Support local and territorial food systems, with a focus on small-scale and informal actors.
- Trade and supply chain policies should increase access to healthy diets for U-PU residents.
- Policies should consider the impact on people and areas outside U-PU regions, discouraging those that undermine local food systems.

3. Diversity and Resilience:

- Maintain and increase diversity within U-PU food systems, including retail types, food sources, and consumption pathways.
- Assess and address the role of informal-sector actors, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), who provide vulnerable residents with affordable food.

4. Food Safety:

- Improve food safety across all food system activities.
- Balance promoting food safety with minimizing negative impacts on informal sectors.

Specific Interventions:

1. Production:

- Encourage sustainable food production using agroecological principles.

- Protect urban agriculture through land-use zoning and support for local food systems.
- Facilitate market access for urban and peri-urban producers.

2. Trade:

- Align trade policies to support affordable healthy diets.
- Include local governments in national food-trade policy dialogues.
- Support informal cross-border trade.

3. Midstream Activities:

- Invest in infrastructure and innovation for storage, processing, transportation, and wholesale.
- Support small-scale and informal-sector actors in food value chains.
- Strengthen wholesale markets to connect with small-scale producers.

4. Public Procurement and Non-Market Initiatives:

- Develop nutrition-oriented public procurement programs.
- Support community kitchens and food banks.
- Empower civil society organizations to provide food aid during crises.

5. Food Loss and Waste:

- Provide infrastructure and technology to reduce food loss and waste.
- Promote consumer awareness and restaurant guidelines to minimize waste.
- Encourage composting, biogas, and other circular economy practices.

Governance:

- Implement multilevel, multisectoral, and multi-actor governance approaches.
- Integrate the right to food and the right to the city into governance frameworks.
- Align policies across different levels of government for coherence and resource efficiency.
- Foster inclusive governance processes involving all food system actors.

Conclusion

The report highlights the importance of a holistic, context-specific approach to U-PU FSN, recognizing the interconnectedness of food systems with other sectors and rights. It calls for strengthening local food systems, ensuring diversity and resilience, improving food safety, and adopting inclusive governance practices to achieve sustainable and equitable FSN outcomes in urban and peri-urban areas

10.02/07/2024 – SDG2 Advocacy Hub



<https://sdg2advocacyhub.org/latest/strengthening-urban-and-peri-urban-food-systems-to-achieve-food-security-and-nutrition-in-the-context-of-urbanization-and-rural-transformation/>



Today, over half the world lives in cities, projected to rise to 70% by 2050. This shift poses significant challenges for food security and nutrition (FSN), demanding tailored policies to achieve good food for all. Urban areas consume over 70% of global food, shaping national food systems.

The High Level Panel of Experts of Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) Report reveals over 75% of the world's 2.2 billion food-insecure live in urban and peri-urban areas where youth unemployment, infrastructure gaps, inequality, and grapples with risks like epidemics and conflicts. At the same time, these communities drive nutrition transitions and economic innovations.

Given that cities rely heavily on imported food, the logistics, transportation, processing, and retail aspects are of critical importance in building sustainable food systems. The report provides insights into urban and peri-urban food systems, their strengths, challenges, and diverse urbanization trends worldwide.



PDF Download
HLPE Report #19



11. 03/07/2024 – The Agritect Chronicles



New FAO Urban Agriculture Report Just Released!

Strengthening Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems: A Key to Achieving Global Food Security and Nutrition



Henry Gordon-Smith
Advising leaders in climate smart agriculture

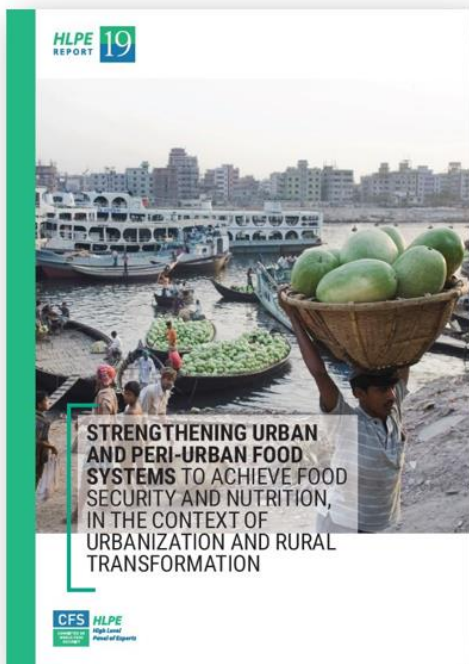


In today's world, nearly 80 percent of the global population lives in urban and peri-urban (U-PU) areas. As we navigate this era of rapid urbanization, understanding and addressing the intricacies of U-PU food systems becomes crucial for achieving food security and nutrition (FSN).

The Urgency of Addressing U-PU Food Systems

Recently, I had the opportunity to attend an insightful presentation on the "Strengthening Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition in the Context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation" report. [This comprehensive report](#), developed by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN), serves as the science-policy interface for the

United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS)—the foremost international platform dedicated to FSN.



As of now, over half of the world's population resides in cities, a figure projected to reach 70 percent by 2050. This demographic shift brings significant challenges for FSN, necessitating targeted policies and actions. Notably, urban areas account for over 70 percent of global food consumption, highlighting the influential role of U-PU food systems in shaping national food landscapes.

Key Insights from the Report

The CFS tasked HLPE-FSN with exploring the implications of urbanization and rural transformation on FSN. The resulting report emphasizes the fundamental right to food, ensuring all recommendations are grounded in the necessity of providing adequate, affordable food while maintaining social and environmental sustainability.

One startling revelation from the report is that of the 2.2 billion people facing moderate to severe food insecurity, 1.7 billion live in urban and peri-urban areas. These regions grapple with challenges like youth unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, inequality, political instability, and susceptibility to epidemics and environmental hazards. Yet, they also serve as hubs of nutritional transition, economic opportunities, and innovation.

Comprehensive Analysis and Recommendations

The report delves into the entire logistics chain of food systems in urban and peri-urban areas, covering transport, processing, wholesale, and retail. It provides a detailed analysis of food environments, examining the institutional, economic, and social contexts influencing urban food choices. The diverse types of urbanization across different global regions are also highlighted.

Cities are emerging as innovation centers in food policy, with municipalities playing a crucial role in transforming broader food systems. The report calls for synchronized governance at regional and national levels to enhance coordination and accountability. By involving all actors, including informal ones, in decision-making processes, the report aims to improve FSN governance.

Chapter Highlights

- **Chapter 1:** Sets the stage by explaining the rationale, conceptual framework, and theory of change.

- **Chapter 2:** Examines how urbanization shapes food security, dietary choices, nutrition, and governance.
- **Chapter 3:** Addresses challenges and opportunities in food production, trade, supply chains, retail, and food loss.
- **Chapter 4:** Discusses the food environment and its interaction with housing, water, energy, and socioeconomic status.
- **Chapter 5:** Provides data on FSN outcomes, highlighting disparities within U-PU areas.
- **Chapter 6:** Analyzes governance challenges and opportunities, emphasizing multilevel and multisectoral approaches.
- **Chapter 7:** Presents policy instruments for integrated strategies, including regulatory, fiscal, market, and behavior change policies.

Drivers of Change

The report identifies five key drivers that shape FSN outcomes in U-PU contexts:

1. **Strengthened U-PU Food Systems:** Focus on equity, justice, inclusion, productivity, resilience, and sustainability.
2. **More Equitable U-PU Environments:** Address long-term structural drivers of inequality.
3. **Poverty and Inequality Reduction:** Tackle immediate impacts of structural inequalities.
4. **Enhanced Governance:** Support local governments and foster multilevel governance processes.
5. **Improved Resilience:** Build system-wide resilience to shocks and crises.

Conclusion and Future Directions

The report's recommendations aim to enhance all aspects of U-PU FSN, ensuring consistent, affordable access to healthy diets, particularly during crises. Strengthening U-PU food systems requires tailored governance and policy approaches, emphasizing the right to food and other fundamental human rights.

