

Urbanization and Rural Transformation Implications for Food Security and Nutrition: key areas for policy attention and possible roles for CFS

First Draft Background Document for CFS43 Discussion

More than 50 percent of the world's population, or around 3.9 billion people, now lives in cities and large towns classified as urban, and this figure is expected to rise to 66% by 2050ⁱ. These projections have some calling for a need to focus on cities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and others warning of the potential for rural areas to be left behind; with some proposing strategies which 'manage' urbanization so that urban areas are more sustainable and equitable and can accept higher influxes of people from rural areas; while others talk about making rural areas 'more vibrant' so that rural people don't 'need' to move to cities. However, there is also increasing attention and agreement that the lines between urban and rural are blurring and more integrated approaches are necessary in order to achieve food security and nutrition for all. At the same time, the dynamics of food systems are changing – with an increasing number of rural consumers and urban producers, which means achieving food security and nutrition for all may require new policy thinking.

The Committee on World Food Security agreed to organize a Forum in October 2016 to reach a better understanding of the issues at stake, identify key areas for policy attention and possible roles for CFS. Following the Forum, its outcomes and results will inform work in 2017 to produce policy recommendations for endorsement at CFS 44 in October 2017.

Objective:

In order to identify key areas for policy attention, CFS has reviewed existing literature¹ and called for input through an online consultation hosted by the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum). The objective of this paper is to serve as a background to the Forum discussions by: i) providing a brief summary on the key implications for food security and nutrition presented by urbanization and rural transformation, ii) framing the key areas for policy attention, and iii) providing options for possible roles for CFS going forward.

Scope and structure:

The broad nature of the topic of urbanization and rural transformation and the resulting implications for food security and nutrition means that nearly every topic addressed by CFS – in the past and in its current areas of work – could fall under this umbrella or are relevant in some regard. In order to reduce the potential for overlap and to build on the significant amount of work already conducted on the range of relevant topics, this paper focuses on the broad areas for policy attention with an indication where more specific work has been carried out by CFS and others, or where there is forthcoming research. Applying the guidance found in existing CFS products and forthcoming guidance will contribute to addressing the areas for policy attention outlined herein.

¹ The literature reviewed in the preparation of this paper was the result of a call for input from technical experts and practitioners working in this field, the result of a technical workshop held in Rome in February 2016, and a call for literature through the FSN Forum, but is by no means exhaustive.

It is not the aim of this paper to provide answers or draw conclusions², but rather to highlight key areas which require further discussion and attention by policymakers which are specific to achieving food security and nutrition and directly linked to the changing dynamics related to urbanization and rural transformation.

Areas for Policy Attention:

When looking at the world's poor, approximately 78 percent of those living on less than US\$2 per day live in rural areas, and 63 percent of the poor are working in agricultureⁱⁱ. And yet an increasing share of world poverty is located in urban centers, although it is not always fully accounted for as a result of current measurement systemsⁱⁱⁱ. UN Habitat estimates that about 45 percent of the urban population in developing countries live in slums – or households lacking adequate space, solid construction, improved water, or improved sanitation^{iv}. Some have argued that food security is as much of an issue in urban areas as it is for rural, although in varying ways^v. At the same time, the largest number of internally displaced people and refugees – 60 million – the highest recorded since record keeping began, is creating additional pressure on rural and urban areas. These dynamics illustrate that achieving food security and nutrition will require solutions targeting both rural and urban poor, but even more so building capacity to deal with the fluidity of growing and shifting populations.

The idea of addressing urban and rural linkages in an integrated way is not a new one. Over the last forty years, there has been greater acknowledgement of the need for addressing inter-sectoral linkages and to analyze interacting systems and the implications for rural and urban areas. There is substantial experience to draw from to adapt these integrated approaches to addressing the current challenges and opportunities^{vi}. With the agreement on the Sustainable Development Goals ^{vii} and the 2030 Agenda, the Second International Conference on Nutrition ^{viii} , the adoption of the 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production at Rio+20^{ix}, the signing of the Milan Urban Food Pact^x, and the upcoming UN Habitat III^{xi}, there is even greater attention on the need for integrated policymaking which addresses the specific food security and nutrition challenges and opportunities arising from urbanization and rural transformation.

Overarching Areas

While the changing urban-rural dynamics present specific challenges and opportunities to achieving food security and nutrition, they are also affected by the broader challenges and trends associated with achieving food security and nutrition worldwide. Many of these issues have also been the focus of CFS attention where further specific guidance and policy recommendations are provided.

