



CFS 51

23-27 October 2023

Side event 19 | Food and nutrition security in urban centers

Organized by:

- Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (Ministério do Desenvolvimento e Assistência Social, Família e Combate à Fome) – Brazil
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (FAO RLC)
- National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (Conselho Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional)
- Municipal Secretariat for Food Nutrition and Security of the city of Curitiba (Secretaria de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional de Curitiba)
- ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (Governos Locais pela Sustentabilidade)
- ICS – Climate and Society Institute (Instituto Clima e Sociedade)
- LUPPA – Food Public Policy Laboratory (Laboratório de Políticas Públicas Alimentares)
- Colombia

Wednesday, 25 October; 13.30 – 14.45 (UTC+2)
Sheikh Zayed Center & via Zoom

[Register here](#)

Abstract

Globally, approximately 80% of food production is consumed in urban areas. In Brazil, about 85% of the population lives in cities. Cities are widely seen as engines of economic growth and employment, responsible for a considerable part of the global gross domestic product. Conversely, cities also facing enormous challenges in guaranteeing access for all residents to essential services such as health, education, transport and food, in addition to have deal with the harmful impacts of the increasingly constant extreme weather events that affect people's livelihoods and income. These trends mean that urban and peri-urban areas also concentrate risks of food insecurity and increased prevalence of all forms of malnutrition. 27 million of the 33 million Brazilians in severe food insecurity live in cities. The consumption of ultra-processed foods is also higher in cities, contributing to the occurrence of non-communicable chronic diseases. Conversely, urban and peri-urban areas are rich in possibilities, serving as hubs for education, technology, innovation, health, social services, besides for food production, processing and distribution. In this sense, the Brazilian government has been discussing the design of a National Strategy for FNS that can offer guidelines and tools to support cities in the implementation of FNS policies.

Objectives

- Broaden the international debate on urban food policies;
- Favor the exchange of experience between countries in the food and nutritional security agenda in urban centers;
- Contribute to the improvement of the Brazilian national strategy, based on the exchange of experiences with other countries;
- Foster the implementation of SAN policies aimed at urban centers.



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