Food Systems, Nutrition and Planetary Health - II: Concepts and Associations

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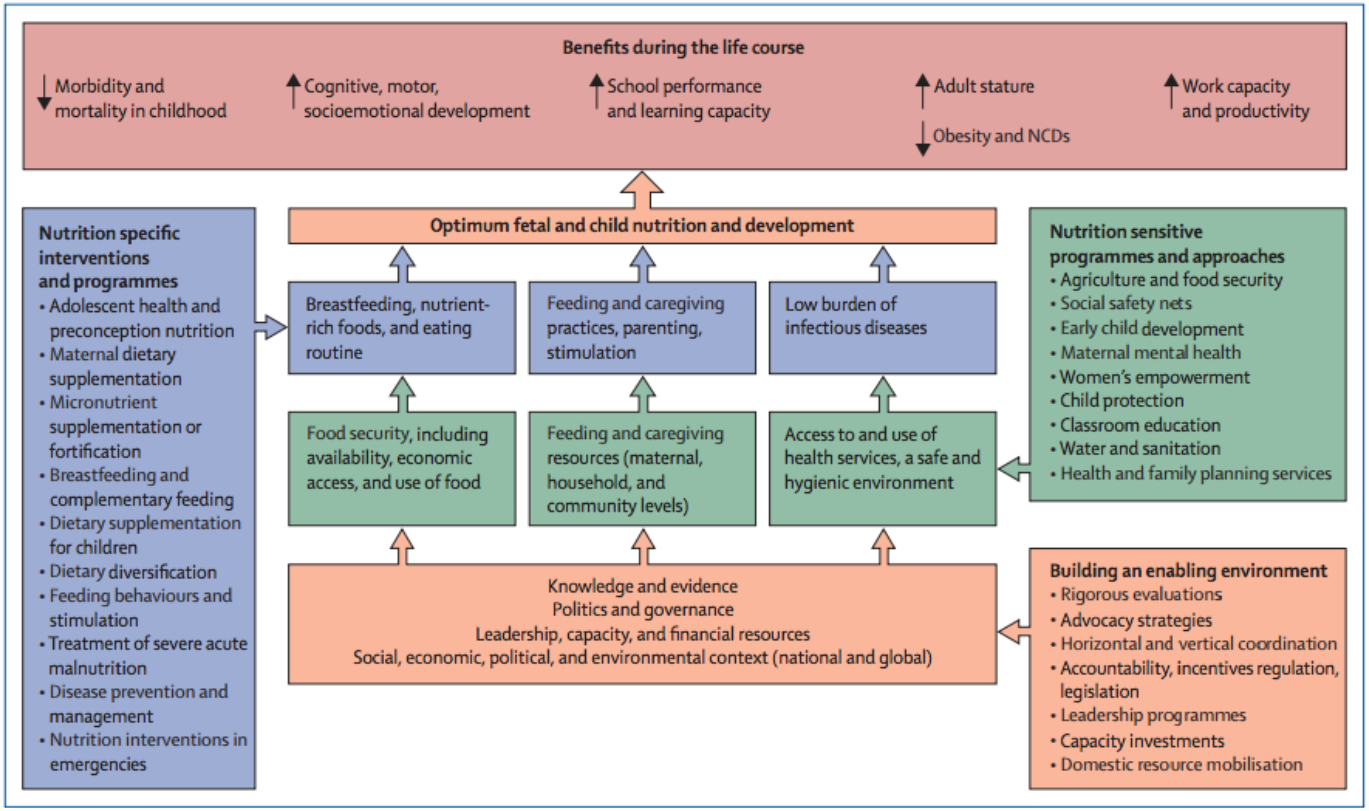


Figure 1: Framework for actions to achieve optimum fetal and child nutrition and development

Citations: Black 2013

Vitamin A supplementation

- A meta analysis of 43 vitamin A supplementation trials including 215,633 children aged 6-59 months found:
  - 24% reduction in all-cause mortality
  - 28% reduction in diarrhea-related mortality
  - 15% reduction in diarrhea incidence
  - 50% reduction in measles
  - 68% reduction in night blindness
  - 69% reduction in xerophthalmia
  - Three trials reported an increased risk of vomiting in the 48 hours following supplementation (RR=2.75; 95% CI: 1.81, 4.19)
- The authors conclude that further **placebo controlled** trials of vitamin A among children 6-59 months are not required. However, studies comparing dose and delivery are useful.

Citations: Mayo-Wilson 2011

Vitamin A fortification of sugar

- In Guatemala and other Central American countries, vitamin A has been added to sugar since 1974.
- A longitudinal evaluation of children (5 surveys enumerated 6 months apart) observed changes in serum vitamin A levels after the intervention was implemented.
- After 1 year of fortification, 76% of children experienced an elevation of retinol, and all those with initial values <20 µg/dl showed improvement.
- Significant improvements were observed for those with baseline serum retinol <20 µg/dl (increase from 16.2 to 30.2) and among those with baseline values of 20-29 µg/dl (increase from 24.9 to 30.1).
- Natural dietary vitamin A remained unchanged throughout.

Citations: Dary 2005, Arroyave 1981

Relative risk of death according to frequency of tomato consumption by Sudanese children

	Consumption of tomato, *d*				
	0	1	2	3	*P* for trend[2]
Cases	158	55	17	2	
Child periods	34,335	27,960	12,774	5010	
Age- and sex-adjusted RR (95% CI)[3]	1.00	0.46 (0.34–0.63)	0.39 (0.23–0.64)	0.13 (0.03–0.53)	<0.0001
Multivariate RR 1 (95% CI)[3]	1.00	0.57 (0.40–0.81)	0.52 (0.30–0.91)	0.17 (0.04–0.72)	0.0002
Multivariate RR 2 (95% CI)[3]	1.00	0.62 (0.43–0.89)	0.60 (0.34–1.05)	0.20 (0.05–0.84)	0.0002

[1] Child periods between rounds 1 and 2 were allocated to groups according to consumption of tomatoes assessed at round 1 (0 or 1 time); those between rounds 2 and 3 were allocated according to consumption of tomatoes assessed at rounds 1 and 2, respectively (0, 1, or 2 times); and those between rounds 3 and 4 were allocated according to consumption of tomatoes assessed at rounds 1, 2, and 3, respectively (0, 1, 2, or 3 times).

[2] Test for trend was obtained with frequency of tomato consumption as a continuous variable.

[3] Relative risk (RR) and confidence interval (CI) are derived from logistic models. The model for multivariate RR 1 included age (six-level ordinal), sex, and (in multivariate model 1) capsule (vitamin A or placebo), wealth (four-level ordinal variable), maternal literacy (yes/no), water in house (yes/no), and region (four dummy variables). In addition to these variables, multivariate model 2 included morbidity in the previous round (four dummy variables: diarrhea with or without fever, cough, cough with fever, measles with "no signs" as reference), nutritional status (four dummy variables: wasted, stunted, wasted and stunted, not known with "normal" as reference), and seasonality (five dummy variables for six 2-mo periods).