12. 04/07/2024 – European Commission

<https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/know4pol/newsletter-archives/54555>

European Commission's Knowledge Centre for Global Food and Nutrition Security



Newsletter

Selected Publications

04/07/2024

1- Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation

The report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) focuses on urban and peri-urban (U-PU) food systems and their crucial role in achieving food security and nutrition (FSN). The rapid urbanization and rural transformation underscore the need to address food insecurity that predominantly affects U-PU areas. This report provides an in-depth analysis and presents action-oriented policy recommendations aimed at ensuring sustainable and resilient food systems in these regions.

more

13.04/07/2024 – Krishak Jagat



<https://www.en.krishakjagat.org/ag-tech-research-news/global-crisis-1-7-billion-people-in-urban-and-peri-urban-areas-face-food-insecurity/>

AG TECH AND RESEARCH NEWS

Global Crisis: 1.7 Billion People in Urban and Peri-urban Areas Face Food Insecurity

July 4, 2024 | IFPRI



04 July 2024, Italy: As urbanization continues to reshape our world, the focus on urban and peri-urban food systems becomes increasingly crucial. The latest report from the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), titled “Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation,” and launched today sheds light on this critical issue.

...

14.09/07/2024 – ANH Academy

ANH
Academy

Agriculture, Nutrition and
Health Academy

<https://www.anh-academy.org/community/news/global-crisis-17-billion-people-in-urban-and-peri-urban-areas-face-food-insecurity>

Global crisis: 1.7 billion people in urban and peri-urban areas face food insecurity

09 July 2024



©FAO/Alessia Pierdomenico.

New UN report highlights urgent need to strengthen urban and peri-urban food systems for global food security and nutrition

As urbanization continues to reshape our world, the focus on urban and peri-urban food systems becomes increasingly crucial. The latest report from the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), titled "**Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation**" and launched last week sheds light on this critical issue.

This groundbreaking report challenges prevailing narratives: contrary to common belief that picture the rural areas as more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, it shows that over 3/4 of the world's food insecure population are in urban and peri-urban regions; in other words, of the 2.2 billion moderately and severely food-insecure people in the world, 1.7 billion live in urban and peri-urban areas.

"With 1.7 billion people facing food insecurity in urban and peri-urban areas, we can no longer ignore the need for targeted interventions and investments", HLPE-FSN Jane Battersby, lead author of the report, explained during the launch. "This report underscores the urgent need for specific policies to address the complexities of urban food systems and provides a roadmap for policymakers to ensure no one is left behind in our urbanizing world", she concluded.

The report presents the last available data and shows regional and spatial differences. It finds that food insecurity is higher among women than men because of differential exposure to shocks and differences in education, income, opportunities, social networks, and entitlements.

"The right to food is a fundamental human right, yet, due to socio-economic disparities, food insecurity is high and highly unequal in urban and peri-urban settings", Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, Chairperson of the HLPE-FSN stressed. These disparities worsened over the COVID-19 pandemic due to loss of livelihood and income, lower access to school food programmes (hence, increase in demand for food within households), and a substantial increase in caregiving responsibilities competing with food systems' activities.

Food insecurity and malnutrition in urban and peri-urban areas are found to be shaped by food systems and other systems such as housing, water, energy, sanitation, waste and transport. The report also highlights how urban and peri-urban regions are sites of innovation and economic opportunity and the epicentres of nutrition new habits: urban diets have more animal-source foods, fruits and vegetables, oils, sugar, salt, and ultra-processed foods. This dietary pattern has some advantages for urban populations (higher consumption of fruits and vegetables), but is also typified by higher consumption of oils, sugar, salt and ultra-processed food, which, combined with less physical activity, lead to an increase in overweight and obesity, including childhood obesity.

Obesity prevalence has increased over the last several decades in both high-income countries and low- and middle-income countries, where it is increasing particularly rapidly and is projected that low- and middle-income countries will account for three quarters of the world's obese population by 2025. In this case also, women are found to have much higher obesity rates than men.

Key highlights of the report include:

- **Assessment of challenges:** the report identifies bottlenecks in achieving food security and nutrition in urban and peri-urban areas, emphasizing the need for tailored interventions.
- **Linkages with other systems:** it explores how urban and peri-urban food systems intersect with water, energy, and mobility systems, crucial for achieving food security and nutrition goals.
- **Transformation and equity:** strategies for transforming urban food systems to be more equitable, accessible, sustainable, and resilient are discussed.

- Policy recommendations: the report provides action-oriented policy recommendations aimed at policymakers to address the unique challenges of urban and peri-urban food security and nutrition.

Chapters of the report delve into various aspects, including challenges and opportunities in food system activities, governance issues, and policy instruments for change. It emphasizes the importance of multi-level governance and addressing structural inequalities.

The launch event on July 2nd brought together world-renowned experts, policymakers and various stakeholders from the private sector and the civil society to discuss the report's findings and chart a way forward for urban food security and nutrition.

Representatives from different countries and specialized United Nations agencies and programmes – FAO, WFP, IFAD, UN Nutrition - as well as other international scientific bodies, such as the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food) and CGIAR, intervened during the dynamic debate, facilitating the engagement of more than 1,000 registered participants in a robust discussion on the report's implications and showing the complementarity and alignment of the HLPE-FSN report with the newest ones by other institutions and organizations on the future of urban food systems.

“We support the report's conclusion that tackling urban and peri-urban food insecurity will take portfolios of actions across all aspects of agrifood systems in conjunction with actions in inter-related systems”, Corinna Hawkes, Director of Agrifood Systems and Food Safety of FAO stated.

Likewise, a separate report on food security – which is also published on 2nd July by the IPES-Food finds that local markets and food chains demonstrate benefits for access to nutritious food, resilience to shocks, environment, and community cohesion, and calls for action to relocalize food systems was also mentioned during the launch.

The overarching recommendation included the necessity to:

- Integrate food system into urban planning and include other sectors in cities for food sensitive planning and design.
- Ensure that urban food policy focuses on affordable, healthy, and nutritious diet for needs of low-income groups.
- Acknowledge and support the role of informal sector and actors, while balancing between food safety and informality.
- Strengthen local and territorial aspects, while recognising that many will continue to depend on food from elsewhere.
- Invest in information technology and digital systems for improving the evidence base policy making, while ensuring the access to technology for informal sector and small food producers.
- Protect decent work and employment in food systems.

[Read the latest report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition](#)

15. 18/07/2024 – IFPRI



<https://www.ifpri.org/blog/strengthening-local-governance-to-improve-urban-agrifood-systems/>