*Human rights*³: There are many human rights which are at stake when assessing rural-urban linkages including the right to food, the right to water, the right to health, the right to adequate housing, the right to education, the right to work and to social security, the right to information, and the right to take part in public affairs all of which have an integral link to achieving food security and nutrition. Many of these rights are put at risk, particularly in informal settlements and/or for unregistered migrants. Human rights violations as a result

² This paper provides anecdotal evidence and aims to provide indications where further information can be found.

³ [CFS Global Strategic Framework; Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Food](#)

of urbanization and rural transformation include forced evictions, lack of provision of sanitation or safe drinking water, and increased instances of violence or conflict, among many others.

- Attention to human rights in urban and rural policymaking is integral to achieving food security and nutrition for all^{xii} and building the capacity of local government officials on the linkages of rights and achievement of food security and nutrition is key^{xiii}

*Vulnerable individuals and groups*⁴: Though poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition remain concentrated in rural areas, there are growing rates of malnutrition and food insecurity in urban areas. The most inequitable outcomes of urbanization and rural transformation will occur when the same social groups are excluded from both rural and urban locations – which are often the very poor. Groups or individuals that face social exclusion for reasons such as ethnicity, race, religion, or social class, will also tend to be excluded from opportunities emerging from rural-urban linkages, and will face greater challenges to achieving food security and nutrition. Vulnerable individuals in both areas often include individuals employed in informal sectors, newly established settlers (including refugees and displaced people), landless or land scarce households, female headed households, elderly, disabled, and sick, and low income and resource poor households. Each of these individuals/groups are made more vulnerable by crises including natural disasters, civil unrest, and the outbreak of disease.

- An understanding of the key vulnerabilities of individuals and how they differ in rural and urban areas will assist with how best to include them in designing policies that will address their needs^{xiv}.

*Women*⁵: Food insecurity and malnutrition challenges associated with rural-urban linkages are often more stark for women and girls, as they account for three fifths of the world's one billion poorest, but also in the challenges they face in participating in decision-making and accessing resources and services targeted to their needs^{xv}. While urbanization has often been associated with more independence for women as a result of greater access to employment opportunities and services^{xvi}, this is not always the case and it is also not possible to group issues facing urban women versus issues facing rural women, as women's needs and opportunities in all areas are diverse depending in many ways on their level of income.

- Attention to the specific constraints and strengths of women, including the collection of gender disaggregated data, will help to better inform policymaking to address food security and nutrition and empower women across the rural-urban spectrum

*Youth*⁶: Similarly, youth deserve a targeted focus when assessing food security and nutrition implications of rural-urban linkages. Over 50 percent of the world's population is made up of children and youth, with an estimated 1.8 billion young people between 10 and 24^{xvii}. Approximately 90 percent of these youth live in developing countries where food insecurity and malnutrition are also highest. The growing youth population presents an opportunity for

⁴ [HLPE.2012.Social protection for food security: A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition. Rome Italy](#)

⁵ CFS 37 [Policy Recommendations on Gender, Food Security and Nutrition](#) and CFS 2017 Forum on Women's Empowerment

⁶ [CFS. 2015.Developing the knowledge, skills, and talent of youth for food security and nutrition. Rome, Italy](#)

economic and social progress, but also presents challenges. Seventy three million youth between the ages of 15 and 24 were unemployed in 2013, with the highest proportions in North Africa and Western Asia. There is a growing movement of youth who want to be agents of change in their communities, and it is often youth who are traveling between cities and rural areas for work and study and are serving a key role in building greater connectivity.

- Identifying ways to increase employment opportunities and the quality of options for youth can help to empower youth to drive innovation in food systems.

Climate change⁷:

Climate change impacts all aspects of food security and nutrition for people living in rural and urban areas, although distributed unevenly geographically. Changing climatic conditions affect the availability of water, ecosystem service functioning, and crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries, and will affect regions that depend on rainfed irrigation more dramatically. Some projections predict an average of 2 percent decline in productivity over the coming decades with more significant impacts in areas of high population growth.^{xviii} Climate change will also affect infrastructure such as energy sources and transport infrastructure used to transport goods and services between rural and urban areas as a result of more extreme weather events and higher temperatures^{xix}. Globally, the poorest people, in rural and urban areas, who are contributing the least to climate change, are increasingly those most at risk, due to heavier reliance on natural resources, access to services and location of settlements. Many low income and informal settlements are located in areas exposed to floods and landslides, and where there may be very little or no provision for sanitation, surface water drainage and waste collection^{xx}.