Fawzi et al. 2000

TABLE 2. Risk of Stunting and Wasting at 18 Months by Quintile of Dietary Vitamin A Intake among Children Who Had Normal Anthropometric Status at Baseline

	Quintile of Total Vitamin A Intake					*P*-Value for Linear Trend*
	1	2	3	4	5	
Stunting						
No. at risk	2,412	1,680	2,305	2,466	2,684	
No. of cases	176	141	135	133	117	
Multivariate RR† (95% CL)‡	1.0	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	0.7 (0.6, 1.0)	0.8 (0.6, 1.0)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	0.03
Wasting						
No. at risk	2,412	1,680	2,305	2,466	2,684	
No. of cases	116	70	102	108	107	
Multivariate RR† (95% CL)‡	1.0	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	0.04

* Test for trend was obtained by modeling diet as a continuous variable and assigning the median value of each quintile to all members of the quintile.
† From logistic regression models that included age, gender, wealth, availability of water in the house, maternal literacy, region of residence, morbidity status, capsule, and quintiles of dietary vitamin A intake (4 dummy variables).
‡ CL = confidence limits.

Fawzi et al. 1997

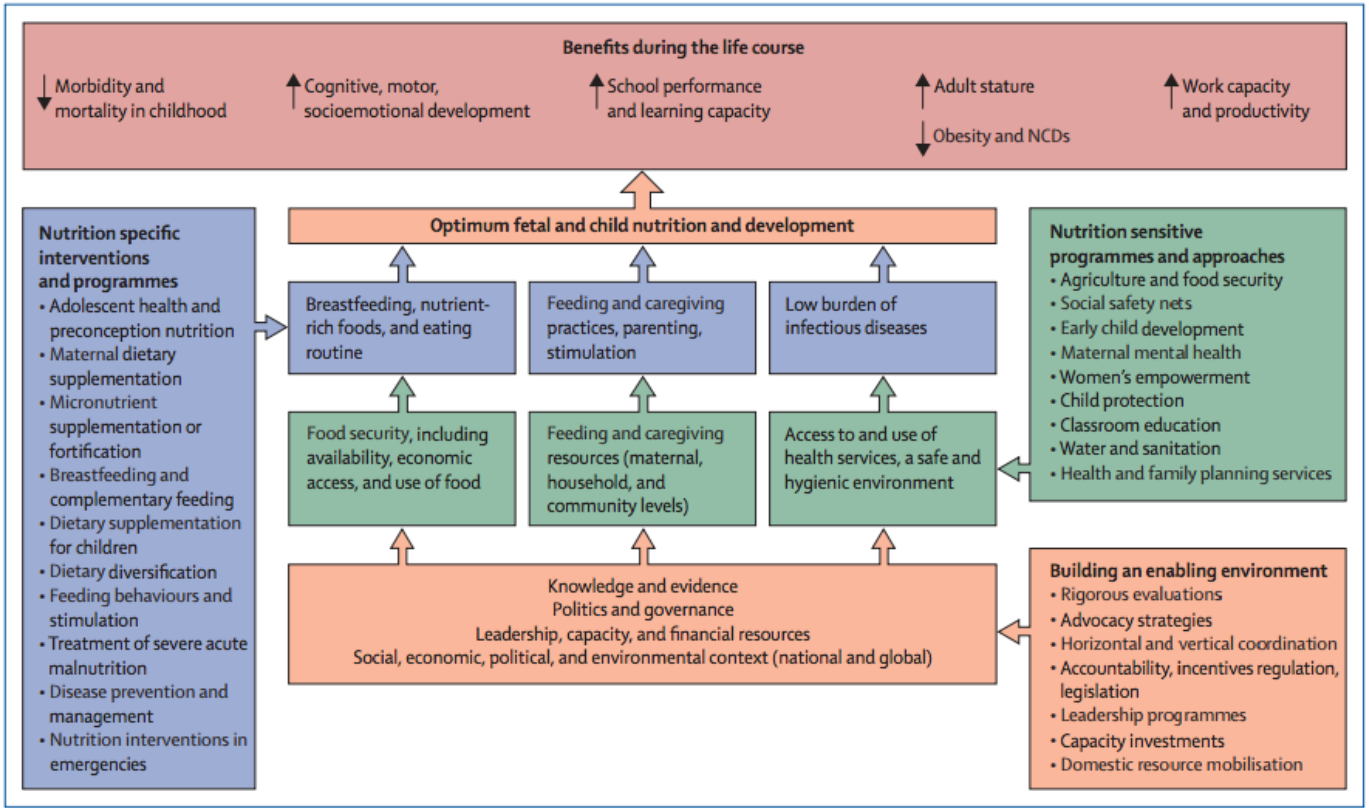


Figure 1: Framework for actions to achieve optimum fetal and child nutrition and development