Urgent need to strengthen local governance for improved urban agrifood systems

 Open Access | CC-BY-4.0



By ***Danielle Resnick***

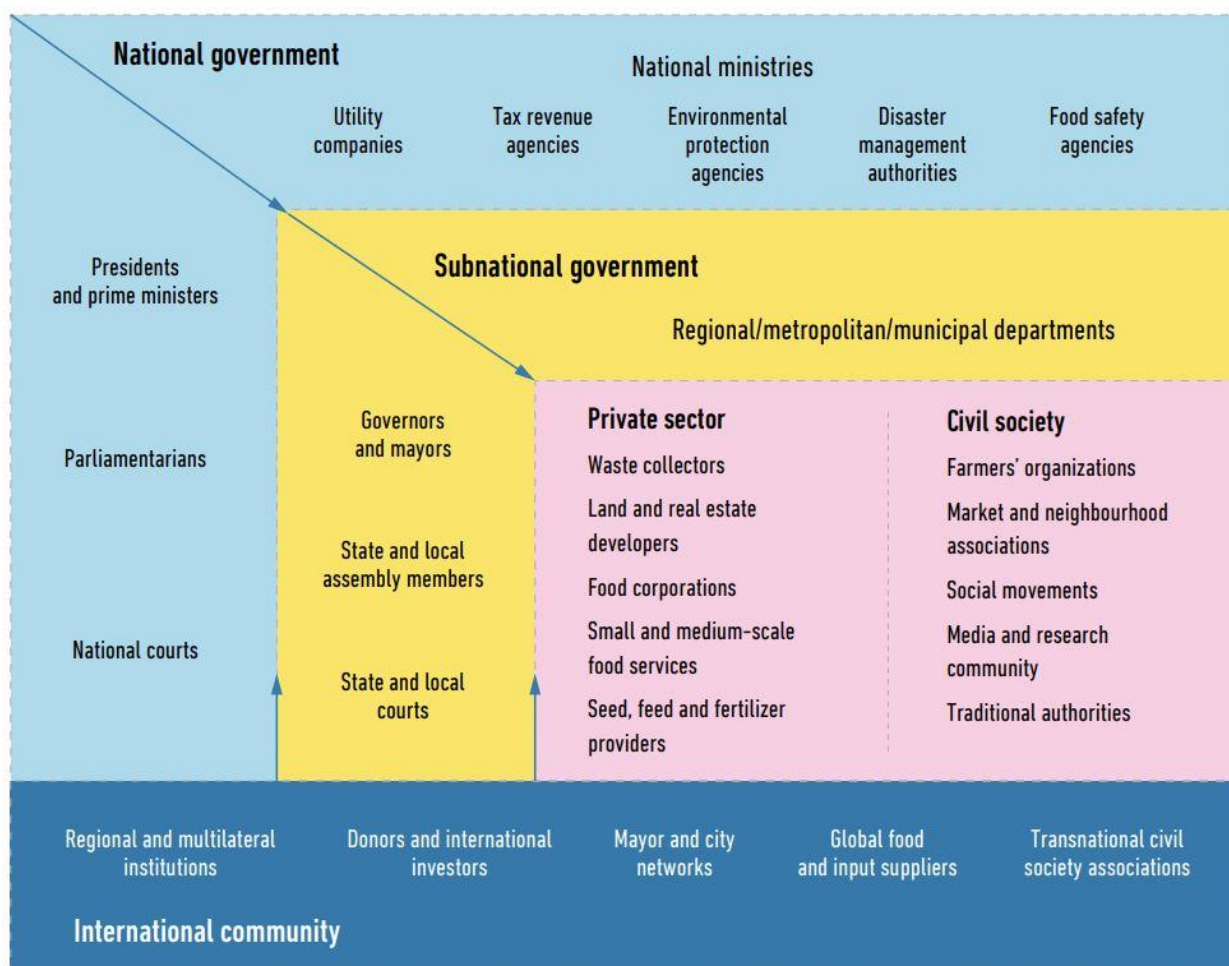
July 18, 2024

Urbanization is among the major demographic shifts affecting agrifood systems worldwide. With over half of the world’s population living in urban areas—projected to reach 70 percent by 2050—cities face many challenges in providing residents with healthy, affordable food. In fact, of the 2.2 billion people experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity, three-quarters live in urban and peri-urban areas. In addition, cities in low- and middle-income countries are often the locus of diet-related noncommunicable diseases and are increasingly experiencing the impacts of climate change, including devastating floods, heat stress, and sea level rise. Worryingly, there has been an increase in conflicts in, and large-scale displacements to, urban centers, leading to massive food insecurity in places like Gaza City, Goma (Democratic Republic of Congo), and Khartoum (Sudan).

A new report launched earlier this month by the United Nation’s High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) delves into these threats to urban and peri-urban food systems and identifies several priorities for addressing them. The report emphasizes that national food security and food system strategies have often overlooked the specific manifestations and causes of *urban and peri-urban* food insecurity, and that improving urban agrifood systems depends on *strengthening local governance*. This is a challenging undertaking given that, as highlighted in the figure below, cities are embedded in a diverse set of multilevel and multi-actor structures.

At least three main messages about urban governance emerge from the report. First, cities have very uneven capacities and policy autonomy due to differing degrees of decentralization, which refers to the legal transfer of decisionmaking and resources from national to subnational entities. Second, mandates over, and accountability for, the agrifood system also vary substantially across and within countries, and mapping of functions and coordination mechanisms can help enhance coherence. Third, decisionmakers may, due to vested interests, intentionally maintain a sub-standard status quo and thus, finding the right incentives to generate change is pivotal.

Figure: Multilevel Governance Actors Relevant to Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems



Source: HLPE (2024). Notes: The arrows indicate the interrelationships across levels while the dash lines convey the boundaries between these spaces are porous.

Disparate capacities and autonomy at the local level

City mayors are broadly seen as leaders in tackling many emergent development efforts, from localizing the Sustainable Development Goals to the C40 initiative and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. Yet, due to varying decentralization processes, they are operating in extremely diverse contexts. For instance, most mayors in Latin America are directly elected executives with high levels of policy autonomy while the opposite is true in much of sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, human resources vary dramatically; while there may be on average 1.4 local government staff per 1,000 inhabitants in African cities, the equivalent ratio is 36 per 1,000 in high-income country cities. Fiscal resource disparities also matter. In fact, Bolivian local governments spend 14 times more money on each inhabitant than their counterparts in Bangladesh. These differences caution against oversimplified characterizations of the powers of mayors and urban governments to tackle agrifood systems.

Uneven mandates and accountability over the agrifood system

In addition, mandates over the urban agrifood system are quite uneven both across and within countries. Local governments often have an exclusive mandate over food markets, local infrastructure, and spatial planning and zoning and may share responsibilities with national governments over food safety regulation. However, few have much authority over industrial policy, even when most agro-industry occurs in urban and peri-urban areas. Devolution of different responsibilities for agricultural, health, and environmental functions to subnational governments also varies significantly. In some cases, local governments control these functions while in others, it is left to subnational offices of national line ministries. Several policy domains, such as solid waste management, watershed management, and mass transit, require coordination across municipal jurisdictions and institutions, which becomes more complicated the larger the number of cities included in a metropolitan agglomeration.

Collectively, these issues create challenges for urban residents in determining who is accountable for the necessary services and investments to strengthen agrifood systems. Efforts to map mandates, such as that utilized in the city of Cape Town, are a useful first step in understanding where different city departments' functions vis-à-vis the food system overlap and identifying gaps that could be addressed by engaging with partners. In Brazil, several cities have established interdepartmental mechanisms to enhance urban food security, such as Belo Horizonte's Municipal Secretary of Food Supply, Security, and Nutrition (SMASAN). In Spain, the Barcelona and Catalan regional government created a joint Sustainable Food Office to coordinate food system policies.

Political economy (dis)incentives for reform

Many challenges to urban agrifood systems stem from government authorities' failure to uphold the "right to the city." This concept demands equitable and inclusive access to goods and services for all residents, not just the affluent, and therefore providing a healthy, decent life for everyone. The failure to uphold this right is often the result of distorted incentives, outdated regulations, and exclusionary spatial planning. The growth in slum housing, for instance, has been linked to

corruption in land allocation and broader forms of rent-seeking in urban service delivery. Crackdowns on street vending, often based on colonial era legislation, are used episodically to gain votes or appease wealthier residents. Extortion of informal food traders by politically-aligned cartels undermines their livelihoods and affects food prices. Water mafias in African and Asian cities can manipulate water prices during times of scarcity and electoral periods.

More inclusive, transparent, and trust-based approaches are needed to change the mindset of some local governments and stakeholders to shift these practices. Market and trade associations, sometimes in partnership with transnational networks, have helped lobby against unfair taxes and repressive actions towards informal food trade. Similarly, urban food policy councils have created spaces for voice and agency for civil society, the private sector, and government to jointly deliberate on some of these political economy bottlenecks.

Conclusions

The new HLPE-FSN report highlights that creating equitable, healthy, and resilient urban agri-food systems requires a suite of different tools, from regulations to tax, trade, and market policies, social protections, infrastructure investments, and behavior change interventions. At the same time, the report stresses that such instruments cannot be uniformly applied across urban areas. The success of such policies ultimately depends on matching them to existing urban governance structures and capacities while finding new means of multilevel coordination and addressing underlying political economy forces that stymie change.

Danielle Resnick is a Senior Research Fellow in IFPRI's Development Strategies and Governance Unit, as well as a Non-Resident Fellow at the Brookings Institution. She was a member of the drafting team for the 2024 HLPE report on Strengthening Urban and Peri-Urban Agri-Food Systems, with a focus on governance.

16. 18/07/2024 – NRI



<https://www.nri.org/latest/news/2024/reshaping-urban-food-systems-nri-expert-co-authors-groundbreaking-report>

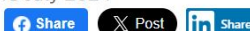
Reshaping Urban Food Systems: NRI Expert Co-authors Groundbreaking Report



Delia Grace Randolph, Professor of Food Safety Systems at NRI | Photo by Michael Taylor, Meridian Institute

Joshua Muhumuza

18 July 2024



NRI's Delia Grace Randolph is a co-author of the latest report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the UN Committee on World Food Security. The report 'Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition, in the context of urbanization and rural transformation', provides valuable insights into this vital issue as urbanisation

continues to transform our world.

