

## HLPE 18 dissemination report

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## Clips in English

### 1. 15/06/2023 – Nutrition Connect

## NUTRITION CONNECT

Nutrition Connect is part of a programme at the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) on Making Markets Work to Improve the Consumption of Safe and Nutritious Foods.

<https://nutritionconnect.org/resource-center/hlpe-18-reducing-inequalities-food-security-and-nutrition>



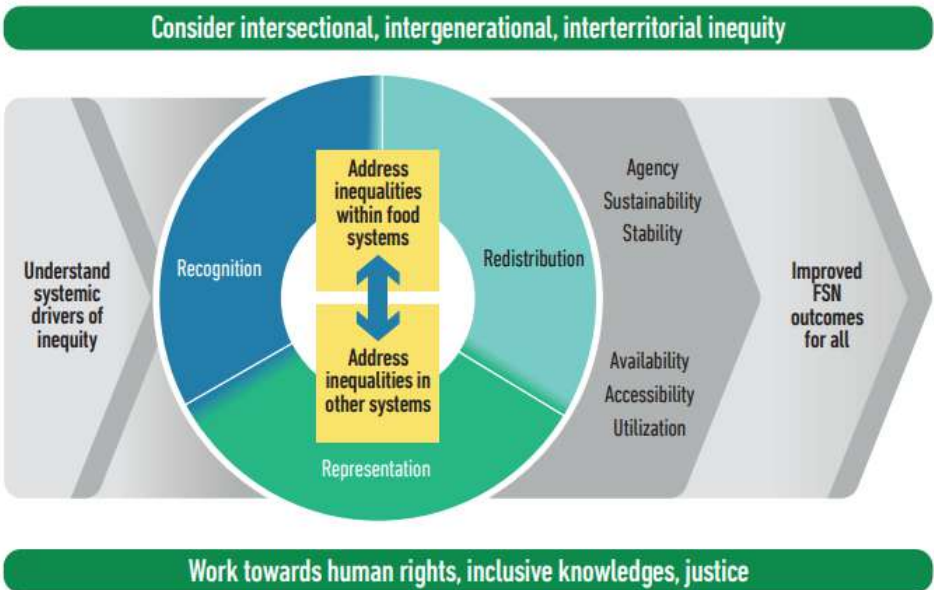
By:	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN)
Date:	2023
Resource type:	Reports and discussion papers
Link:	<a href="#">Read Report Launch Overview</a>

The report, *Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition*, has been produced by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) at the request from the Committee on Food Security (CFS) to analyse quantitative and qualitative evidence regarding how inequalities within food systems impede opportunities to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition. The report seeks to identify ways to address those inequalities and their drivers and provides recommendations.

The conceptual framework describes how inequalities in FSN outcomes are best reduced by addressing inequalities in food systems and in other related systems. Sustainable change requires understanding and addressing the systemic drivers and root causes of inequity in context. Understanding inequity and inequality involves recognizing who is marginalized from food and nutrition opportunities, and how and why. In coming to this understanding, it is vital to consider how inequity is intersectional (inequalities interact), intergenerational (inequities are passed on over time), and interterritorial (inequities are spatially and geopolitically determined). In

addressing inequality and inequity, actions must work through processes of recognition (acknowledging the specifics and history of inequity in each context), representation (ensuring that marginalized groups are genuinely empowered to have agency over the choice of actions to address inequity), and redistribution (ensuring the opportunities and resources are allocated fairly and that costs do not fall on those with less political power). Actions to address inequalities in FSN outcomes and the inequities that underpin them should work through human rights and justice principles, and consider the range of knowledges and evidence available in framing issues and actions.

### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: ENGINE OF EQUITY FOR FSN



*Source: Authors' Own Consultation*

[Read the Complete Report](#)

[Read the Executive Summary](#)

2. 15/06/2023 – EnviroNews (Nigeria)



<https://www.vironewsigeria.com/un-highlights-inequalities-causing-hunger-urges-action-for-change-in-food-systems/>



UN

## highlights inequalities causing hunger, urges action for change in food systems

Bernard Lehmann, Chairperson, 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) of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on Thursday, June 15, 2023, launched its flagship report on “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition”

Despite significant progress in reducing global poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition over the past decades, the world continues to grapple with the alarming increase in hunger. The launch of report comes at a crucial time and highlights the urgent need to address disparities in access to nutritious food and their devastating impact on communities worldwide.

The consequences of such inequalities are far-reaching, diminishing people’s life chances, hampering productivity, perpetuating poverty, and impeding economic growth. Unequal food security and nutrition outcomes have even sparked political unrest, eventually leading to protests and food riots.

Speaking at the launch the report, which also saw the participation of QU Dongyu, FAO Director-General, several ambassadors as well as NGO representatives, experts and researchers, Bernard Lehmann, HLPE-FSN Chairperson, explained that the release of this report calls for immediate action to address the underlying drivers of food security and nutrition inequalities. It serves as a critical resource for policymakers, stakeholders, and organizations working to eradicate hunger and improve nutrition outcomes.

The report identifies eight principles for action and a set of practical recommendations. “By embracing its findings and recommendations, we can foster equitable and inclusive food systems that leave no one behind”, he stated.

One of the major findings is that more adequately disaggregated data along social, economic and geographical groupings is required to systematically quantify and track inequalities.

“Food systems are profoundly unequal at every level and strongly constrain progress on food security and nutrition,” Bhavani Shankar, the HLPE-FSN lead author and professor in Food and Health of the University of Sheffield (UK), explained during the event.

The context surrounding food system inequalities varies across countries, making it vital to consider diverse factors that contribute to these disparities.

“Size and economic status (e.g., small vs large producers) and gender are major dimensions, but other dimensions of inequality, such as indigeneity and geographical location, are also frequent constraints,” Bhavani clarified. Inequalities relating to access to food production resources, technology, information, finance, and the availability and affordability of nutritious foods are among the aspects described in the report.

Inequalities in other relevant systems which affect food security and nutrition, such as education and health systems, contribute to inequalities in food security and nutrition outcomes. As a consequence, multisectoral governance of FSN provides opportunities to reduce FSN inequality but requires careful rules of engagement to mitigate power imbalances. The report also highlights the critical importance of understanding and addressing inequalities in the context of deep-rooted drivers such as climate change and conflict.

The release of this report has been described as a wake-up call, demanding immediate action to confront the root causes of food security and nutrition inequalities.

Main areas of recommendations for States, inter-governmental organisations, the private sector and civil society include:

- work across sectors to enable more equitable access to resources, applying rights-based approaches.
- facilitate the organisation of disadvantaged stakeholders and build inclusive institutions and partnerships to improve representation.
- make equity-sensitive investments in supply chains and in disadvantaged areas.
- plan and govern food trade, retail, processing and food environments with an equity focus.
- ensure universal access to services and resources that have a direct impact on FSN.
- embed an equity focus into trade, investment and debt governance related to FSN.
- leverage SDG 10, Reduce inequalities.
- take into account the context of climate, ecological, political and economic crises in all FSN-related actions.
- strengthen data and knowledge systems.

3. 15/06/2023 – India Environment Portal

**India Environment Portal**  
KNOWLEDGE FOR CHANGE

<http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/content/475281/reducing-inequalities-for-food-security-and-nutrition/>

## **Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition**

The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) launched its flagship report on “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition”. Despite significant progress in reducing global poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition over the past decades, the world continues to grapple with the alarming increase in hunger and malnutrition. The launch of this ground-breaking report comes at a crucial time and highlights the urgent need to address inequalities for food security and nutrition (FSN), and their devastating impact on communities worldwide. The consequences of such inequalities are far-reaching, diminishing people's life chances, hampering productivity, perpetuating poverty, and impeding economic growth. Unequal food security and nutrition outcomes have even sparked political unrest, eventually leading to protests and food riots. Inequalities in food security and nutrition, between countries and regions and within countries, communities and households, exist throughout the world. This report provides a conceptual framework for assessing inequalities in FSN, the inequalities within and outside food systems that underpin them, and the systemic drivers of such inequalities.

4. 15/06/2023 – All Media Link (international platform)



<https://allmedialink.com/updates/new-un-report-sheds-light-on-inequalities-causing-hunger/>

## New UN report sheds light on inequalities causing hunger

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- leverage SDG 10, Reduce inequalities.
- take into account the context of climate, ecological, political and economic crises in all FSN-related actions.
- Strengthen data and knowledge systems.

5. 16/06/2023 – UN Nutrition  
<https://www.unnnutrition.org/news>

The screenshot shows the UN Nutrition website's news section. At the top left is the UN Nutrition logo. To the right are navigation links for 'About us', 'News', and 'Events', along with social media icons for LinkedIn and Twitter. The main content area features three article cards, each with a 'PUBLICATIONS' label at the bottom left of the image.

- Article 1:**
  - Title:** Guidance Framework to Support Healthier Food Retail Environments for Children
  - Date:** 16 JUNE 2023
  - Thumbnail:** A colorful graphic with various fruits like watermelon, kiwi, and oranges.
  - Text:** A practical tool for nutrition and children's rights in the food retail sector.
- Article 2:**
  - Title:** HLPE Report #18: Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition
  - Date:** 15 JUNE 2023
  - Thumbnail:** A woman wearing a pink headscarf and a blue shirt, holding a large bundle of purple flowers.
- Article 3:**
  - Title:** UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates – levels and trends – 2023 edition
  - Date:** 25 MAY 2023
  - Thumbnail:** A dark blue graphic with a circular pattern and the text 'STUNTING 149.1 million'.

6. 16/06/2023 – European Commission



KNOWLEDGE FOR POLICY

## Supporting policy with scientific evidence

We mobilise people and resources to create, curate, make sense of and use knowledge to inform policymaking across Europe.

[https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/publication/hple-report-18-reducing-inequalities-food-security-nutrition\\_en](https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/publication/hple-report-18-reducing-inequalities-food-security-nutrition_en)

PUBLICATION | 2023

### HPLE report #18: Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition

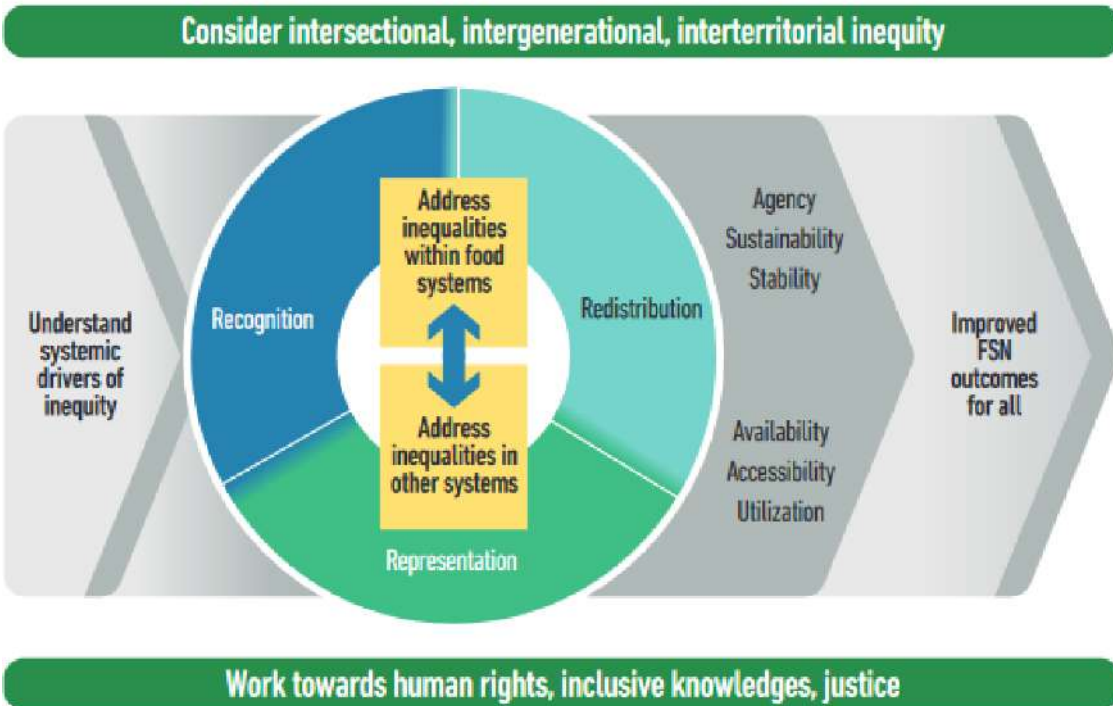
The CFS requested the HLPE-FSN to develop a report to:

1. analyse evidence relating to how inequalities in access to assets (particularly land, other natural resources and finance) and in incomes within food systems impede opportunities for many actors to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition;
2. analyse the drivers of inequalities and provide recommendations on entry points to address these; and
3. identify areas requiring further research and data collection.

