

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

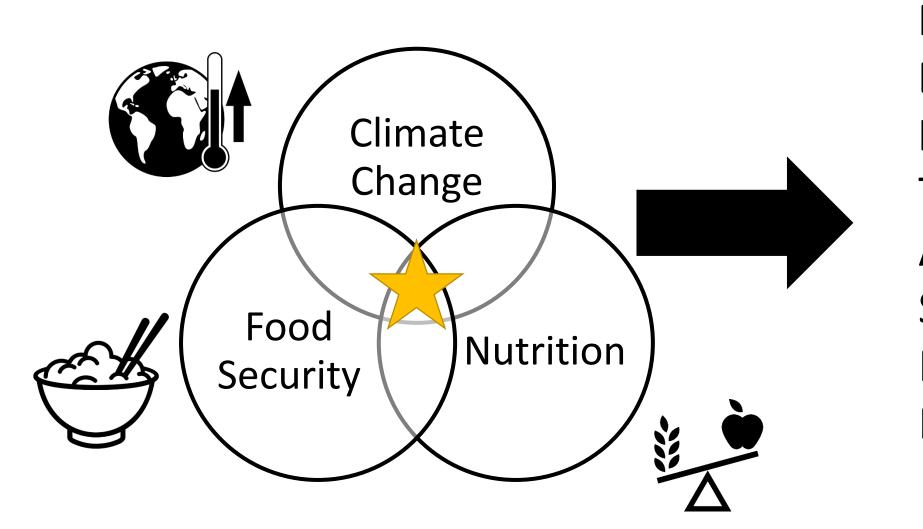
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### Aims



Recommend
Effective
Interventions
To Ensure
Access to

Sufficient Nutritious Food

# Conceptual Framework

Maximize nutrition "entering" the food value chain

Improved varieties, bio-fortification, fertilizer, irrigation New production locations, diversification, CO2 fertilization, focus on women farmers, extension

Aflatoxin control, refrigeration Fermentation, drying, fortification, product reformulation (reduce salt, sugar, unhealthy fats)

Moving food from areas of shortage to areas of surplus, targeting of vulnerable groups Messaging on the importance of nutrition and sustainability, benefits of certain foods Home fortification with MNP (fish powders), training in nutritious food preparation, time management, food preservation

Input Supply

Production

Post Harvest Storage

Processing

Distribution

Marketing and Retail Consumption Food Utilization

Lack of access to inputs (seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, extension) Limited available land, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, temperature and water stress, CO2 effects Contamination, spoilage, increased electricity demands, damage from extreme weather events

Improper processing of foods, nutrient losses during milling, combination with unhealthy ingredients Climate impacts on transportation and retail infrastructure, export/import impacts on prices and availability

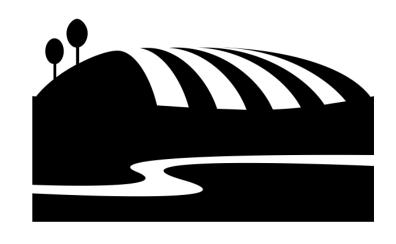
Advertising campaigns for unhealthy foods, loss of small food retailers Lack of knowledge of nutrition, nutrient losses during preparation,, increased diarrheal disease

