



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

## Climate Change and Variability: What are the Risks for Nutrition, Diets and Food Systems?

Jessica Fanzo, Rebecca McLaren, Claire Davis, and Jowel Choufani



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

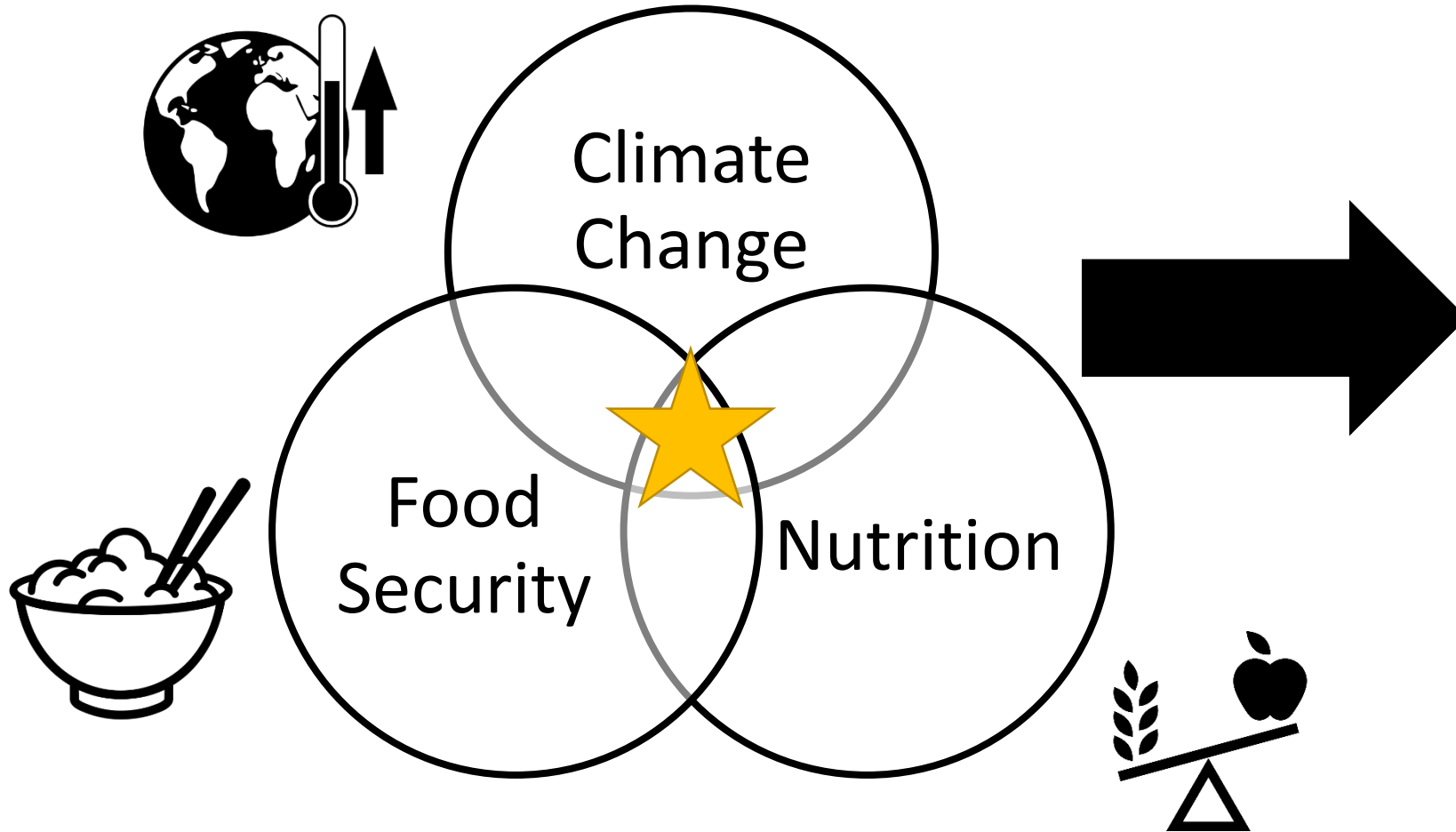


RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security



INTERNATIONAL  
FOOD POLICY  
RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

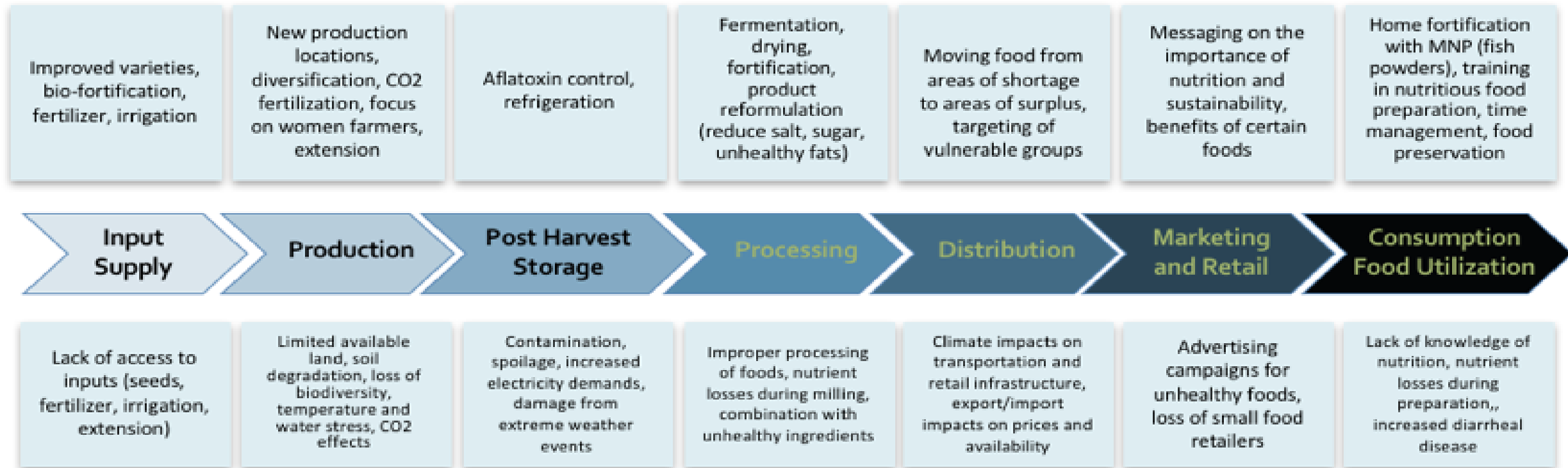
# Aims



**Recommend  
Effective  
Interventions**  
To Ensure  
Access to  
Sufficient  
Nutritious  
Food

# Conceptual Framework

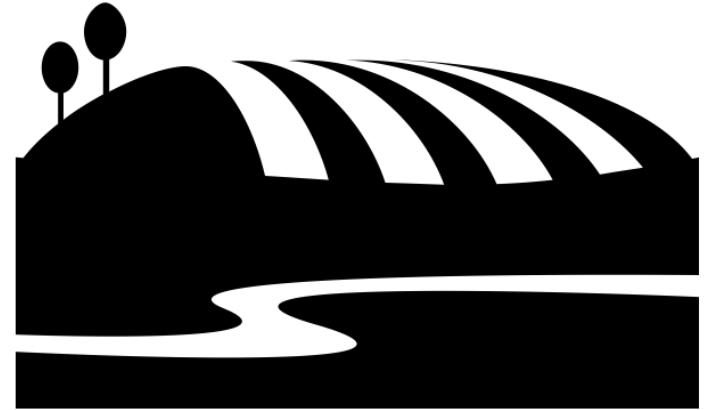
Maximize nutrition “entering” the food value chain



