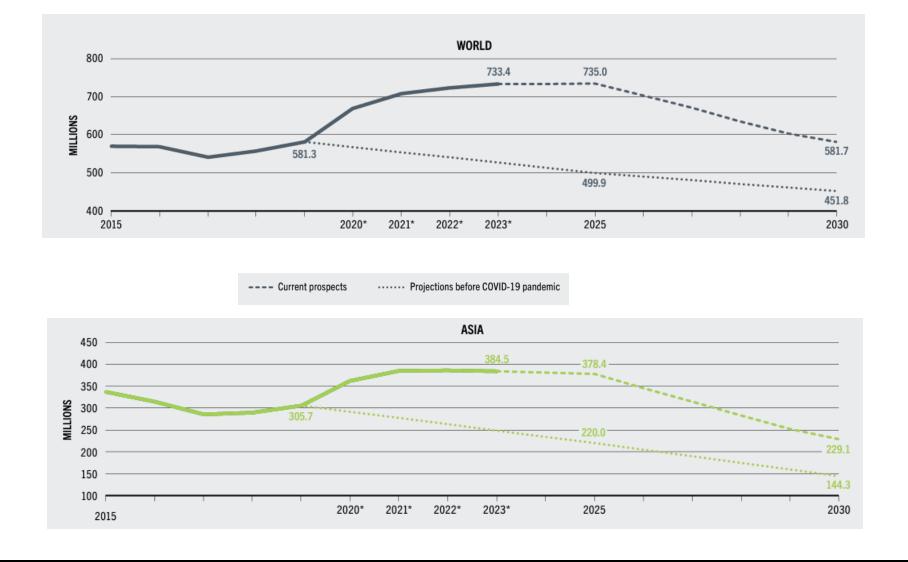


Food Security and Nutrition

- World is off track to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 of 'Zero Hunger'
- Consistent access, availability, and affordability of foods remains a challenge
- Over one-third of people in the world 2.8 billion could not afford a healthy diet in 2022
- Considerable inequities exist based on region and gender
- Asia is home to over half 385 million of all those facing hunger in the world

The situation is further complicated by the impact of climate change, pandemic, conflict, migration and cost of living



Prevalence of Undernourishment

Direct and indirect impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition

Observed increase in climate impacts to human systems and ecosystems assessed at global level