**Chapter one** explains the report's focus on inequalities and inequities. Inequalities in food systems underlie inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN). It is vital to address inequalities because they threaten progress on FSN. The report defines **inequalities in food systems** as the observed differences in FSN outcomes, or related food systems factors (such as access to food production resources), between individuals and groups (when disaggregated by social, economic and geographical position). The latter are underpinned by **inequities**, defined as the avoidable reasons why uneven distribution exists and why disadvantage accrues systematically, based on asymmetries in social position, discrimination and power.

The conceptual framework describes how inequalities in FSN outcomes are best reduced by addressing inequalities in food systems and in other related systems.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: ENGINE OF EQUITY FOR FSN



**Chapter two** leverages existing data to describe patterns and trends of inequality in FSN outcomes. While inequalities in food security are particularly seen to affect populations in Africa, South Asia and the Caribbean, inequality in nutritional status exists globally. Further, despite gains made in reducing undernutrition in LMICs, the global rise in overweight and obesity among both adults and children undermines the past progress made in nutrition and since 2015, food insecurity has worsened in most regions of the world.

**Chapter three** examines the proximate drivers of FSN inequalities within food systems and in other systems relevant to FSN. Within food systems, it explores three broad areas: (i) inequalities in food production resources; (ii) inequalities in food supply chains (iii) inequalities in food environments and consumer behavior. **Within food systems, large, persistent, and often increasing inequalities that constrain FSN exist across the food chain.** This includes inequalities in distribution of food production resources, access to knowledge and finance, ability to engage with and gain from modern value chains and markets, storage, processing and distribution, and international food trade. Moreover, size and economic status (for instance, small vs large farms) and gender are major inequality dimensions across the food chain, but other sources of inequality, such as Indigeneity and geographical location, are also frequent constraints to FSN. Food environments also provide highly unequal opportunities for FSN, with low-income populations and minority groups particularly impacted by the inequalities. Inequalities in other relevant systems, which affect FSN, such as education and health systems, contribute to inequalities in FSN outcomes.

**Chapter four** takes a broader social and historical perspective and examines the deeper systemic drivers and root causes of FSN inequalities.

**Economic and market drivers have fundamentally changed food systems** by shaping market dynamics, flows of finance, and patterns of global trade to consolidate decision-making power and ownership. These changes have altered dietary patterns in complex ways and curtailed the

agency of most food system workers. While some nutritional benefits accrue, there are concerns about the impacts of a transition towards a Western obesogenic diet that exacerbate FSN outcomes, initially affecting the wealthiest in society but then gradually becoming a problem for the most marginalised or socio-economically disadvantaged sections of society.

**Policies** related to different dimensions and actors in the food systems have remained siloed, and seldom focus on the needs of the most marginalized. In many cases, this has exacerbated pressures and created vulnerabilities. Violence and conflict are the main drivers of acute and chronic hunger, undermining people's agency and exacerbating poor FSN outcomes for the most vulnerable. Geopolitical interests often determine whether the impacts of conflict on FSN outcomes are exacerbated or ameliorated, and where. Reaffirming the right to food in all geopolitical conflicts can help reduce inequalities in FSN outcomes.

**Sociocultural drivers** intersect with all categories of drivers, to create barriers that produce and reinforce existing inequalities. Historical inequities will therefore persist, unless explicitly challenged with equity-sensitive policies and practices.

**Chapter five** presents actions that can be taken within food and other systems to improve FSN. A variety of actions to address inequalities are necessary across the food systems and related systems. These are clustered into **four broad categories**: food production; food supply chains; food environment and consumption; and enabling environment, broader context and governance.

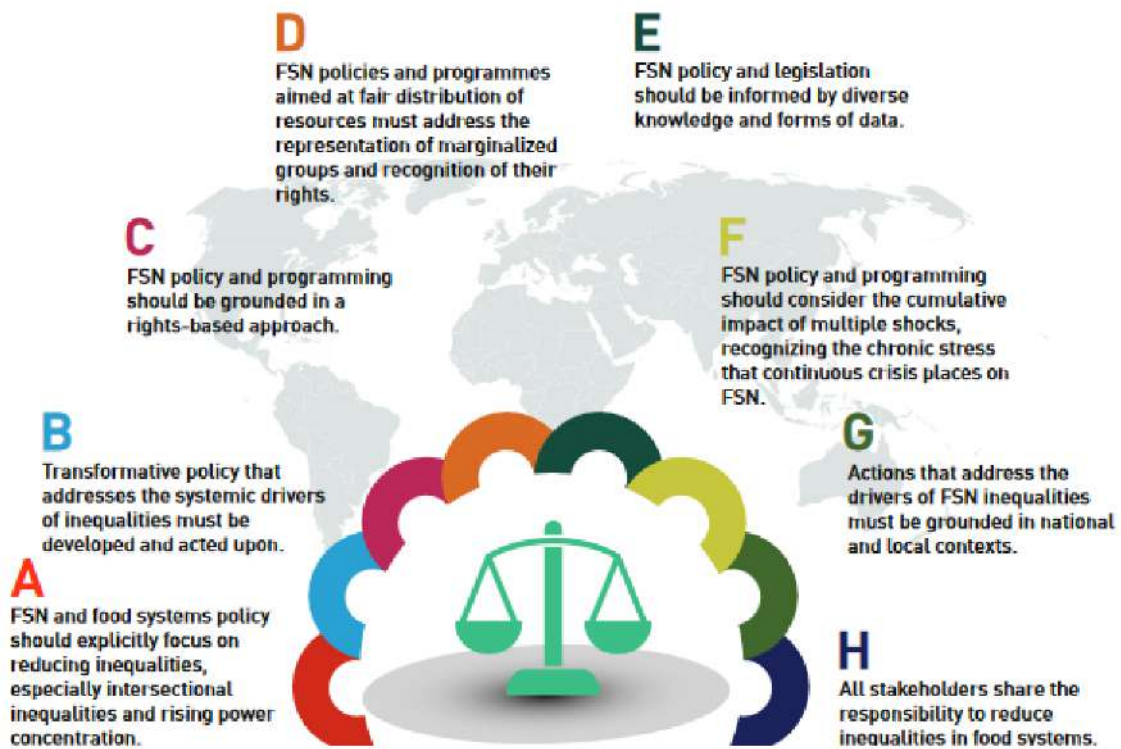
**Within food production**, major action areas to reduce inequalities for FSN include: (i) enabling more equal access to land, forests, livestock and fisheries, (ii) applying agroecological principles across production and broader food systems, (iii) establishing inclusive producer organizations, and (iv) investing in equity-sensitive public agricultural and food- systems research and other rural public investments.

**The action areas in food supply chains** include: (i) adopting inclusive value chain approaches; (ii) developing labour-protection policies, strategies, and programmes for food-system workers; (iii) considering territorial approaches in food system and regional development planning; (iv) investing in equity-sensitive storage, food processing and distribution infrastructure; and (v) investing in improved information systems, leveraging digital technologies.

**Under food environment and consumption**, the main action areas include: (i) food-environment planning and governance; (ii) incorporating behavioural insights into policymaking and programming; and (iii) strengthening social protection.

Several action areas pertaining to the **enabling environment, broader context and governance** include: (i) food- and nutrition-sensitive policy and planning; (ii) addressing corporate power asymmetries in governance; (iii) universal health care that integrates nutrition care; (iv) a holistic approach to climate and sustainability; and (v) inclusive growth for FSN, and policy that goes beyond growth.

## PRINCIPLES FOR EQUITY- AND EQUALITY-SENSITIVE POLICY AND ACTION



### Resources

HPLE report #18: Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition

English

(file)

[Download](#)

Executive Summary: Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition

English

(file)

[Download](#)

7. 16/06/2023 – The Limited Time (USA)

# The Limited Times

<https://newsrnd.com/life/2023-06-16-un--inequalities-cause-hunger--change-needed.By7IH9wh.html>

## UN: inequalities cause hunger, change needed

**Highlights:** A new UN report highlights how inequalities cause hunger and how urgent action is needed for change in food systems. Inequalities in food security contribute to political instability, which in some cases has led to protests and riots over access to food. The consequences of these inequalities are far-reaching at the individual, community and country levels, as they diminish opportunities for work and a decent life, hamper productivity, feed the vicious cycle of poverty and limit economic growth. The publication of this new report comes at a crucial time and highlights the urgent need to address inequalities.



A new UN report highlights how inequalities cause hunger and how urgent action is needed for change in food systems. (ANSA)

(ANSA) - ROME, JUNE 16 - A new UN report highlights how inequalities cause hunger and how urgent actions are needed for change in food systems. To draft it, specifies a note from the United Nations, was, as every year, a panel of experts of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) that this year addressed the theme of 'Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition'.

"Despite significant progress on a global scale in reducing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition in recent decades, the world continues to contend with the alarming increase in the number of hungry people. The publication of this new report comes at a crucial time and highlights both the urgent need to address inequalities in access to healthy and nutritious food and the devastating impact of inequalities on communities.

The consequences of these inequalities are far-reaching at the individual, community and country levels, as they diminish opportunities for work and a decent life, hamper productivity,

feed the vicious cycle of poverty and limit economic growth. Inequalities in food security contribute to political instability, which in some cases has led to protests and riots over access to food.'

Speaking at today's launch ceremony, which was also attended by QU Dongyu, FAO Director-General, several ambassadors and representatives of civil society, experts and researchers, Bernard Lehmann, President of the HLPE-FSN, explained that this report calls for immediate action to address the problems underlying inequalities in food security and to nurture knowledge. (ANSA).



## 8. 16/06/2023 – Global Agriculture (Germany)



<https://www.globalagriculture.org/whats-new/news/en/34778.html>

### HLPE report calls for action to reduce inequalities in food systems



The world is characterized by considerable inequalities that are particularly stark within food systems, where they exacerbate already alarming conditions of hunger and malnutrition, presenting a serious impediment to achieving global goals and national policy promises. This is the message of a new report released by the UN Committee on World Food Security’s High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), a body for assessing the science related to world food security and nutrition. “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition”, the 18th thematic report of the panel, was presented at an event in Rome on June 15th. “The report shows that fundamentally food security and nutrition outcomes display huge variations across regions but it is also true that no single region is exempted from some burden of malnutrition or the other so every region is suffering from at least one aspect of malnutrition. But within regions there is a lot of disparity,” explained Bhavani Shankar, HLPE drafting team leader and professor in Food and Health at the University of Sheffield. “Inequalities within countries are profound, in many cases they are increasing, and that’s a huge part of the problem. And those groups that fare consistently worse with regard to the food security and nutrition outcomes are women, those with less education, indigenous peoples and poor people,” he said during the launch of the report. This message is underlined by Bernard Lehmann, Chairperson of the HLPE: “Food security and nutrition inequalities exist throughout the food system, from farm to fork. They include inequalities in access to food production resources and market opportunities for small-scale producers, unequal power dynamics between large food corporations and food producers, as well as unequal access to adequate and nutritious food among consumers,” he wrote in the foreword to the 200-pages report which will be presented at the 51st plenary session of the CFS in October.

The report is organized around six chapters. Chapter one is dedicated to the conceptual framework. The authors explain why it is important to address inequalities. Inequalities threaten progress on food security and nutrition (FSN) and tackling them is mandated in global goals and human rights covenants and corresponds to a natural sense of human justice and fairness that is embodied in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report defines

inequalities in food systems “as the observed differences in FSN outcomes, or related food systems factors (such as access to food production resources), between individuals and groups (when disaggregated by social, economic and geographical position).” The conceptual framework is illustrated in a diagram which shows how food security and nutrition can be improved by addressing inequalities within food systems and in other related systems such as health, education or infrastructure which are all important for food security. The authors write that sustainable change requires understanding and addressing the systemic drivers and root causes of inequity.

Chapter two describes patterns and trends of inequality in food security and nutrition. “While inequalities in food security are particularly seen to affect populations in Africa, South Asia and the Caribbean, inequality in nutritional status exists globally,” the authors explain. Despite gains made in reducing undernutrition in low- and middle-income countries, the global rise in overweight and obesity among both adults and children undermines the past progress made in nutrition. In addition, since 2015, food insecurity has worsened in most regions of the world. Within each of the major regions (Africa, Northern America and Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia), the highest burden of severe food insecurity is found in Middle Africa (37.7 %), Southern Europe (2.8 %), the Caribbean (30.5 %) and Southern Asia (21 %). Gender differences in food insecurity trends are consistently noted both globally and between regions; a gap that has further widened. Around the world, more women than men are experiencing food insecurity, and women experience more severe food insecurity than men. People with disabilities are at greater risk of food insecurity given they are also more likely to be living in poverty. Studies show that indigenous adults in Australia have a five to seven times higher risk of experiencing food insecurity than their non-Indigenous counterparts. In North America, Black non-Hispanic households have a higher proportion of food insecurity (22.7 %) compared to White non-Hispanic households (8.7 %). The researchers find that more qualitative and adequately disaggregated data along gender, location, economic status, ethnicity, other social group and physical ability is required to systematically quantify and track food system and nutrition inequalities.