- Developing locally adapted solutions to both build resilience of food systems to climate change, and safeguard infrastructure and access to services for the most vulnerable in both rural and urban areas will be key to achieving food security and nutrition

Areas Emerging From Urbanization and Rural Transformation

With the general acknowledgement of a need for a more holistic systems thinking approach to food security and nutrition across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas and throughout food systems, a few key areas have been identified through the literature and the online consultation which require greater attention to *how* this could be achieved.

Data on which to base policy decisions: Current systems and approaches for data collection and analysis are not always adapted to the changing dynamics presented by urbanization and rural transformation related to increasing mobility and temporary migration, informal settlements, and the scale at which food security and nutrition data is often collected. There is no published global index of food security which differentiates between urban and rural conditions or is disaggregated to account for the differing impacts of those conditions. The establishment of the poverty line and the relationship with urban food prices is just one example of this gap. Recent case studies have highlighted the need to address geographic disparities within national borders in terms of food security and nutrition outcomes^{xxi}. While productivity growth, including in agriculture, has led to poverty reduction and improved food security and nutrition in many countries at the national level, acute areas of malnutrition and

⁷ [HLPE.2012. Food security and climate change: A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, Rome Italy](#)

poverty still exist and are not always captured or adequately addressed.^{xxii} Achieving the right to adequate food for all and leaving no one behind will mean that a better understanding of the specific areas of vulnerability and need are adequately captured in data collection and analysis methodologies.

- Determine the key gaps in data collection and analysis and identify ways to capture more localized data through participatory collection and analysis
- Recognize that food insecurity and malnutrition are prevalent in rural and urban areas, and both require context specific focus by policies and initiatives aiming to achieve food security and nutrition

Focusing on consumption patterns and the achievement of healthy and sustainable diets^{xxiii}: One of the key inter-linkages between urban and rural areas is demand for food. Rising incomes are correlated with rising demand for processed foods. However, there is also an increase in purchased and processed foods in poor and rural areas^{xxiv}, with purchased food accounting for more than 50 percent of total economic value of food consumed in rural areas of Africa and Asia. Of this percentage, a portion is processed food which is making up an increasing share of food expenditure in not just urban but also rural areas. Deserving particular attention is that demand for processed and perishable goods is growing most rapidly for those making under \$2 per day^{xxv}. Chronic malnutrition is attributed to micronutrient deficiencies (iron, vitamin A, zinc, iodine) as a result of not consuming enough food with these nutrients, even if consuming enough calories. In addition, the rise of non-communicable diseases like diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are exacerbated by malnutrition, particularly in urban areas but increasingly so in small towns and cities. This means that food prices and the nutritional value of processed and perishable goods accessible to those living in poverty in rural and urban areas is increasingly important.

- With the rise in consumption of purchased and processed food, there is a need for growing attention on education about nutrition and making nutritious food accessible and affordable in rural and urban areas

Food safety and health for many of the rural and urban poor is threatened largely by environmental hazards and infrastructure deficits, including lack of access to or poor quality sanitation and contaminated or inaccessible sources of water. Street food from vendors plays a role in food security and nutrition in a variety of ways, and often makes up a large portion of non-home prepared meals, particularly for the urban poor^{xxvi}. While food vending provides an income generating opportunity, there are considerable constraints in terms of poor physical infrastructure, environmental hazards and spatial conflicts. Many markets, particularly in urban areas, are located in areas with inadequate solid waste collection and without adequate shelter and storage facilities to keep food from spoiling^{xxvii}. Inadequate hygiene training may further contribute to food safety threats, particularly when vendors concerned with incurring losses resort to selling spoiled or contaminated foods. However, food vending both provides an important income stream particularly for women, and can provide a cheap and accessible food option, particularly in urban areas. Therefore, there is a trade-off in terms of food quality and safety with lower prices, accessibility, and for vendors an income generating opportunity.

- Purchase from informal markets and vendors is growing in both rural and urban areas and requires greater focus in terms of the benefits they provide to FSN and the risks they present

Focusing on integrated land-use, natural resource, and circular economy planning across territories: Shifting populations present unique challenges for land use planning as demand for land may rise in some areas faster than planning may be taking place. According to a United Nations report, if land conversion into urban use continues at current rates, every new urban resident in developing countries will convert on average 160 kilometers of non-urban land to urban land by 2025^{xxviii}. As urban areas grow and land is converted into other uses, or as land prices rise close to urban areas, in some cases agricultural production is shifting into hinterland areas where land is cheaper. This presents challenges for land governance and the rights of landowners and users, but may also present an opportunity where formerly hard to access or more distant regions left out of focus for investment may now be attracting increasing attention. There is growing information on the use of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests*⁸ in both rural and urban areas to facilitate more integrated land use planning which safeguards tenure rights and use of the *CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems* to facilitate more responsible investment in agriculture and food systems.

