

How does the state of the world's agriculture affect food production?

The state of the world's agriculture will largely determine the kinds of food required and the capacity of global food systems to grow and distribute enough to feed the world.

How do transnational firms influence global food policy?

These include measures to strengthen competition policies, to bolster public sector support for diverse food systems, and to curb corporate influence in the policy process. A relatively small number of transnational firms have come to wield a high degree of influence within the global food system.

What is the future of global food systems?

To sum it up, the future of global food systems is strongly interlinked to the planning, management and development of sustainable, equitable and healthy food systems delivering food and nutrition security for all.

Is the global food system dominated by giant firms?

His excellent and engaging book examines both how the global food system has come to be dominated by a small number of truly giant firms and the wider environmental and social implications of this trend.

How has agricultural production impacted global food security?

The intensification of agricultural production, associated with the Green Revolution, initially sought to address global issues of food security through improving production methods, has embedded intensive agricultural practices into the global food system. It has enabled 'land saving' at the costs of other environmental impacts.

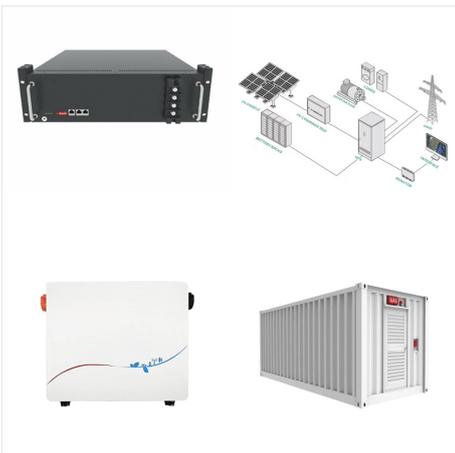
Do market players have a role in the global food system?

What can be observed though, is that a minority of market players hold the economic, political and social resources to maintain and strengthen their positions in the global food system (OECD Competition Committee, 2013).

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Sixty food system experts have developed the Food Systems Countdown to 2030 Initiative 1 to guide and hold public and private sector decisions to account. The Countdown monitors 50 indicators

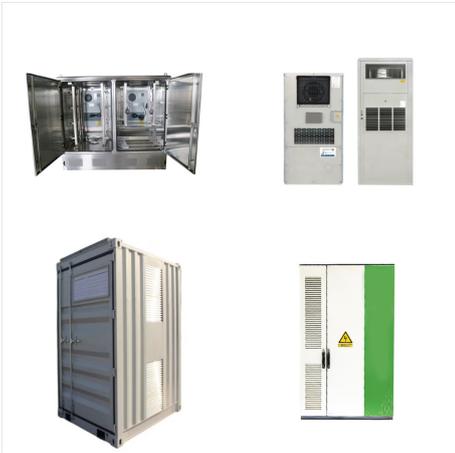


According to Monk, Sodexo has recently seen consumer demand for plant-based options grow by 10 percent. Food companies are responding by offering plant-protein innovations like the meat-free Impossible Burger, and adapting their business models to invest in meat alternatives, as Tyson Foods has. Consumers choosing to cut back on meat can

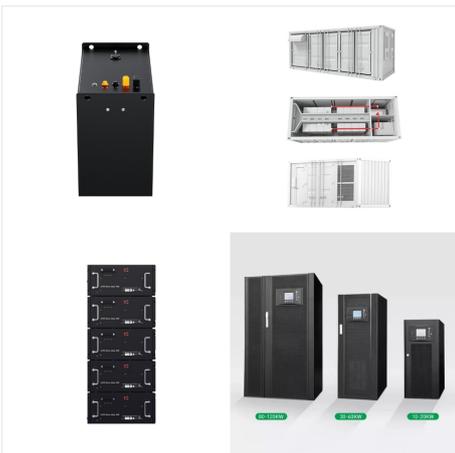


The prevalence of hunger has dropped only marginally since 2015, to 9.2 per cent of the global population. Progress has been frustrated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the rise in climate shocks and conflict, including the ???

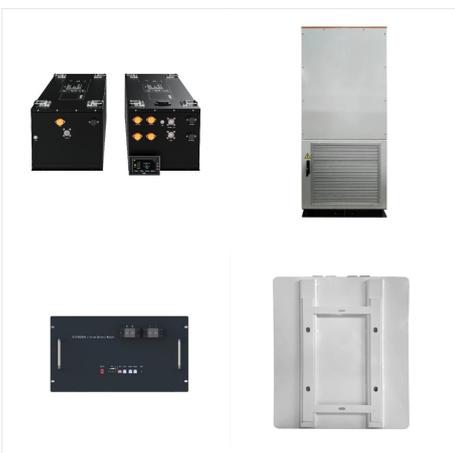
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A "popular leitmotiv" has emerged over the last decade where "cities, not states, are best equipped to deal with complex problems such as climate change" (Bansard et al. 2017, p. 230) this article, we are interested in the political power of the two city networks of FTT and Organic Cities in Germany (while acknowledging that some network members are towns, ???)