Chapter 3 examines the proximate drivers of inequalities within food systems and related systems. Within food systems, it explores three broad areas: inequalities in food production resources, in food supply chains and in food environments and consumer behavior. Large inequalities in access to food-production resources exist and persist. A prominent example is seen in the high and increasing inequality in land ownership globally. Globally and in most regions of the world other than Africa, land inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient has been on an increasing trend since 1975. In food supply chains, unequal access to financial services is another driver of inequalities: Small-scale food producers and small businesses have long faced significant obstacles in accessing or taking up credit, insurance and other financial products, or they lack access to information and technology. They also have limited ability to engage with and gain from modern value chains and markets, storage, processing and distribution, and international food trade. “Large traders, processors and retailers prefer not to incur the transaction costs of buying small quantities from many smallholders. Thus, they often stipulate minimum volume requirements and/or quality standards that small producers may struggle to meet, especially if upgrading and investment in inputs requires financing and better information.,” the authors explain the dilemma. Third, food environments provide highly unequal opportunities for food security and nutrition, with low-income populations and minority groups particularly impacted by the inequalities.

The fourth chapter takes a broader social and historical perspective and examines the underlying systemic drivers and root causes of food security and nutrition inequalities. Many drivers that act on food systems have underlying drivers within food systems themselves, the report finds. For example, climate change and environmental decline harm food system workers and are a threat to food security and nutrition, particularly where people and places are most vulnerable to change. However, food systems themselves are major drivers of climate change. The same holds true for biodiversity loss, water and soil depletion, and pollution. Other root causes are economic and market drivers which have fundamentally transformed global food systems by shaping market dynamics, flows of finance, and patterns of global trade to consolidate decision-making power and ownership. Most notable has been the shaping and scale of international trade, and the influence of a small number of private actors increasingly in control of market making. “These changes have altered dietary patterns in complex ways and curtailed the agency of most food system workers. While some nutritional benefits accrue, there are concerns about the impacts of a transition towards a Western obesogenic diet that exacerbate FSN outcomes, initially affecting the wealthiest in society but then gradually becoming a problem for the most marginalised or socio-economically disadvantaged sections of society.” But there are also political and institutional drivers, like violence and armed conflict and policies and governance (e.g. land policy, agricultural policy or labour market regulations). In addition, sociocultural drivers like cultural norms or gender-based violence produce and reinforce existing inequalities. Historical inequities will therefore persist if they are not addressed explicitly with equity-sensitive policies and practices.

Chapter five focuses on actions that can be taken within food and other systems to improve food security by presenting priority areas that hold significant potential for reducing inequalities. The proposed actions are grouped into four broad categories: food production; food supply chains; food environment and consumption; and enabling environment, broader context and governance. First, within food production, options to reduce inequalities in the area of food security and nutrition include: enabling more equal access to land, forests, livestock and fisheries, applying agroecological principles across production and broader food systems, establishing inclusive producer organizations, and investing in equity-sensitive public agricultural and food- systems research and other rural public investments. The latter includes, for example, incorporating gender equity into strategic prioritizing, which may lead to new areas of emphasis, such as on crops or livestock particularly important for household food security, or investments in crops and livestock for marginal environments and low-potential rain-fed areas, as well as climate-resilient technologies for smallholders. Second, the action areas in food supply chains mentioned in the report are adopting inclusive value chain approaches; developing labour-protection policies, strategies, and programmes for food-system workers; considering territorial approaches in food system and regional development planning; investing in equity-sensitive storage, food processing and distribution infrastructure; and investing in improved information systems, leveraging digital technologies. With regard to food environment and consumption, the main action areas include food-environment planning and governance; incorporating behavioural insights into policymaking and programming; and strengthening social protection. Within the last category, the authors mention food- and nutrition-sensitive policy and planning and addressing corporate power asymmetries in governance, just to name two aspects.

The sixth chapter provides recommendations to support a fundamental transformation of food systems. As Bhavani Shankar outlines during the presentation of the report, there are ten

broad recommendations grouped into four cluster but within these ten broad recommendations, there are many sub-recommendations, i.e. more sharp and precise recommendations. For example, cluster A focuses on addressing inequalities within food systems. The first broad recommendation is thus that “states, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and civil society should work across sectors to ensure more equitable access to land, forests, aquatic resources and other food-production resources, applying rights-based approaches”. A related sub-recommendation is to bolster the land and resource rights of women, peasants, Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized groups, including legal recognition and inheritance rights. Cluster B looks at inequalities in related systems and one recommendation is that States should ensure universal access to services and resources that have a direct impact on food security and nutrition. More precisely, states should ensure universal access to FSN-relevant services, including primary healthcare, immunization, nutrition education, sanitation and safe drinking water, just to name on example. Cluster C focuses on tackling social and political drivers of inequality while cluster D includes recommendations related to strengthening data and knowledge systems to enable improved understanding and monitoring of equity in domains relevant for food security and nutrition. All recommendations can be found in the report and or the executive summary of the report. (ab)

[Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition: Executive Summary](#)  
[CFS High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition: 18th report](#)  
[Webcast 15.06.2023: Launch of the CFS HLPE-FSN report](#)

9. 16/06/2023 – Universalrights.net



<https://www.universalrights.net/people/stories.php?category=equal>

**PEOPLE'S  
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● facts about

**Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition**

by Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition  
 United Nations Committee on World Food Security

June 2023

The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has launched its flagship report on "Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition".

equality

Despite significant progress in reducing global poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition over the past decades, the world continues to grapple with the alarming increase in hunger and malnutrition. The launch of this report comes at a crucial time and highlights the urgent need to address inequalities for food security and nutrition (FSN), and their devastating impact on communities worldwide.

The consequences of such inequalities are far-reaching, diminishing people's life chances, hampering productivity, perpetuating poverty, and impeding economic growth. Unequal food security and nutrition outcomes have even sparked political unrest, eventually leading to protests and food riots.

Inequalities in food security and nutrition, between countries and regions and within countries, communities and households, exist throughout the world. This report provides a conceptual framework for assessing inequalities in food security and nutrition, the inequalities within and outside food systems that underpin them, and the systemic drivers of such inequalities.

The report highlights the ethical, socioeconomic, legal and practical imperatives for addressing these inequalities. It emphasizes that food is a fundamental human right and that inequalities in food security and nutrition undermine this right.

In addition, by applying an intersectional understanding of inequalities – that is, considering the cumulative effects of multiple interacting inequalities on marginalized peoples – the report contributes to a more inclusive understanding and sustainable action to reduce food security and nutrition inequalities.

The report proposes a set of measures to reduce inequalities, both within and beyond food systems. It emphasizes the need for a transformative agenda, aiming for structural change towards equity.

By providing actionable recommendations addressing the systemic drivers of food security and nutrition and advocating for actions in favour of equity and equality, the report contributes to

global efforts towards achieving food security and improving overall well-being, leaving no one behind.

<http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/insights/news-insights/news-detail/reducing-inequalities-for-food-security-and-nutrition/en>

Visit the related web page

10. 19/06/2023 – Agriculture & Food Systems (Switzerland)



<https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/news/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=353&ContentTypeId=0x010400BC760F1CE0655B4EB8E878E829C4C61E>

## Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition



The world is characterized by inequalities in both opportunities and outcomes. Such inequalities are particularly stark within food systems, where they exacerbate already alarming conditions of hunger and malnutrition, presenting a serious impediment to any successful transformation. These inequalities affect people in every country in the world, and they systematically disadvantage certain groups of people. Often, multiple disadvantages are compounded.

This is why addressing inequality is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aim to reduce all forms of malnutrition, non-communicable diseases, hunger and food insecurity, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The report, Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition, has been produced by the HLPE-FSN at the request from the CFS to analyse quantitative and qualitative evidence regarding how inequalities within food systems impede opportunities to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition. The report seeks to identify ways to address those inequalities and their drivers and provides recommendations.

[Read the Report \[EN\]](#) [Read the Executive summary \[EN\]](#)

11. 20/06/2023 – Inter-réseaux Développement rural



<https://www.inter-reseaux.org/en/ressource/reducing-inequalities-for-food-security-and-nutrition/>

publié dans *Ressources* le 20 juin 2023

## Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition



Changement climatique    Conflits, insécurité    Foncier et politiques foncières  
Gestion durable des ressources naturelles    Nutrition    Politique agricole et rurale nationale    Résilience  
Sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle    TIC    Etude, rapport

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The report, **Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition**, has been produced by the HLPE-FSN at the request from the CFS to analyse quantitative and qualitative evidence regarding how inequalities within food systems impede opportunities to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition. The report seeks to identify ways to address those inequalities and their drivers and provides recommendations.

Read the executive summary [here](#)

Read the full report [here](#)



12. 22/06/2023- CSIPM



<https://www.csm4cfs.org/policy-working-groups/inequalities/>



During its 46th plenary session (14–18 October 2019), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) adopted its four-year political agenda the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW 2020–2023), which includes a request to the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) to produce a report on “[Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition](#)”, which will be discussed at the 51st plenary session of the CFS in October 2023.

As described in the MYPoW, the primary objective of the CFS workstream is to produce policy guidance on Reducing Inequalities in Food Security and Nutrition. The MYPoW suggests focusing on the following questions:

- How can the reduction of global, regional, and national inequalities in income and access to resources foster sustainable economic and social transformation and improve Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)?
- What are the interlinkages between current food systems and inequalities and how can transitioning to context-specific sustainable food systems reduce inequalities? In what dimensions?
- Which pathways should be considered?
- What is the role of the global governance of FSN in reducing inequalities?
- How can the reduction of inequalities through sustainable food systems and better FSN contribute to conflict prevention, peace building, and decrease migration problems?
- How can gender mainstreaming and youth employment programmes in the food and agriculture sector and rural areas contribute to social justice and better FSN?

The CSIPM working group on inequalities provides a space to scrutinize how people are made poor, vulnerable, and marginalized within and beyond the food systems and to unravel how inequality is produced, reproduced, and perpetuated through the existing governance structures.

Through the inequality framework, we get the unique opportunity to bring back and re-emphasize the past workstreams on women and gender diversity, youth engagement, agroecology, food system and nutrition, protracted crisis, food loss and waste, land tenure, social protection and reiterate our political demands and understanding of the machinery of inequalities.



13. 23/06/2023 – Policy Commons (international platform)



<https://policycommons.net/artifacts/4368236/reducing-inequalities-for-food-security-and-nutrition/5164669/>

**Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition - Business Brief**

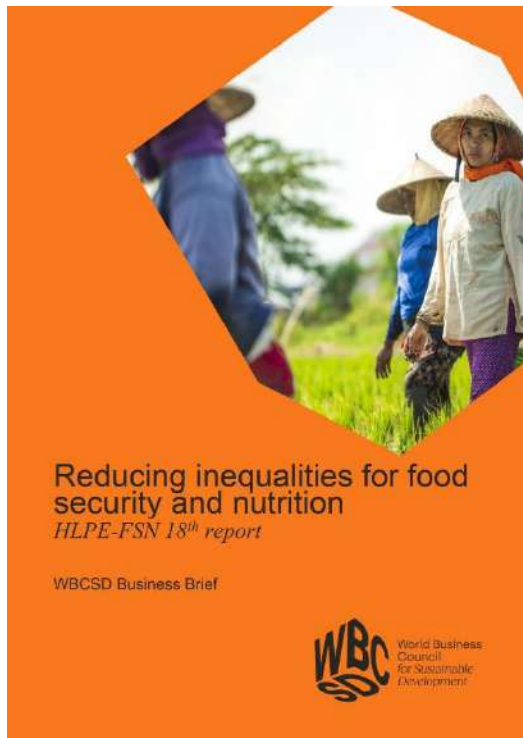
14. 23/06/2023 – WBCSD – World Business Council for Sustainable Development



WBCSD is the premier global, CEO-led community of over 200 of the world’s leading sustainable businesses working collectively to accelerate the system transformations needed for a net zero, nature positive, and more equitable future.

<https://www.wbcscd.org/Pathways/Food-Agriculture/Resources/HLPE-FSN-Business-Brief#>

**Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition - Business Brief**



**Published:** 23 Jun 2023

**Type:** Publication

The High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE – FSN) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to world food security and nutrition, published a report titled “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition” in June 2023. It explores how inequalities within food systems hinder efforts to combat food insecurity and malnutrition and identifies strategies for different stakeholders, including the private sector, to address these inequalities, drawing on consultations, diverse knowledge sources and a rigorous peer review.

Inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN) exist globally, both within and between countries, leading to hunger and malnutrition in all its forms (such as undernutrition, obesity, stunting, anemia, etc.), even in wealthy nations. These disparities have wide-ranging economic,

environmental, and social impacts, which hinder progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and perpetuate poverty.

Furthermore, climate change, conflicts, and unequal outcomes in FSN exacerbate these inequalities, sometimes fuelling food riots and/or political unrest, driving further inequalities in a vicious cycle. To address these issues, it is crucial for both the public and private sectors to prioritize reducing malnutrition and food insecurity and their underlying drivers, aligning with global goals and human rights standards, and embracing the principle of “leaving no one behind” as outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and called for by [Tackling Inequality: An Agenda for Business Action](#), the flagship report by the [Business Commission to Tackle Inequality](#).

This business brief aims to summarize the HLPE-FSN report’s findings as well as provide relevant information for businesses, including identifying opportunities for business to tackle inequalities in food and related systems to strengthen food and nutrition security.

<https://www.wbcsd.org/contentwbc/download/16582/235782/1>

15. 29/06/2023 – Rural21 (International Journal)

# RURAL 21

The International Journal for Rural Development

<https://www.rural21.com/english/news/detail/article/reducing-inequalities-for-food-security-and-nutrition.html>

**Food security**

## Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition

**Inequalities in food security and nutrition, between countries and regions and within countries, communities and households, exist throughout the world. This report shows the urgent need to address these inequalities and proposes a set of measures to reduce them.**



The report *Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition*, published by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in June 2023, provides a conceptual framework for assessing inequalities in Food Security and Nutrition, the inequalities within and outside food systems that underpin them, and the systemic drivers of such inequalities.

The consequences of such inequalities are far-reaching, diminishing people's life chances, hampering productivity, perpetuating poverty and impeding economic growth.

Unequal food security and nutrition outcomes have even sparked political unrest, eventually leading to protests and food riots.

The report highlights the ethical, socioeconomic, legal and practical imperatives for addressing these inequalities. It emphasises that food is a fundamental human right and that inequalities in Food Security and Nutrition undermine this right. In addition, by applying an intersectional understanding of inequalities – that is, considering the cumulative effects of multiple interacting inequalities on marginalised peoples – the report contributes to a more inclusive understanding and sustainable action to reduce food security and nutrition inequalities.

The report proposes a set of measures to reduce inequalities, both within and beyond food systems. It emphasises the need for a transformative agenda, aiming for structural change towards equity.

Inequalities in other relevant systems which affect food security and nutrition, such as education and health systems, contribute to inequalities in food security and nutrition outcomes. As a consequence, multisectoral governance of FSN provides opportunities to reduce FSN inequality but requires careful rules of engagement to mitigate power

imbalances. The report also highlights the critical importance of understanding and addressing inequalities in the context of deep-rooted drivers such as climate change and conflict.

Chief areas of recommendations for states, inter-governmental organisations, the private sector and civil society include:

- working across sectors to enable more equitable access to resources, applying rights-based approaches;
- facilitating the organisation of disadvantaged stakeholders and build inclusive institutions and partnerships to improve representation;
- making equity-sensitive investments in supply chains and in disadvantaged areas;
- plan and govern food trade, retail, processing and food environments with an equity focus;
- ensuring universal access to services and resources that have a direct impact on FSN;
- embed an equity focus into trade, investment and debt governance related to FSN;
- leveraging SDG 10, reducing inequalities;
- taking into account the context of climate, ecological, political and economic crises in all FSN-related actions; and
- strengthening data and knowledge systems.

(CFS/ile)

Read more and download the report on the CFS website

16. 29/06/2023-The Guardian (Nigeria)



<https://guardian.ng/features/health/building-climate-resilience-for-better-nutrition-outcomes/>

Health

## Building climate resilience for better nutrition outcomes

By **Chukwuma Muanya**



Recent figures from the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) show that Nigeria is not on track in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, zero hunger, and SDG 3, good health and wellbeing, by 2030. In fact one in 10 children dies from hunger before age five in Nigeria.

Indeed, Nigeria's quest for food and nutrition security is challenged by hunger and poor nutrition because a productive economy relies on a healthy and adequately nourished population.

According to the FAO, a person is food insecure when they lack regular access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active, healthy life. Unfortunately, the leading causes of food insecurity include climatic extremes such as drought, poverty, and conflict.

Researches have shown that climate change has the potential to derail the achievement of a world without hunger and malnutrition because food production has a significant dependency on climatic variables such as rainfall, temperature, and relative humidity, amongst others.

To address this menace and as part of efforts to strengthen and increase understanding of the linkages between climate change, food security and nutrition and improving policies and practices for nutrition security, experts at the 2023 Nutrition Policy Dialogue say countries must deploy mechanisms to ensure resilient food production systems that will translate to better nutrition for the populace.

They said, in Nigeria, the National Climate Change Act supports the implementation of measures to curb the impact of climate change on food production; and direct nutrition interventions can reduce vulnerability and build resilience to climate change consequences.

The 2023 Nutrition Policy Dialogue, titled, “Strengthening Nutrition Outcomes in the Face of Climate Change,” was organised by the Nigeria Health Watch on Thursday, June 22.

The programme brought together stakeholders from the public and private sectors, as well as civil society organisations, to present issues affecting Nigerians’ public health, discuss potential solutions and opportunities for progress, and chart actionable recommendations for policy actions.

The dialogue drew participants from government, including the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Environment, academia, researchers, development partners, civil society, nutrition commodities manufacturing and marketing organisations, relevant groups, associations and healthcare providers.

Managing Director, Nigeria Health Watch, Mrs. Vivianne Ihekweazu, in her opening remarks, at the hybrid event, said this year’s theme highlights the importance of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral collaboration to strengthen and increase understanding of the linkages. The gathering was both physical and virtual.

Ihekweazu said Nigeria Health Watch is a not-for-profit health communication and advocacy organisation that seeks to advocate for the health of Nigerians, engage and support the government and other partners in formulating and implementing positive and effective health policies, and hold duty-bearers accountable for delivering affordable and quality healthcare to Nigerians.

She said the unique capacity of Nigeria Health Watch lies in its communications expertise, which enables the organisation to provide solutions for evidence-based communications and advocacy in the health sector.

She said: “We are aware of the impact of climate change, and its impact on health and wellbeing, and nutrition outcomes, especially for children. Hence, we must work collaboratively to tackle this rising menace head-on.

“The nexus between climate change and nutrition is a formidable reality and hampers our ability to provide sustainable food, which affects our children’s access to nutritious diet. It also leads to inflation, as it destroys farm produce and livestock.

“Stakeholders, including the government at the national and sub-national levels, private sector, farmers, and others play a very important role in shaping the trajectory of the nation’s climate and food security.”

Director and Head of Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiency, Federal Ministry of Health, Chief Uruakpa John, said: “The government must ensure nutrition is addressed in climate resilient development and national climate change processes, plans and programmes.

“We must also increase policy coherence and multidisciplinary collaboration at local, regional, national and international levels to enhance food chain sustainability and local access to adequate nutrition, while promoting the rights of the vulnerable people to essential livelihood resources, including land rights and access to or protection of fishing grounds.”

UNICEF Chief of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Dr. Jane Bevan, said: “If people are made more aware about the issues of climate change, and know how it affects them and their communities, then they will work towards that and demand from the government that more is done about it.

“We also need to sensitize the local governments about the issues of climate change. While there is a need for investment, we need more advocacy.”

A White Paper on Climate change and nutrition released at the end of the dialogue called for an integrated approach to be deployed and all relevant sectors to be involved in this approach. It noted there is need to include climate change factors into consideration while designing interventions and/or programmes such as what stakeholders in the nutrition space like United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNICEF and others do.

It noted: “Food production has gone down and will continue to go down if we do nothing. And will worsen diverse forms of malnutrition. Agriculture in Nigeria is largely rain-fed and climate change negatively impacts crop productivity by decreasing crop yield and soil fertility. Besides this, global hunger is not only about lack of food, currently the world produced enough food to nourish every child, women and man in the planet but nearly one third of all the food products each year is lost before they are consumed.

“In Nigeria, farmers lose 50 per cent of their farm produce and 30 per cent of grains before they reach the market due to lack many climate induced factors such as high temperature that trickles down to molds ruining foods, lack of technology and so on. Little wonder why one in 10 children die from hunger before their fifth birthday and 32 per cent of children less than five years old are stunted, making Nigeria the country with the second highest burden of stunted children in the world.”

On WASH, the White Paper said sanitation indices are appalling and almost a quarter of Nigerians do not have access to WASH. It observed there is a close correlation between sanitation, hand-washing and hygiene to climate change. “Also, nutrition is linked to WASH in no small way. Even though 90 per cent know to wash hands properly, only eight per cent practice it.”

The White Paper called for enhancing the capacity of small holder farmers by exposing them to new technology, exposing them to good agricultural practices such as diversification, introducing them to climate resistance seeds and livestock, and helping them learn sustainable farm practices that will reduce damages to environment through harvest.

It also recommended enhancement of community members in sustainable and environment friendly method of storage; holistic approach – bottom top and top bottom for specific approached to target different levels of people ;need to include the ministry of health in the steering committee for climate change; integrate climate change in the programming for food security; strengthen the capacity of both farmers (on the use of inorganic fertilizers) and the community; strengthen the leadership; prioritise evidence generation – quality data; increased funding for these climate adaptation approaches – make budget and release funds for climate change interventions.

Others are: empower women and youths; need for awareness and sensitisation – get everyone talking about nutrition; legislation on the use of fossil fuel (a shift to the use of abundant sun

for solar energy); reduce cost of alternative power supply sources; align with the government as development partners; and integrating private sector in the walk to improve nutrition is key.

Meanwhile, the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE – FSN) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to world food security and nutrition, published a report titled “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition” in June 2023. It explores how inequalities within food systems hinder efforts to combat food insecurity and malnutrition and identifies strategies for different stakeholders, including the private sector, to address these inequalities, drawing on consultations, diverse knowledge sources and a rigorous peer review.

According to the report, inequalities in food security and nutrition (FSN) exist globally, both within and between countries, leading to hunger and malnutrition in all its forms (such as under-nutrition, obesity, stunting, anemia, etc.), even in wealthy nations. These disparities have wide-ranging economic, environmental, and social impacts, which hinder progress towards the SDGs and perpetuate poverty.

Furthermore, climate change, according to the report, conflicts, and unequal outcomes in FSN exacerbate these inequalities, sometimes fuelling food riots and/or political unrest, driving further inequalities in a vicious cycle.

To address these issues, the report said it is crucial for both the public and private sectors to prioritise reducing malnutrition and food insecurity and their underlying drivers, aligning with global goals and human rights standards, and embracing the principle of “leaving no one behind” as outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and called for by Tackling Inequality: An Agenda for Business Action, the flagship report by the Business Commission to Tackle Inequality.



17.04/07/2023 – Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative – SIANI



## ADDRESSING INEQUALITIES IN FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



<https://www.siani.se/news-story/addressing-inequalities-in-food-security-and-nutrition/>

In a context where the world is facing significant inequalities in both opportunities and outcomes, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, the CFS High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) launched its 18<sup>th</sup> report on “**Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition**”. The report presents an exhaustive analysis of inequalities in food systems, tackling the drivers and how they affect food security and nutrition (FSN) outcomes.

Today’s food systems are highly unequal, exacerbating hunger and malnutrition around the world and hampering any successful transformative change. When food systems are unequal, it leads to a poor quality of life, low productivity, and perpetuated poverty, limiting people’s opportunities and economic growth. Climate change and conflicts further exacerbate these disparities. Even in rich countries, these inequalities systematically strike certain groups of people, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, and these populations often face compounded disadvantages. In addition, inequalities in FSN fuel instability at large, such as sparking protests, food riots, and political unrest.

*“If we don’t act now, then we are genuinely in trouble”, Bhavani Shankar, HLPE-FSN project team leader.*

## Intersectional inequalities in the food system

Inequalities are happening at different levels and vary based on the socioeconomic, political, sociocultural, technological, demographical and environmental context. Smallholder farmers, migrants, informal workers, persons with disability, women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities are often minorities and subject to inequalities. These cohorts often cope with inequalities that overlay, strengthening disparities as outlined by Bernard Lehmann, HLPE-FSN Chairperson.

Since 1990, countries in the lowest income quartile have encountered an important growth in double-burden malnutrition (DBM) compared to the higher incomes quartiles with low DBM, highlighting inequalities between low and high-income countries. In many cases, policies are not designed with the needs of the most marginalised in mind, which can worsen their difficulties and increase their vulnerabilities. For example, the **blockade in Yemen** has caused acute and chronic hunger, mainly driven by violence and conflict.