Citations: Black 2013

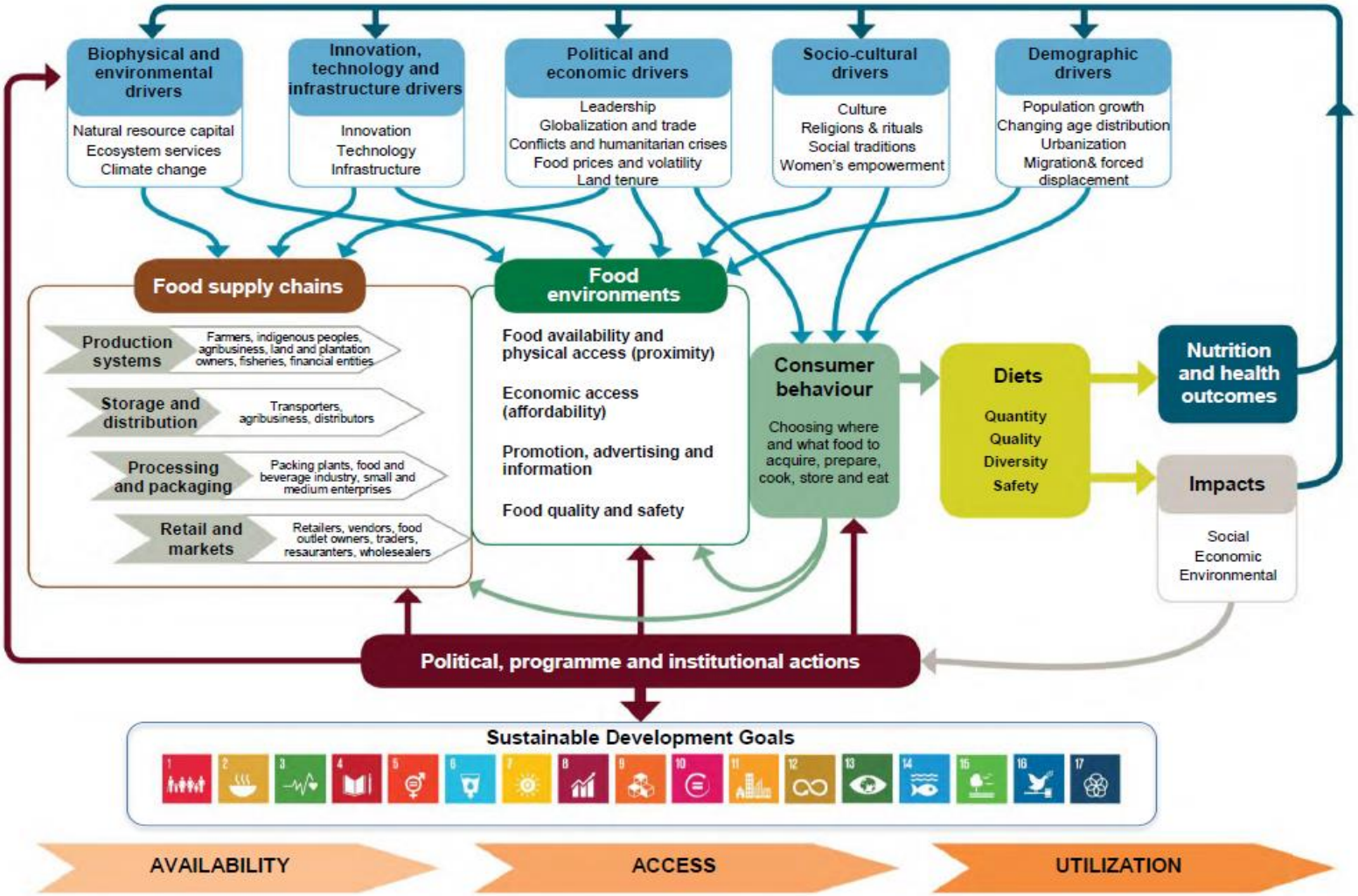
Food Systems and Planetary Health

Definition

"A food system gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes."

(HLPE 2017)

Framework

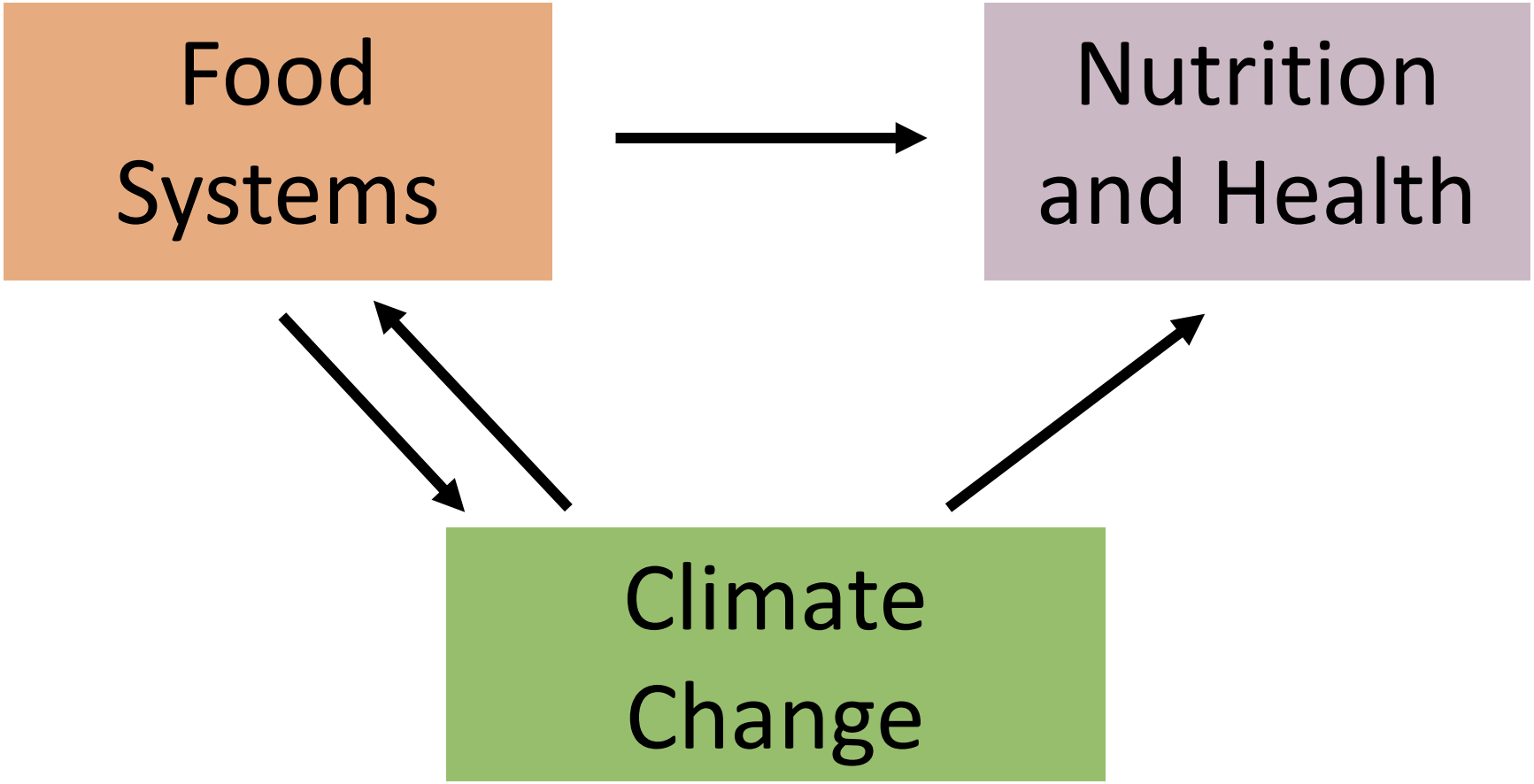

Biophysical and environmental drivers
Natural resource capital
Ecosystem services
Climate change
Innovation, technology and infrastructure drivers
Innovation
Technology
Infrastructure
Political and economic drivers
Leadership
Globalization and trade
Conflicts and humanitarian crises
Food prices and volatility
Land tenure
Socio-cultural drivers
Culture
Religions & rituals
Social traditions
Women's empowerment
Demographic drivers
Population growth
Changing age distribution
Urbanization
Migration& forced displacement
Food supply chains
Production systems
Farmers, indigenous peoples, agribusiness, land and plantation owners, fisheries, financial entities
Storage and distribution
Transporters, agribusiness, distributors
Processing and packaging
Packing plants, food and beverage industry, small and medium enterprises
Retail and markets
Retailers, vendors, food outlet owners, traders, resauranters, wholesealers
Food environments
Food availability and physical access (proximity)
Economic access (affordability)
Promotion, advertising and information
Food quality and safety
Consumer behaviour
Choosing where and what food to acquire, prepare, cook, store and eat
Diets
Quantity
Quality
Diversity
Safety
Nutrition and health outcomes
Impacts
Social
Economic
Environmental
Political, programme and institutional actions
Sustainable Development Goals
AVAILABILITY
ACCESS
UTILIZATION

Food is the single strongest lever to optimize human health and environmental sustainability on Earth.

Figure 1

An integrated agenda for food in the Anthropocene recognizes that food forms an inextricable link between human health and environmental sustainability. The global food system must operate within boundaries for human health and food production to ensure healthy diets from sustainable food systems for nearly 10 billion people by 2050.