It examines the discourses and practices through which powerful actors are seeking to reframe food system governance, the shifting institutional arrangements that are emerging from the Summit, how a particular framing of science and technology is being wielded to justify specific paths of food system transformation, and what this means for

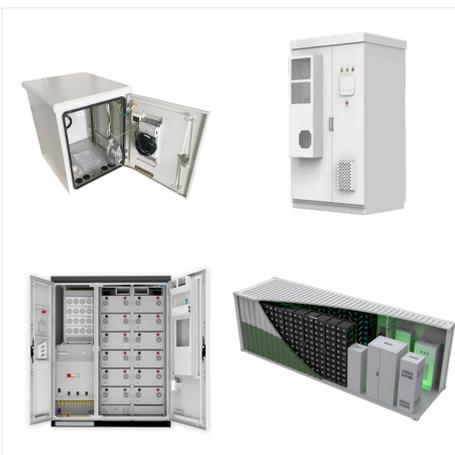


Who controls food and farming is a crucial question. With too much power concentrated in too few hands, our current industrial food system can never be fair or resilient, and the health and wellbeing of people, planet and animals are at risk.

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A transformation of agri-food system is needed urgently to address the sustainability and health crises. In the European Union (EU), an estimated 60% to 70% of the soils have been degraded mostly due to industrial agriculture processes, significantly reducing their ability to support biodiverse ecosystems as well as sufficient crop yields (EC 2021d).



It traces how these have evolved through three distinctive world food orders, as industrial agriculture has strengthened its grip on diets, species, and planetary health, intensifying processes of



Four areas of intervention in terms of transforming the global food system are identified. In addition, the four "levers" or "tools" identified in the UN 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report that society has at its disposal to transform the global food system are presented: Technology, Governance, Finance and Behavioral Change.

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The global agri-food system has evolved rapidly over the past few decades. Many influencing factors, particularly globalization and trade liberalization, which came about in the early 1990s with the signing of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations and the World Trade Organization's (WTO) multilateral trade agreement have contributed to these changes.



In hopes of triggering action on the part of governments, multilaterals, and NGOs, and the private sector??each of which has a critical role to play in our global food system??this article offers four scenarios for what the ???



A significant factor contributing to this situation, as well as preventing meaningful action to resolve it, has been the concentration of power and corporate control throughout the global food system (Clapp et al., 2021).Over the last few decades the food sector has witnessed record levels of consolidation (IPES-Food, 2017), as a shrinking number of large firms have ???

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This report presents a baseline analysis of the global food system using methodologies taken from systems science. One of our primary objectives is to present a clear overview of the current performance of the global food system: its inputs, outputs, impacts, structure, and behaviour.



of the food system needs to generate positive value along three dimensions simultaneously: economic, social and environmental (Figure 2). On the economic dimension, a food system is considered sustainable if the activities conducted by each food system actor or support service provider are commercially or fiscally viable.



As its name implies, the Food Systems Summit marked a distinct pivot away from past global food summits through its focus on food systems. A conceptual approach to food production and provisioning that is much broader than the narrow focus on agricultural productivity, the food systems lens has been advanced and advocated for by many academic ???

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Policymakers worldwide are paying more attention to the whole food system???production, processing, distribution, consumption, and the link to food security and farmers" livelihoods. For



Against this background of Covid-19 and conflict, new dynamics are in play across the global food system. New corporate entities have emerged, implementing new strategies of accumulation and techniques of co-optation. Innovation in technology has concentrated power and ensured the agrifood system continues to be dominated by monopolies.



Gender and Food. The link between gender and food becomes clearer through an understanding of power and control in the food system. Giving away food does little to address the underlying causes of disempowerment that lead to hunger .One group that has articulated this is an international peasant movement called La Via Campesina (see Box 1).They argue that if ???

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Agriculture can help reduce poverty for 75% of the world's poor, who live in rural areas and work mainly in farming. It can raise incomes, improve food security and benefit the environment. The World Bank Group is a leading financier of agriculture, with \$8.1 billion in new commitments in 2013.

