A territorial approach aims at overcoming the rural-urban dichotomy, which is one of the causes of food insecurity in both rural and urban areas, and from this perspective, particular attention should be paid to the following issues:

- The need to identify strategies that view the territory in a comprehensive way. Solidarity economies and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) are significant parts of inclusive territorial food systems, and these can substantially contribute to guaranteeing socially inclusive access to fresh fruit and vegetables, which are good for our health. One case in point is the food and nutritional security system in Brazil, where local small-scale producers are actively participating in developing public policies through Food Policy Councils. Meanwhile, they also provide nutritional local food of low environmental impact to the most vulnerable people, for instance, the residents of so-called food deserts in cities. This is one example of good food governance, based on short production and consumption chains, which – to our understanding – basically promotes food security, following principles of sustainability and human rights.

- It is worth highlighting that an agroecological approach can help to develop territories in a sustainable manner and to build sustainable models of production from a sociocultural, economic and environmental perspective. Additionally, it can create job opportunities for youth and women without damaging the environment and by drawing from traditional knowledge and agricultural biodiversity.