Minimize nutrition "exiting" the value chain

# Vulnerability from Climate Change

Global South =

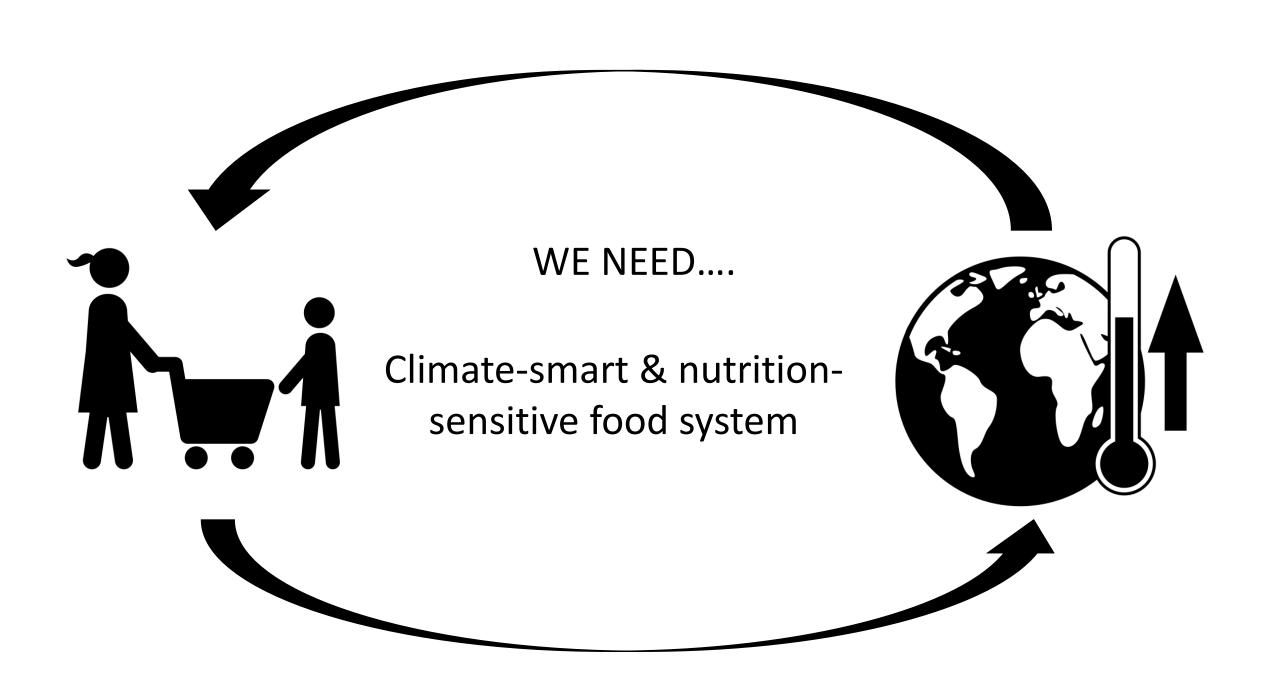
Most vulnerable
to effects of climate change