Sociocultural drivers are rooted in contemporary and historical contexts and will persist unless they are confronted. These drivers can intersect with economic class structures, minoritised social groups and unequal distribution, recognition and representation. Frequently, gender intersects with conflict as evidenced in the post-conflict setting of Colombia, **where 50% of rural women were food insecure against 40% in the general population.**

Developments in science and technology can create and/or heighten inequalities as seen in the green revolution which favoured wealthier and larger farmers. Urbanisation and natural growth are complex and have multiple effects. They can increase the total demand, changing people's ability to buy and their food preferences. Additionally, they can lead to the formalisation and more complex supply chains, as well as changes to land use. All of these factors can contribute to inequality and have an impact on FSN outcomes. The impact of our food systems on the environment and people is unevenly distributed, and strengthen existing inequalities.

## Right-based approach to reduce inequalities

Tackling inequalities is at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is grounded on the human rights approach and the pledge to "Leave no one behind". States have pledged to decrease inequalities as part of their obligations under human rights covenants. In that sense, numerous international conventions stipulate that all human beings "***have the right to adequate food and the right to be free from hunger***" and inequality that impedes this right is a violation of human rights. Thus, states have a legal obligation to tackle these inequalities. Moreover, many countries recognised and incorporated the right to food in their national law legally, binding them to ensure this right is upheld.

The status of equity is an intrinsic component of "*rights*" which means that discrimination against certain groups of people is **prohibited**. Therefore, adopting human rights-based approaches to ensure food security for all aligns with the principle of equity as stressed by Bhavani Shankar.

Women often face disadvantages in agriculture, especially with credits and other financial services, productivity, knowledge, livelihoods, land access, and ultimately to food security. Inclusive actions such as [Ethiopia's rural land certification programme](#) and [Rwanda's land regularisation programme](#), can trigger powerful impacts to valorise their rights and reach gender equality and food security.

## Elements to move forward

As Bhavani Shankar mentioned, an incremental change is not sufficient, we need to implement a transformative change while considering rights-based approaches. He emphasised the need for leveraging human rights instruments such as the right to food, and the voluntary guidelines of CFS. It is also prominent to strengthen inclusive spaces for multisector dialogue, participation of all involved stakeholders and coordinated action to talk. Both of these initiatives will reinforce the equity sensitivity policy.

To systematically quantify and monitor FSN inequalities, it is essential to strive for more qualitative, context-specific and adequately disaggregated data along gender, location, economic status, ethnicity, social groups and physical ability, as pinpointed by Bhavani Shankar.

When addressing inequalities, intersectionality and potential trade-offs must be born in mind to find the appropriate balance. As such, technologies must not develop through unique and universal access but rather through tailored access since it embeds inequalities. Thereby, a holistic approach is required to tackle the full spectrum of inequalities as expressed by Bernard Lehmann.

Inequalities exist in the entire food system and have been clustered in food production; food supply chains; food environment and consumption; enabling environment, broader context and governance. It is highly recommended to take cross-sector and multi-stakeholder actions to address these issues, as they can negatively impact the entire food system.

## Takeaways

- Climate change increases inequalities, and urgent transformative actions must be taken towards its mitigation and adaptation.
- Agency is key to reducing inequalities in food security and nutrition.
- Intersectional analysis and initiatives must be implemented.
- Adopting a right-based approach is significant and aligned with the pledge to leave no one behind.
- All policies across governments must be equity-sensitive, considering redistribution, recognition and representation.

*“Together we can make a lasting difference in reducing inequalities and forging a more sustainable future for the generation to come.” Ismahane Elouafi, FAO Chief Scientist.*

*Written by David Mingasson, SIANI reporter.*

18. 14/07/2023- Soroptimist



<https://www.soroptimistinternational.org/un-report-inequalities-cause-hunger-change-is-needed/>



### UN REPORT: INEQUALITIES CAUSE HUNGER, CHANGE IS NEEDED

14 JULY 2023 BLOG 0 COMMENTS

Blog of Liliانا Mosca, SI UN Representative to the FAO, Rome

The High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on Thursday, June 15, 2023, launched its flagship report on “[Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition](#)”.

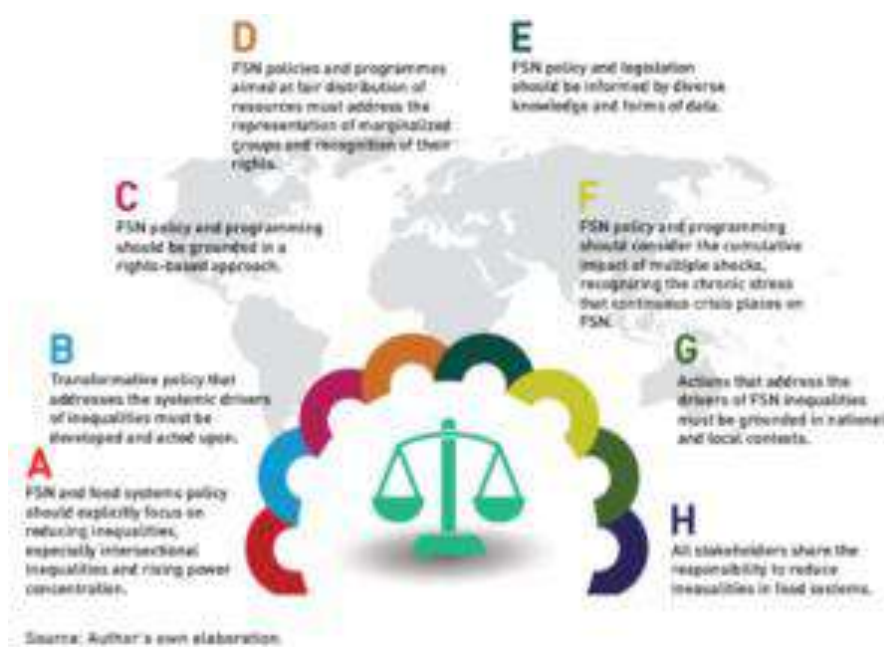
The launch event featured a welcome address by QU Dongyu, FAO Director-General, an Opening remark by Gabriel Ferrero y de Loma-Orsorio, CFS Chairperson, followed by an introduction to the report by Bernard Lehmann, Chairperson of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition.

The content and main findings of the report were presented by Bhavani Shankar, the HLPE-FSN drafting team leader. Ismahane Elouafi, the Chief Scientist of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), delivered the concluding address.

This new UN report highlights how inequalities cause hunger and how actions for change in food systems are urgently needed.

Despite significant progress in reducing global poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition over the past decades, the world continues to grapple with the alarming increase in hunger. Famine and food insecurity threaten the lives of nearly a billion people worldwide and the number of people living in food insecurity is increasing.

Speaking at the launch of the report, Bernard Lehmann explained that the release of this report calls for immediate action to address the underlying drivers of food security and nutrition inequalities. It serves as a critical resource for policymakers, stakeholders and organisations working to eradicate hunger and improve nutrition outcomes.



The report identifies eight principles (for action (**see image**)) and a set of practical recommendations for States, inter-governmental organisations, the private sector and civil society, including:

- Work across sectors to enable more equitable access to resources, applying rights-based approaches.
- Facilitate the organisation of disadvantaged stakeholders and build inclusive institutions and partnerships to improve representation.
- Make equity-sensitive investments in supply chains and in disadvantaged areas.
- Plan and govern food trade, retail, processing and food environments with an equity focus.
- Ensure universal access to services and resources that have a direct impact on FSN.
- Embed an equity focus into trade, investment and debt governance related to FSN.
- Leveraging SDG 10: ‘Reduce inequalities’

- Take into account the context of climate, ecological, political and economic crises in all FSN-related actions.
- Strengthen data and knowledge systems

“By embracing its findings and recommendations, the report contributed to global efforts towards achieving food security and improving overall well-being, leaving no one behind”, Bernard Lehmann stated.

The release of this report has been described as a wake-up call, demanding immediate action to confront the root causes of food security and nutrition inequalities.

The report “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition” will be presented at the 51st plenary session of the CFS in October 2023.

## Clips in Spanish

19. 16/06/2023 – Acento (Dominican Republic)



<https://www.google.com/amp/s/acento.com.do/economia/informe-de-las-naciones-unidas-trata-sobre-las-desigualdades-para-frenar-el-hambre-9210093.html>

SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA

# Informe de las Naciones Unidas trata sobre las desigualdades para frenar el hambre

Revela la realidad de las disparidades e insta a la acción inmediata para cambiar los sistemas alimentarios



Por Servicios de Acento.com.do 17/06/2023 - 04:00 AM



Escuchar la noticia



El Grupo en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición (**GANESAN**) del Comité mundial de Seguridad Alimentaria (**CSA**) advirtió a pesar del progreso significativo en la reducción de la pobreza global, la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición en las últimas décadas, el mundo continúa lidiando con el alarmante aumento del hambre.

Los datos se encuentran en el informe sobre la **Reducción de las desigualdades para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición**.

El lanzamiento de este informe llega en un momento de necesidad de abordar las disparidades en el acceso a alimentos nutritivos y su impacto devastador en las comunidades de todo el mundo.

Las consecuencias de tales desigualdades disminuyen las oportunidades de desarrollo de las personas, obstaculizan la productividad, perpetúan la pobreza e impiden el crecimiento económico.

El informe identifica ocho principios de acción y un conjunto de recomendaciones prácticas. Uno de los principales hallazgos es que se requieren datos desglosados más adecuadamente por grupos sociales, económicos y geográficos para cuantificar y rastrear sistemáticamente las **desigualdades**.

El contexto que rodea las desigualdades del sistema alimentario varía según los países, por lo que es vital considerar diversos factores que contribuyen a estas disparidades.

Las desigualdades en otros sistemas y sectores que afectan la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, como los sistemas de educación y salud, contribuyen a las desigualdades en los resultados de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición. Como consecuencia, la gobernanza multisectorial brinda oportunidades para reducir la desigualdad en la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, pero requiere reglas cuidadosas de compromiso para mitigar los **desequilibrios** de poder.

El **informe** también destaca la crítica de comprender y abordar las desigualdades en el contexto de factores profundamente arraigados, como el cambio climático y los conflictos.

Este material contó con la participación de QU Dongyu, director general de la Organización de las **Naciones Unidas** para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), varios embajadores, así como representantes de ONG, expertos e investigadores.

Bernard Lehmann, Presidente del GANESAN, explicó que la publicación de este informe insta a una acción inmediata para abordar los factores subyacentes de las desigualdades en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición.

También sirve como un recurso fundamental para los políticos, las administraciones, las organizaciones que trabajan para erradicar el hambre y mejorar los resultados nutricionales.



20. 19/06/2023 – Qcom.es (Spain)

qcom.es

<https://www.qcom.es/alimentacion/junio/un-informe-de-naciones-unidas-arroja-luz-sobre-la-reduccion-de-las-desigualdades-para-la-seguridad-alimentaria-y-la-nutricion-53676-3052-59153-0-1-in.html>

## Un informe de Naciones Unidas arroja luz sobre la reducción de las desigualdades para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Redacción Qcom.es

El Grupo de alto nivel de expertos en seguridad alimentaria y nutrición (GANESAN) del Comité mundial de Seguridad Alimentaria (CSA) ha lanzado su nuevo informe sobre la “Reducción de las desigualdades para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición”.



A pesar del progreso significativo en la reducción de la pobreza global, la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición en las últimas décadas, el mundo continúa lidiando con el alarmante aumento del hambre. El lanzamiento de este innovador informe llega en un momento crucial y destaca la urgente necesidad de abordar las disparidades en el acceso a alimentos nutritivos y su impacto devastador en las comunidades de todo el mundo.

Las consecuencias de tales desigualdades son de gran alcance, disminuyen las oportunidades de desarrollo de las personas, obstaculizan la productividad, perpetúan la pobreza e impiden el crecimiento económico. Estas desigualdades en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición incluso han provocado disturbios y protestas.

Hablando en el lanzamiento del informe, que también contó con la participación de QU Dongyu, director general de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), varios embajadores, así como representantes de ONG, expertos e investigadores, Bernard Lehmann, Presidente del HLPE-FSN, explicó que la publicación de este informe insta a una acción inmediata para abordar los factores subyacentes de las desigualdades en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición. Sirve como un recurso fundamental para los políticos, las administraciones, las organizaciones que trabajan para erradicar el hambre y mejorar los resultados nutricionales.

El informe identifica ocho principios de acción y un conjunto de recomendaciones prácticas. “Al adoptar sus hallazgos y recomendaciones, podemos fomentar sistemas alimentarios equitativos e inclusivos que no dejen a nadie atrás”, afirmó.

Uno de los principales hallazgos es que se requieren datos desglosados más adecuadamente por grupos sociales, económicos y geográficos para cuantificar y rastrear sistemáticamente las desigualdades.

El contexto que rodea las desigualdades del sistema alimentario varía según los países, por lo que es vital considerar diversos factores que contribuyen a estas disparidades.