- Assess the use of the VGGTs, RAI, and other tools to ensure security of tenure and foster participatory spatial planning and responsible investment for food security and nutrition across landscapes, ecosystems and territories^{xxix}

As natural resources grow increasingly scarce and are impacted by the effects of climate change, greater integrated planning across landscapes, ecosystems, and territories which balance natural resource availability, demands, and look at ways to enhance efficiency and reuse are necessary. Natural resource use and contribution to environmental damage often pose and exacerbate inequities, and it is estimated that 40 percent of all violent conflicts in the last 60 years have been linked to natural resources^{xxx}. With greater attention on circular economy systems, there are opportunities to identify resources produced and used in rural and urban areas, their by-products or wastestreams, and how to direct them to productive uses in both areas^{xxxi}. Examples include the use of wastewater for agricultural production in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas; as well as the opportunities for producing energy from wastestreams or by-products for household cooking or heating to reduce demand on wood products.

- Identify ways to improve efficiency and the use of waste and by-products to reduce demand on natural resources and facilitate greater rural-urban synergies

Facilitating agriculture production synergies and ways to achieve inclusive sustainable intensification: Population growth in both rural and urban areas will require a 50-60 percent increase in global food production by 2050. A large percentage of agricultural production can be found in urban and peri-urban areas, with a recent study indicating that approximately 60 percent of all irrigated cropland and 35 percent of all rainfed cropland is within 20 kilometers of city boundaries^{xxxii}. There is also an increasing focus on urban agriculture^{xxxiii} and 'greening' urban spaces with a rise in urban forestry and mixed use green areas, referred to by some as

⁸ [CFS.2012.Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, Rome, Italy](#); [CFS.2014. Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, Rome, Italy](#)

‘ruralizing’ urban settlements^{xxxiv}. Some estimates indicate that 1 billion people are farming and fishing in cities, meaning 15-20 percent of the world’s food supply is coming from urban areas^{xxxv}. At the same time, at least for the near term, a large percentage of agriculture will still take place in areas classified as ‘rural’. While there is a growing call for shortening value chains, and many cities and developed economies are focusing on buying more local across goods and services, the increasing demand of urban areas and the scarcity of land in peri-urban settings means that in many cases value chains are lengthening within a country, but also within regions. The lengthening of domestic value chains and regional value chains presents opportunities for mid-stream actors and smaller and medium size urban areas^{xxxvi}. The shift in diets and demand from both rural and urban consumers away from grains also presents opportunities to expand production of perishables. There are also opportunities to further explore how to connect agricultural smallholder producers⁹ – be they rural or urban, farmers, fishers, or foresters – more directly to consumers with benefits associated with greater value captured by the producer^{xxxvii}, potentially less food loss and waste¹⁰ potential for more access to nutritious and fresh foods^{xxxviii}, and socializing consumers about where their food is coming from.

- Identify opportunities to integrate and sustainably intensify agriculture into peri-urban and urban contexts, and how rural and urban producers can derive greater value (income and access to more nutritious foods) from engagement in local and regional value chains¹¹

Identifying income generating opportunities on and off-farm: The concentration of employment in urban areas is one of the main drivers of urbanization and rural-urban migration. Discussions around rural transformation also often focus on the labor/employment element, and the shift away from agriculture and what this means for the considerable portion of the population which may be shifting from part-time farming into more full-time non-farm work^{xxxix}. The rise of small towns and cities and their increasing urbanization means that rural areas are not just inhabited by farmers, but include a growing number of people working in processing, repair and maintenance, trade, transport, education, health services, and other areas. The people working in these areas are buying their food at markets, and even those still active in primary production often have another income, which may be their primary income or a secondary source such as remittances. Employment data often may only focus on primary employment and may not capture the range of income earning activities that many households are engaged in. More recent data seems to indicate that farm households are increasingly engaging in non-farm income earning activities^{xl}. As non-farm income becomes increasingly important with urbanization and rural transformation, employment opportunities and challenges deserve greater focus, particularly with extremely young populations in many developing countries. In Africa, 300 million youth are expected to enter the labor market over the next 15 years and over 700 million in the next three decades^{xli}.