Minimize nutrition “exiting” the value chain

# Vulnerability from Climate Change

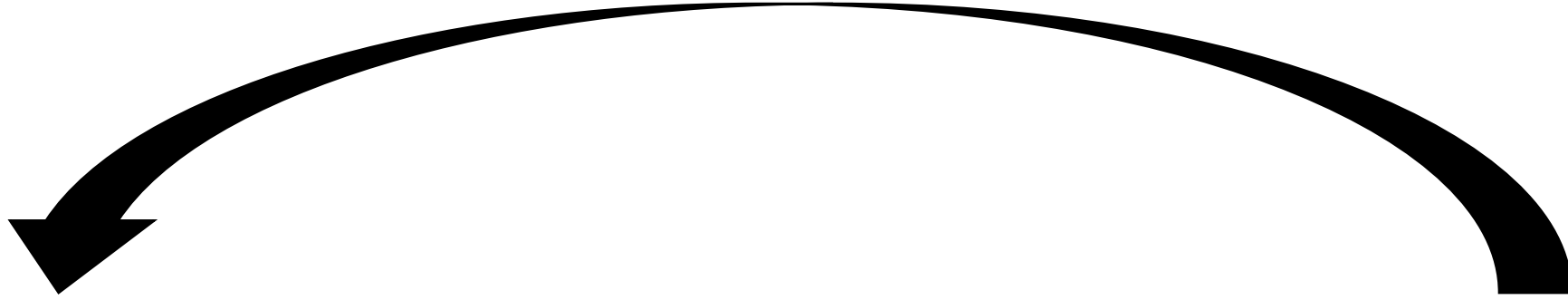
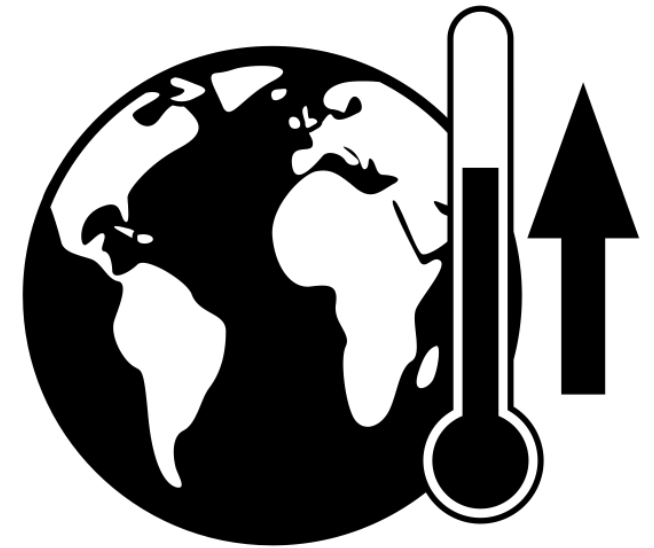
Global South =  
Most vulnerable  
to effects of climate change



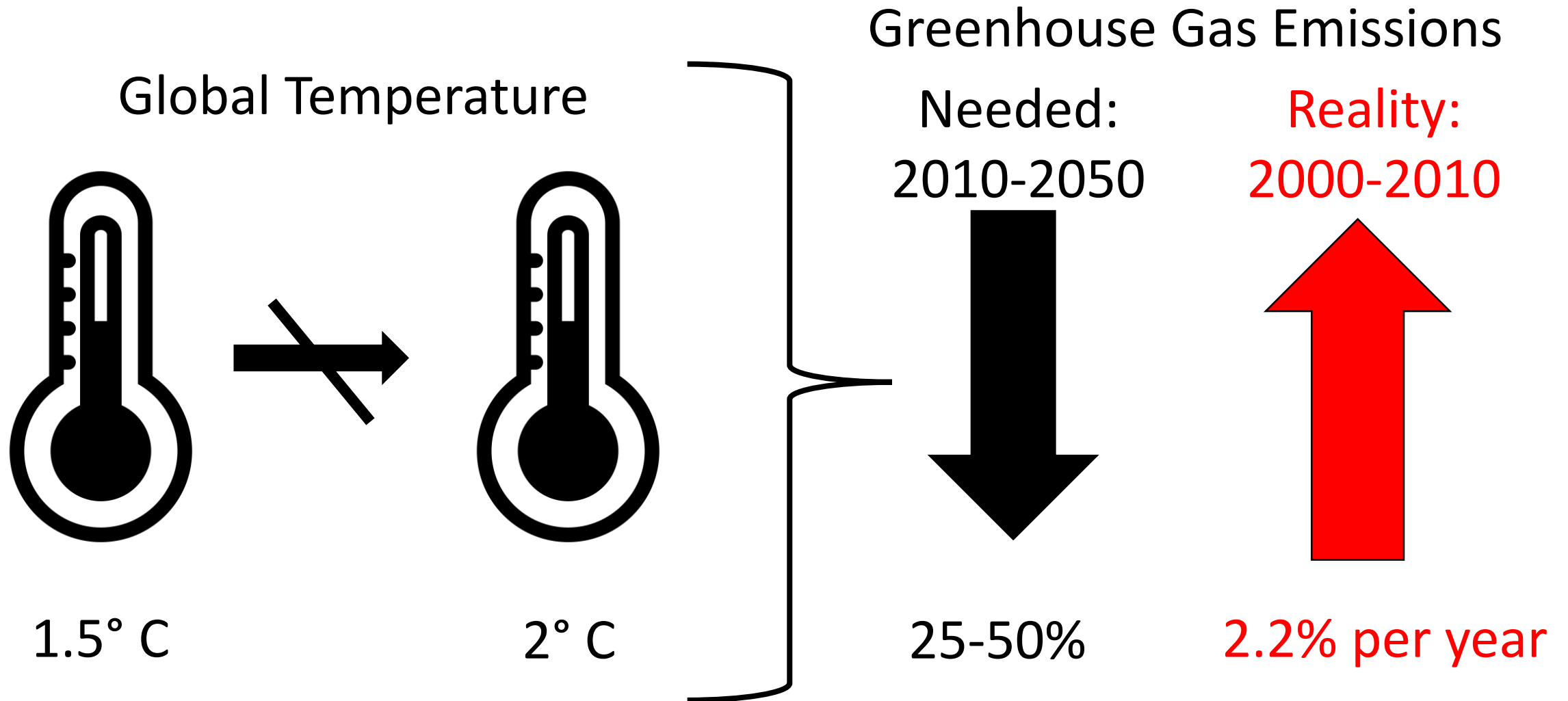
Rural poor =  
Least able  
to adapt

WE NEED....