Willett et al, EAT Lancet Commission Report 2019.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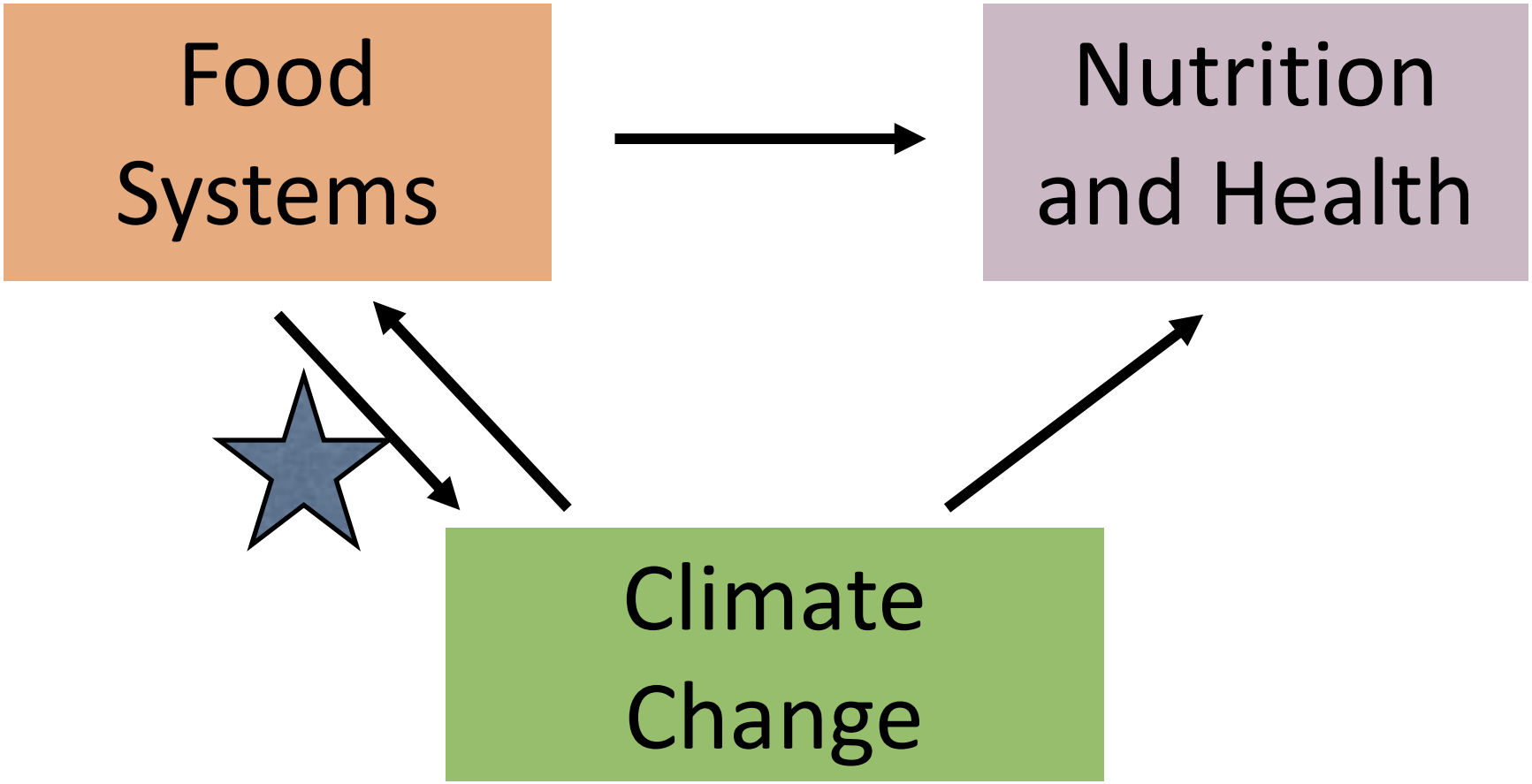
Nutrition and Health
Climate