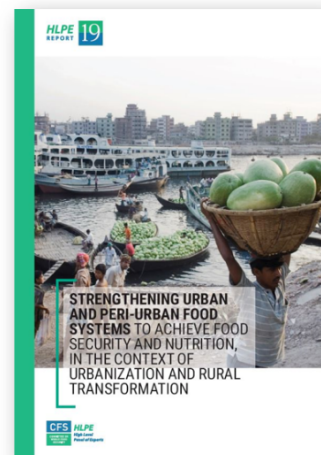
The groundbreaking report launched on 2 July at the UN Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters in Rome, challenges prevailing narratives on food insecurity and malnutrition. It shows that 77% (1.7 billion) of food insecure people worldwide live in and around cities – contrary to the common belief that the majority of people affected by food insecurity and malnutrition are found in rural areas.

Such high levels of hunger call for urgent action. Delia Grace, Professor of Food Safety Systems at NRI said: 'We are becoming an urban species. People move to cities and towns for better lives but too often suffer worse food, housing and environments. This can be fixed by strategic investment and changing how we regulate cities. Especially, the vast informal systems – the "hidden middle" where most urban poor work – must be recognised and improved.'

The report explores various dimensions of food system activities, governance issues, and policy instruments for change and offers a comprehensive analysis of the distinctive challenges and opportunities present in U-PU areas. It presents the latest data, revealing regional and spatial variations. The report also finds that food insecurity affects women more than men, due to differential exposure to shocks as well as disparities in education, entitlements, opportunities and social networks. It shows how these urban regions profoundly shape food systems, influencing production, distribution, and consumption patterns on a global scale. The authors stress the importance of multi-level governance and addressing structural inequalities for food systems transformation.

At the launch, Jane Battersby, lead author of the report, said: 'This report underscores the urgent need for specific policies to address the complexities of urban food systems and provides a roadmap for policymakers to ensure no one is left behind in our urbanising world.'

Key highlights from the report include:



- **Assessment of challenges:** the report identifies bottlenecks in achieving food security and nutrition in urban and peri-urban areas, emphasising the need for tailored interventions.
- **Linkages with other systems:** it explores how urban and peri-urban food systems intersect with water, energy, and mobility systems, crucial for achieving food security and nutrition goals.
- **Transformation and equity:** strategies for transforming urban food systems to be more equitable, accessible, sustainable, and resilient are discussed.
- **Policy recommendations:** the report provides action-oriented policy recommendations aimed at policymakers to address the unique challenges of urban and peri-urban food security and nutrition.

Read or download the full report [here](#).

Clips in Spanish

17.02/07/2024 – Qcom.es

qcom.es

https://www.qcom.es/alimentacion/mas-noticias/crisis-global-1.700-millones-de-personas-padecen-inseguridad-alimentaria_59196_2960_64357_0_1_in.html

Crisis global: 1.700 millones de personas padecen inseguridad alimentaria



Redacción Qcom.es

A medida que la urbanización sigue transformando nuestro mundo, la atención a los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y periurbanos se vuelve cada vez más crucial. El último informe del Grupo de alto nivel de expertos en seguridad alimentaria y nutrición (GANESAN o HLPE-FSN por sus siglas en inglés) del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial

(CSA) de las Naciones Unidas, titulado "Fortalecimiento de los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y periurbanos para alcanzar la seguridad alimentaria y afianzar la nutrición en el contexto de la urbanización y la transformación rural", lanzado hoy, arroja luz sobre este tema crítico.

Este innovador informe desafía las narrativas más frecuentes: contrariamente a la creencia común que pinta las áreas rurales como más vulnerables a la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición, muestra que más de 3/4 de la población mundial con inseguridad alimentaria se encuentra en regiones urbanas y periurbanas; en otras palabras, de los 2.200 millones de personas con inseguridad alimentaria moderada y severa en el mundo, 1.700 millones viven en áreas urbanas y periurbanas.

"Con 1.700 millones de personas enfrentándose a la inseguridad alimentaria en áreas urbanas y periurbanas, no podemos ignorar la necesidad de intervenciones e inversiones específicas", explicó Jane Battersby, autora principal del informe, durante el lanzamiento. "Este informe subraya la necesidad urgente de políticas orientadas a abordar las complejidades de los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y proporciona una hoja de ruta para los responsables políticos para garantizar que nadie se quede atrás en un mundo en proceso de urbanización", concluyó. El informe presenta los últimos datos disponibles y muestra diferencias regionales y espaciales. Encuentra que la inseguridad alimentaria es mayor entre las mujeres que entre los hombres debido a los riesgos distintos asociados a shocks y a las diferencias en educación, ingresos, oportunidades, capital y redes sociales y derechos.

“El derecho a la alimentación es un derecho humano fundamental, sin embargo, debido a las disparidades socioeconómicas, la inseguridad alimentaria es alta y muy desigual en entornos urbanos y periurbanos”, destacó Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, presidenta del GANESAN. Estas disparidades empeoraron durante la pandemia de COVID-19 debido a la pérdida de medios de



vida e ingresos, menor acceso a programas de alimentación escolar (aumentando así la demanda de alimentos dentro de los hogares) y un aumento sustancial de las responsabilidades de cuidado que compiten con las actividades de los sistemas alimentarios.

Se encuentra que la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición en áreas urbanas y periurbanas están moldeadas por los sistemas alimentarios y otros sistemas como la vivienda, el agua, la energía, el

saneamiento, los residuos y el transporte. El informe también destaca cómo las regiones urbanas y periurbanas son sitios de innovación y oportunidades económicas y epicentros de nuevos hábitos alimentarios: las dietas urbanas tienen más alimentos de origen animal, frutas y verduras, aceites, azúcar, sal, así como alimentos ultraprocesados. Este patrón dietético tiene algunas ventajas para las poblaciones urbanas (mayor consumo de frutas y verduras), pero también se caracteriza por un mayor consumo de aceites, azúcar, sal y alimentos ultraprocesados, lo que, combinado con menos actividad física, lleva a un aumento del sobrepeso y la obesidad, incluida la obesidad infantil.

La prevalencia de la obesidad ha aumentado en las últimas décadas tanto en los países de altos ingresos como en los de ingresos bajos y medios, donde está aumentando particularmente rápido y se proyecta que los países de ingresos bajos y medios representarán tres cuartas partes de la población mundial obesa para 2025. En este caso también, se encuentra que las mujeres tienen tasas de obesidad mucho más altas que los hombres.

Algunos aspectos destacados del informe incluyen:

Evaluación de retos: el informe identifica los cuellos de botella para lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en áreas urbanas y periurbanas, enfatizando la necesidad de intervenciones a medida.

Vínculos con otros sistemas: explora cómo los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y periurbanos interactúan con los sistemas de agua, energía y movilidad, cruciales para lograr los objetivos de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición.

Transformación y equidad: se discuten estrategias para transformar los sistemas alimentarios urbanos para que sean más equitativos, accesibles, sostenibles y resilientes.

Recomendaciones políticas: el informe proporciona recomendaciones orientadas a la acción, dirigidas a los responsables políticos.

Los capítulos del informe profundizan en varios aspectos, incluidos los desafíos y las oportunidades que presentan las actividades del sistema alimentario, problemas de gobernanza e instrumentos políticos para el cambio. Se enfatiza la importancia de la gobernanza multinivel y de la necesidad de abordar las desigualdades estructurales.

El evento de lanzamiento el 2 de julio reunió a expertos de renombre mundial, académicos, responsables de políticas y diversos actores del sector privado y la sociedad civil para discutir los hallazgos del informe y trazar un camino a seguir para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición urbanas.

Representantes de diferentes países y agencias y programas especializados de las Naciones Unidas – FAO, PMA, FIDA, UN Nutrition – así como otros cuerpos científicos internacionales, como el Panel Internacional de Expertos en Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles (IPES-Food) y CGIAR, intervinieron durante un debate muy dinámico, facilitando la participación de los más de 1.000 participantes registrados en una discusión sólida sobre las implicaciones del informe y mostrando la complementariedad y alineación del informe del GANESAN con los más nuevos de otras instituciones y organizaciones sobre el futuro de los sistemas alimentarios urbanos.

Por ejemplo, un informe separado sobre seguridad alimentaria – que también ha sido publicado el 2 de julio por IPES-Food – encuentra que los mercados y las cadenas de valor locales demuestran beneficios para el acceso a alimentos nutritivos, la resiliencia a los choques, el medio ambiente y la cohesión comunitaria, y llama a la acción para relocalizar los sistemas alimentarios.