“El tamaño y la situación económica (como productores pequeños frente a grandes) y el género son dimensiones importantes, pero otras dimensiones de la desigualdad, como el carácter indígena y la ubicación geográfica, también son limitaciones frecuentes e importantes”, aclaró Bhavani. Las desigualdades relacionadas con el acceso a los recursos de producción de alimentos, la tecnología, la información, las finanzas y la disponibilidad y asequibilidad de alimentos nutritivos son otros aspectos clave descritos en el informe.

Las desigualdades en otros sistemas y sectores que afectan la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, como los sistemas de educación y salud, contribuyen a las desigualdades en los resultados de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición. Como consecuencia, la gobernanza multisectorial brinda oportunidades para reducir la desigualdad en la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, pero requiere reglas cuidadosas de compromiso para mitigar los desequilibrios de poder.

El informe también destaca la importancia crítica de comprender y abordar las desigualdades en el contexto de factores profundamente arraigados, como el cambio climático y los conflictos.

La publicación de este informe es un toque de alarma, que exige una acción inmediata para enfrentar las causas profundas de las desigualdades en la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición.

Las principales áreas de recomendaciones para los Estados, las organizaciones intergubernamentales, el sector privado y la sociedad civil indican la necesidad de:

- trabajar en todos los sectores para permitir un acceso más equitativo a los recursos, aplicando enfoques basados en derechos;
- facilitar la organización de las partes interesadas desfavorecidas y crear instituciones y alianzas inclusivas para mejorar la representación;
- hacer inversiones sensibles a la equidad en cadenas de suministro y en áreas desfavorecidas;
- planificar el comercio de alimentos, la venta al por menor, el procesamiento y los entornos alimentarios con un enfoque de equidad;
- asegurar el acceso universal a los servicios y recursos que tienen un impacto directo en la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición;
- incorporar un enfoque de equidad en la gobernanza del comercio, la inversión y la deuda relacionada con la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición;
- trabajar para el logro del ODS 10, Reducir las desigualdades.
- tener en cuenta el contexto de crisis climática, ecológica, política y económica en todas las acciones relacionadas con la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición;
- Fortalecer los sistemas de información, investigación, recogida y análisis de datos y conocimiento.

21. 20/06/2023 – Ganadería (Spain)



<https://www.revistaganaderia.com/Noticias/Noticia/8096/informe-desigualdades-materia-seguridad-alimentaria>

## Un nuevo informe arroja luz sobre las desigualdades en materia de seguridad alimentaria



El Grupo de alto nivel de expertos en seguridad alimentaria y nutrición (GANESAN o HLPE-FSN, por sus siglas en inglés) del Comité mundial de Seguridad Alimentaria (CSA) ha lanzado su nuevo informe sobre la “Reducción de las desigualdades para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición”.

A pesar del progreso significativo en la reducción de la pobreza global, la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición en las últimas décadas, el mundo continúa lidiando con el alarmante aumento del hambre. El lanzamiento de este innovador informe llega en un momento crucial y destaca la urgente necesidad de abordar las disparidades en el acceso a alimentos nutritivos y su impacto devastador en las comunidades de todo el mundo.

Las consecuencias de tales desigualdades son de gran alcance, disminuyen las oportunidades de desarrollo de las personas, obstaculizan la productividad, perpetúan la pobreza e impiden el crecimiento económico. Estas desigualdades en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición incluso han provocado disturbios y protestas.

Durante la presentación del informe, Bernard Lehmann, presidente del GANESAN, explicó que la publicación de este trabajo insta a una acción inmediata para abordar los factores subyacentes de las desigualdades en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición. Además, sirve como un recurso fundamental para los políticos, las administraciones y las organizaciones que trabajan para erradicar el hambre y mejorar los resultados nutricionales.

El texto identifica ocho principios de acción y un conjunto de recomendaciones prácticas, si bien, uno de los principales hallazgos es que se requieren datos desglosados más adecuadamente por grupos sociales, económicos y geográficos para cuantificar y rastrear sistemáticamente las desigualdades.

“Los sistemas alimentarios son profundamente desiguales y limitan fuertemente el progreso en la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición”, explicó durante el evento Bhavani Shankar, autor principal del trabajo y profesor de Alimentación y Salud de la Universidad de Sheffield en el Reino Unido.

## Clips in French

22. 21/06/2023- Université Laval (Canada)



<https://www.chaire-diversite-alimentaire.ulaval.ca/actualites/nouveau-rapport-du-hlpe-sur-la-reduction-des-inegalites-pour-la-securite-alimentaire-et-la-nutrition>

### Nouveau rapport du HLPE sur la réduction des inégalités pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition

Le groupe d'experts de haut niveau sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition (HLPE-FSN) du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale (CFS) a publié son rapport intitulé: "Réduire les inégalités pour la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition".

Ce rapport s'articule autour de six chapitres. Un des chapitres explique l'accent mis sur les inégalités et les injustices. Les inégalités dans les systèmes alimentaires et de nutrition (SAN). Il est essentiel de s'attaquer aux inégalités car elles menacent les progrès en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition. La réduction des inégalités est prévue dans les pactes relatifs aux droits de l'homme que les États se sont engagés à respecter.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez cliquer [ici](#).

Et pour consulter le rapport, veuillez cliquer [ici](#).



23. 30/06/2023- Rural21 (International Journal)

# RURAL21

The International Journal for Rural Development

<https://www.rural21.com/francais/publications/detail/article/reduction-des-inegalites-au-service-de-la-securite-alimentaire-et-de-la-nutrition.html>

## Réduction des inégalités au service de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition

**Les inégalités en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition existent partout dans le monde, entre les pays et les régions de même qu'au sein des pays, des communautés et des ménages. Le rapport montre qu'il est urgent de s'attaquer à ces inégalités et propose une série de mesures pour les réduire.**

Le rapport *Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition* (Réduction des inégalités au service de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition) publié par le Groupe d'experts de haut niveau sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition (en anglais : High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, HLPE-FSN) du Comité de sécurité alimentaire mondiale (CSA) en juin 2023 offre un cadre conceptuel pour évaluer les inégalités en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition, et plus particulièrement celles provenant des systèmes alimentaires et celles se situant dans leur environnement, ainsi que les moteurs systémiques de ces inégalités.

Ces inégalités ont de graves conséquences : elles empêchent les personnes d'exploiter les chances qui se présentent à elles, entravent la productivité, perpétuent la pauvreté et freinent la croissance économique. Les inégalités en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition ont même provoqué des troubles politiques, conduisant à des protestations et à des émeutes de la faim.

Le rapport met en exergue les impératifs éthiques, socio-économiques, juridiques et pratiques pour remédier à ces inégalités. Il souligne que l'alimentation est un droit humain fondamental et que les inégalités en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition mettent ce droit en péril. En outre, en appliquant une compréhension intersectionnelle des inégalités, c'est-à-dire en considérant l'interaction et les effets cumulatifs de multiples inégalités sur les populations marginalisées, le rapport contribue à une compréhension plus inclusive et à une action durable pour réduire les inégalités en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition.

Le rapport propose une série de mesures visant à réduire les inégalités aussi bien à l'intérieur même des systèmes alimentaires qu'à l'extérieur de ceux-ci. Il souligne la nécessité d'adopter un programme de transformation visant à promouvoir les changements structurels en faveur d'une plus grande équité.

Les inégalités dans d'autres systèmes affectant la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition, tels que les systèmes d'éducation et de santé, contribuent aux inégalités dans les résultats atteints en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition. Par conséquent, la gouvernance multisectorielle de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle offre des possibilités de réduire les

inégalités dans ce domaine, mais nécessite des règles d'engagement prudentes pour atténuer les déséquilibres de pouvoir. Le rapport souligne également l'importance cruciale de comprendre et de traiter les inégalités dans le contexte de facteurs profondément enracinés tels que le changement climatique et les conflits.

Les recommandations formulées à l'intention des États, des organisations intergouvernementales, du secteur privé et de la société civile portent notamment sur les domaines suivants :

- travailler de manière intersectorielle pour permettre un accès plus équitable aux ressources, en appliquant des approches fondées sur les droits ;
- faciliter l'organisation des parties prenantes défavorisées et créer des institutions et des partenariats inclusifs afin d'améliorer la représentation ;
- réaliser des investissements sensibles à l'équité dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement et dans les zones défavorisées ;
- mettre l'accent sur l'équité dans la planification et la gouvernance du commerce alimentaire, de la vente au détail, de la transformation et des environnements alimentaires ;
- garantir l'accès universel aux services et aux ressources qui ont un impact direct sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition ;
- intégrer une dimension d'équité dans la gouvernance du commerce, de l'investissement et de la dette en matière de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition ;
- tirer parti de l'ODD 10 « Réduire les inégalités » ;
- prendre en compte le contexte des crises climatiques, écologiques, politiques et économiques dans toutes les actions liées à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition, et
- renforcer les systèmes de données et de connaissances.

(CFS/ile)

[En savoir plus et télécharger le rapport sur le site Internet du CSA \(en anglais\)](#)

## Clips in Italian

24. 16/06/2023 – Ansa (Italy)

**ANSA**.it

[https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/topnews/2023/06/16/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento\\_936bdcfa-f5df-44c5-a7ab-b4acba754843.html](https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/topnews/2023/06/16/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento_936bdcfa-f5df-44c5-a7ab-b4acba754843.html)

# Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

Necessario colmare in fretta diversità di accesso a cibi sani



(ANSA) - ROMA, 16 GIU - Un nuovo rapporto dell'Onu mette in luce come le disuguaglianze causino la fame e come siano necessarie e urgenti azioni per il cambiamento nei sistemi alimentari.

A redigerlo, precisa una nota delle Nazioni Unite, è stato, come ogni anno, un panel di esperti del Comitato per la Sicurezza alimentare mondiale (Cfs) che quest'anno ha affrontato il tema della 'Riduzione delle disuguaglianze per la sicurezza alimentare e la nutrizione'.

"Nonostante i progressi significativi compiuti su scala globale per la riduzione della povertà, dell'insicurezza alimentare e della malnutrizione negli ultimi decenni, il mondo continua a dover fare i conti con l'allarmante aumento di persone che soffrono la fame - si legge nel documento -. La pubblicazione di questo nuovo rapporto avviene in un momento cruciale e sottolinea sia la necessità urgente di affrontare le disparità nell'accesso ad un'alimentazione sana e nutriente, sia il devastante impatto delle disuguaglianze sulle comunità.

Le conseguenze di tali disuguaglianze sono di vasta portata sia a livello individuale che di comunità e Paesi, poiché diminuiscono le opportunità di lavoro e di una vita dignitosa, ostacolano la produttività, alimentano il circolo vizioso della povertà e limitano la crescita



economica. Le disuguaglianze nella sicurezza alimentare contribuiscono all'instabilità politica, che in alcuni casi ha portato a proteste e rivolte per l'accesso al cibo".

Parlando alla cerimonia odierna del lancio del rapporto, alla quale ha partecipato anche QU Dongyu, Direttore Generale della Fao, diversi ambasciatori e rappresentanti della società civile, esperti e ricercatori, Bernard Lehmann, Presidente dell'HLPE-FSN, ha spiegato che questo rapporto sollecita un'azione immediata per risolvere i problemi che stanno alla base delle disuguaglianze nella sicurezza alimentare e nutrire conoscenze. (ANSA).