Change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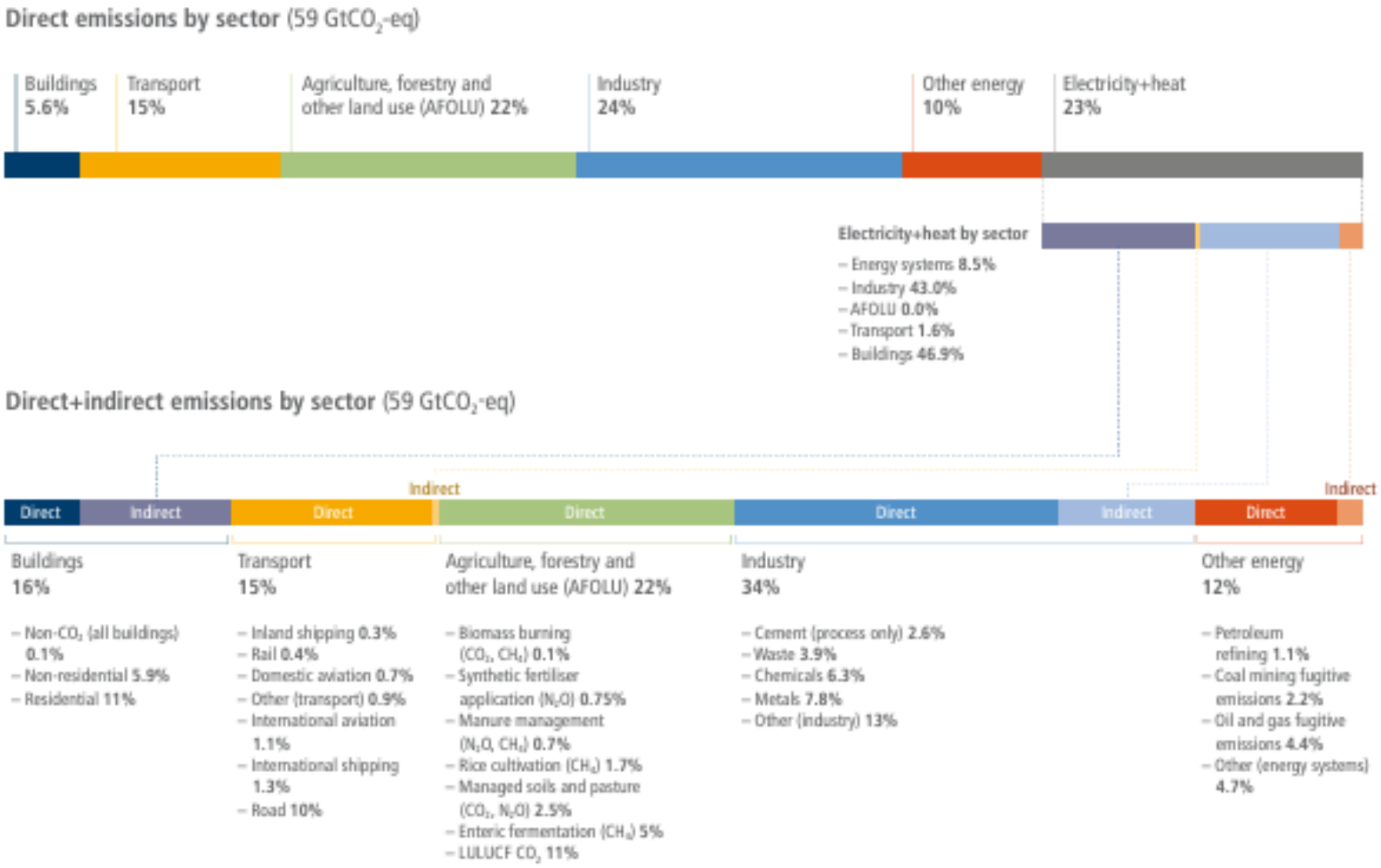
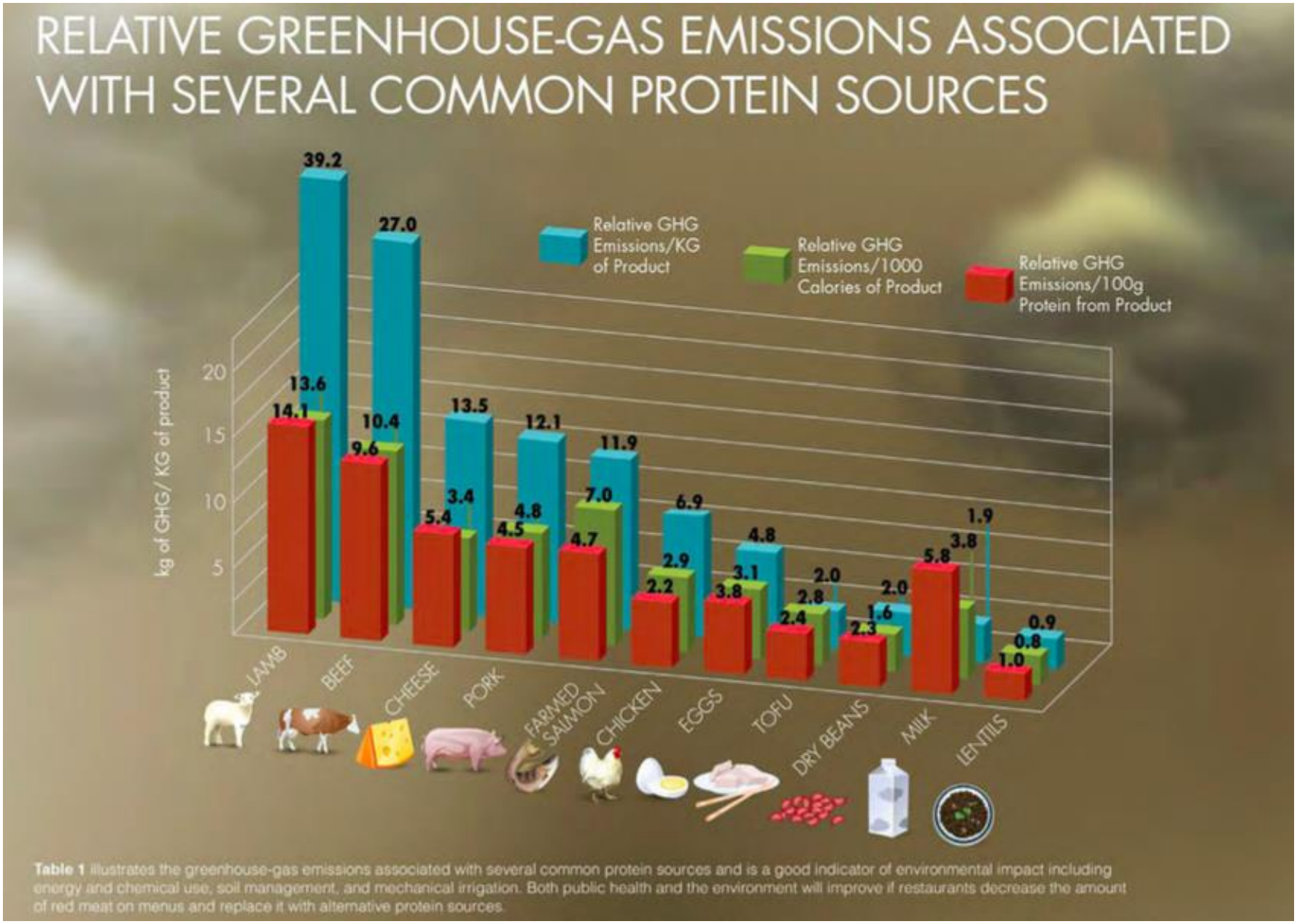
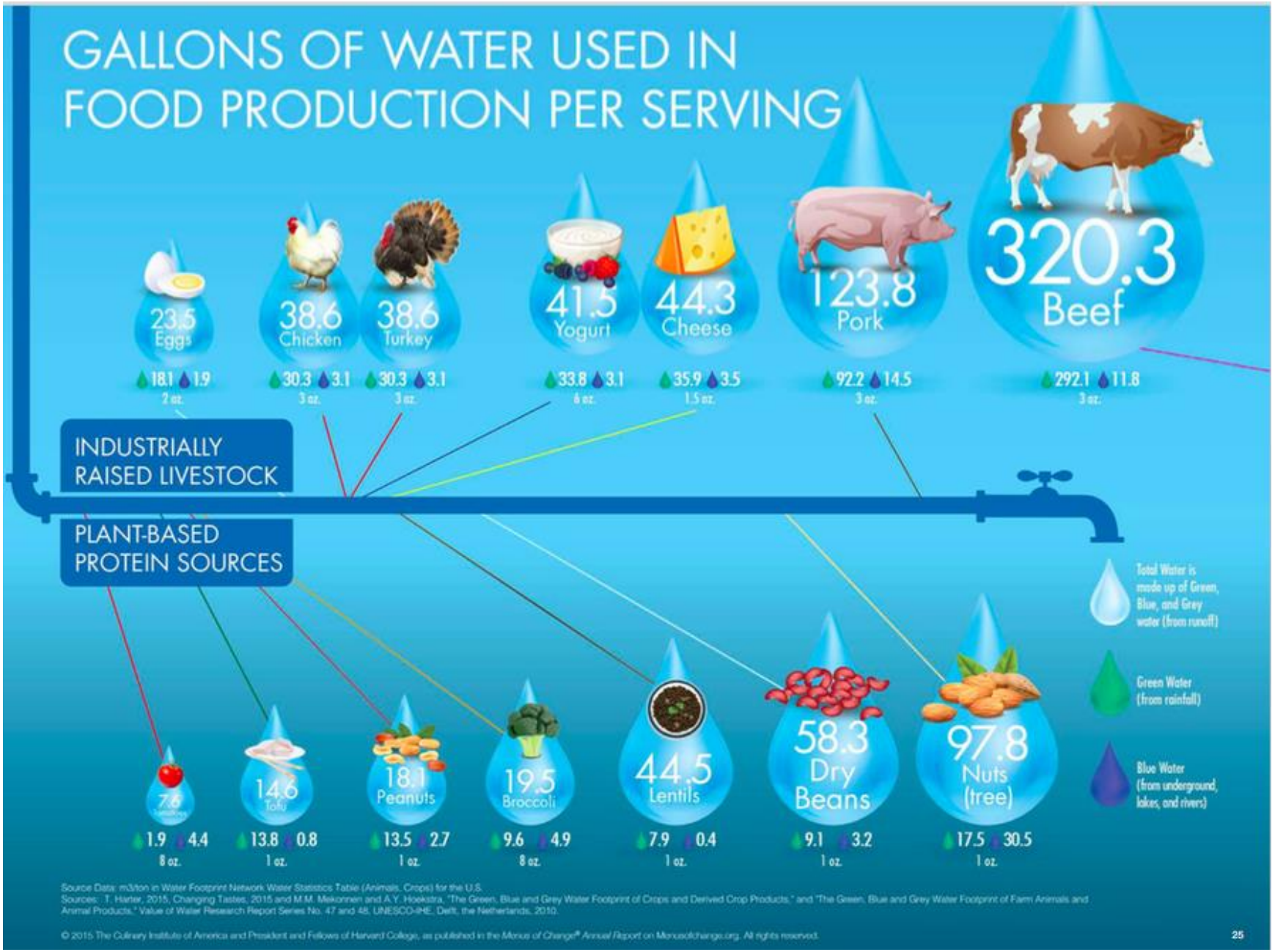
Greenhouse gas emission by sector