⁹ Building on outcomes of the forthcoming CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets

¹⁰ [HLPE.2014.Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems: A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, Rome Italy](#)

¹¹ Building on outcomes of the forthcoming CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets; [CFS.2012.Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, Rome, Italy](#); [CFS.2014.Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, Rome, Italy](#)

- Identify ways to enhance income generation from both farm and off-farm activities particularly geared to small producers, women, and young people¹², acknowledging that full-time production is not in the interest of all producers

Identifying gaps in social protection¹³, service and infrastructure provision: There are challenges with increasing mobility and shifting populations associated with the ability to ensure adequate infrastructure and service provision to growing populations and for people who may live and work in different areas or go back and forth between areas. There are also opportunities to reach a greater portion of the population with quality services and access to income generating opportunities in a growing number of more dispersed 'hubs' of small towns and cities. Similarly, there are challenges with understanding the dynamics and fluidity of migration and how to allocate resources to adjust services and infrastructure which can address this fluidity. But there are also opportunities to provide a greater diversity of options for the rural and urban poor to meet their food security and nutrition needs depending on their skills, needs, and desires and to adapt and respond to changing dynamics. Opportunities also exist to connect social protection schemes with livelihood resilience, such as through provision of food from local producers for distribution to those receiving food assistance.

- Assess how to allocate resources for services, infrastructure and social protection which respond to increasing mobility (in and out migration and short term moves) and the 'unofficial' status of many migrants and/or those working and living in different areas

Multi-level, multi-sectoral, and multi-stakeholder governance: Recent case studies have indicated that while there is growing incorporation of food security and nutrition in national policymaking, including cross-sectoral policies and strategies, this is not always translating to cross-sectoral collaboration in implementation^{xlii}. With livelihoods being less easily classified as 'urban' or 'rural' and an increase in income diversification across different activities among the most vulnerable and especially among smallholders, addressing food security and nutrition will require a combination of policies and programs from a variety of areas of expertise. This means that the main entry point on addressing food security and nutrition issues in a particular context may not only be the Ministry of Agriculture but may need to include the Ministry of Land, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Public Works, and many others. It also means that there is a need for coordination and input from engineers, planners, lawyers, doctors, teachers and not just food or nutrition specialists. Coordination and collaboration extends beyond government, particularly as non-state actors are playing key roles in healthcare, value chains, infrastructure, services, education in urban and rural areas. Similarly, there is a need to empower and better articulate the role of local governments in implementing policies and program aimed at achieving food security and nutrition in both rural and urban areas^{xliii}.

- Incorporate lessons learned from existing initiatives^{xliv} which address more integrated approaches based on territories, particularly focusing on vertical and horizontal multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementation and the effects on food security and nutrition

¹² Integrating recommendations from forthcoming SOFA 2017 report on *Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems: Opportunities and Challenges for Sustainable Food Security and Poverty Reduction*

¹³ [HLPE.2012.Social protection for food security: A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, Rome Italy](#)

Not just multi-stakeholder but those with a direct stake: While there is an overall focus on multi-sector and multi-stakeholder engagement in order to incorporate the wide range of actors from both rural and urban areas into policy design and interventions, the involvement of those most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition is highlighted as a key element to ensure that policies and interventions are inclusive and equitable. Inclusion and equity are stressed as key qualifiers to add to urbanization and rural transformation discourse, though they remain illusive in practice. Recent research has illustrated that involving communities or residents in planning^{xlv}, can address sustainability and land management issues, while also making residents and communities happier with the outcomes^{xlvi}. Low income households in both rural and urban areas are often left out of planning and policy development, which has implications for the level of infrastructure and service provision targeted to meet their needs^{xlvii}.

- Focus on more community level engagement with direct participation of the food insecure and malnourished in designing policy interventions or programs addressing food security and nutrition

Roles for CFS after the Forum

There are three interconnected and mutually reinforcing roles of CFS, all of which contribute to the function of coordination, which are summarized in the chart below and guide the nature of CFS activities.

Policy convergence

CFS can develop recommendations on the areas for policy attention identified in this document. This work would build on the existing evidence base, including in previous HLPE Reports and CFS work already conducted on topics that are relevant to integrated rural-urban approaches. This outcome can be achieved by 2017.