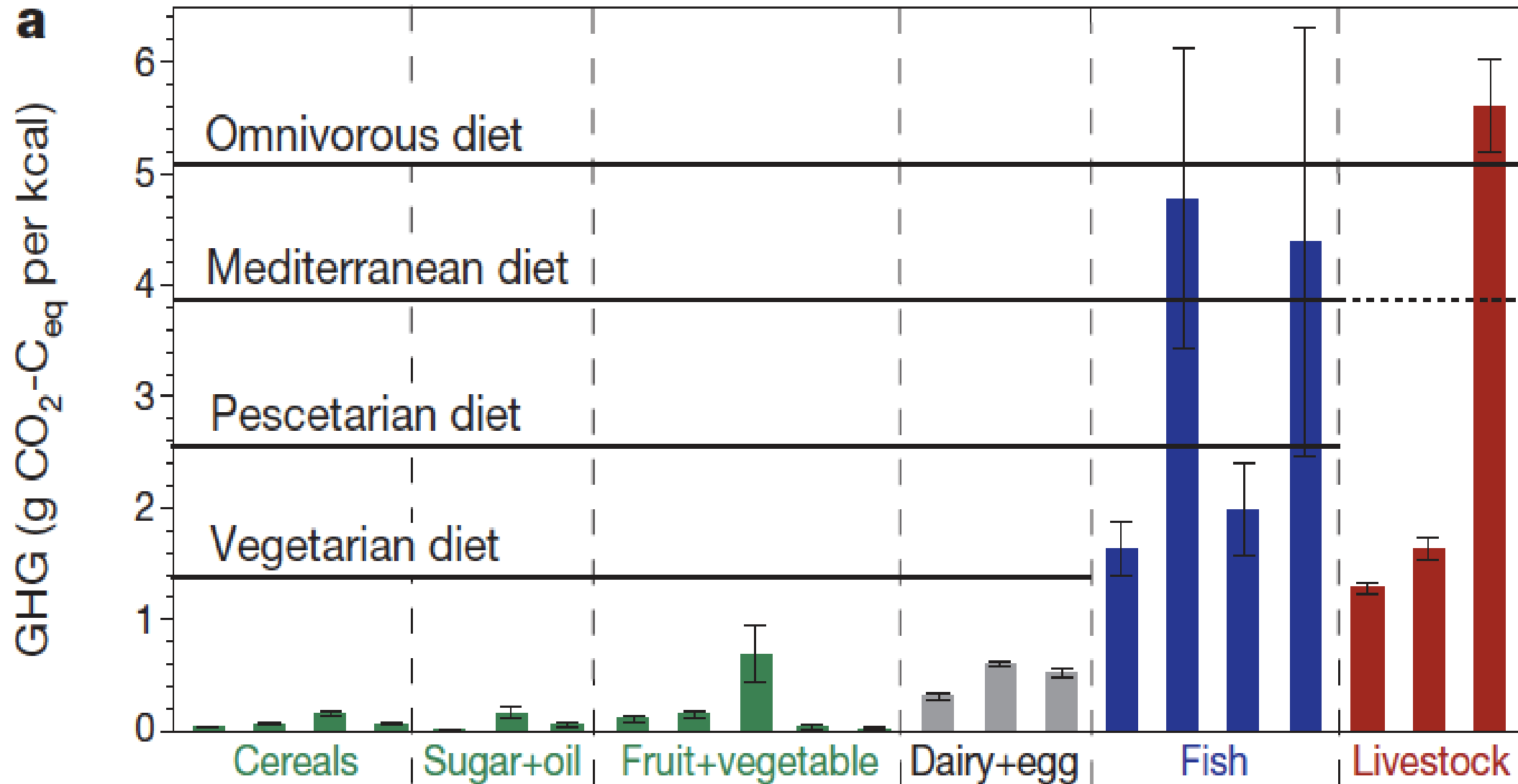
Climate-smart & nutrition-  
sensitive food system



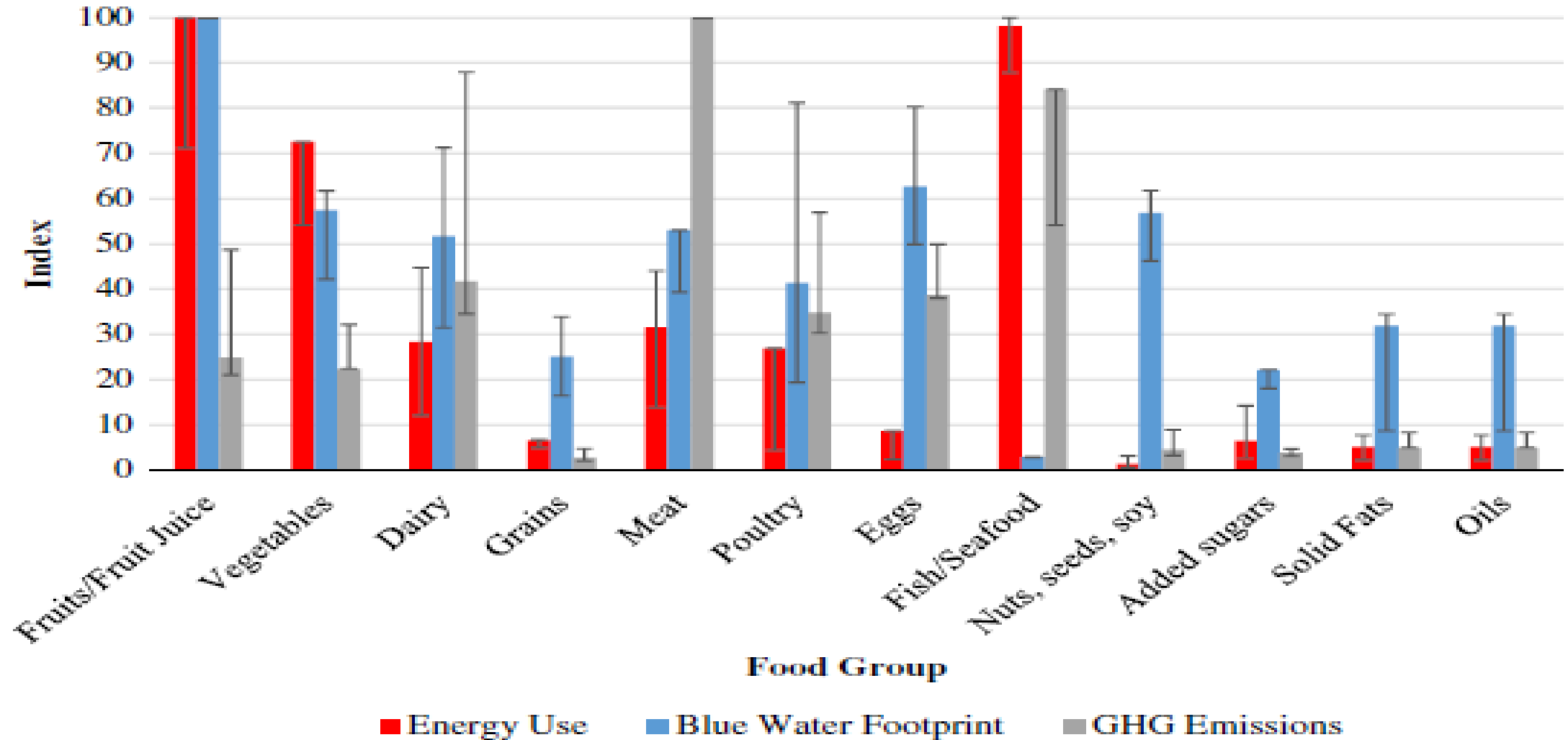
# Climate Change and Variability:



# Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Different Diet Types



# Energy, Water, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Different Food Groups





# Climate Change and Human Health

## Direct

- Extreme weather events

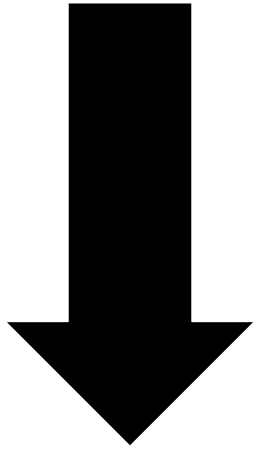


## Indirect

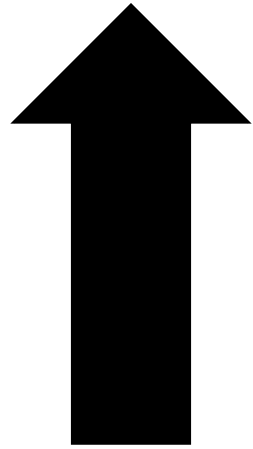
- Water & food
- Healthcare
- Incomes



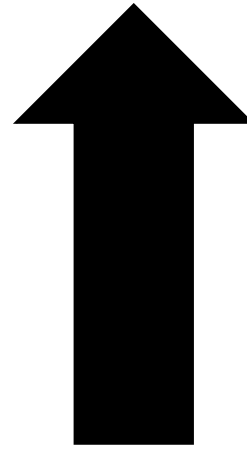
# Effects of Climate Change



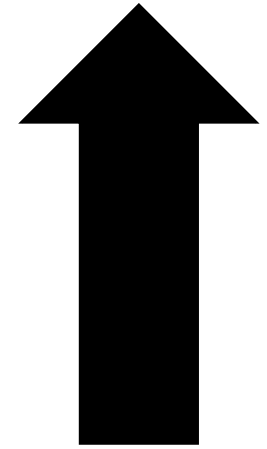
Food & Water  
Availability



Malnutrition



Infectious  
Disease



Air  
Pollution

CC caused 160,000 deaths in 2000

Additional 250,000 deaths likely each year between 2030 - 2050

# Climate Change and Nutrition

How CC Exacerbates Undernutrition:

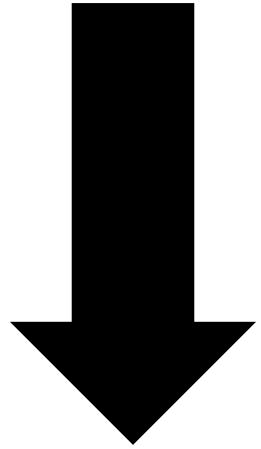
Major Pathways

Household  
food security

Child feeding  
and care  
practices

Environmental  
health and  
access to  
health services

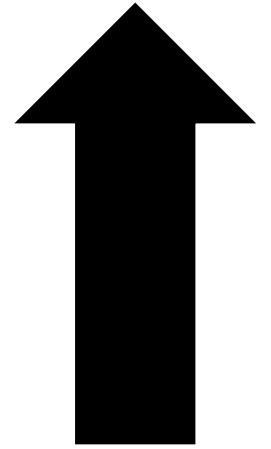
# Climate Change and Nutrition



Food Intake



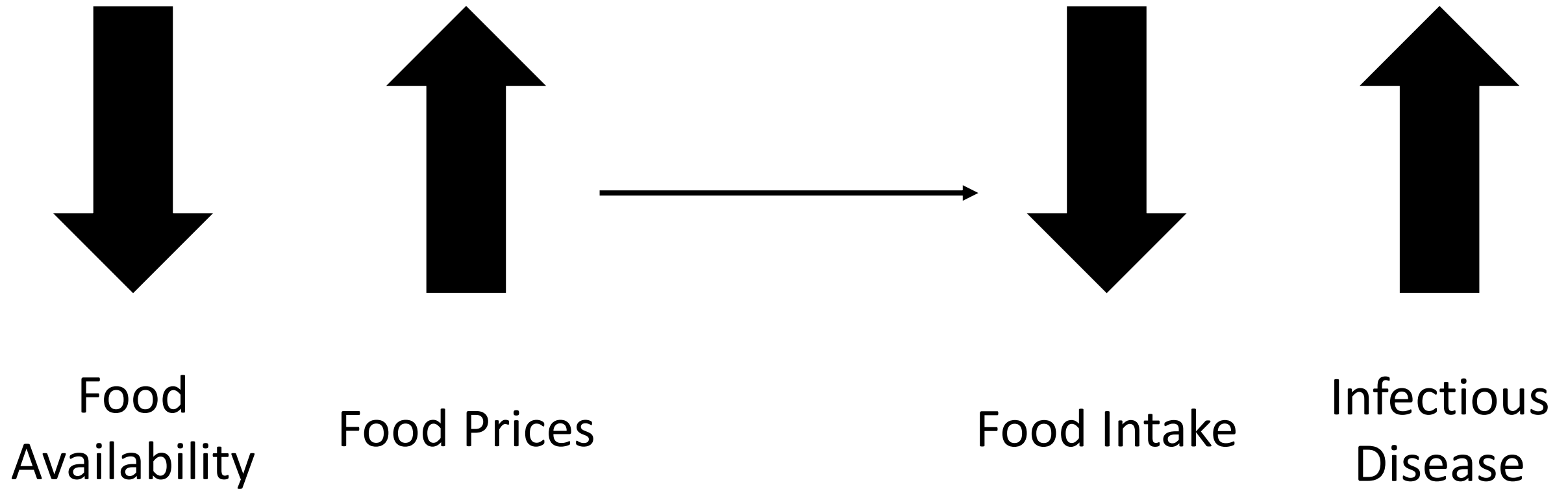
- Seasonal variation in food availability → hunger seasons
- Areas with highly variable rainfall that rely on rain-fed agriculture



Malnutrition



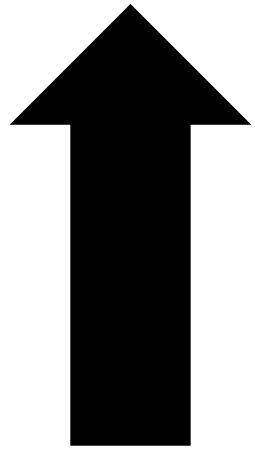
# Mothers and Children



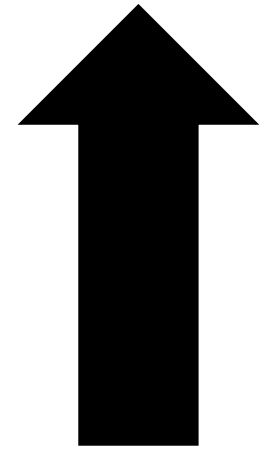
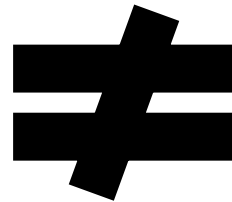
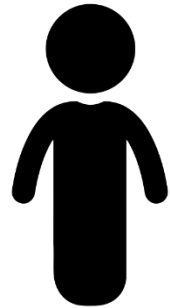
Children



By 2050:  
An additional  
**4.8 million**  
undernourished children  
under five years old