Adverse impacts



Adverse and positive impacts



Climate-driven changes observed, no global assessment of impact direction

Confidence in attribution to climate change

- ••• High or very high confidence
- .. Medium confidence
- Low confidence





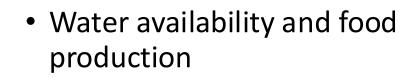


livestock

health and



Fisheries yields and aquaculture productivity production





diseases

Heat,

malnutrition

and harm

from wildfire





Mental health

Displacement

Health and wellbeing











Damages to key economic sectors

 Cities, settlements and infrastructure



damages



induced

coastal areas



structure

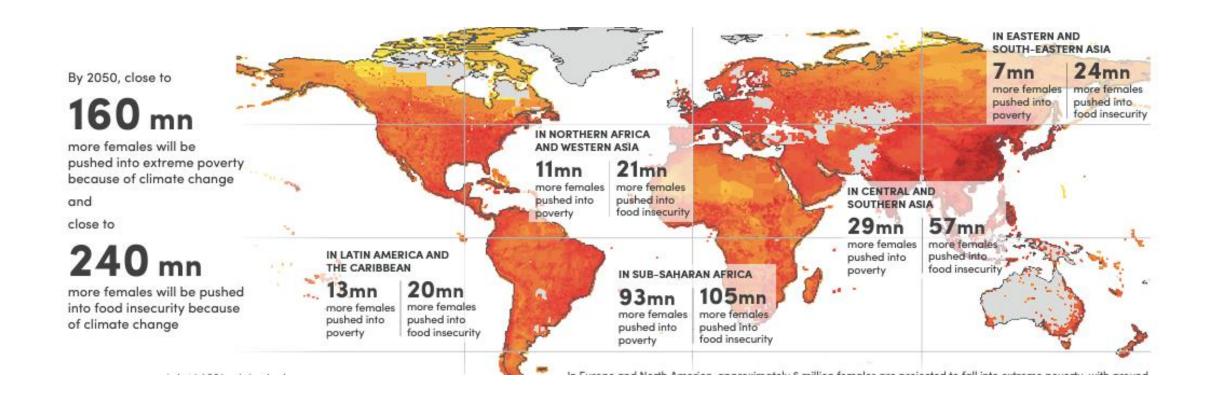
Terrestrial ecosystems

Freshwater ecosystems

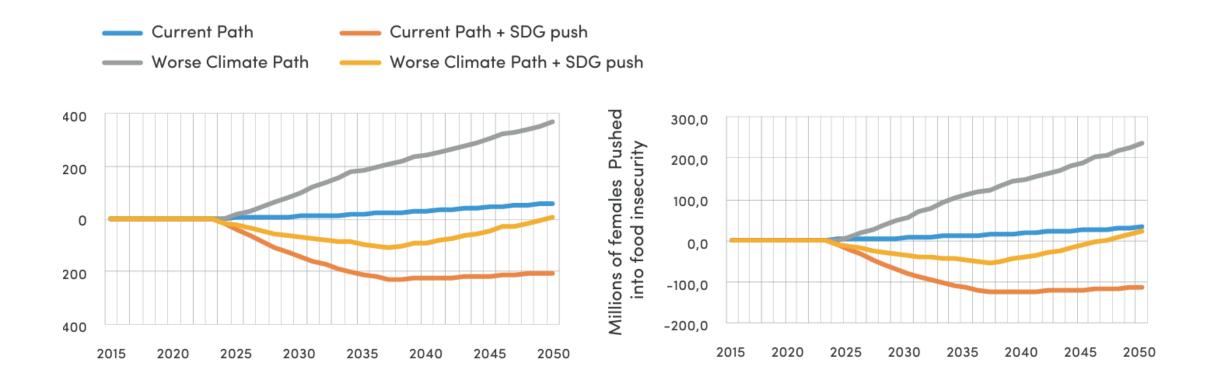
Ocean ecosystems

Includes changes in ecosystem structure, species ranges and seasonal timing

Biodiversity and ecosystems



Projected impacts of climate change on poverty and food insecurity among women and girls, worst-case scenario, 2050 (millions)



Climate attributable impacts on food insecurity

The nutrition landscape in South Asia remains dismal...

Progress towards global nutrition targets in South Asian countries

SOURCE:

https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/asia/southern-asia/



Low birth weight

5 Some progress 4 No data



Childhood wasting

3 Some progress

4 No progress or worsening

2 No data



Angemia

9 No progress or worsening



Childhood stunting

3 On course

5 Some progress

1 No progress or worsening



Childhood overweight

7 On course

2 Off course



Exclusive breastfeeding

5 On course

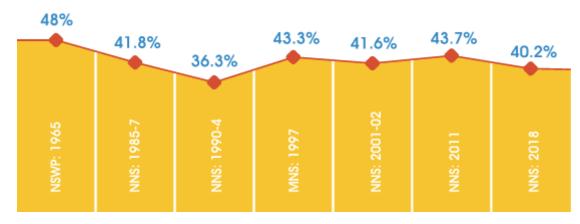
2 Some progress

1 No progress or worsening

1 No data

Pakistan – an example

Trends of stunting



Trends of wasting



The connection between food systems, myriad of contextual factors and interventions translating into implementation and improved nutrition seem to be lacking



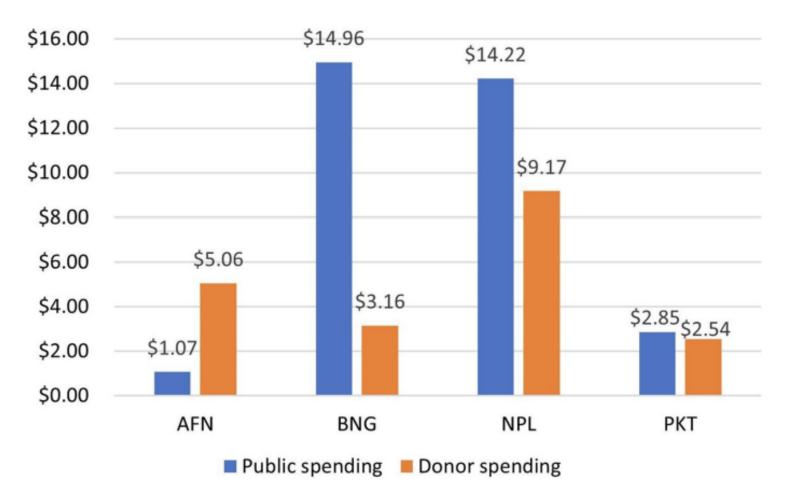
Nutrition strategies and financing in South Asian countries

National nutrition policies

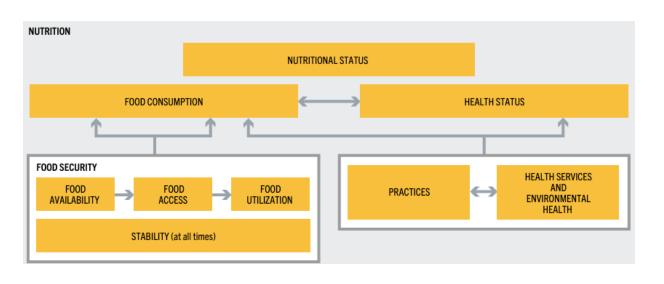
Implemented national food and NCD policies