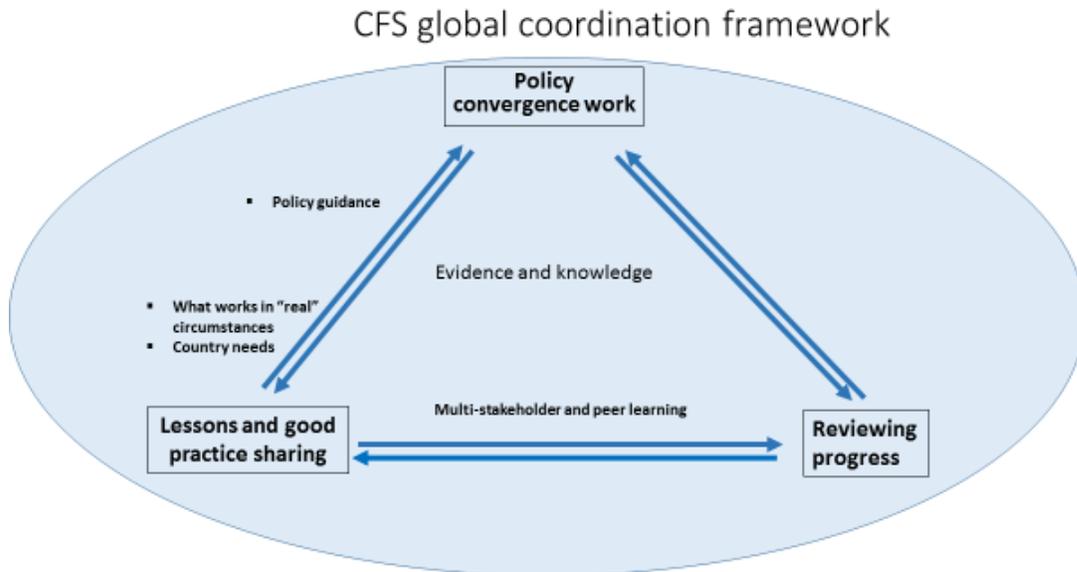
Alternatively, should CFS identify a gap in the existing knowledge and evidence base, it could task the MYPoW Open Ended Working Group to consider the inclusion of an HLPE report in the list of agreed activities for the next biennium (2018-2019). The report would be ready by 2019 and prepare the ground for a multi-stakeholder consensus-driven policy convergence process.

Lessons and good practice sharing

Developing a shared understanding on good practices is essential for effective policy development. The *Forum on Urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition* held at CFS 43 will be a first opportunity for all stakeholders to exchange practical experience on the challenges, opportunities and positive outcomes that they have seen as a result of a more integrated rural- urban approach.

Building on the outcomes of the Forum, CFS can continue to play its lessons and good practice sharing role by organizing targeted in-depth discussions over the course of 2017. The resulting good practices would contribute to CFS policy convergence by providing practical examples of good policy that is aligned to country needs.

Under this function, CFS can also invite the participation of relevant bodies and initiatives including, but not limited to, UN HABITAT and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact network.



DRAFT

Annex One

Summary of Areas for Policy Attention

Part of the aim of the 2nd Technical Workshop will be to start to define how the areas identified for policy attention should be addressed.

	Area for Policy Attention	How to Address
Overarching Areas	Attention to human rights in urban and rural policymaking is integral to achieving food security and nutrition for all and building the capacity of local government officials on the linkages of rights and achievement of food security and nutrition is key	
	An understanding of the key vulnerabilities of individuals and how they differ in rural and urban areas will assist with how best to include them in designing policies that will address their needs	
	Attention to the specific constraints and strengths of women, including the collection of gender disaggregated data, will help to better inform policymaking to address food security and nutrition and empower women across the rural-urban spectrum	
	Identifying ways to increase employment opportunities and the quality of options for youth can help to empower youth to drive innovation in food systems	
	Developing locally adapted solutions to both build resilience of food systems to climate change, and safeguard infrastructure and access to services for the most vulnerable in both rural and urban areas will be key to achieving food security and nutrition	
Areas Emerging from Urbanization and Rural Transformation	Determine the key gaps in data collection and analysis and identify ways to capture more localized data through participatory collection and analysis	
	Recognize that food insecurity and malnutrition are prevalent in rural and urban areas, and both require context specific focus by policies and initiatives aiming to achieve food security and nutrition	
	With the rise in consumption of purchased and processed food, there is a need for growing attention on education about nutrition and making nutritious food accessible and affordable in rural and urban areas	
	Purchase from informal markets and vendors is growing in both rural and urban areas and requires greater focus in terms of the benefits they provide to FSN and the risks they present	
	Assess the use of the VGGTs, RAI, and other tools to ensure security of tenure and foster participatory spatial planning and responsible investment for food security and nutrition across landscapes, ecosystems and territories	
	Identify ways to improve efficiency and the use of waste and by-products to reduce demand on natural resources and facilitate greater rural-urban synergies	
	Identify opportunities to integrate and sustainably intensify agriculture into peri-urban and urban contexts, and how rural and urban producers can derive greater value (income and access to more nutritious foods) from engagement in local and regional value chains	
	Identify ways to enhance income generation from both farm and off-farm activities particularly geared to small producers, women, and young people, acknowledging that full-time production is not in the interest of all producers	