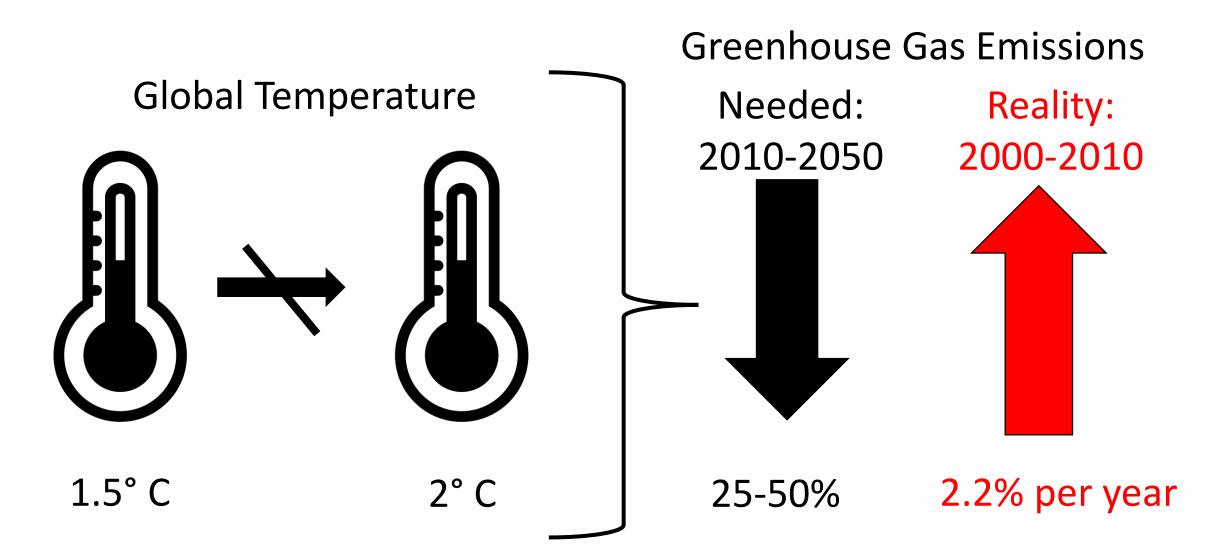




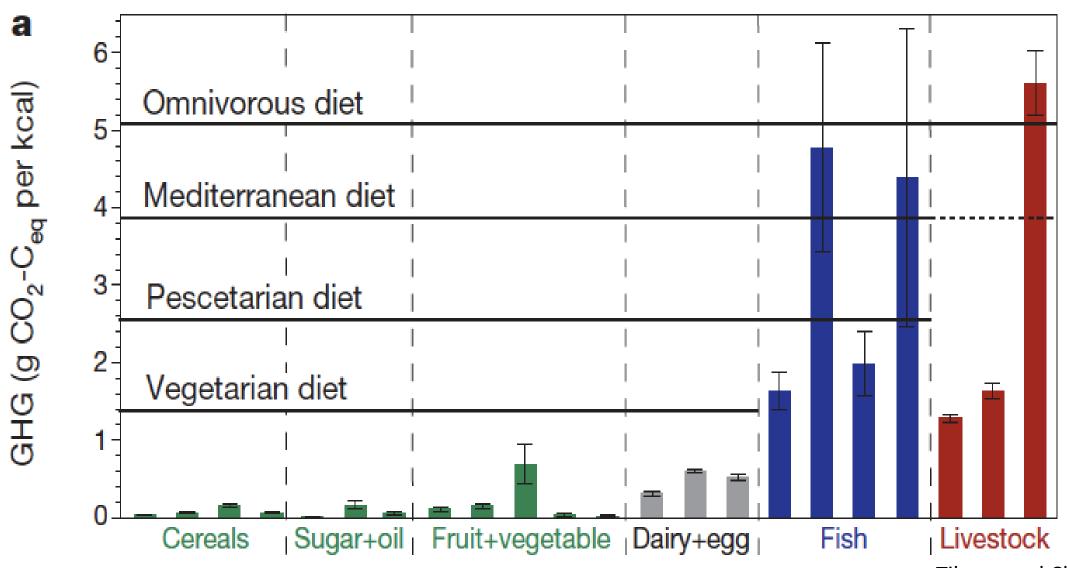
Rural poor = Least able to adapt



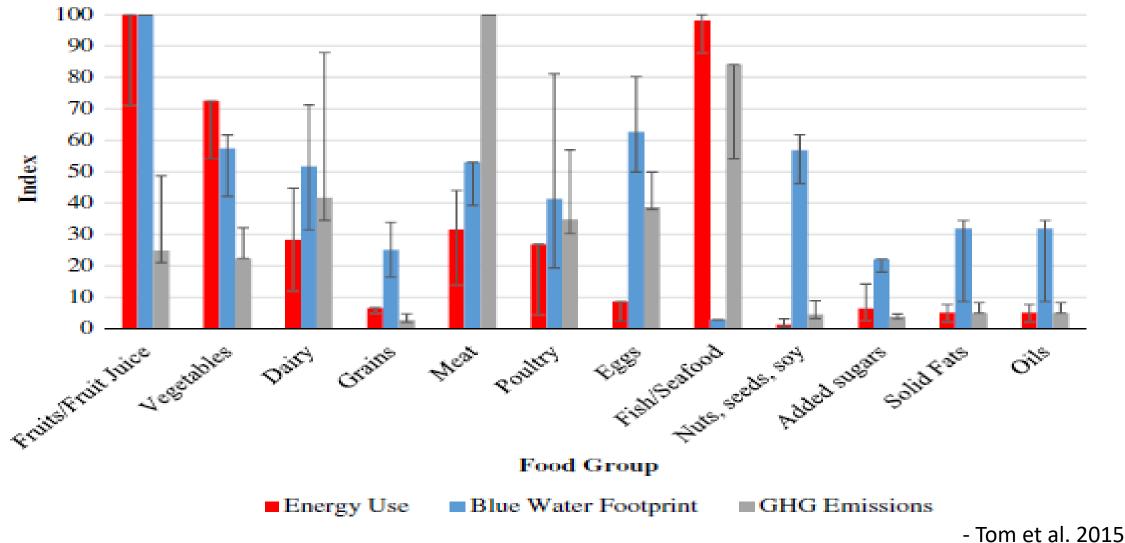
### Climate Change and Variability:



### 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



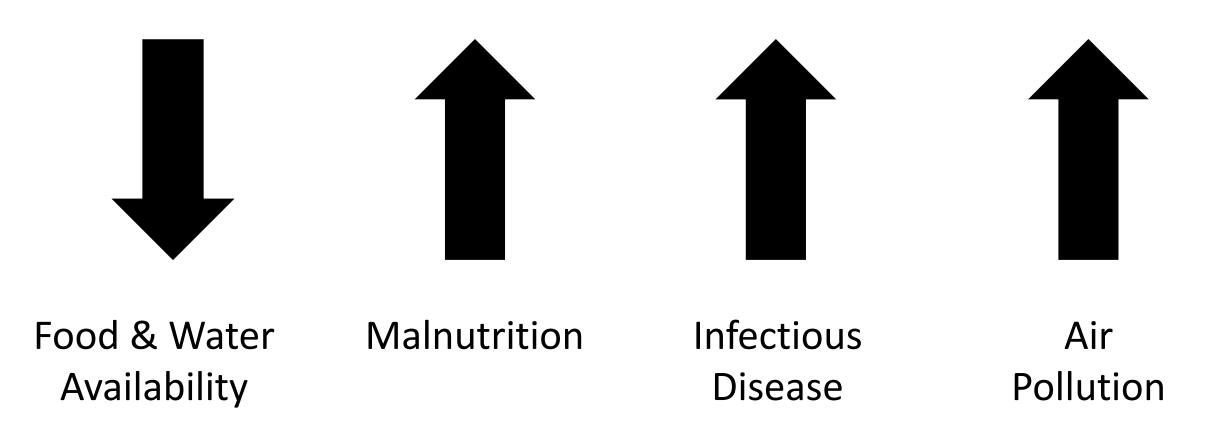


### Indirect

- Water & food
- Healthcare
- Incomes



# Effects of Climate Change



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:

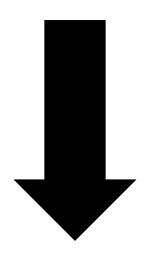
Major Pathways

Household food security

Child feeding and care practices

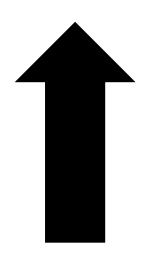
Environmental health and access to health services

# Climate Change and Nutrition



Food Intake

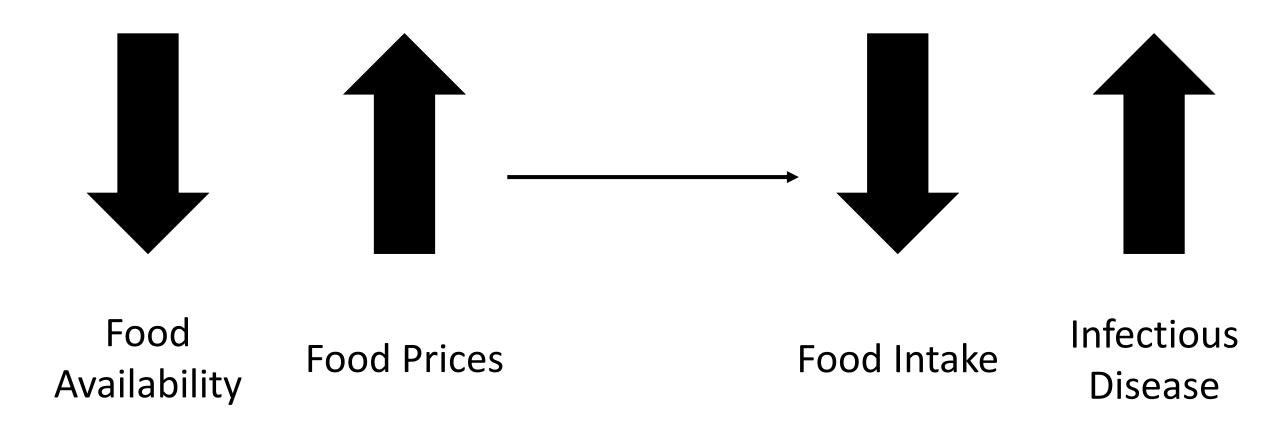
- Seasonal variation in food availability hunger seasons
- Areas with highly variable rainfall that rely on rainfed agriculture