Las recomendaciones incluyen la necesidad de:

Integrar el sistema alimentario en la planificación urbana e incluir otros sectores relevantes para una planificación y diseño sensibles a la alimentación.

Asegurarse de que la política alimentaria urbana se enfoque en una dieta asequible, saludable y nutritiva para las necesidades de los grupos de bajos ingresos.

Reconocer y apoyar el papel del sector y los actores informales, mientras se garantiza la inocuidad alimentaria.

Fortalecer los aspectos locales y territoriales, reconociendo que muchos seguirán dependiendo de alimentos de otros lugares.

Invertir en tecnología de la información y digitalización para mejorar la formulación de políticas basadas en evidencia, asegurando el acceso a la tecnología para el sector informal y los pequeños productores de alimentos.

Proteger los derechos de los trabajadores y el empleo en los sistemas alimentarios.

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18.02/07/2024 – Infobae

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AGENCIAS >

Unos 1.700 millones de personas que viven en áreas urbanas sufren inseguridad alimentaria

<https://www.infobae.com/america/agencias/2024/07/02/unos-1700-millones-de-personas-que-viven-en-areas-urbanas-sufren-inseguridad-alimentaria/>

Roma, 2 jul (EFE).- Unos 1.700 millones de personas que viven en áreas urbanas y periurbanas en el mundo están en situación de inseguridad alimentaria, lo que supone tres cuartos de la población total que la padece, revela un informe de Naciones Unidas difundido este martes.

"No podemos ignorar la necesidad de intervenciones y e inversiones específicas", señaló en un comunicado el Grupo de alto nivel de expertos en seguridad alimentaria y nutrición del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial (CSA), autores de este estudio.

El documento, titulado "el fortalecimiento de los sistemas urbanos y periurbanos para alcanzar la seguridad alimentaria y afianzar la nutrición en el contexto de la urbanización y la transformación rural", subraya "la necesidad urgente de políticas orientadas a abordar las complejidades de los sistemas alimentarios urbanos", según Jane Battersby, autora principal del informe.

También "proporciona una hoja de ruta para los responsables políticos para garantizar que nadie se quede atrás en un mundo sumido en un proceso de urbanización", añadió la experta en un comunicado.

Del estudio se desprende que la inseguridad alimentaria es mayor entre las mujeres "debido a los riesgos asociados a las diferencias en educación, ingresos, oportunidades, capital y redes sociales y derechos".

Además, la malnutrición en áreas urbanas y periurbanas "está moldeada por los sistemas alimentarios y otros factores como la vivienda, el agua, la energía, el saneamiento, los residuos y el transporte".

Y destaca cómo estas regiones son lugares de innovación y oportunidades económicas y epicentros de nuevos hábitos alimentarios, ya que las dietas urbanas "tienen más alimentos de origen animal, frutas y verduras, aceites, azúcar, sal, así como alimentos ultraprocesados". Este "patrón dietético" tiene algunas ventajas para las poblaciones urbanas por un mayor consumo de frutas y verduras, pero también se caracteriza por un mayor uso de aceites, azúcar, sal y alimentos ultraprocesados en las dietas, lo que, combinado con menos actividad física, lleva a un aumento del sobrepeso y la obesidad, incluida la infantil.

En este sentido, la prevalencia de la obesidad "ha aumentado en las últimas décadas tanto en los países de altos ingresos como en los de ingresos bajos y medios, donde está aumentando particularmente rápido".

El informe proyecta que los países de ingresos bajos y medios representarán tres cuartas partes de la población mundial obesa para 2025 y en este caso también, se indica que las mujeres tienen tasas de obesidad "mucho más altas que los hombres".

En los capítulos del documento se profundiza en los desafíos y las oportunidades que presenta el sistema alimentario, así como los problemas de gobernanza e instrumentos políticos para el cambio, y se enfatiza en la importancia de la "gobernanza multinivel" y la necesidad de "abordar las desigualdades estructurales".

Entre los objetivos que plantea el estudio se encuentran la integración del sistema alimentario en la planificación urbana, enfocar las políticas alimentarias en dietas asequibles, saludables y nutritivas y proteger los derechos de trabajadores en los sistemas alimentarios, entre otros. EFE

19.02/07/2024 – Última Hora



<https://www.diarioultimahoradigital.com.ve/2024/07/02/unos-1-700-millones-de-personas-que-viven-en-areas-urbanas-sufren-inseguridad-alimentaria/>

Unos 1.700 millones de personas que viven en áreas urbanas sufren inseguridad alimentaria

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Además, la malnutrición en áreas urbanas y periurbanas «está moldeada por los sistemas alimentarios y otros factores como la vivienda, el agua, la energía, el saneamiento, los residuos y el transporte».

Y destaca cómo estas regiones son lugares de innovación y oportunidades económicas y epicentros de nuevos hábitos alimentarios, ya que las dietas urbanas «tienen más alimentos de origen animal, frutas y verduras, aceites, azúcar, sal, así como alimentos ultraprocesados».

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El informe proyecta que los países de ingresos bajos y medios representarán tres cuartas partes de la población mundial obesa para 2025 y en este caso también, se indica que las mujeres tienen tasas de obesidad «mucho más altas que los hombres».

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20.02/07/2024 – La revista Diaria



<https://larevistadiaria.com/unos-1-700-millones-de-personas-que-viven-en-areas-urbanas-sufren-inseguridad-alimentaria/>

Unos 1.700 millones de personas que viven en áreas urbanas sufren inseguridad alimentaria



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Del estudio se desprende que la inseguridad alimentaria es mayor entre las mujeres “debido a los riesgos asociados a las diferencias en educación, ingresos, oportunidades, capital y redes sociales y derechos”.

Además, la malnutrición en áreas urbanas y periurbanas “está moldeada por los sistemas alimentarios y otros factores como la vivienda, el agua, la energía, el saneamiento, los residuos y el transporte”.

Y destaca cómo estas regiones son lugares de innovación y oportunidades económicas y epicentros de nuevos hábitos alimentarios, ya que las dietas urbanas “tienen más alimentos de origen animal, frutas y verduras, aceites, azúcar, sal, así como alimentos ultraprocesados”.

Este “patrón dietético” tiene algunas ventajas para las poblaciones urbanas por un mayor consumo de frutas y verduras, pero también se caracteriza por un mayor uso de aceites, azúcar, sal y alimentos ultraprocesados en las dietas, lo que, combinado con menos actividad física, lleva a un aumento del sobrepeso y la obesidad, incluida la infantil.

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El informe proyecta que los países de ingresos bajos y medios representarán tres cuartas partes de la población mundial obesa para 2025 y en este caso también, se indica que las mujeres tienen tasas de obesidad “mucho más altas que los hombres”.

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Entre los objetivos que plantea el estudio se encuentran la integración del sistema alimentario en la planificación urbana, enfocar las políticas alimentarias en dietas asequibles, saludables y nutritivas y proteger los derechos de trabajadores en los sistemas alimentarios, entre otros. EFE

21. 02/07/2024 – La Voz de Honduras



<https://www.radiohrn.hn/unos-1-700-millones-de-personas-que-viven-en-areas-urbanas-sufren-inseguridad-alimentaria-2024-07-02>

1,700 millones de personas que viven en áreas urbanas sufren por inseguridad alimentaria



Unas 1,700 millones de personas que viven en áreas urbanas y periurbanas en el mundo están en situación de inseguridad alimentaria, lo que supone tres cuartos de la población total que la padece, revela un informe de Naciones Unidas difundido este martes.

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Del estudio se desprende que la inseguridad alimentaria es mayor entre las mujeres "debido a los riesgos asociados a las diferencias en educación, ingresos, oportunidades, capital y redes sociales y derechos".

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Destaca cómo estas regiones son lugares de innovación y oportunidades económicas y epicentros de nuevos hábitos alimentarios, ya que las dietas urbanas "tienen más alimentos de origen animal, frutas y verduras, aceites, azúcar, sal, así como alimentos ultraprocesados".