Wasting

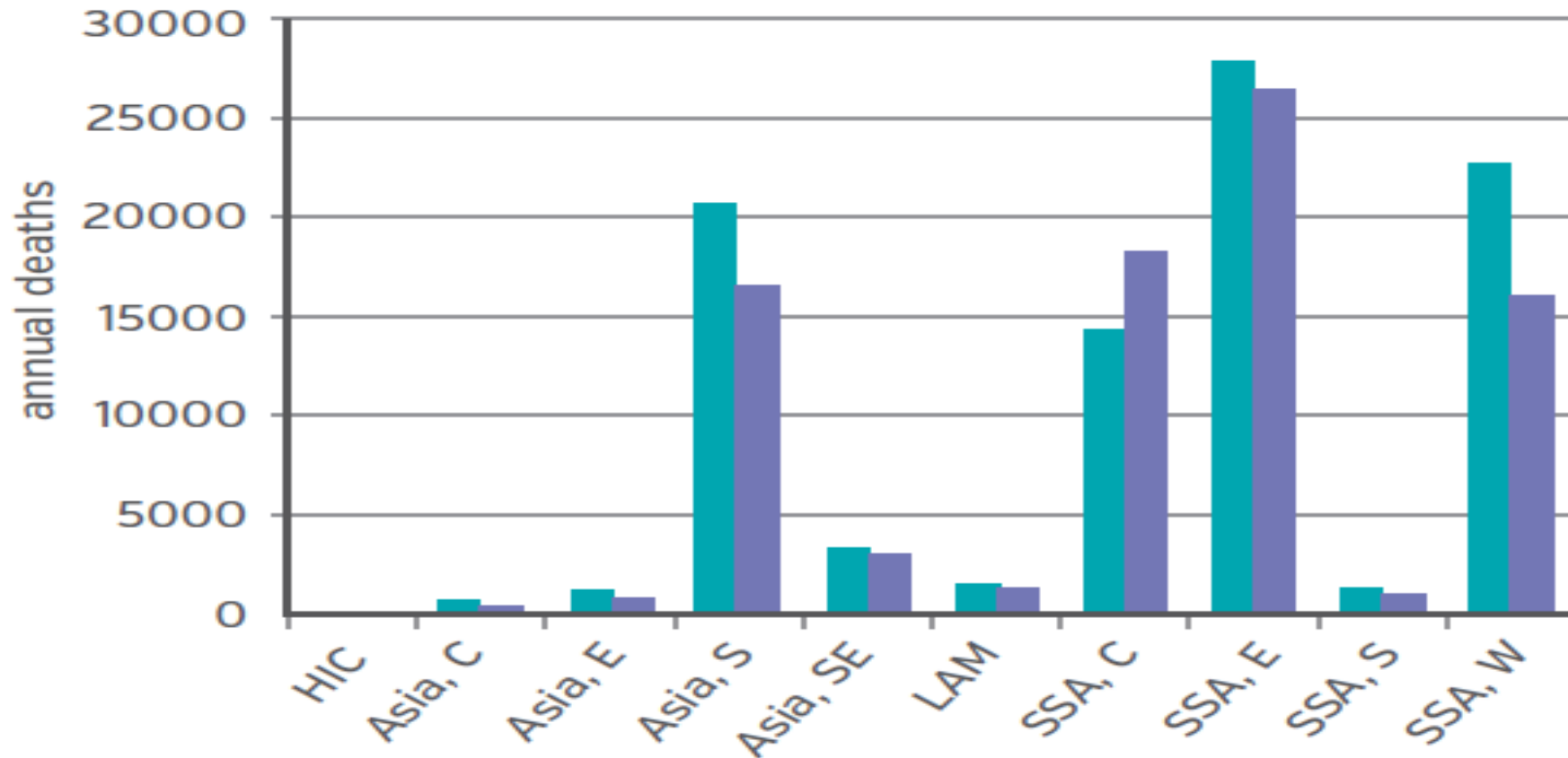


Stunting

	No. of undernourished children under age 5, in millions			
		2050		Additional no. of children undernourished because of climate change 2010-2050
Region	2010, base climate	Without climate change	With climate change	
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.9	37.0	39.3	2.4
South Asia	77.1	50.4	51.9	1.4
East Asia/Pacific	21.9	7.8	8.2	0.4
Latin America & Caribbean	4.3	1.5	1.8	0.3
Middle East/North Africa	4.0	1.7	1.9	0.2
Europe and FSU (former Soviet Union)	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.1
WORLD	150.0	99.9	104.8	4.8

Number (in millions) of undernourished children under age 5 years in 2000 and 2050 from extended results of the IMPACT model published in the Global Food Policy Report February 2017

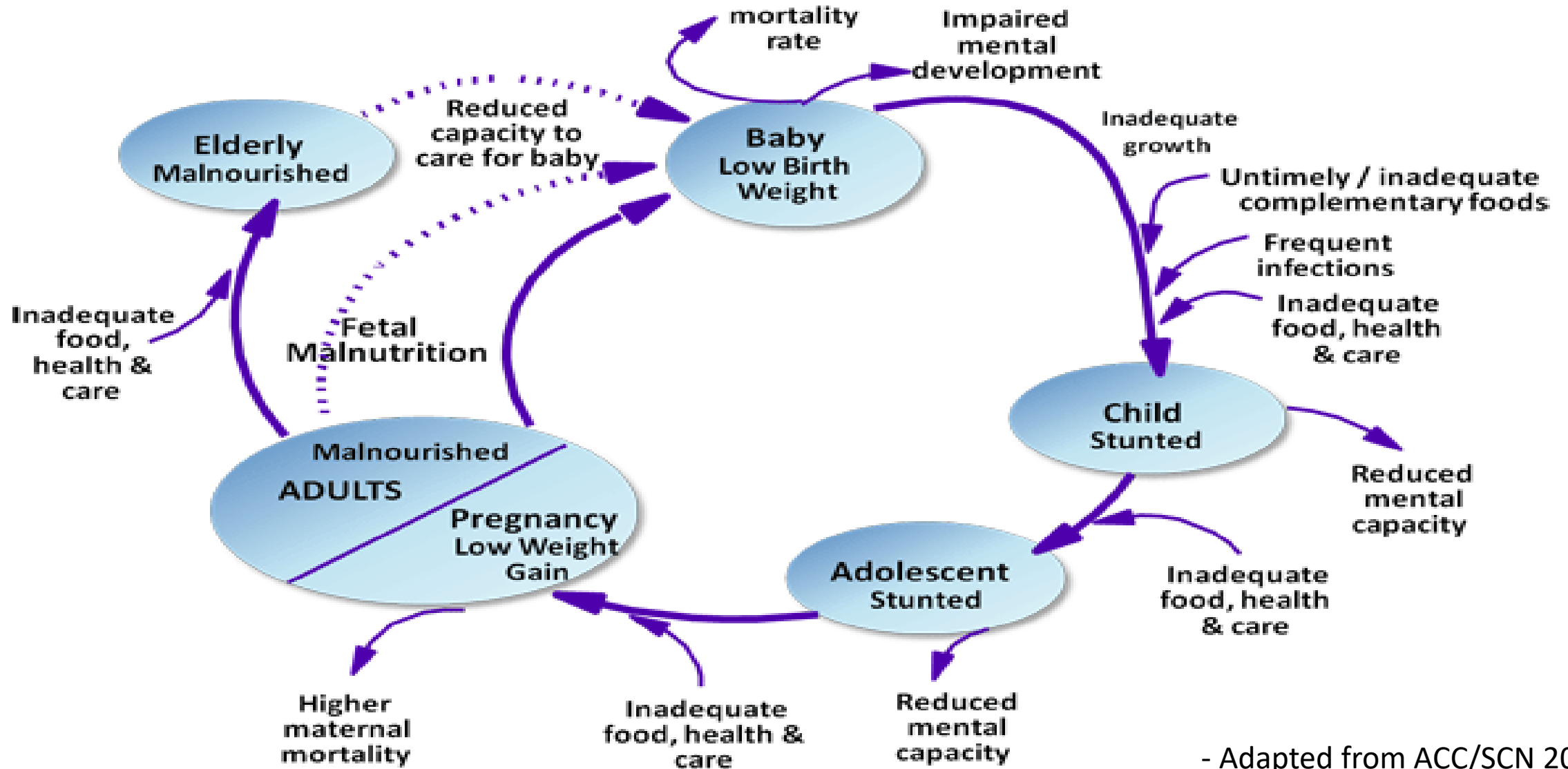
# Undernutrition mortality of children under five years of age due to climate change



Estimated future mortality due to climate change in 2030 (light blue bars) and 2050 (purple bars)