www.menusofchange.org


GALLONS OF WATER USED IN FOOD PRODUCTION PER SERVING
INDUSTRIALLY RAISED LIVESTOCK
PLANT-BASED PROTEIN SOURCES
23.5 Eggs
18.1 1.9
2 oz.
38.6 Chicken
30.3 3.1
3 oz.
38.6 Turkey
30.3 3.1
3 oz.
41.5 Yogurt
33.8 3.1
6 oz.
44.3 Cheese
35.9 3.5
1.5 oz.
123.8 Pork
92.2 14.5
3 oz.
320.3 Beef
292.1 11.8
3 oz.
7.6
1.9 4.4
8 oz.
14.6 Tofu
13.8 0.8
1 oz.
18.1 Peanuts
13.5 2.7
1 oz.
19.5 Broccoli
9.6 4.9
8 oz.
44.5 Lentils
7.9 0.4
1 oz.
58.3 Dry Beans
9.1 3.2
1 oz.
97.8 Nuts (tree)
17.5 30.5
1 oz.
Total Water is made up of Green, Blue, and Grey water (from runoff)
Green Water (from rainfall)
Blue Water (from underground, lakes, and rivers)
Source Data: m3/ton in Water Footprint Network Water Statistics Table (Animals, Crops) for the U.S.
Sources: T. Harter, 2015, Changing Tastes, 2015 and M.M. Mekonnen and A.Y. Hoekstra, "The Green, Blue and Grey Water Footprint of Crops and Derived Crop Products," and "The Green, Blue and Grey Water Footprint of Farm Animals and Animal Products," Value of Water Research Report Series No. 47 and 48, UNESCO-IHE, Delft, the Netherlands, 2010.
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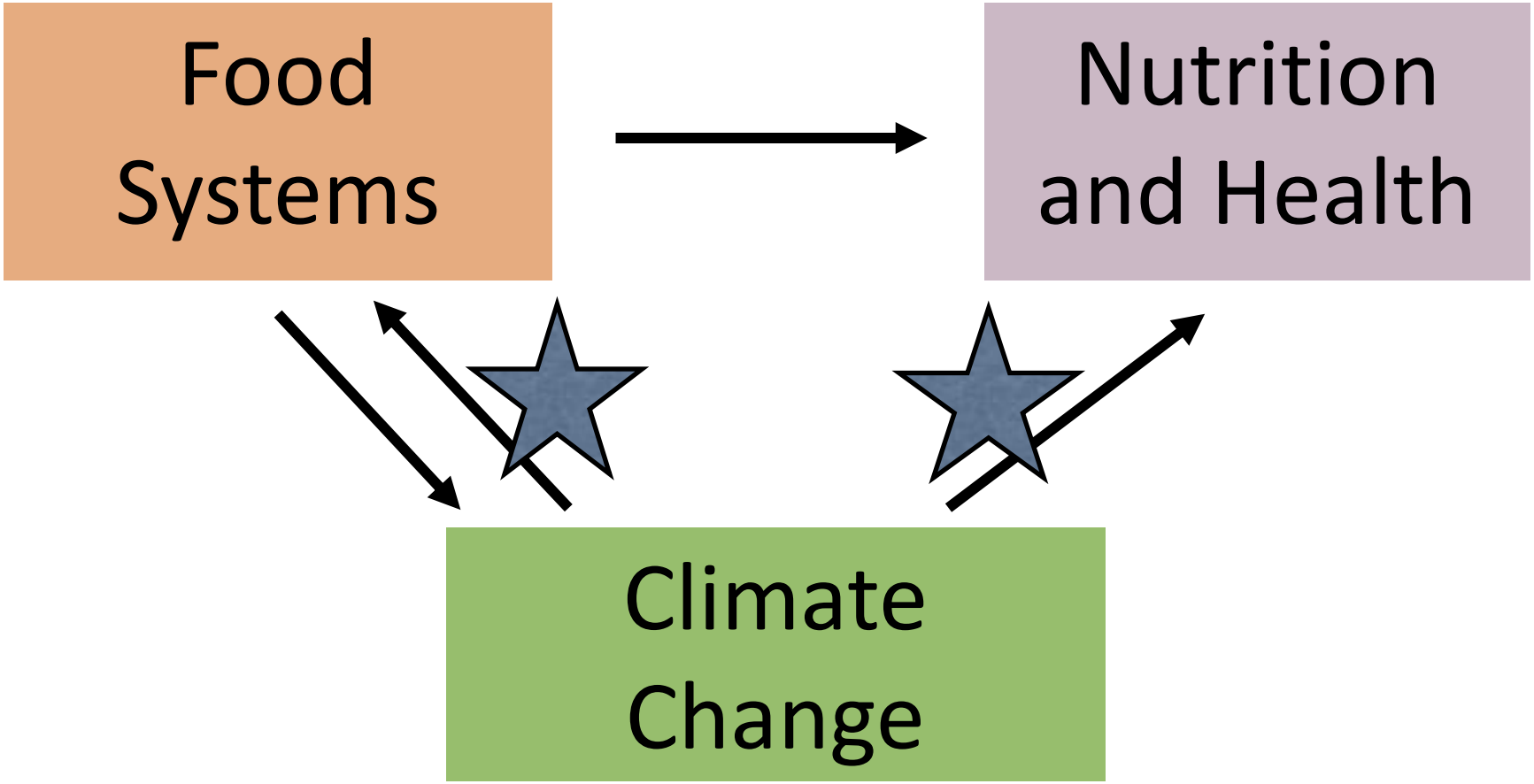
Current food systems drive climate change and environmental degradation

