Parallel Thematic Forum 1-2
"Promoting inter-sectoral approaches to learning for health"

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- What are the main **challenges and barriers** to the integration of different stakeholders and how can these be tackled by cities?

- Which **stakeholders** are the most relevant for the **implementation and integration of lifelong learning and health strategies** in specific contexts?

- How can underlying **intersectoral inequalities** be dealt with through lifelong learning and health strategies?

Challenges and barriers

Cities and food security

- Population growth and rapid urbanization
  - **55 percent** of the world's population resides in urban areas;
  - By 2050 the urban population is expected to rise to **68 percent** mainly in low-income countries.
- Cities already consume almost **80 percent** of the total energy, absorbing up to **70 percent** of the food supply.

Challenges to meet the needs of urban and peri-urban population

- Implication for **dietary shift**s and an **increasing demand** for basic goods and services;
  growing competition for natural resources to ensure access to healthy diets for all.
- COVID-19 pandemic has added new challenges, such as food system disruptions, loss of jobs and food insecurity, worsening conditions especially for the most vulnerable.

Challenges and barriers

Climate Change and agri-food systems

- Lack of **systematic and circular approach**.
- Current global food systems had put already extra **burden on our environment and livelihoods including also social and economic implications**, such as GHG emissions, natural resources depletion, environmental pollution, biodiversity losses, livelihood degradation, job destructions, social exclusion, health issues etc..
- **Agri-food systems are extremely vulnerable to climate change.**
  - **IPCC** report confirms that observed climate change is already affecting food security;

  - **And underlines that food security will be increasingly affected by projected climate change.**

The agri-food systems need to be **transformed and strengthened** – this requires **cross-sectoral collaboration among national and local governments** as well as action on the ground.

- **One Health approach**

- FAO has been coordinating within and outside of the Organization with various sectors and across different topics ranging from animal health to climate change.

  - **FAO is leading the rotational chair for the Tripartite collaborations** with **OIE** and **WHO** and is currently expanding the partnership to include **UNEP**.

  - Tools such as **EMPRES-i+**(Global Animal Disease Information System), **GLEWS+** (Joint FAO–OIE–WHO Global Early Warning System), are implemented to coordinate One Health risk assessments and anticipatory actions.

  - **One Health Technical Working Group** to facilitate coordination and knowledge exchange between different divisions, achieving FAO's programme priority area on One Health proposed in the **Strategic Framework 2022-2031**.

What Cities can do for One Health Approach?

A territorial lens

- Cities, including core cities and surrounding settlements, considered as a **city-region**, is key in food governance in the context of territorial approach.
- **Urban and peri-urban areas** should be well planned to enhance climate resilience and ensure green solutions.
- The linkage between **urban and surrounding rural areas** should be strengthened to well manage food, materials and resource flow.

This calls for...

multi-stakeholders collaboration, which includes public sector, private sector, academia, civil society, and other actors engaged in the agri-food system;

cross-sectoral exchanges and synergies to build on momentum and join forces;

learning and capacity building to ensure practical action and support.

FAO's work

FAO's Green Cities Initiative

Launched in **September 2020**
Aims to:
- improve the livelihoods and well-being of urban and peri-urban populations in at least **100** cities around the world in the next three years, looking to have **1000 cities join** by 2030;
- improve the **urban environment, strengthening urban-rural linkages and the resilience of urban systems, services and populations to external shocks**.

Green Cities Network
will allow cities of all sizes - from megapolis to medium and small –
to share experiences, best practices, successes and lessons learned, as well
as build city-to-city cooperation opportunities.

Interlinkage between GCI and One Health approach
education (school feeding program, awareness raising) , **economy** (food distribution), **water supply** (quality of the water free of pesticides and in quantity), **risk management services, health** (human) (good diets), **social action** (access to food), **urban planning**, etc.

Thank you

Would you like to partner?
Do you have any questions?

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