Malnutrition



### Mothers and Children



### Children



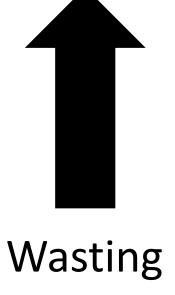


An additional

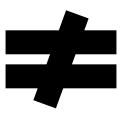
4.8 million

undernourished children

under five years old

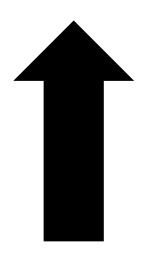










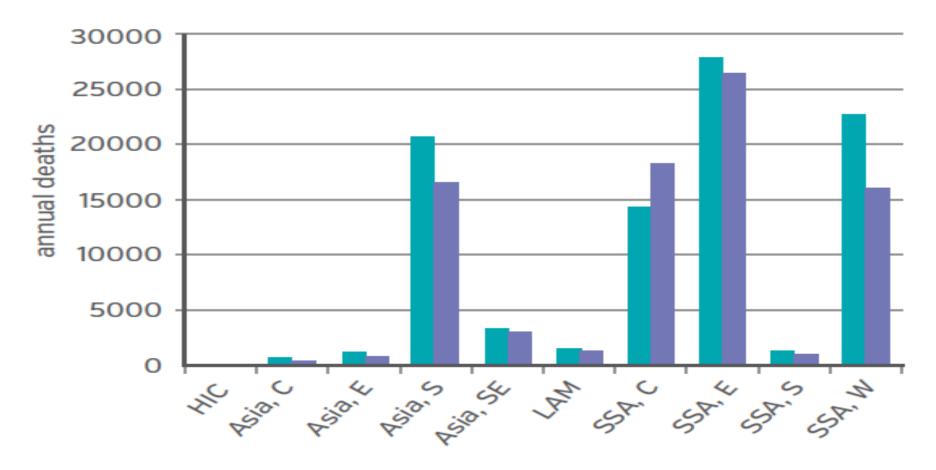


Stunting

	No. of undernourished children under age 5, in millions			
		2050		Additional no. of
Region	2010, base climate	Without climate change	With climate change	children undernourished because of climate change 2010-2050
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

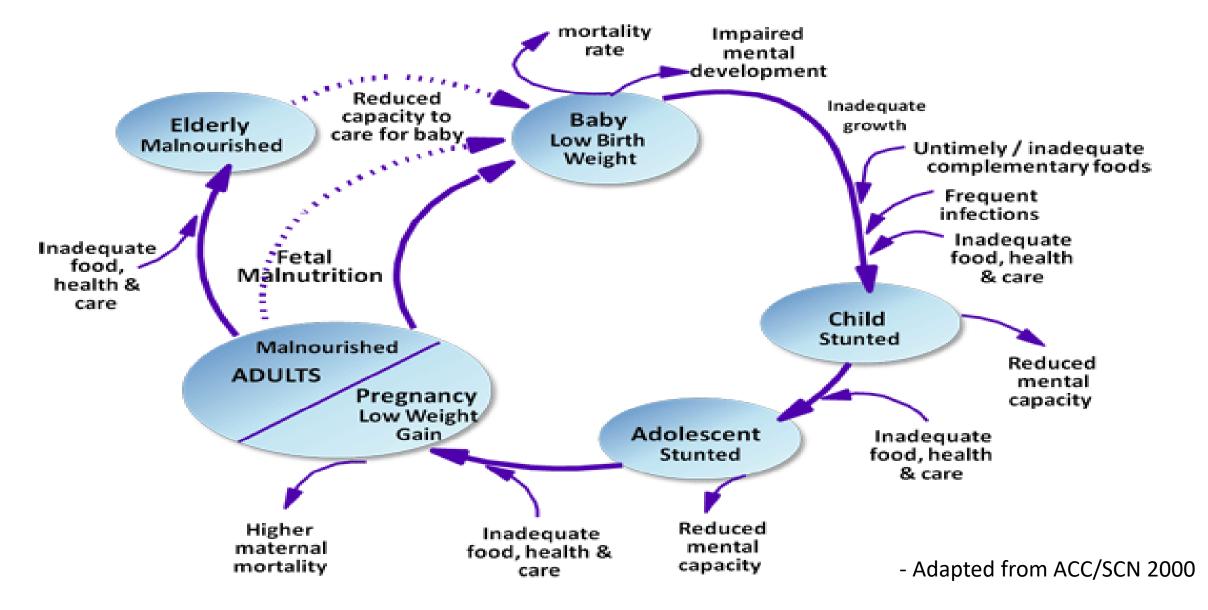
Number (in millions) of undernourished children under age 5 years in 2000 and 2050 from extended results of the IMPACT model published in the Global Food Policy Report February 2017