The article published by ANSA was picked up by

25. 16/06/2023 – TAG24 (Italy)



<https://www.tag24.it/668742-rapporto-onu-sicurezza-alimentare/>

## Il rapporto Onu sulla sicurezza alimentare: “Allarmante aumento di persone che soffrono la fame”

26. 16/06/2023 – Corriere dello Sport (Italy)



[https://www.google.com/amp/s/m.corrieredellosport.it/amp/news/notizia-ultima-ora/2023/06/16-109137112/onu\\_disuguaglianze\\_causano\\_fame\\_serve\\_un\\_cambiamento](https://www.google.com/amp/s/m.corrieredellosport.it/amp/news/notizia-ultima-ora/2023/06/16-109137112/onu_disuguaglianze_causano_fame_serve_un_cambiamento)

C.S. / BREAKING NEWS

### Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

Necessario colmare in fretta diversità di accesso a cibi sani

27. 16/06/2023 – Espansione ETV news (Italy)



<https://www.espansionetv.it/2023/06/16/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento/>

## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

28. 16/06/2023 – La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Italy)



<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.lagazzettadelmezzogiorno.it/news/ultima-ora/1404177/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento.amp>

## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

29. 16/06/2023 – Ragusa News (Italy)



<https://www.ragusanews.com/attualita-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-cambiamento-183779/>

Attualità ROMA

16/06/2023 15:23

## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

30. 16/06/2023 – Notizie Nazionali (Italy)



<https://www.notizenazionali.it/notizie/attualita/40989/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento>



31. 16/06/2023 – Alto Adige (Italy)

## ALTO ADIGE

<https://www.altoadige.it/italia-mondo/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento-1.3524504>

## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

Necessario colmare in fretta diversità di accesso a cibi sani

32. 16/06/2023 – L'Adige.it (Italy)

# **l'Adige.it**

<https://www.ladige.it/attualita/2023/06/16/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento-1.3524506>

## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

Necessario colmare in fretta diversità di accesso a cibi sani

33. 16/06/2023 – Il nuovo Trentino (Italy)



**IL NUOVO TRENTINO**

<https://www.giornaletrentino.it/italia-mondo/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento-1.3524504>

## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

Necessario colmare in fretta diversità di accesso a cibi sani

34. 16/06/2023 – Giornale di Brescia (Italy)



**GIORNALE  
DI BRESCIA**

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.giornaledibrescia.it/italia-ed-estero/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento-1.3907572>

## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

35. 16/06/2023 – Gazzetta di Parma (Italy)

## **GAZZETTA DI PARMA**

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.gazzettadiparma.it/italia-mondo/2023/06/16/news/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento-719003/amp/>

ROMA

### **Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento**

Necessario colmare in fretta diversità di accesso a cibi sani

36. 16/06/2023 – La Sicilia (Italy)

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.lasicilia.it/mondo/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento-1821206/amp/>

## **LA SICILIA**

AGENZIA

### **Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento**

Necessario colmare in fretta diversità di accesso a cibi sani

Di **Redazione** | 16 Giugno 2023



37. 16/06/2023 – Tiscali News (Italy)

<https://notizie.tiscali.it/esteri/articoli/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-cambiamento/?chn>



### **Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento**

38. 16/06/2023 – Prealpina (Italy)

<https://www.prealpina.it/pages/onu-disuguaglianze-causano-fame-serve-un-cambiamento-306973.html>



ROMA | 16-06-2023

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## Onu: disuguaglianze causano fame, serve un cambiamento

39. 16/06/2023 – TuttoSport (Italy)



[https://www.google.com/amp/s/m.tuttosport.com/amp/news/notizia-ultima-ora/2023/06/16-109137113/onu\\_disuguaglianze\\_causano\\_fame\\_serve\\_un\\_cambiamento](https://www.google.com/amp/s/m.tuttosport.com/amp/news/notizia-ultima-ora/2023/06/16-109137113/onu_disuguaglianze_causano_fame_serve_un_cambiamento)

40. 21/06/2023 – In Terris (Italy)

**IN**  **TERRIS**

*La voce degli ultimi*

Fondato da don Aldo Buonaiuto

<https://www.interris.it/la-voce-degli-ultimi/disuguaglianze-onu/>

LA VOCE DEGLI ULTIMI | Sociale

# Le disuguaglianze causano la fame. Allarme Onu per i sistemi alimentari

*Ecco i risultati dell'indagine commissionata dal Comitato Mondiale di Sicurezza Alimentare a Bhavani Shankar, autore del rapporto HLPE-FSN e docente di Alimentazione e Salute all'Università di Sheffield (Regno Unito)*

da **Giacomo Galeazzi** - 21 Giugno 2023



Più disuguaglianze, più fame. Il nuovo rapporto dell'Onu mette in luce come le disuguaglianze causino la fame e sollecita azioni per il cambiamento nei sistemi alimentari. In un mondo alle prese con la crescente fame, un nuovo rapporto strategico delle Nazioni Unite dal titolo "Riduzione delle disuguaglianze per la sicurezza alimentare e nutrizionale" rivela la cruda realtà delle disparità. E sollecita azioni immediate per il cambiamento dei sistemi alimentari. Il panel di esperti di alto livello si occupa di sicurezza alimentare e nutrizione (HLPE-FSN). E opera nell'ambito del comitato per la sicurezza alimentare mondiale (CFS). Il suo rapporto annuale quest'anno affronta il tema della "Riduzione delle disuguaglianze per la sicurezza alimentare e la nutrizione". Emergono i progressi significativi compiuti su scala globale per la riduzione della povertà, dell'insicurezza alimentare e della malnutrizione negli ultimi decenni. Nonostante ciò il

mondo continua a dover fare i conti con l'allarmante aumento di persone che soffrono la fame.



## Sos disuguaglianze

La pubblicazione di questo nuovo rapporto avviene in un momento cruciale. Sottolinea la necessità urgente di affrontare le disparità nell'alimentazione sana e nutriente. E il devastante impatto delle disuguaglianze sulle comunità. Le conseguenze di tali disuguaglianze sono di vasta portata sia a livello individuale che di comunità e paesi, poiché diminuiscono le opportunità di lavoro e di una vita dignitosa, ostacolano la produttività, alimentano il circolo vizioso della povertà e limitano la crescita economica. Le disuguaglianze nella sicurezza alimentare contribuiscono all'instabilità politica, che in alcuni casi ha portato a proteste e rivolte per l'accesso al cibo. Alla cerimonia del lancio dell'indagine hanno partecipato QU Dongyu, direttore generale della Fao, diversi ambasciatori e rappresentanti della società civile, esperti e ricercatori. Bernard Lehmann, presidente dell'HLPE-FSN, ha spiegato che questo rapporto sollecita un'azione immediata per risolvere i problemi che stanno alla base delle disuguaglianze nella sicurezza alimentare e nutrizionale.



## Stakeholders

Il rapporto rappresenta un punto riferimento importantissimo per i governi, i responsabili delle politiche, gli stakeholders e per tutte le organizzazioni che lavorano per sconfiggere la fame e migliorare la nutrizione. L'indagine HLPE-FSN sulle disuguaglianze indica otto principi guida all'azione e una serie di raccomandazioni pratiche. Uno dei risultati più significativi del rapporto



riguarda l'importanza di disporre di dati disaggregati per i diversi gruppi sociali, economici e geografici per riuscire a quantificare e monitorare in maniera sistematica le disuguaglianze. "Seguendo le sue conclusioni e realizzando le sue raccomandazioni, possiamo promuovere sistemi alimentari più equi e inclusivi e che non lascino indietro nessuno", ha dichiarato Bernard Lehmann. "I sistemi alimentari sono profondamente diseguali a tutti i livelli e limitano i progressi verso la sicurezza alimentare", ha spiegato durante l'evento Bhavani Shankar. Autore principale del rapporto dell'HLPE-FSN e professore di Alimentazione e Salute presso l'Università di Sheffield (Regno Unito). Le condizioni ed il contesto nel quale si manifestano le disuguaglianze nei sistemi alimentari variano da paese a paese. E' fondamentale, dunque, prendere in considerazione i diversi fattori che contribuiscono a queste disparità.



## Good governance

"La scala delle attività produttive e lo status economico (ad esempio, tra i piccoli produttori e i produttori su larga scala) e le differenze di genere sono fattori fondamentali della disuguaglianza, ma ci sono anche altre dimensioni che contribuiscono alle disuguaglianze, quali il far parte di un popolo Indigeno e la posizione geografica", osserva il professor Shankar. Le disuguaglianze in materia di accesso alle risorse produttive, la tecnologia, informazione, il credito, e la disponibilità di cibo sano e nutriente sono tra gli aspetti descritti nel rapporto. Le disuguaglianze esistenti al di fuori dei sistemi alimentari ma in settori collegati e fondamentali per l'alimentazione, come l'istruzione e la salute, contribuiscono ad acuire le disuguaglianze in tema di nutrizione e sicurezza alimentare. È quindi fondamentale promuovere il coordinamento multisettoriale per la sicurezza alimentare per ridurre le disuguaglianze. La "good governance" richiede però chiare regole, leggi ed istituzioni che possano limitare gli squilibri di potere. Il rapporto sottolinea anche l'importanza di comprendere ed affrontare le

disuguaglianze nel contesto delle loro cause più profonde quali il cambiamento climatico ed i conflitti.



## Campanello d'allarme

Questo rapporto è un campanello d'allarme. Ed è un'esortazione per delle azioni immediate per affrontare le cause profonde delle disuguaglianze nella sicurezza alimentare e nutrizionale. Le principali aree per le raccomandazioni per gli Stati, le organizzazioni intergovernative, il settore privato e la società civile includono differenti ambiti. E cioè lavorare in modo trasversale per consentire un accesso più equo alle risorse, applicando approcci basati sui diritti umani. Facilitare l'organizzazione degli stakeholders svantaggiati. E costruire istituzioni e partnership inclusive per migliorare la rappresentanza dei più vulnerabili. Inoltre investire in modo equo nelle filiere alimentari e nelle aree svantaggiate. Pianificare e governare il commercio alimentare, la vendita al dettaglio, la lavorazione e gli ambienti alimentari con un occhio di riguardo all'equità. Garantire l'accesso universale ai servizi e alle risorse che hanno un impatto diretto sugli FSN. Integrare un'attenzione all'equità nel commercio, negli investimenti, nella gestione del debito pubblico e nella governance della sicurezza alimentare ed alla nutrizione. Fare leva sull'Obiettivo di Sviluppo Sostenibile (OSS) 10. Ridurre poi le disuguaglianze. Tenere conto del contesto di crisi climatica, ecologica, politica ed economica in tutte le azioni relative alla sicurezza alimentare. Rafforzare i sistemi di dati e conoscenze.



## Contro le disuguaglianze

L'High Level Panel of Experts sulla sicurezza alimentare e la nutrizione (HLPE-FSN) è l'interfaccia tra scienza e politiche del Comitato per la Sicurezza Alimentare Mondiale (CFS), che è la piattaforma per la sicurezza alimentare e nutrizione delle Nazioni Unite più inclusiva e basata sui dati e la ricerca. L'HLPE-FSN fornisce analisi e raccomandazioni indipendenti, complete e basate sui dati su richiesta del CFS. Ed elabora studi attraverso un processo scientifico, trasparente e inclusivo, garantendo legittimità tra gli stakeholders, facendo consultazioni aperte ed ampie e integrando diverse forme di conoscenza ed esperienza, oltre a un rigoroso processo di peer-review scientifico. L'HLPE-FSN è governato da un Comitato di Coordinamento composto da 15 scienziati di fama mondiale provenienti dal mondo accademico, dai centri di ricerca, dai settori pubblico e privato, dalla società civile e da altre categorie. Questo Comitato lavora con una vasta rete di oltre 2.000 esperti provenienti da diverse discipline accademiche.



## Sicurezza alimentare

Il Comitato per la Sicurezza Alimentare Mondiale (CFS) delle Nazioni Unite è stato istituito nel 1974 e riformato nel 2009 per diventare la principale piattaforma internazionale e intergovernativa inclusiva per un'ampia gamma di stakeholder impegnati a lavorare insieme in modo coordinato e a sostegno dei processi guidati dai paesi verso l'eliminazione della fame e per garantire la sicurezza alimentare e nutrizione per tutti, per la progressiva realizzazione del diritto ad un'alimentazione adeguata nel contesto della sicurezza alimentare nazionale. Ospitato dalla FAO e sostenuto da tutte le Agenzie delle Nazioni Unite per il Cibo e l'Agricoltura (RBA), il CFS promuove la convergenza e la coerenza delle politiche su questioni globali di sicurezza alimentare e nutrizione. I suoi processi assicurano che le voci di tutti gli stakeholder rilevanti siano ascoltate, in particolare quelle più colpite dall'insicurezza alimentare e dalla malnutrizione.

41. 13/07/2023- Il Sole 24 Ore (Italy)



[Feed the Future | Uno SWITCH dei sistemi alimentari per una rigenerazione integrale \(ilssole24ore.com\)](https://www.ilssole24ore.com)



### Uno SWITCH dei sistemi alimentari per una rigenerazione integrale

13 Luglio 2023 Sara Roversi Alimentazione, Climate Change, Earth Regeneration, FOOD, FOOD FOR EARTH, Health

L'organismo delle Nazioni Unite che si occupa di valutare le conoscenze scientifiche relative alla sicurezza alimentare e alla nutrizione del mondo, l'High Level Panel of Experts of Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) del Comitato per la sicurezza alimentare mondiale (CFR), nel 2017 ha sancito una definizione dei sistemi alimentari tuttora utilizzata dalla FAO. «Tutti gli elementi (ambiente, persone, fattori di produzioni, processi, infrastrutture, istituzioni, ecc.) e le attività che riguardano la produzione, la trasformazione, la distribuzione, la preparazione e il consumo di cibo, e i risultati di queste attività, compresi gli esiti socio-economici e ambientali».