	Assess how to allocate resources for services, infrastructure and social protection which respond to increasing mobility (in and out migration and short term moves) and the 'unofficial' status of many migrants and/or those working and living in different areas	
	Incorporate lessons learned from existing initiatives which address more integrated approaches based on territories, particularly focusing on vertical and horizontal multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementation and the effects on food security and nutrition	
	Focus on more community level engagement with direct participation of the food insecure and malnourished in designing policy interventions or programs addressing food security and nutrition	

References

- ⁱ UN DESA.2014. Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
- ⁱⁱ Olinto,P.; Beegle, K.; Sobrado, C.; Uematsu, H. 2013. The State of the Poor: Where are the poor, where is extreme poverty harder to end, and what is the current profile of the world's poor. Economic Premise, World Bank. Washington D.C. Available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP125.pdf>
- ⁱⁱⁱ Mitlin,D. and Satterthwaite, D. 2013. Urban poverty in the global South: scale and nature. New York: Routledge
- ^{iv} UN Habitat. 2012. The State of the World's Cities Report 2012/2013: Prosperity of Cities. Nairobi: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- ^v Crush, J. and Frayne, B. 2010. The Invisible Crisis: Urban Food Security in Southern Africa, Urban Food Security Series No.1. Queen's University and AFSUN: Kingston and Cape Town.
- ^{vii} [Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- ^{viii} [Second International Conference on Nutrition](#)
- ^{ix} [10 Year Framework Programmes on SCP](#)
- ^x [Milan Urban Food Policy Pact](#)
- ^{xi} [UN HABITAT.2016.Enhancing urban-rural linkages to harness the transformative power of urbanization for sustainable development](#)
- ^{xii} [DeSchutter, O. & Cordes, K.2011. Accounting for Hunger: The Right to Food in the Era of Globalisation. First Edition, Hart Publishing](#)
- ^{xiii} [Human Rights Council 30th Session. 2015. Research-based report on the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights, A/HRC/30/49](#)
- ^{xiv} [ILO.2012. Social Protection Floors Recommendations, Geneva, 101st ILC session](#)
- ^{xv} UNDP.2006. Taking Gender Equality Seriously
- ^{xvi} Tacoli, C. and Satterthwaite, D.2013. Editorial: Gender and urban change, <http://eau.sagepub.com/content/25/1/3.full.pdf+html>
- ^{xvii} UNFPA.2014.The State of World Population 2014
- ^{xviii} Leclere, D.; Havlik, P.; Fuss, S.; Schmid E.; Mosnier, A.; Walsh, B.; Valin, H; Herrero, M.; Khabarov, N.; and Obersteiner, M. 2014. Climate change induced transformations of agricultural systems: insights from a global model. Environmental Research Letters, 9 (124018)
- ^{xix} Tacoli, C.; Bukhari, B.; Fisher, S.2013. Urban poverty, food security and climate change, Human Settlements Working Paper No 37, Rural-urban interactions and livelihoods strategies. IIED, London, <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10623IIED.pdf?>
- ^{xx} *Idem*
- ^{xxi} OECD, FAO, UNCDF, Comune di Milano, UN EXPO. 2015. International Conference in Milan, Italy "The Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy", 19 -20 October 2015. Conference Report available at <http://www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/Territorial-FSN-report.pdf>
- ^{xxii} Conference Report 2015, The Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy, International Conference in Milan, Italy
- ^{xxiii} [FAO.2013. Food Systems for Better Nutrition. The State of Food and Agriculture, Rome, Italy; FAO.2011.Food for the Cities multi-disciplinary initiative position paper, Rome, Italy;](#)
- ^{xxiv} [UNSCN Statement.2015. Nutrition Security of Urban Populations at the Sixth World Urban Forum, Naples, Italy; Walker, R.; Keane, C.; Burke, J.2010. Disparities and access to healthy food in the United States: A review of food deserts literature. Health & Place, Vol 16, Issue 5, September 2010, pp 876-884](#)

