This support should include legal land tenure, global policies for a level playing field, access to capital and markets, structured training (both agriculture and business), and investment in technology and infrastructure.

Urban farms suit tomatoes, not cows. Everyone needs to eat, so be it reducing food loss and waste, eating lower-impact diets or investing in sustainable production - countries, companies, and consumers can make a difference. Surrounded by abundance, the challenge is making consumers care. On this, Liz Bowles, head of farming at the Soil Association, points out that if everyone tried to grow their own vegetables it would bring home just how difficult food production is. The food hub is funded by The Irish Food Board. In Africa, both models need to be integrated and balanced. Human challenges: reducing food and nutrition insecurity. Although agricultural development alone is unable to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, it is an obligatory, essential and priority element. Where agriculture is concerned, negotiations still focus on aid to agriculture and the integration in trade regulations of concerns regarding the unique nature of agricultural trade. They also focus on food security challenges (the safeguard clause, public storage, etc.), and on the protection of the livelihood of smallholder farmers, etc. So why has food insecurity risen? Simply because food availability is only one of the factors in hunger and malnutrition. The link to agricultural production is even more complex.