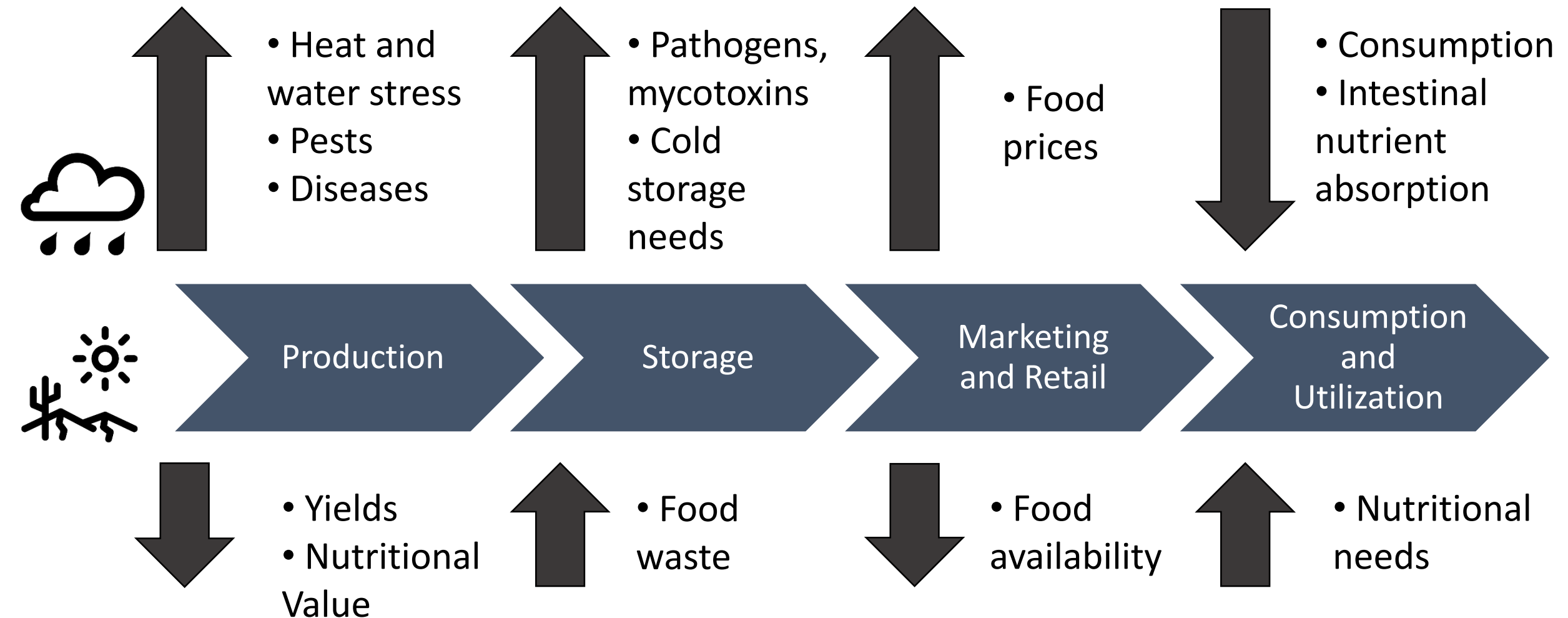


# Undernutrition throughout the Life Cycle



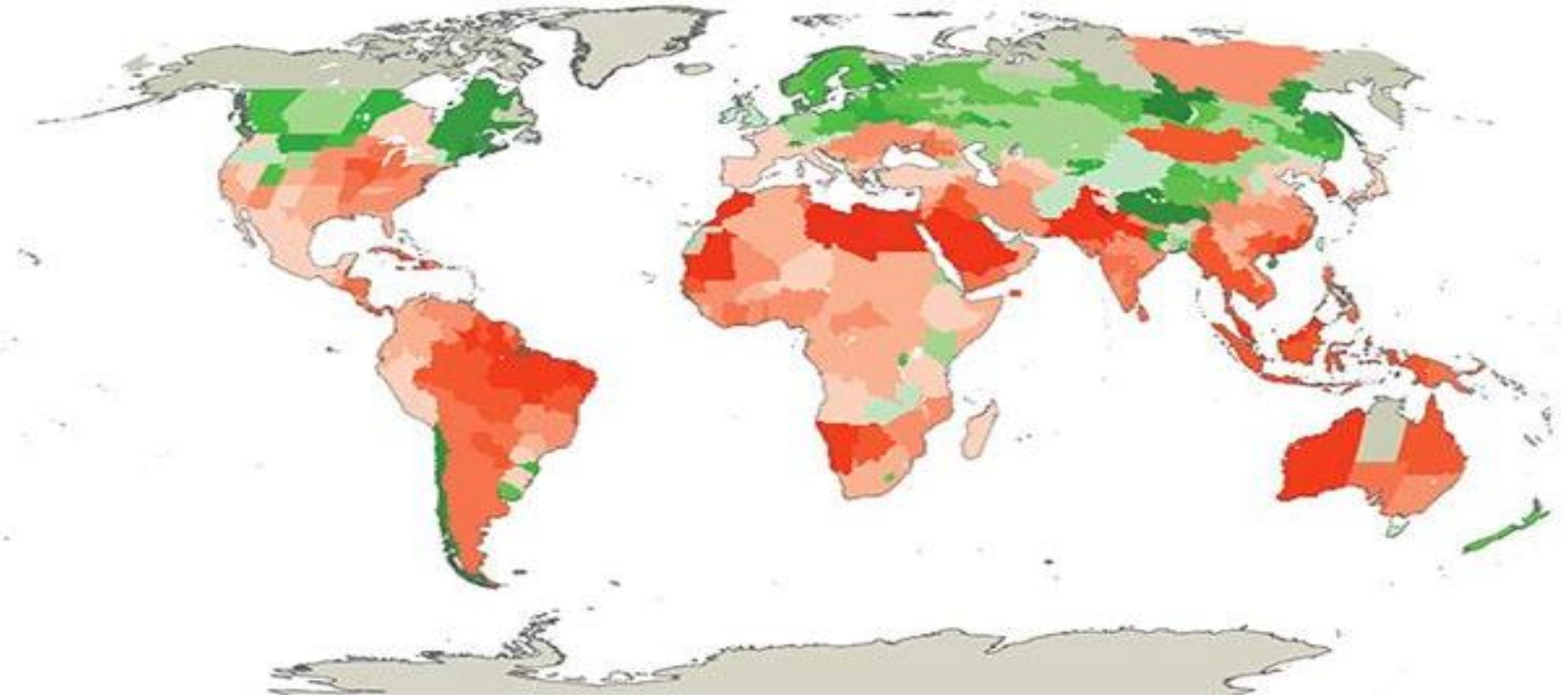
- Adapted from ACC/SCN 2000

# Disruptions to Food System, Food Environments and Diets

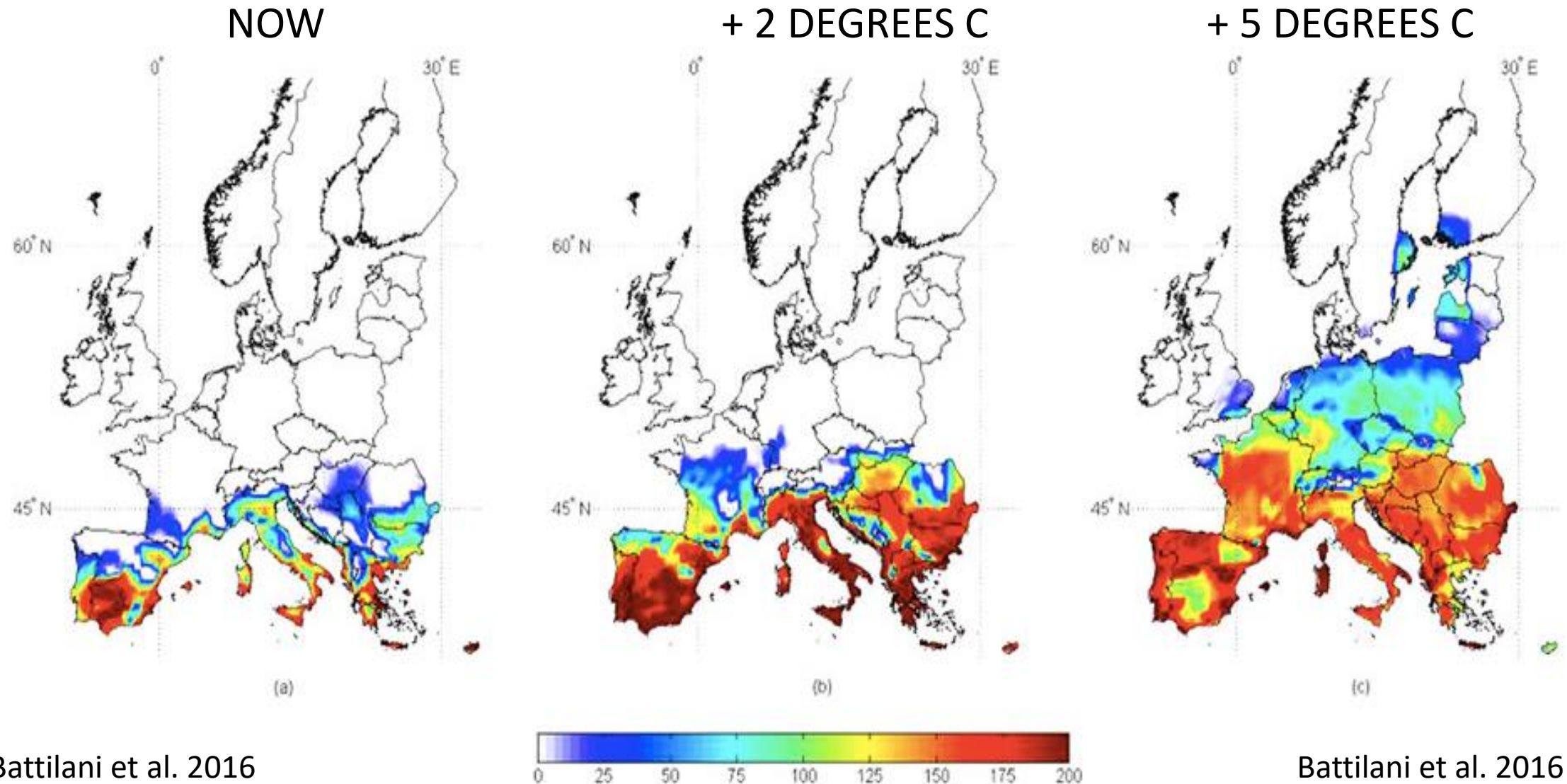


# Estimated impact of +3 degrees C change on crop yields by 2050

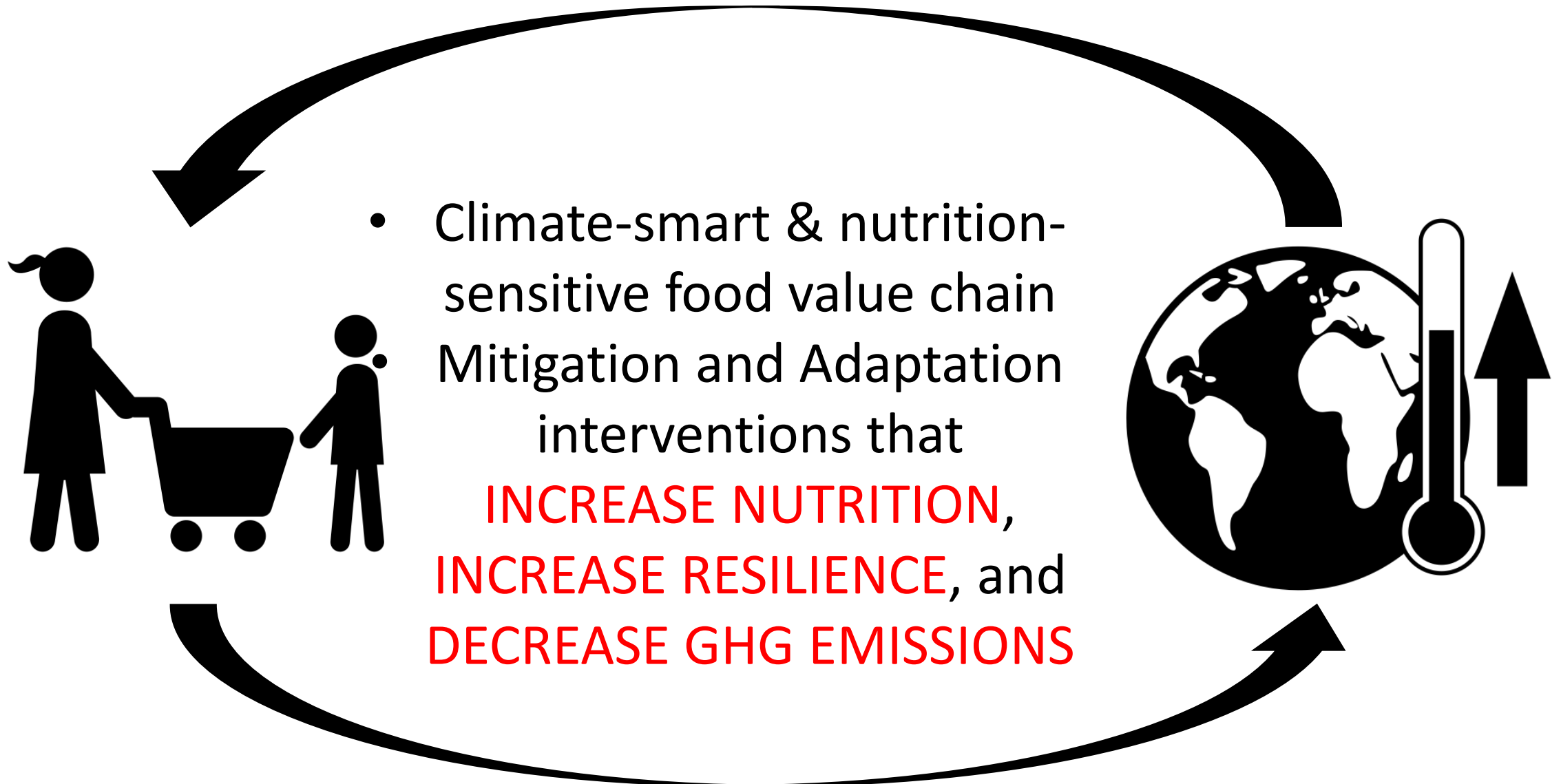
-50% change      100% change      No data



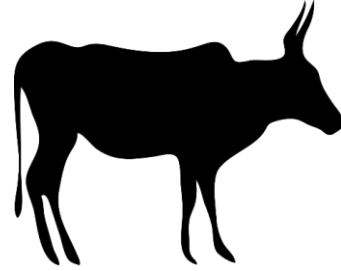
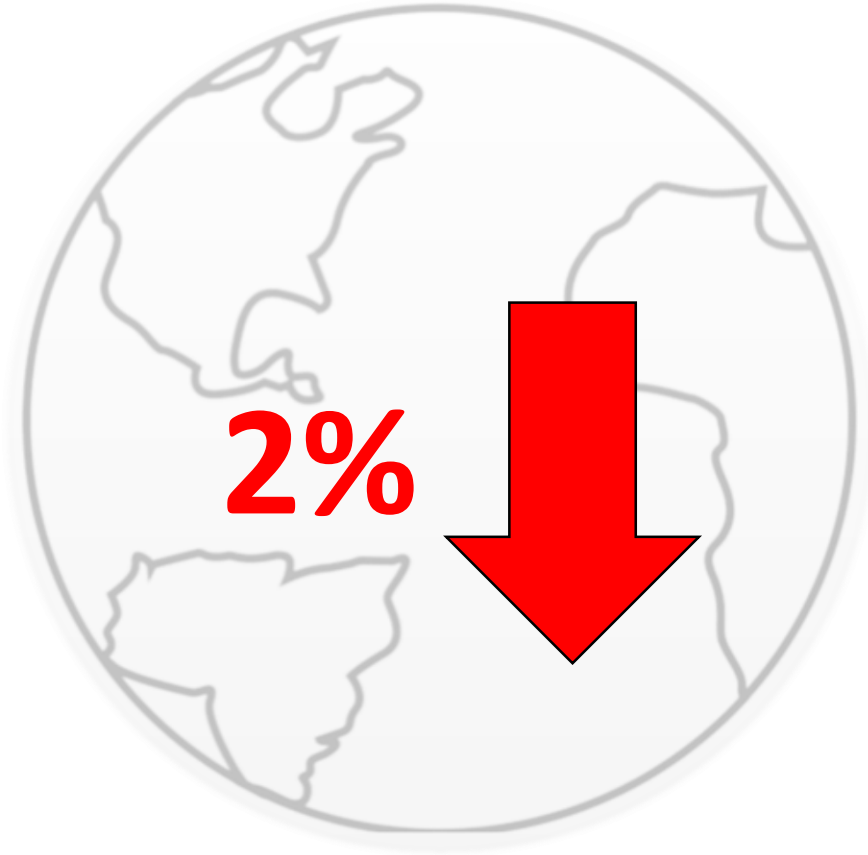
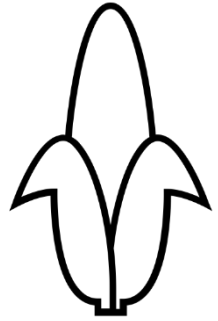
# Increased aflatoxin with climate change in maize



# Mitigation and Adaptation



# Without Action?



# After 2050?

In Food Production  
Every Decade

# Recommendations: Inputs and Production

- Increase crop and livestock diversity → increases resilience to weather, pests, and disease
- Soil quality: promote cover crops, crop rotations, organic fertilizers & manure
- Increase irrigation and water access