- xxv Tschirley, D.; Snyder, J.; Dolislager, M.; Reardon, T., Haggblade, S.; Goeb, J. 2015. Africa's Unfolding Diet Transformation: Implications for Agrifood System Employment, *Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies*, 5 (2), October 2015.
- xxvi [Sohel Ahmed, Edwin Simiyu, Grace Githiri, Alice Sverdlík and Shadrack Mbaka. 2015. *Cooking up a storm: Community led mapping and advocacy with food vendors in Nairobi's informal settlements*. IIED Working Paper. IIED, London.](#)
- xxvii [Sohel Ahmed, Edwin Simiyu, Grace Githiri, Alice Sverdlík and Shadrack Mbaka. 2015. *Cooking up a storm: Community led mapping and advocacy with food vendors in Nairobi's informal settlements*. IIED Working Paper. IIED, London.](#)
- xxviii Roberts, B. 2014. *Managing Systems of Secondary Cities: Policy Responses in International Development*, Cities Alliance, Belgium.
- xxix Wehrmann, B. and Antonio, D. 2015. Applying the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas: An Exploratory Framework, 2015 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington DC
- xxx United Nations Environment Programme. 2009. *From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment*. Geneva
- xxxi [Lee-Smith, D. 2010. *Cities feeding people: an update on urban agriculture in equatorial Africa*. *Environment and Urbanization, International Institute for Environment and Development \(IIED\)*; Lee Smith, D. 2013. *Which way for UPA in Africa? City: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action*, 17:1, 69-84](#)
- xxxii A.L. Thebo, P. Drechsel and E.F. Lambin. "Global Assessment of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture: Irrigated and Rainfed Croplands," *Environ. Res. Lett.* 9, 114002 (2014): 9 (Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/9/11/114002>)
- xxxiii [Soulard, C.T.; Banzo, M.; Perrin, C.; Valette, E. 2015. *Urban strategies and practices for agriculture and food: six Mediterranean case studies*. *Second International Conference on Agriculture in an Urbanizing Society, Reconnecting Agriculture and Food Chains to Societal Needs, 14-17 September 2015 Rome, Italy*; Robineau, O. 2015. Toward a systemic analysis of city agriculture interactions in West Africa: a geography of arrangements between actors, *Land Use Policy*, 49, 322-331](#)
- xxxiv McGranahan, G. and Satterthwaite, D. 2014. *Urbanization concepts and trends*. IIED Working Paper. IIED, London. <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10709IIED.pdf>
- xxxv FAO. 2015. <http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/greencities/en/whyuph/foodsecurity.html>
- xxxvi Reardon, T. 2015. The hidden middle: the quiet revolution in the midstream of agrifood value chains in developing countries, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, Volume 31, Number 1, 2015, pp.45-63
- xxxvii Chapoto, A.; Haggblade, S.; Hichaambwa, M.; Kabwe, S.; Longabaugh, S.; Sitko, N.; Tschirley, D. 2013. Institutional models for accelerating agricultural commercialization: Evidence from post-independence Zambia, 1965-2012. In E. Hillbom & P. Svensson (Eds.), *Agricultural Transformation in Global History Perspective* (pp.281-310): London: Routledge.
- xxxviii [Lee-Smith, D. and Lamba, D. 2015. *Nutrition and Urban Agriculture in Sub-Saharan African Cities*. *Right to Food and Nutrition Watch, Issue 7 2015*](#)
- xxxix Chapoto, A.; Haggblade, S.; Hichaambwa, M.; Kabwe, S.; Longabaugh, S.; Sitko, N.; Tschirley, D. 2013. Institutional models for accelerating agricultural commercialization: Evidence from post-independence Zambia, 1965-2012. In E. Hillbom & P. Svensson (Eds.), *Agricultural Transformation in Global History Perspective* (pp.281-310): London: Routledge.
- xl [Berdegue J. A. and Proctor F.J. with Cazzuffi C., 2014. *Inclusive Rural-Urban Linkages*. Working Paper Series N123. Working Group: Development with Territorial Cohesion. Territorial Cohesion for Development Program. Rimisp, Santiago, Chile.](#)
- xli Tschirley, D.; Snyder, J.; Dolislager, M.; Reardon, T., Haggblade, S.; Goeb, J. 2015. Africa's Unfolding Diet Transformation: Implications for Agrifood System Employment, *Journal of Agribusiness in Developing and Emerging Economies*, 5 (2), October 2015.
- xlii Conference Report 2015, *The Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy*, International Conference in Milan, Italy
- xliii [Human Rights Council 30th Session. 2015. *Research-based report on the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights*. A/HRC/30/49](#)
- xliv [FAO' Regional Initiatives for Latin America and the Caribbean; Rural-Urban Linkages, Urban Agriculture Magazine; Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, Selected Good Practices from Cities; Organic and conventional public food procurement for youth in Italy;](#)
- xliv [Kent, G. 2014. *Building Nutritional Self-reliance*. University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii](#)
- xlvi Usavagovitwong, N. et al. 2013. Housing density and housing preference in Bangkok's low income settlements. Working Paper. International Institute for Environment and Development, London.
- xlvii [Sohel Ahmed, Edwin Simiyu, Grace Githiri, Alice Sverdlík and Shadrack Mbaka. 2015. *Cooking up a storm: Community led mapping and advocacy with food vendors in Nairobi's informal settlements*. IIED Working Paper. IIED, London.](#)