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

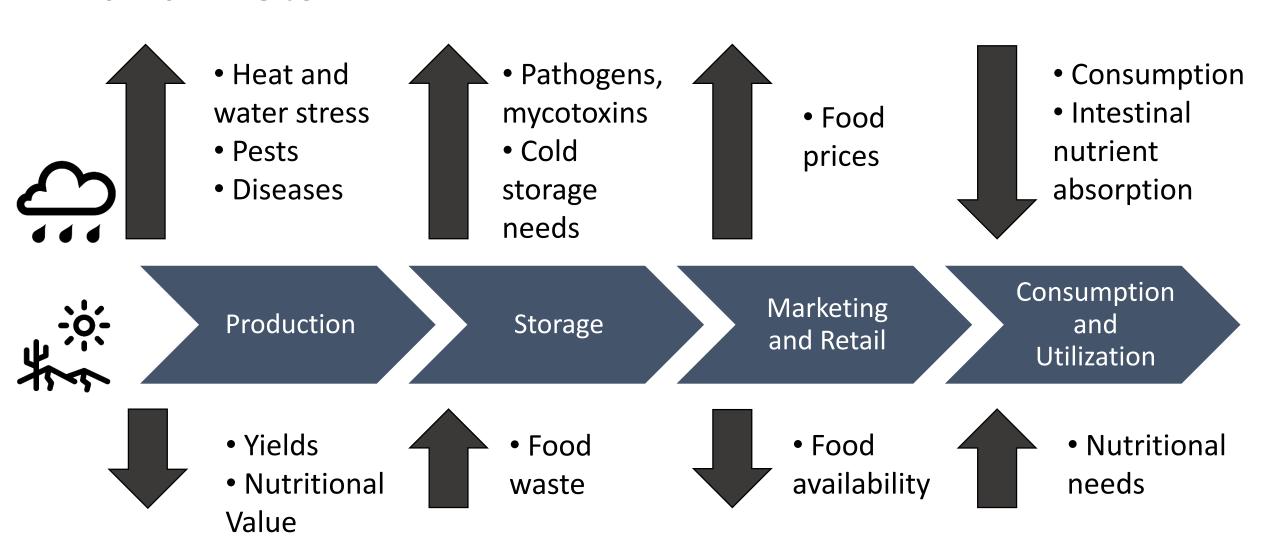


Estimated future mortality due to climate change in 2030 (light blue bars) and 2050 (purple bars)