- Promote mixed crop and livestock systems and integrated land-use policies
- Services and support for farmers: risk management tools, insurance, and loans

**Input Supply**

**Production**



# Recommendations: Storage and Processing

- Promote strategies that prevent food safety concerns (aflatoxin), minimize need for cold storage and preserve nutritional value of foods → also decreases food waste in LMIC
- Improve infrastructure: roads, warehouses, and processing plants

**Post-Harvest Storage and  
Processing**



# Recommendations: Distribution, Marketing, and Retail

- Improve retailer access to water, electricity, and cold storage
- Develop networks between food producers to increase market access and help limit food waste
- Improve transportation infrastructure

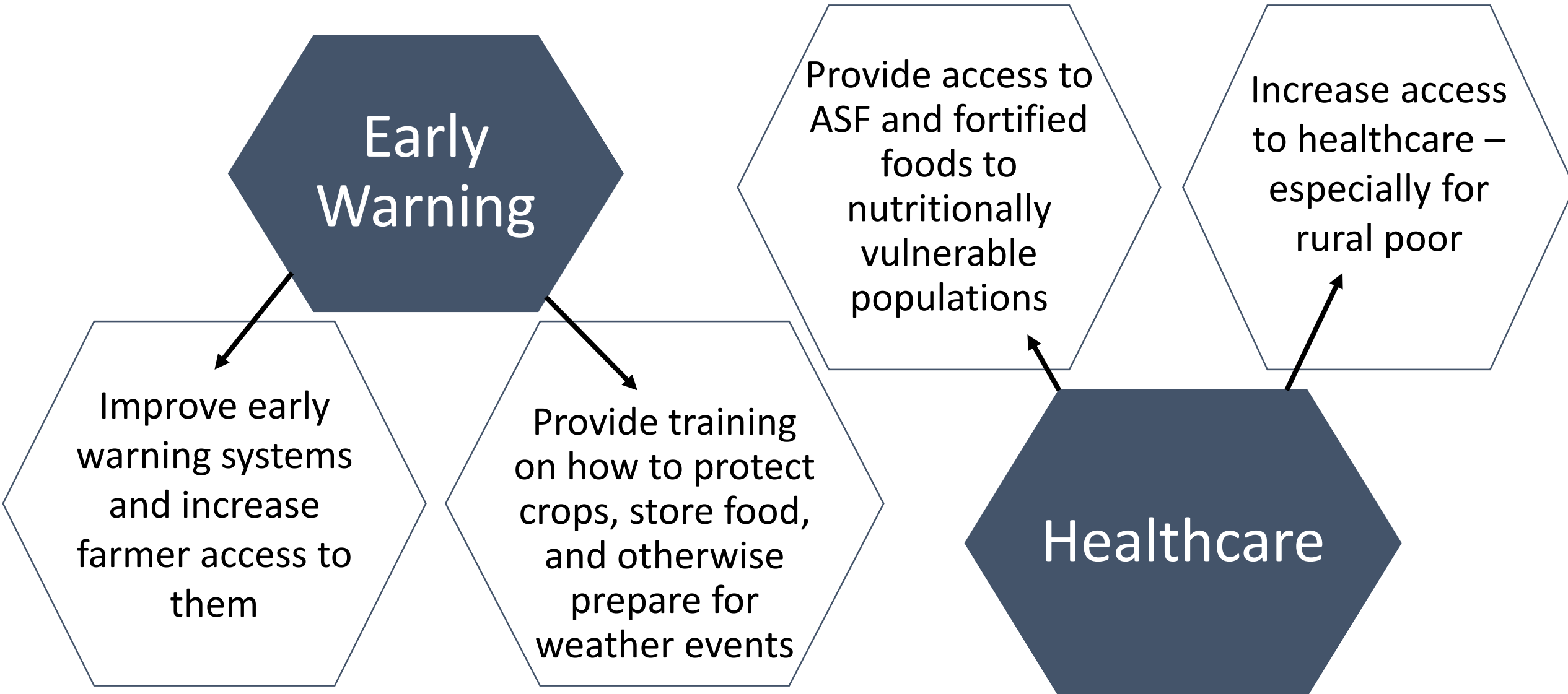
**Distribution, Marketing, and  
Retail**

# Recommendations: Consumption & Utilization

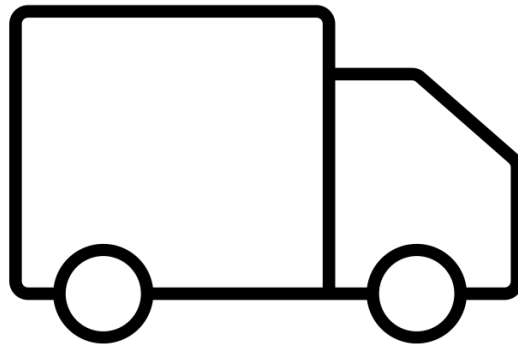
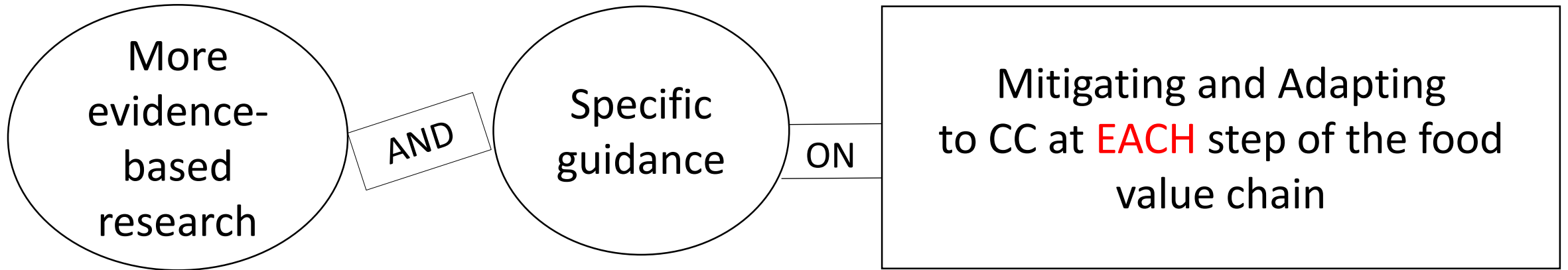
- Social protection services: increase unconditional cash transfers and supplementary food allowances
- Promote energy-efficient methods of food preparation
- Recognize differing consumption needs of ASF in LMIC vs. HIC

**Consumption and  
Utilization**

# Recommendations: Undernutrition & CC



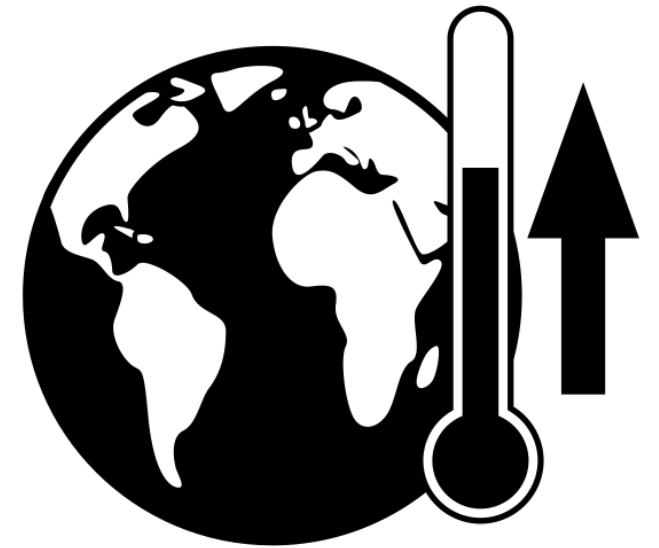
# Recommendations: Research



WE NEED....



- Climate-smart & nutrition-sensitive food system
- Mitigation & adaptation strategies that include nutrition



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***For questions, please contact the G-CAN team through the G-CAN website***



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