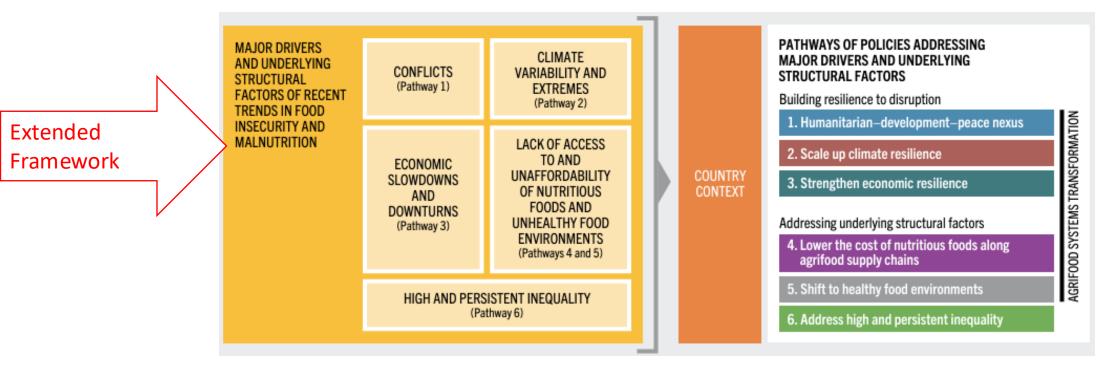
Food-based dietary guidelines	Legislation for mandatory salt iodisation	Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	Policy to reduce salt/sodium consumption	Policy to limit saturated fatty acid intake
6/9	6/9	4/9	3/9	1/9
Policy to eliminate industrially produced trans fatty acids	Policy to reduce the impact of marketing of foods and beverages high in saturated fats, trans fatty acids, free sugars, or salt on children	Operational policy, strategy, or action plan to reduce unhealthy diet related to non-communicable diseases	Operational, multisectoral policy, strategy or action plan for non-communicable diseases	Operational policy, strategy or action plan for diabetes
1/9	3/9	8/9	7/9	7/9

Per child spending on Nutrition-specific interventions, for children under five









Probable Action Areas

- Food systems for healthy diets
- Universal coverage of essential nutrition actions
- Social protection and nutrition education
- Trade and investment for improved nutrition
- Safe and supportive environments for nutrition



Indirect health-care sector nutritional interventions Direct health-care sector nutritional interventions Macro-level social factors • Maternal and child micronutrient supplementation, including home • Family planning and reproductive health fortification services Maternal and child food supplementation Disease prevention and management Support for early immediate breastfeeding initiation strategies, especially for diarrhoea Macro-level environmental forto Unhealthy Delayed cord clamping · Maternal mental health support Household household Promotion and support for exclusive and continued food environment breastfeeding insecurity Promotion of age-appropriate complementary Disease feeding practices • Management of moderate acute malnutrition Treatment of severe acute malnutrition Inadequate Anaemia treatment dietary Promotion of healthy diet and physical activity **Cross-cutting strategies** intake Health-care system strengthening, data system strengthening, during childhood and adolescence Malnutrition community mobilisation and monitoring, and evaluation for accountability Other sectoral strategies directly Income Other sectoral strategies indirectly affecting nutrition poverty affecting nutrition Child Maternal lodised or other micronutrient-fortified salt characteristics characteristics Staple food fortification Household food security · Biofortification and agronomic fortification Poverty alleviation strategies Nutritional interventions in schools • Women's empowerment Nutrition in emergency programmes Child protection and support services Inadequate • Mass and social media messaging for improved nutrition Macro-level political factors care and scarcity • Universal education with a gender focus • Policies to reduce prices or increase access to nutritious of health-care • Early child stimulation foods and diverse diets services • Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions • Policies to limit marketing of unhealthy foods and breast milk substitutes Food safety including labelling Sugar-sweetened beverage taxes • Promotion of healthy diets and age-appropriate complementary feeding in social protection programmes **EVIDENCE BASED INTERVENTIONS**

Area 1: Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets

- Food systems for nutrition
- Food loss and food waste prevention and reduction for nutrition
- Enhancing resilient food supply in crisis-prone areas
- Saturated fat, sugars, salt and trans-fat reduction
- Water management for nutrition
- Food safety for nutrition
- Antimicrobial resistance for nutrition

Area 2: Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions

Strong and resilient health systems

 Reduction of stunting and wasting among children under five years of age

Health service policies and programmes to improve nutrition

Interventions related to health services to improve nutrition

Area 3: Social protection and nutrition education

Nutrition education and information for behavioural change

Social protection for nutrition

Income generation and decent rural employment

Area 4: Trade and investment for improved nutrition

Sustainable investments for nutrition

International trade for nutrition

Area 5: Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages

Influencing the food environment for healthy diets

Protect, promote and support breastfeeding

Childhood overweight and obesity

Anaemia in women of reproductive age

Area 6: Strengthened governance and accountability for nutrition

Governance and coordination mechanisms for food security and nutrition

Policies and programmes related to nutrition

Multisectoral information systems related to food and nutrition