Si comprende quanto questo agglomerato, che oltre valica di gran lunga il solo concetto di cibo, se scalfito anche solo in una delle sue parti, può essere vulnerabile a un crollo generale dovuto a una pressione insostenibile di una popolazione urbana in progressiva crescita, dell'eccessivo sfruttamento delle risorse naturali, della crescente variabilità del clima, del degrado ambientale, della perdita di biodiversità e dell'ingiustizia sociale. Si aggiungano l'incertezza politica, l'instabilità dei mercati e l'insicurezza sociale dovute alla guerra in Ucraina che influiscono sull'aumento dei prezzi, sull'interruzione delle forniture, sull'aumento dei prezzi dei

prodotti: insomma, nuove minacce alla sicurezza alimentare, alla nutrizione, alle risorse naturali e all'inclusione sociale.

Dunque, come intervenire per tutelare i sistemi alimentari e, di conseguenza, prendersi cura di «tutti gli elementi» citati dall'HLPE?

Senza dubbio, dall'integrazione di programmi e strategie nazionali già esistenti e dalla cooperazione intergovernativa, finalizzati a introdurre un approccio sistemico alla politica alimentare. E, senz'altro, da un continuo dialogo intersettoriale che coinvolga tutti gli attori del processo decisionale relativo all'alimentazione. Ma anche dall'adozione di misure concrete per rendere operativi gli obiettivi fissati dai singoli governi e dall'Agenda 2030.

Tutto vero. Eppure, una strategia finalizzata a prendersi cura del sistema alimentare non può prescindere da un importante fattore di trasformazione, che – se non trasversalmente – prescinde da azioni governative e istituzionali: il cambiamento di mentalità, che può derivare unicamente dalla diffusione di una più ampia consapevolezza sul tema alimentare.

Perché non c'è mai possibilità di rinnovare e rigenerare un sistema – che sia naturale o umano – senza agire su ognuno degli elementi reciprocamente interconnessi e interagenti tra loro o con l'ambiente esterno. Questi elementi sono le persone: siamo noi, con la nostra coscienza (o incoscienza) riguardo all'enorme potere del cibo come fattore di rigenerazione integrale.

La mia esperienza mi porta ad affermare con convinzione che anche un singolo incontro, persino casuale, può determinare un cambiamento radicale della nostra mentalità, del modo in cui ci rapportiamo al cibo e a tutto ciò che a esso è correlato e irrelato.

È pur vero che, se si vuole agire su larga scala è necessario aderire a progetti che agiscono in tale direzione, valorizzandoli.

L'obiettivo del progetto europeo SWITCH, finanziato da Horizon Europe, in linea con gli Obiettivi di Sviluppo Sostenibile delle Nazioni Unite (SDGs), è esattamente quello di cambiare i sistemi alimentari dei cittadini europei per una transizione alimentare giusta, salutare e sostenibile attraverso la conoscenza e l'innovazione.

Un'approfondita ricerca, un approccio scientifico e un uso sistematico delle tecnologie – lungo l'intera filiera alimentare, dalla produzione al consumo – sono i tramiti mediante cui SWITCH si propone di diffondere e radicare una più ampia consapevolezza e diffusione di sistemi alimentari sani e sostenibili nell'Unione Europea; un miglioramento della comprensione delle lacune, in termini di formazione e accessibilità, che limitano l'adozione su larga scala di modelli alimentari salutari per le persone (e, di conseguenza, per l'ambiente, per la biodiversità, per la società, per l'economia). Perché diete sostenibili – intese nel senso etimologico del termine, dal greco *diáita*: modo di vivere, e non un semplice elenco di alimenti – creano modelli di sviluppo sostenibili e inclusivi che non abbiano come principale fine il profitto, ma l'incontro virtuoso tra territorio e persone.

Sin dal suo avvio nel gennaio 2023, SWITCH si propone di raggiungere tale transizione mediante un'attenta valutazione delle dinamiche socio-economiche, ambientali e nutrizionali della produzione e del consumo alimentare dei singoli territori, valorizzandone anche la diversità sociale, culturale, economica, ambientale e agronomica – che mai dev'essere sottovalutata e repressa a favore di diete globali e dell'adozione di strumenti, come il Nutri-score, tramite cui è impossibile raccontare la complessità dei valori che il cibo rappresenta.

Per tal motivo l'asset strategico del progetto SWITCH sono Food Hubs che rappresentano i sistemi alimentari delle regioni urbane (CRFS); ovvero, secondo la definizione della FAO, «tutti gli attori, i processi e le relazioni che sono coinvolti nella produzione, trasformazione, distribuzione e consumo alimentare in una determinata regione urbana». Si tratta di regioni geografiche – che includono uno o più centri urbani, e le loro aree circostanti, periurbane e rurali – attraverso cui fluiscono persone, cibo, beni, risorse e servizi ecosistemici, e tutti gli attori e le attività del sistema alimentare. In tutta Europa ne sono sei: Roma e la regione del Lazio; Berlino e la regione del Brandeburgo; Montpellier e la regione dell'Occitania; Cagliari e la regione della Sardegna; Göteborg e la regione di Västra Götaland; San Sebastian e la regione basca.



In quattro anni, i Food Hubs e i partners coinvolti nel progetto – in una strategia congiunta di co-creazione di soluzioni eque e sostenibili per tutti i consumatori – puntano a implementare localmente la sostenibilità ambientale, economica e sociale; migliorare i modelli alimentari e i relativi approcci culturali; aumentare la conoscenza, la consapevolezza e l'accessibilità della domanda e dell'offerta di cibi sostenibili e salutari.

I partner coinvolti nel progetto sono attualmente 20. Sei quelli italiani: CMCC; Future Food Institute; Agro Camera (ARM); pOsti; UNINA Federico II e UNICAMP. Quattordici quelli provenienti da ogni parte d'Europa: BBC Innovation; DAS BAUMHAUS; IIASA; EPFL – École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne; Kutxa Fundazioa and Kutxa Ekogunea; LAORE; INRAE – Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, l'Alimentation et l'Environnement; RISE – Research Institutes of Sweden; UPM; Wageningen University & Research; ZALF; Chalmers Sweden; BC3; Antistatque.

Osservando le dinamiche di interazione tra l'uomo e il suo nutrimento in relazione alla salute, alla cultura e all'ambiente, e considerando i cambiamenti creati dall'uso delle nuove tecnologie e dalle trasformazioni sociali in atto, appare chiaro che l'innovazione deve sempre essere prima

di tutto culturale: perché, per realizzarsi pienamente e realmente, deve basarsi sul cambiamento di mentalità. SWITCH agisce esattamente in tale direzione.

Tuttavia, non bisogna dimenticare che progetti e piattaforme abilitanti di tale calibro, affinché siano funzionanti, devono essere sempre affiancati da una formazione intesa come educazione umana integrale, come Paideia: un processo di apprendimento continuo che crea un'intima relazione tra l'uomo e l'ambiente, fondata su un rapporto di assoluta comunione e co-creazione di valore.

# Major pick-ups on social media after the launch

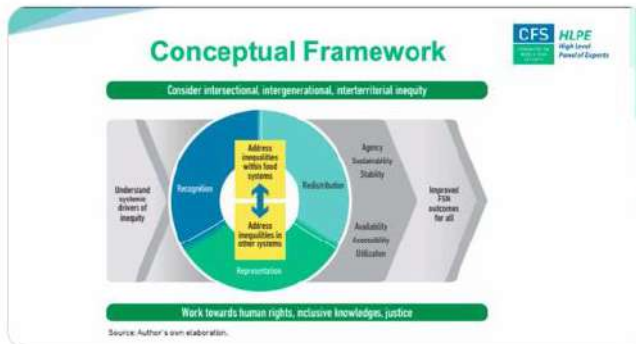
(link in the image)

## Twitter

**Institute of Development Studies @IDS\_UK · Jun 15** ...  
 @hlpe\_cfs is absolutely right to highlight the importance of tackling inequalities in food systems. We cannot achieve the “leave no-one behind” agenda without addressing this problem (1/4)

**HLPE-FSN @hlpe\_cfs · Jun 15**  
 From the farm to the fork, inequalities exist throughout the entire food system.  
 Addressing inequalities in #foodsecurity and #nutrition lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.  
 Read the report (English) [fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/](https://fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/)  
 #SDGs  
[Show this thread](#)

**Institute of Development Studies @IDS\_UK · Jun 15** ...  
 (2/4) This is not just about food production: its about access to food. Issues of justice and human rights are closely inter-linked to inequalities in food.






 **SDG2AdvocacyHub** @SDG2AdvocacyHub · 16h  
Inequalities pose a significant threat to progress in #foodsecurity and #nutrition. Dive into the latest report 📖 by @hlpe\_cfs highlighting the efforts required to bridge this gap and create more equitable #foodsystems.  
[fao.org/3/cc0530en/cc6...](https://fao.org/3/cc0530en/cc6...)  
#GoodFood4All



 **Paul Newnham** 🇬🇧 @paulnewnham · 18h  
Inequalities exist throughout our #foodsystems leading to alarming rates of #hunger & #malnutrition.  
I'm happy the @hlpe\_cfs report reminds us of what needs to be done to build food systems that leave no one behind.  
Read more [fao.org/3/cc6537en/cc6...](https://fao.org/3/cc6537en/cc6...)  
#GoodFood4All



 Syracuse University College of Arts and S... @ArtScienc... · Jun 16 ...  
 Congratulations to A&S professor Mariaelena Huambachano and the @hlpe\_cfs on the official launch of their new report on “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition” 📄

 HLPE-FSN @hlpe\_cfs · Jun 15

📄 Join us in tackling food security and nutrition inequalities! 🌍📄

📄 Discover key insights and recommendations in the groundbreaking report by the HLPE-FSN.

📄 Read the executive summary 📄  
[fao.org/3/cc6537en/cc6537en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/cc6537en/cc6537en.pdf)

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 Agriculture, Nutrition & Health Academy @ANH\_Academy · Jun 15 ...  
 IMMANA's @Bhavani1Shanker presents @hlpe\_cfs latest report on #inequality in the #foodsystem 📄

🔍 #Intersectionality & #politicaleconomy lenses allow us to better interrogate power dynamics that create #malnutrition for some but not others.

For more on the report 📄

 HLPE-FSN @hlpe\_cfs · Jun 15

📄 “Food systems are profoundly unequal at every level and strongly constrain progress on food security and nutrition”, Bhavani Shankar, the HLPE-FSN lead author and professor in Food and Health of the University of Sheffield @sheffielduni (UK) explains, during the launch.

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**SIANI @SIANIAgri** · Jun 15  
 Inequalities in other relevant systems, which affect r #FoodSecurity and #nutrition, such as education and health systems, contribute to disparities in FSN outcomes.

Reducing inequalities recreate a more just and sustainable world!

**HLPE-FSN @hlpe\_cfs** · Jun 15  
 🌟“Food systems are profoundly unequal at every level and strongly constrain progress on food security and nutrition”, Bhavani Shankar, the HLPE-FSN lead author and professor in Food and Health of the University of Sheffield @sheffielduni (UK) explains, during the launch.  
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BHAVANI SHANKAR  
 DRAFTING TEAM LEADER  
 HLPE-FSN

**Grupo Editorial Agrícola @edit\_agricola** · 1h  
 Un nuevo Informe de @hlpe\_cfs arroja luz sobre las desigualdades en materia de #SeguridadAlimentaria 🇧🇷🇮🇹

Más detalles en Revista #Ganadería 📖



revistaganaderia.com  
 Un nuevo informe arroja luz sobre las desigualdades en materia de se...  
 El Grupo de alto nivel de expertos en seguridad alimentaria y nutrición (GANESAN o HLPE-FSN, por sus siglas en Inglés) del Comité mundial ...

LinkedIn



**Dr. Mercy Lung'aho** · 2nd  
 International Researcher, Advisor, Consultant, Speaker, and...  
 4d · 🌐

+ Follow ...

#FridayGratitude: Report Launch

Inequality and poverty are evident in all facets of life where I come from. And I have often wondered whether efforts to reduce poverty should focus instead on eliminating inequalities.

That is why the launch yesterday by the **Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**, the **High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN)** of its 18th report on "Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition" piqued my curiosity.

📎: <https://lnkd.in/dFZqqBen>

In reading the executive summary, I appreciated the report's emphasis on food as a fundamental human right and the provision of a conceptual framework for assessing inequalities in food security and nutrition.

The report proposes measures to reduce inequalities within and beyond food systems and emphasizes the need for a transformative agenda for structural change toward equity.

What an important step forward in our efforts to 'leave-no-one-behind' and a fascinating weekend must-read!

 **WBCSD – World Business Council for Sustainable Development**  
 126,489 followers  
 2d · 🌐

📄 Discover our latest Business Brief!

📄 The new report by **High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN)** "Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition" uncovers global disparities in #foodsecurity and #nutrition. 🍓

📄 Dive into our concise summary, packed with valuable insights & opportunities for businesses to combat inequalities in food systems: <https://urlis.net/h4eye09u>