- Poor crop production practices cause degradation of land and deterioration of soil quality, leading to poor agricultural productivity
- Agriculture production, fertilizer production, and postharvest processes contribute up to 29% anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions globally
- Agricultural practices contribute to pollution of rivers and water bodies through excessive nitrogen and phosphorus inputs, leading to the pollution of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and decreasing fish populations
- Livestock production is a significant contributor to GHG emissions, with beef and cattle milk production accounting for the majority of emissions

Vermuelen et al, 2021; Gomiero T, 2016; Springmann et al, 2018; Gerber et al, 2013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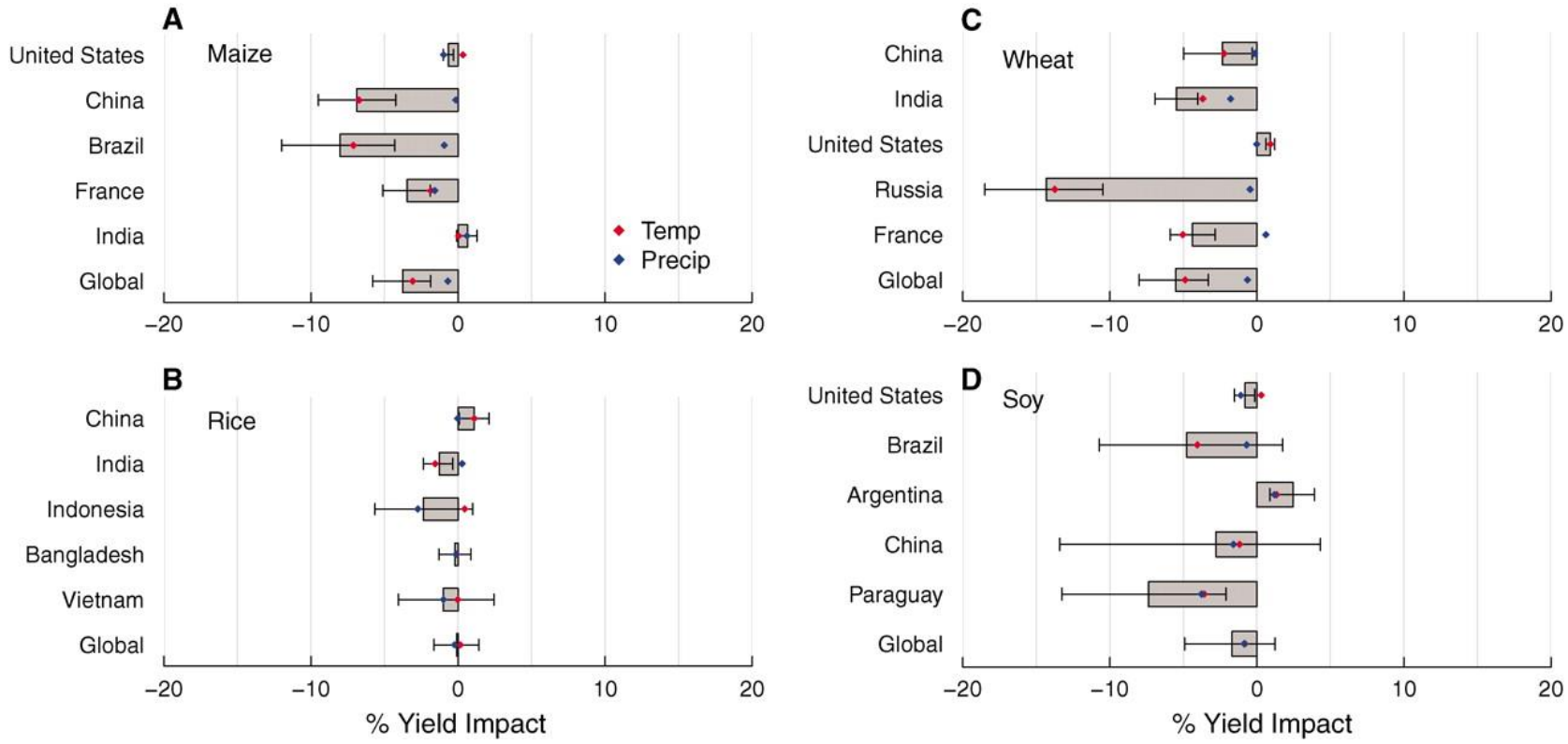
Greenhouse gas emissions → changes in temperature and precipitation → lower crop yields