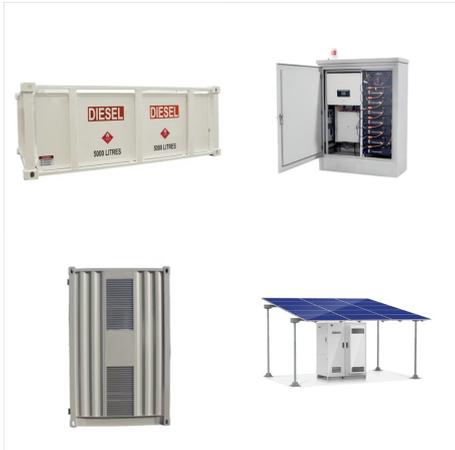


The Food Systems Summit needs to facilitate action to overcome system failures that contribute to hunger, malnutrition and obesity problems; to the ecological problems of deforestation, greenhouse

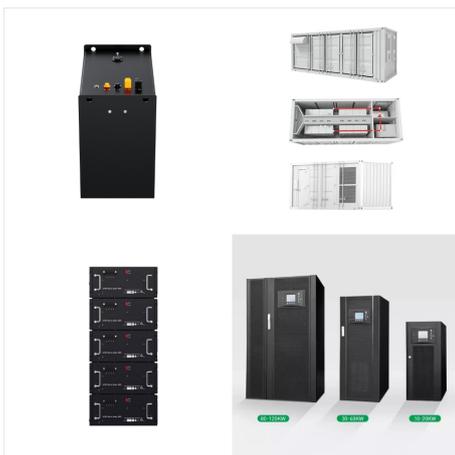


Cellular agriculture will reinforce power reinforce many current food system problems, particularly power asymmetries. Cellular meat and fish do not challenge the inequities in global food

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The October 2019 announcement by UN Secretary General António Guterres of a UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) acknowledged the dire conditions of the global food system. 1 Today there is widespread consensus among a growing number of scientists, civil society organizations, and governments that the global food system cannot be sustained in its current ???



A proposed framework sheds light on how a diverse set of strategies and actions that seek to address excessive corporate power can work synergistically to change the regulatory context in which corporations operate, so that broader societal goals are given much greater prominence and consideration vis-?-vis powerful corporate interests.

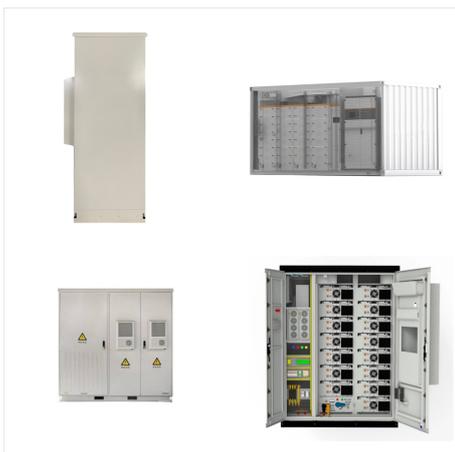


Howard adopts a critical approach to analyzing the problem of corporate concentration in the food sector, focusing on how firms maximize not just profits but also power in the marketplace. In the food system, corporate ???

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The annual UN climate summit, COP28, opened with a bang in Dubai last month as 134 parties ??? covering three-quarters of global food systems emissions ??? committed to the Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action. The agreement ??? signed by a further 20 parties since ??? commits countries to start including food ???



Yet these impacts have only further exposed the inherent fragility of the global food system. Global agriculture produces enough food to feed the world, but as much as 30% of the food produced is lost or wasted, even as ???



Global crop production has changed dramatically in recent decades. The amount of food we grow has increased rapidly as a result of two drivers: the amount of land we use for agriculture has expanded, but the largest driver has been a rapid rise in crop yields. The diversity of diets has also increased in many countries around the world.

Cereals

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This report, "Food and Power: Addressing Monopolization in America's Food System," documents the degree of concentration found in different agriculture-related sectors of the economy and lays out solutions for policymakers. Authored by Claire Kelloway and Sarah Miller, this report analyzes how over the last forty years, economies of scale in agriculture ???



Abstract. Much attention has been paid to the emergence of a globally integrated food system in recent decades, where a few firms dominate in certain agriculture and food sectors, from inputs for food production to where farmers sell their raw agricultural products, to where consumers shop for groceries.



Taken together the outcome is dire. A radical transformation of the global food system is urgently needed" (EAT-Lancet Commission, 2019). A year before, the Inter-Academy Partnership (130 national academies of science and medicine) reported on what they identified as a "broken global food system" (The Guardian, November 28, 2018). An

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concentration and power in the seeds and agrochemicals industry, a sector that has become more consolidated in recent years. It outlines the pathways via which concentrated firms in this sector have the potential to exert power in the food system ??? both directly and indirectly ??? in ways that matter for food system outcomes.



The global food and agriculture system is complex, with many different players exerting their power in different ways. Large-scale producers and processors, for example, often have significant control over production, processing, and distribution of food and agricultural products.