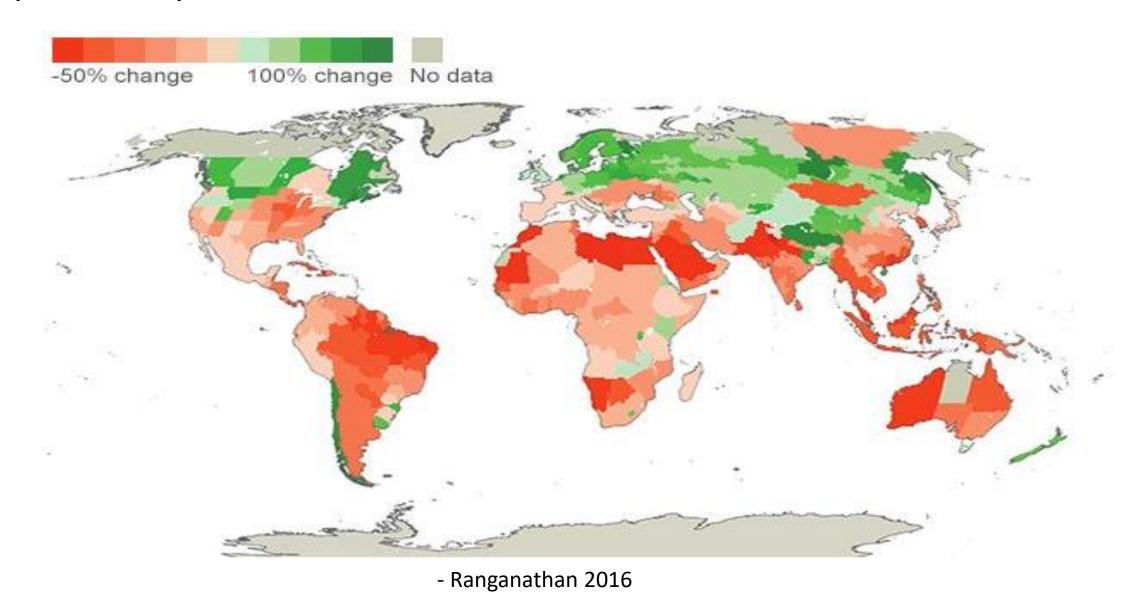
### Undernutrition throughout the Life Cycle



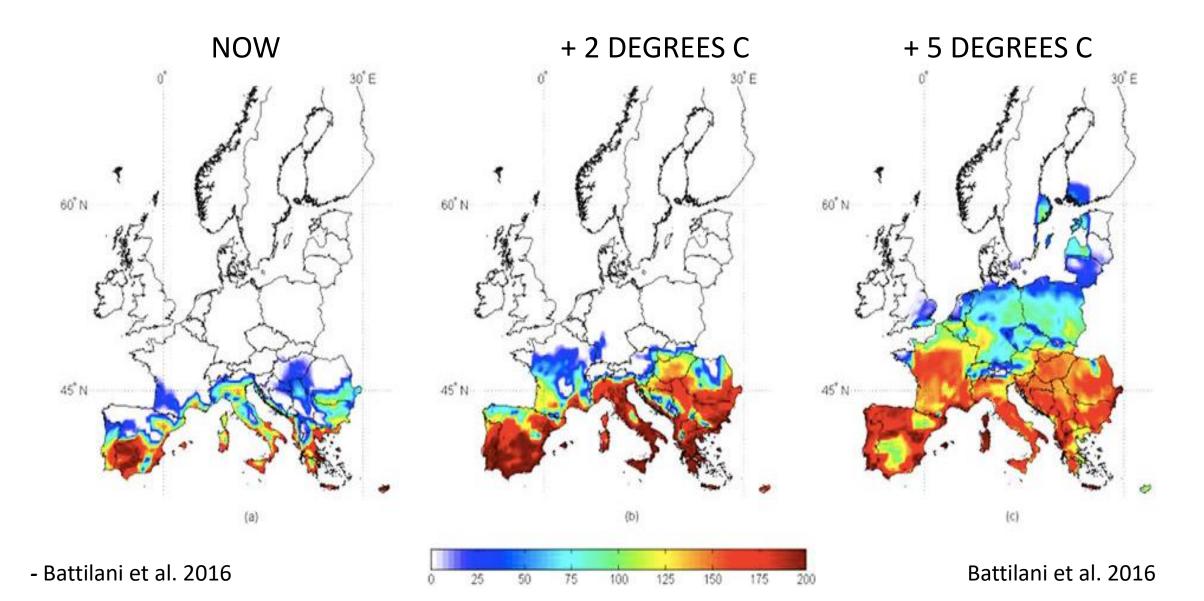
# Disruptions to Food System, Food Environments and Diets