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22. 02/07/2024 – Listin Diario

Listin Diario

https://listindiario.com/las-mundiales/20240702/1-700-millones-personas-areas-urbanas-sufren-inseguridad-alimentaria_815239.html

Unos 1,700 millones de personas en áreas urbanas sufren inseguridad alimentaria

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23. 3/07/2024 – ANSA (Italia)

https://www.ansa.it/amp/americalatina/noticia/mundo/2024/07/03/1.700-millones-de-personas-con-inseguridad-alimentaria_b292300e-8318-4fcc-af16-dce20b2685b4.html

24. 3/07/2024 – ANSA (LATAM)

https://www.ansalatina.com/americalatina/noticia/mundo/2024/07/03/1.700-millones-de-personas-con-inseguridad-alimentaria_b292300e-8318-4fcc-af16-dce20b2685b4.html



MUNDO

1.700 millones de personas con inseguridad alimentaria

En las zonas urbanas y alrededores, evidencia un reporte

Un nuevo informe de las Naciones Unidas destaca que 1.700 millones de personas que viven en zonas urbanas y periurbanas enfrentan inseguridad alimentaria, por lo que sugiere fortalecer los sistemas alimentarios en esos contextos.

Así lo reveló el Panel de Alto Nivel de Expertos en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición (HLPE-FSN) del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial (CFS) de las Naciones Unidas, titulado "Fortalecimiento de los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y periurbanos para lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, en el contexto de la urbanización y la transformación rural", presentado en Roma.

El estudio muestra que, contrariamente a la creencia común de que las zonas rurales son más vulnerables a la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición, más de tres cuartas partes de la población mundial que sufre o está al borde del hambre se encuentra en las ciudades y sus alrededores.

"Ya no podemos ignorar la necesidad de intervenciones e inversiones específicas", explicó Jane Battersby, autora principal de la encuesta.

"Se necesitan políticas específicas para abordar las complejidades de los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y el informe proporciona una hoja de ruta para que los responsables de las políticas garanticen que nadie sea dejado atrás", sostuvo.

La inseguridad alimentaria afecta más a las mujeres que a los hombres, señala una investigación, y está vinculada a la educación, los ingresos, las oportunidades, las redes sociales y los derechos.

"El derecho a una alimentación adecuada es un derecho humano fundamental; sin embargo, debido a las disparidades socioeconómicas, la inseguridad alimentaria es elevada y muy desigual en los contextos urbanos y periurbanos", subrayó Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, presidenta del HLPE-FSN. El informe también destaca que las regiones urbanas y periurbanas también sufren otros problemas como, paradójicamente, la obesidad.

"Las dietas urbanas incluyen más alimentos de origen animal, frutas y verduras, aceites, azúcar, sal y alimentos ultraprocesados. Este patrón dietético tiene algunas ventajas para las poblaciones urbanas (mayor consumo de frutas y verduras), pero también se caracteriza por un mayor consumo de aceites, azúcar, sal y alimentos ultraprocesados, lo que, combinado con una menor actividad física, provoca un aumento del sobrepeso y la obesidad, incluida la obesidad infantil", indica el reporte.

25. 16/07/2024 – Info Barcelona

Info Barcelona

https://www.barcelona.cat/infobarcelona/es/tema/ayuntamiento/la-onu-alerta-de-que-tres-cuartas-partes-de-la-poblacion-con-inseguridad-alimentaria-viven-en-zonas-urbanas-y-periurbanas_1420552.html

La ONU alerta de que tres cuartas partes de la población con inseguridad alimentaria viven en zonas urbanas y periurbanas

El informe advierte de que, debido a las desigualdades, las ciudades son epicentros de múltiples cargas de malnutrición.



16/07/2024 13:14 h

[Ajuntament de Barcelona](#)

Más de la mitad de la población mundial vive en ciudades y, más importante aún, consume alrededor del 70 % de los alimentos que se producen. Poner la mirada en los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y periurbanos se vuelve cada vez más crucial, en especial porque en estas áreas 1.700 millones de personas, es decir, tres cuartas partes de las personas que viven en zonas urbanas y periurbanas, se enfrentan a la inseguridad alimentaria.

El informe “Fortaleciendo los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y periurbanos para alcanzar la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el contexto de la urbanización y la transformación rural”, publicado por el Grupo de Expertos de Alto Nivel en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición (HLPE-FSN) del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial de las Naciones Unidas, pone de manifiesto esta cuestión.

El estudio desafía las narrativas predominantes y constata que, contrariamente a la creencia común, las áreas urbanas son más vulnerables a la inseguridad alimentaria y a la malnutrición que las rurales. De hecho, alerta de la necesidad urgente de políticas específicas para abordar las complejidades de los sistemas alimentarios urbanos y proporciona una hoja de ruta para los responsables políticos para garantizar el derecho a la alimentación.

Recomendaciones más destacadas

A partir del informe, la ONU recomienda integrar los sistemas alimentarios en la planificación urbana y asegurar que la política alimentaria urbana se centra en las necesidades de una dieta saludable y asequible, también para los grupos de personas vulnerables. Además, insta a reconocer el apoyo de todos los agentes que forman el sistema para ayudar a implementar mejoras.

Finalmente, añade que hay que considerar la inversión en sistemas digitales para mejorar la base de pruebas para la toma de decisiones políticas mientras se protege el empleo digno en los sistemas alimentarios.

La OCAS como ejemplo de gobernanza multinivel

Más allá de las unidades alimentarias urbanas coordinadas dentro del gobierno local y a través de las áreas metropolitanas, el informe también pone el énfasis en la importancia de los mecanismos de alineación entre los diferentes niveles de gobierno, esenciales para asegurar la coherencia de las políticas y un uso eficaz de los recursos.

Entre los diferentes mecanismos que se han puesto en marcha, el informe destaca la **Oficina Conjunta de Alimentación Sostenible**, un instrumento a través del cual se coordinan políticas, programas e intervenciones entre el Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, la Generalitat de Catalunya y el Plan estratégico metropolitano de Barcelona (PEMB).

El ámbito territorial de acción de esta oficina se centra en Barcelona y la región metropolitana, dado su alto volumen de consumo de alimentos, aunque también se trabaja para generar el máximo de sinergias y complicidades posibles con el resto de territorios del país.

Clips in Arabic

26. 19/07/2024 – Al-Shorouk



<https://www.shorouknews.com/columns/view.aspx?cdate=19072024&id=2571f85b-3df5-41f8-9ddb-46b702fa1c8e>



توصيات تقرير لجنة الأمن الغذائي العالمي حول تعزيز نظم الغذاء

عاصم أبو حطب

م 5:40 - 2024 يوليو 19 الجمعة : تحديث آخر | م 5:40 - 2024 يوليو 19 الجمعة : فى نشر

العالمى الغذائى الأمن للجنة المستوى الرفيع الخبراء لفريق عشر التاسع التقرير المتحدة الأمم دشنت، الجارى يوليو من الثانى فى حظى وقد. «الريفى والتحول التحضر ظل فى والتغذية الغذائى الأمن لتحقيق الحضريّة؛ وشبه الحضريّة الغذاء نظم تعزيز» حول والحكومية البحثية الأوساط فى تدشينه منذ كبير بزخم - لصياغته العلمى الفريق أعضاء أحد المقال هذا كاتب كان الذى - التقرير سكان من 60% من أكثر أنّ سيما لا المستدامة؛ التنمية تحديات من بالعديد وارتباطه وتوقيته موضوعه لأهمية نظراً التنفيذية؛ الحضريّة المناطق فى اليوم يعيشون العالم حول الحاد أو المعتدل الغذائى الأمن انعدام من يعانون من أرباع ثلاثة وحوالى، العالم (المناطق أى) الحضريّة وشبه المناطق (المدن مثل، المتطورة التحتية والبنية غالباً العالية السكانية الكثافة ذات المناطق أى) (الضواحي مثل، التطور متوسطة التحتية والبنية، غالباً المتوسطة السكانية الكثافة ذات، والريفية الحضريّة بين الانتقالية المناطق أن تؤكد الثمانية فصوله من عديدة أجزاء فى يسوقها التى الأساسية الرسالة أن نجد، التقرير توصيات فى سريعة وبقراءة - أقصاه الحضري التمديد معدل ويبلغ جغرافياً الفقر يتركز حيث وإفريقيا؛ آسيا دول فى خصوصاً - الحضريّة وشبه الحضريّة والعدالة والمساواة الغذائى الأمن وتحقيق، والفقر الجوع على كالقضاء، المستدامة التنمية لتحديات بؤرة تشكل صارت للتحول المتسارعة الوتيرة أن إلى التقرير يشير كما. والاقتصادية والاجتماعية البيئية التحديات من غيرها، الاجتماعية خلال وتأثيراتها التحديات لهذه والمكانى الجغرافى التركز من ستزيد العالم ودول أقاليم أغلب فى الحضريّ والتمدد الديموجرافى الحضريّة وشبه الحضريّة ومناطقه العالم مدن فى القادمة القليلة العقود.