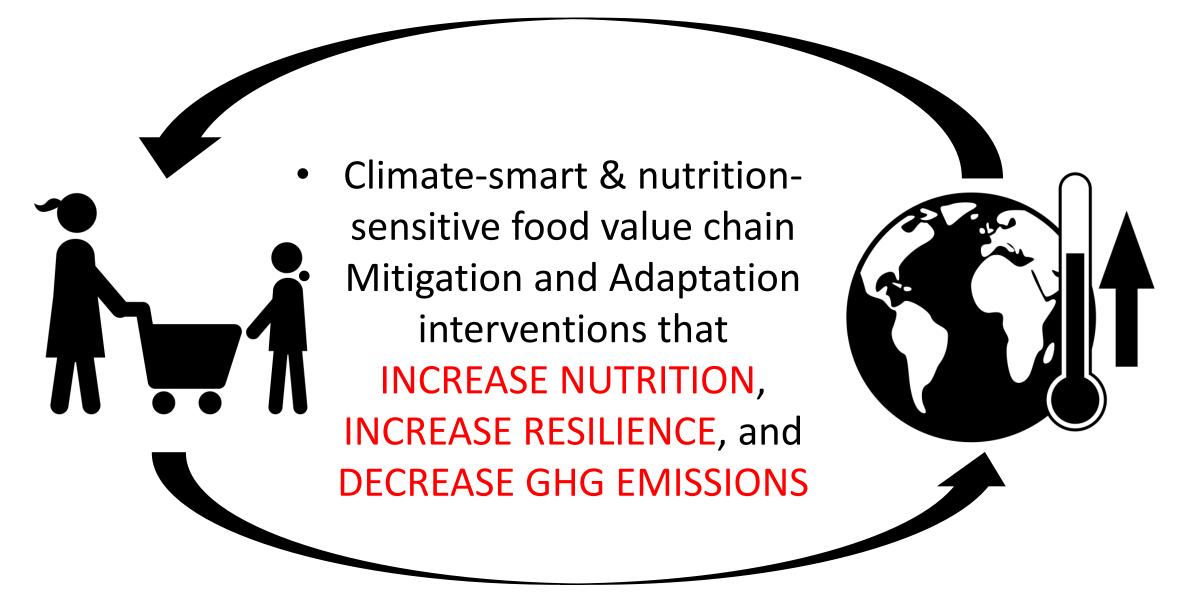
# Estimated impact of +3 degrees C change on crop yields by 2050



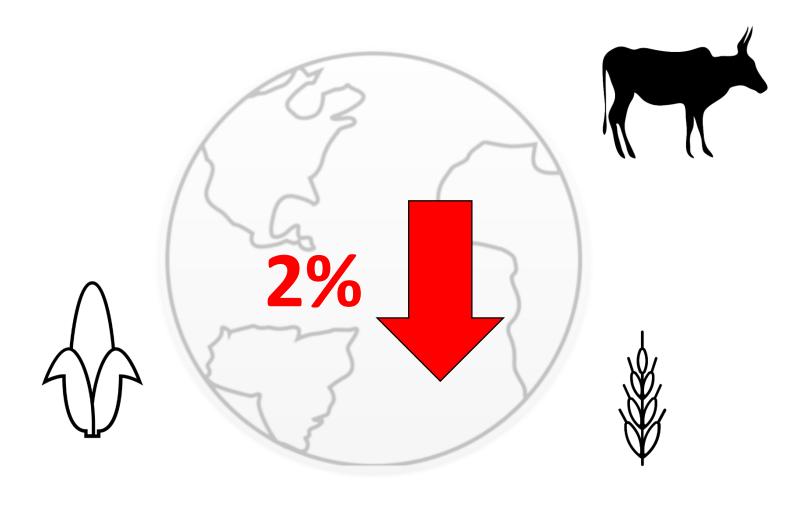
# Increased aflatoxin with climate change in maize



## 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

Early Warning Provide access to ASF and fortified foods to nutritionally vulnerable populations

Increase access to healthcare – especially for rural poor

Improve early warning systems and increase farmer access to them

Provide training on how to protect crops, store food, and otherwise prepare for weather events

Healthcare

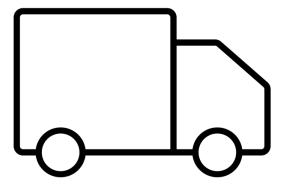
### Recommendations: Research

More evidence- spec guida research

Specific guidance ON

Mitigating and Adapting to CC at EACH step of the food value chain









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