تجاهل تزال ولا كانت العالم دول من الكثير فى الزراعة التنمية واستراتيجيات الغذائى الأمن سياسات فإن، ذلك من الرغم وعلى الغذائى والأمن الغذائية النظم استدامة لتحقيق فاعلة وكأداة، والتغذية الغذائى الأمن مشكلات تفاقم فى مساعد كعامل المدن دور بقدراتها كبير حد إلى سترتبط المستدامة التنمية أهداف تحقيق على والحكومات الدول قدرة بأن التقرير توصيات تشدد عليه؛ وبناءً، للجميع شامل اقتصادى نمو وتحقيق، المدن لسكان الغذائية الاحتياجات تأمين من تمكثها مستدامة؛ «مدنية» غذائية نظم بناء على والاجتماعية الاقتصادية والتغيرات، البيئى والتدهور، المناخى التغير تأثيرات مع للتأقلم الكافية المرونة الوقت ذات فى وتمنحها المرتبطة والاستثمارات، الغذائى بالأمن المتعلقة السياسات توجيه لإعادة الملحة الحاجة التقرير توصيات تبرز كما. المتزايدة التوسع ظل فى، السنة بأبعاده الغذائى والأمن الغذاء فى الحق تحقيق لضمان وذلك المدن؛ على للتركيز الزراعة بقطاعات العالم حول المتسارع الريفى والتحول الحضريّ

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متعددة نظامية وأساليب، شاملة حوكمة تُهج اتباع يتطلب الحضريّة وشبه الحضريّة الغذاء نظم تعزيز أن التقرير ويكشف

نظم إلى لتحويلها، الغذائي الإمداد سلاسل ومراحل، الغذاء نظم مكونات جميع عبر، الفاعلين والشركاء والمستويات القطاعات سلاسل أضحت، المعاصرة الغذائية النظم عولمة تزايد فمع. الطبيعية والموارد البيئية للظروف وملائمة ومرنة ومنصفة مستدامة وهي، والعالمية والإقليمية المحلية المستويات على الفاعلة والجهات المؤسسات من معقدة شبكات من تتكون للمدن الغذائي الإمداد بالعوامل باستمرارٍ تتأثر فهي، وعليه. الصحية والنظم التجارة ونظم الطاقة كنظم، الأخرى النظم عن معزل في ليست كذلك مما الجيوسياسية؛ والصراعات، والاقتصادية الاجتماعية والأزمات، الطبيعية الكوارث عن الناتجة والخارجية الداخلية الضاغطة منظمة إلى الموارد تغذية أو المواد بتوريد ببساطة المنظمات إحدى تقوم حيث - الإمداد سلاسل «خطية» - التقليدي الفهم يجعل متزايد نحو على تواجهها صارت التي الأزمات أمام الغذائي الإمداد سلاسل ومرونة قدرة بناء عن وعاجز ملائم غير - أخرى يوم بعد يوما.

والتنسيق التعاون زيادة على العمل ينبغي - المثال سبيل على - المدن في الغذاء بإنتاج يتعلق فيما أنه التقرير يبين، الصدد هذا وفي للمدن المحلية الحكومات تعمل وأن، بالمدن الغذاء واستهلاك بإنتاج مباشر وغير مباشر بشكل ترتبط التي القطاعات مختلف بين تخطيط خلال من المستدام الغذائي الإنتاج لتشجيع اللازمة القوانين صياغة على الأخرى الحكومية الجهات مع جنب إلى جنبًا وصول لتسهيل الأقصر؛ التوريد سلاسل وتطوير، بها المرتبطة الأخرى والأنشطة الحضرية الزراعة لحماية الأراضي استخدام المناسبة الإرشادية الخدمات لتقديم، البحثية والمؤسسات، المدنى المجتمع منظمات مع الشراكة ودعم، المدن أسواق إلى المنتجين وضمان، الإنتاج لتحسين الحديثة؛ التكنولوجيا وتطبيق، الابتكار بدعم والاهتمام، المدن ومنتجى مزارعى واحتياجات لطبيعة المدن لسكان والمستقبلية الحالية الاحتياجات بين توازن تحقيق يمكن بحيث للموارد؛ العادل التوزيع

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والسياسات اللوائح تطوير ضرورة على التقرير يؤكد، الحضرية وشبه الحضرية بالمناطق الغذاء وأسواق تجارة يخصص وفيما الصحية الأغذية إلى الوصول من وتمكينهم، صحية استهلاك وأنماط، غذائية حميات تبني على المدن سكان لتشجيع التجارية؛، السريعة كالوجبات، الصحية غير الغذائية المنتجات بمخاطر المستهلكين توعية وضرورة، الشرائية قدراتهم مع تتلاءم بتكلفة كالضرائب، مناسبة وتنظيمية قانونية أدوات خلال من لها المستهدف للتسويق والتصدى، التجهيز وعالية الطاقة كثيفة والأغذية بتلك تأثرا الأكثر هي الفئة هذه إن إذ، والشباب الأطفال تستهدف التي والإلكترونية التلفزيونية الإعلانات على القيود وفرض من الصحية وتأثيراتها الغذائية المنتجات بمكونات المستهلكين لتوعية الغذائية؛ الملصقات استخدام تفعيل يجب كما. الإعلانات، السكر كمية ذلك في بما، المستهلكين على فهمها يسهل وبطريقة، دقيق بشكل الغذائية المحتويات بتوضيح الشركات إلزام خلال، الحافظة والمواد، والدهون.

نظم ومرونة استدامة لتعزيز فعالة كاستراتيجية، التقرير توصيات في خاصة بأهمية الغذاء هدر من الحد دور حظى وقد، هذا للموارد المفرط الاستهلاك من ويحد، الموارد استخدام كفاءة يحسن الغذاء هدر تقليل أن باعتبار الحضرية؛ وشبه الحضرية الغذاء التخفيف جهود ويدعم، الغذاء إنتاج عن الناتجة الكربونية الانبعاثات تقليل في ويساهم، الزراعية والأراضي المياه مثل، الطبيعية لإعادة ومبادرات، طعام بنوك إنشاء تدعم أن المحلية للسياسات يمكن، المثال سبيل فعلى، المناخى التغيير تأثيرات مع والتأقلم بناء فإن، ذلك إلى إضافة كفاءة وأكثر عادل بشكل موزعًا المتاح الغذاء يكون أن يضمن مما للمحتاجين؛ الغذائي الفائض توزيع مع الأفراد وتعامل وسلوكيات عادات تغيير في حاسمًا دورًا يلعب أن يمكن الغذاء هدر تقليل أهمية حول العامة والثقافة الوعى الممارسات وتدعم، الاجتماعية المسؤولية من تعزز التي والتعليمية التوعية الحملات خلال من تحقيقه يمكن ما وهو، الغذاء الغذائي الإمداد سلسلة مراحل جميع في المستدامة

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المناطق سياق في والتغذية الغذائي بالأمن المتعلقة والبحوث البيانات من المزيد إلى الحاجة على للتأكيد عدة أجزاء التقرير وأفراد تطوير يتطلب ما وهو، دقيقة علمية أدلة إلى مستندة قرارات اتخاذ من المدن حكومات تستطيع بحيث الحضرية؛ وشبه الحضرية الرقمية والأنظمة المعلومات تكنولوجيا في والاستثمار، المناطق لهذه مناسبة والتغذية الغذائي بالأمن خاصة بيانات جمع أدوات عن والاستشعار الجغرافية المعلومات نظم واستخدام، الغذاء واستهلاك بإنتاج المرتبطة والبرامج السياسات وتقييم وتنفيذ لتخطيط التخطيط على المدن قدرة لتحسين الغذائي؛ الإمداد بسلاسل المتعلقة والأزمات للصدمات عرضة الأكثر المناطق لتحديد، بعد للأزمات الفعالة والاستجابة، الأجل طويل.

استشراف على الحضرية وشبه الحضرية الغذاء نظم قدرات تحسين ضرورة على التقرير توصيات من آخر جانب وانصبّ الفئات وتحديد، للكوارث المبكر الإنذار أنظمة وتطوير، الاستباقي التخطيط خلال من لتداعياتها والاستجابة، والأزمات الصدمات تمويل خطط في الغذائي النظام دعم وتضمين، الأزمات أوقات في الغذائي الأمن لانعدام عرضة الأكثر والمناطق، السكانية

والمحلية الوطنية المستويات على للكوارث الاستجابة،
ضعفًا الأكثر السكانية الفئات تستهدف التي الاجتماعية الحماية برامج في الاستثمار أهمية على التقرير يؤكد، ذلك إلى بالإضافة
يجب وكذلك. الأزمات أوقات في لهم الحماية وتوفير، والمرضعات الحوامل والنساء، الإنجاب سن في والنساء، الأطفال خاصة
، والتغذية بالغذاء الخاصة العامة المشتريات برامج في الحكومات تستثمر وأن، السوقية غير الأغذية مصادر وتطوير دعم أيضًا
، العامة المشتريات برامج في المحليين والمنتجين للمزارعين الأولوية إعطاء مع، بالمدن الهشة الفئات إلى خاص بشكل والموجهة
تدعم التي المحلية القوانين وتطوير، الأولى يوم الألف في التغذية إلى تهدف التي والبرامج، المدرسية التغذية برامج في خاصة
في المدنى المجتمع منظمات دور وتعزيز، الطعام لتوزيع الأخرى والبرامج، المجتمعية والمطابخ الطعام لبنوك اللامركزية التنمية
الضعيفة السكانية الفئات إلى الوصول على قدرتها واستغلال، الأزمات أوقات في الغذائية المساعدات تقديم
القراءة هذه خلال من حاولنا ولكن، كهذا قصير مقال في صفحة مائتي ذى ترى تقرير استعراض الممكن غير فمن، وأخيرًا
والباحثين والمسؤولين الإعلاميين أوساط في والنقاش التغطية من الكافي بالقدر يحظلم الذى، التقرير على الضوء إلقاء السريعة
هيمنة ظل في سيما لا، وتوصياته بنتائج والاسترشاد عليه للاطلاع الجديدة بحكومتنا المعنية للجهات الدعوة وتوجيه، محليًا
الأخيرة؛ العشرة السنوات في الدولة ومشروعات، العام الإنفاق على الجديدة والمجتمعات والمدن العمرانية التنمية مشروعات
التنمية أهداف من عشر الحادى الهدف تحقيق على وقدرة كفاءة أكثر لمدننا العمرانى التخطيط جهود جعل فى تساهم عليها
«ومستدامة، الصمود على وقادرة، وأمنة، للجميع شاملة البشرية والمستوطنات المدن جعل»، المستدامة

الزراعية للعلوم السويدية بالجامعة الاقتصاد بقسم مساعد أستاذ حظب أبو عاصم

Clips in Italian

27.03/07/2024 – Orizzonte Scuola

Orizzontescuola.it

<https://www.orizzontescuola.it/17-miliardi-di-persone-soffrono-di-insicurezza-alimentare-lonu-coinvolge-piu-le-donne-legata-a-istruzione-e-reddito/>

CRONACA 3 LUG 2024 - 18:20

1,7 miliardi di persone soffrono di insicurezza alimentare. L'Onu: "Coinvolge più le donne, legata a istruzione e reddito"

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Un recente rapporto delle Nazioni Unite rivela che 1,7 miliardi di persone nelle aree urbane e periurbane soffrono di insicurezza alimentare. Questo dato sottolinea la necessità di rafforzare i sistemi alimentari in questi contesti. Il rapporto è stato redatto dal Panel di Alto Livello di Esperti sulla Sicurezza Alimentare e la Nutrizione (Hlpe-Fsn) del Comitato delle Nazioni Unite per la Sicurezza Alimentare Mondiale (Cfs) ed è intitolato "Rafforzare i sistemi alimentari urbani e

periurbani per raggiungere la sicurezza alimentare e la nutrizione, nel contesto dell'urbanizzazione e della trasformazione rurale". La presentazione del rapporto è avvenuta a Roma.

La situazione nelle aree urbane

Lo studio contraddice la convinzione comune che le aree rurali siano le più vulnerabili all'insicurezza alimentare e alla malnutrizione. Oltre tre quarti della popolazione mondiale che soffre di fame o quasi si trovano nelle città e nei dintorni. Jane Battersby, autrice principale dell'indagine, ha dichiarato che è indispensabile adottare politiche specifiche per affrontare le complessità dei sistemi alimentari urbani. Il rapporto fornisce una roadmap per i responsabili politici al fine di garantire che nessuno venga lasciato indietro.

Disuguaglianze di genere e socio-economiche

Secondo la ricerca, l'insicurezza alimentare colpisce più le donne rispetto agli uomini ed è strettamente legata a fattori come istruzione, reddito, opportunità, reti sociali e diritti. Akiko Suwa-Eisenmann, Presidente del Hlpe-Fsn, ha sottolineato che il diritto a un'alimentazione adeguata è un diritto umano fondamentale. Tuttavia, a causa delle disparità socio-economiche, l'insicurezza alimentare è elevata e fortemente diseguale nelle aree urbane e periurbane.

Problemi di nutrizione e obesità

Il rapporto evidenzia anche come le aree urbane e periurbane siano afflitte da problemi di obesità. Le diete urbane, pur comprendendo più frutta e verdura, sono anche caratterizzate da un maggiore consumo di alimenti di origine animale, oli, zucchero, sale e cibi ultra-trasformati. Questo modello alimentare, combinato con una minore attività fisica, contribuisce all'aumento del sovrappeso e dell'obesità, inclusa l'obesità infantile.

28.30/07/2024 – Zazoom

<https://www.zazoom.it/2024-07-03/17-miliardi-di-persone-soffrono-di-insicurezza-alimentare-lonu-coinvolge-piu-le-donne-legata-a-istruzione-e-reddito/15012222/>

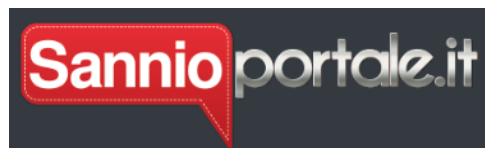
17 miliardi di persone soffrono di insicurezza alimentare L'Onu | Coinvolge più le donne legata a istruzione e reddito

1,7 miliardi di persone soffrono di insicurezza alimentare. L'Onu: "Coinvolge più le donne, legata a istruzione e reddito" (Di mercoledì 3 luglio 2024) Un recente rapporto delle Nazioni Unite rivela che 1,7 **miliardi di persone** nelle aree urbane e periurbane **soffrono di insicurezza alimentare**. Questo dato sottolinea la necessità di rafforzare i sistemi alimentari in questi contesti. Il rapporto è stato redatto dal Panel di Alto Livello di Esperti sulla Sicurezza **alimentare** e la Nutrizione (Hlpe-Fsn) del Comitato delle Nazioni Unite per la Sicurezza **alimentare** Mondiale (Cfs) ed è intitolato "Rafforzare i sistemi alimentari urbani e periurbani per raggiungere la sicurezza **alimentare** e la nutrizione, nel contesto dell'urbanizzazione e della trasformazione rurale". La presentazione del rapporto è avvenuta a Roma. L'articolo **1,7 miliardi di persone soffrono di insicurezza alimentare. L'Onu: "Coinvolge più le donne, legata a istruzione e reddito"**.

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29.03/07/2024 – Sannio Portale

<https://www.sannioportale.it/articoli/Scuola/Orizzontescuola-it/17-miliardi-di-persone-soffrono-di-insicurezza-alimentare-lonu-coinvolge-piu-le-donne-legata-a--32056388.asp>



1,7 miliardi di persone soffrono di insicurezza alimentare. L'Onu: "Coinvolge più le donne, legata a istruzione e reddito"

ID Articolo: 32056388  **SCUOLA**  mercoledì 3 luglio 2024  Orizzontescuola.it  1256

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30.03/07/2024 – Istruzione.news

<https://www.istruzione.news/orizzontescuola-it-17-miliardi-di-persone-soffrono-di-insicurezza-alimentare-lonu-coinvolge-piu-le-donne-legata-a-istruzione-e-reddito-redazione/>



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31.03/07/2024 – Professione docente

https://www.professionedocente.com/blog/17-miliardi-di-persone-soffrono-di-insicurezza-alimentare-lonu-coinvolge-piu-le-donne-legata-a-istruzione-e-reddito/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=17-miliardi-di-persone-soffrono-di-insicurezza-alimentare-lonu-coinvolge-piu-le-donne-legata-a-istruzione-e-reddito



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