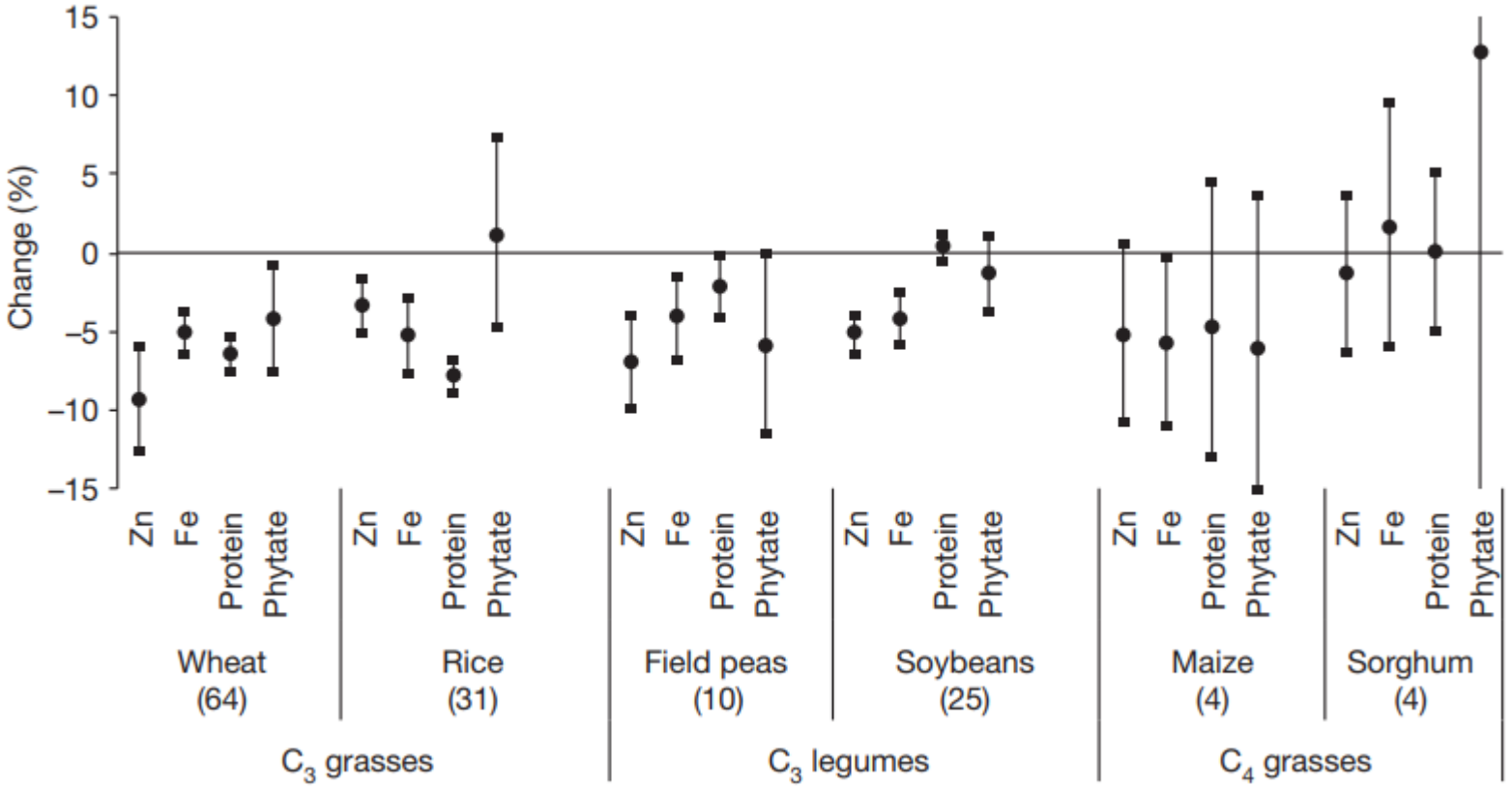


Estimated net impact of climate trends for 1980–2008 on crop yields for major producers and for global production. Values expressed as percent of average yield. Red and blue dots show median estimate of impact for T trend and P trend, respectively.

Lobell et al. Science, 2011.

Rising CO^2 levels lead to less nutritious foods

When wheat, corn, rice and soy are exposed to CO^2 at levels predicted for 2050, they lose as much as 10% of zinc, 5% iron, and 8% of protein



Percentage change in nutrients at elevated CO^2 relative to ambient CO^2

Meyers et al. Nature, 2014.

Pollinator declines → reduced crop yield and altered nutrient content

- Animal pollinators declining globally
- Action of pollinators greatly benefits foodcrops and nutrients important in diets (fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds, vitamin A, folate)
- Pollinators contribute to agricultural yield for 35% of global food production and are directly responsible for up to 40% of worlds supply of certain micronutrients, such as vitamin A

Image source: https://www.pollinator.org/

Smith MR et al Lancet. 2015

Contribution of pollination to human health through diet

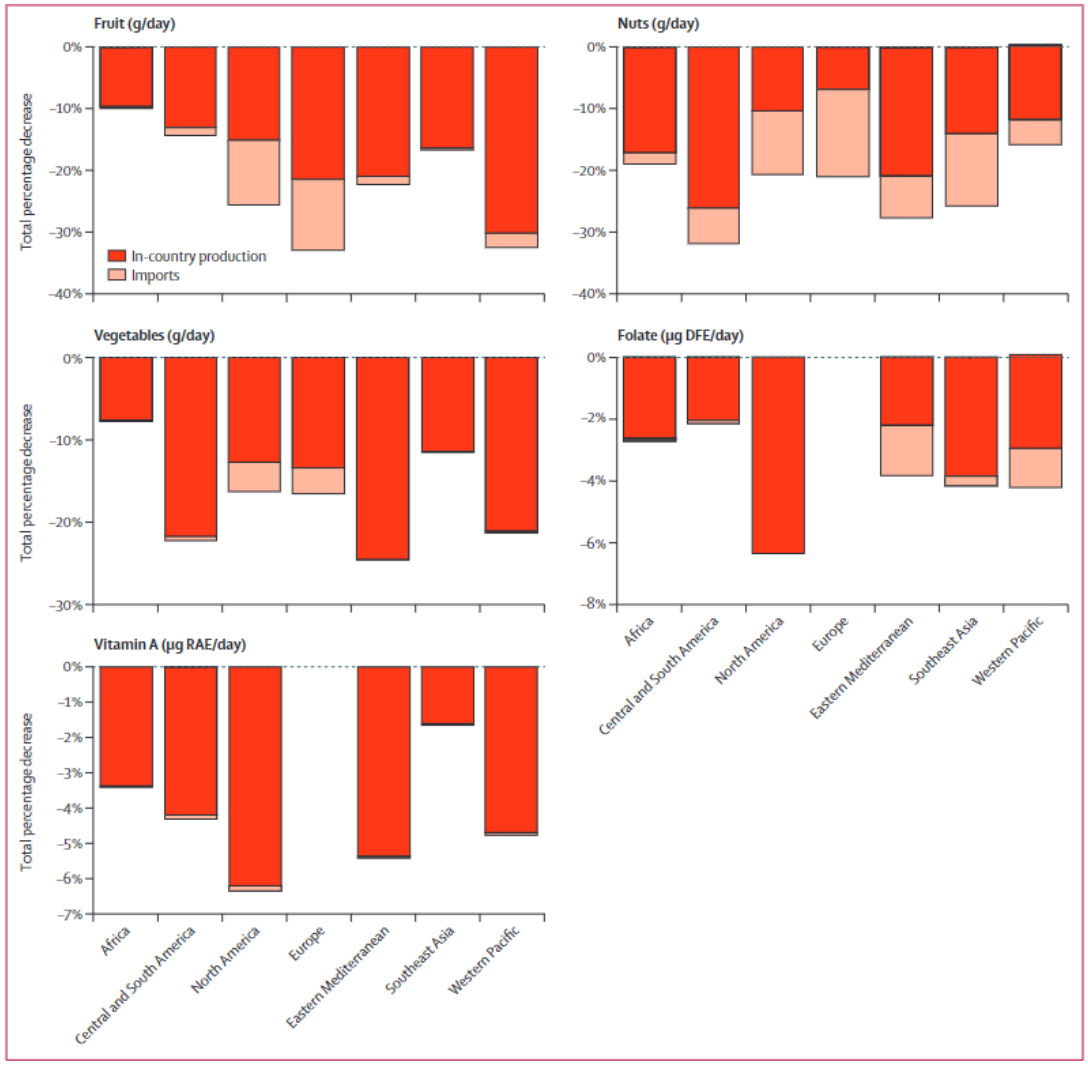


Figure 3: Decreases in food and nutritional intake with full pollinator removal
RAE=retinol activity equivalent. DFE=dietary folate equivalent.

Smith MR et al Lancet. 2015

Climate change undermining infectious disease eradication efforts

- Increasing suitability for transmission of water-borne, air-borne, food-borne, and vector-borne pathogens.
    - Number of months with environmentally suitable conditions for the transmission of malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum*) rose by 39% from 1950–59 to 2010–19 in areas with low human development index
- Extreme weather events, infectious disease transmission, and food, water, and financial insecurity are overburdening the most vulnerable populations.

Romanello et al. Lancet, 2021.

Ecosystem degradation → pandemics → food system disruption

- Emerging infectious diseases driven by growing human populations increasingly disrupting natural ecosystems and driving pandemics
- Forests provide habitats for 80% of amphibians, 75% of birds, and 68% of mammals but are being cleared at a rate of 100 000 km^2 per year
- Brings people into closer contact with species that are hosts of potentially zoonotic pathogens like COVID-19
- COVID-19 and other pandemics lead to supply chain challenges and disruption of markets and food production

McNeely JA. *Ambio* 202.

ARISE COVID-19 Survey

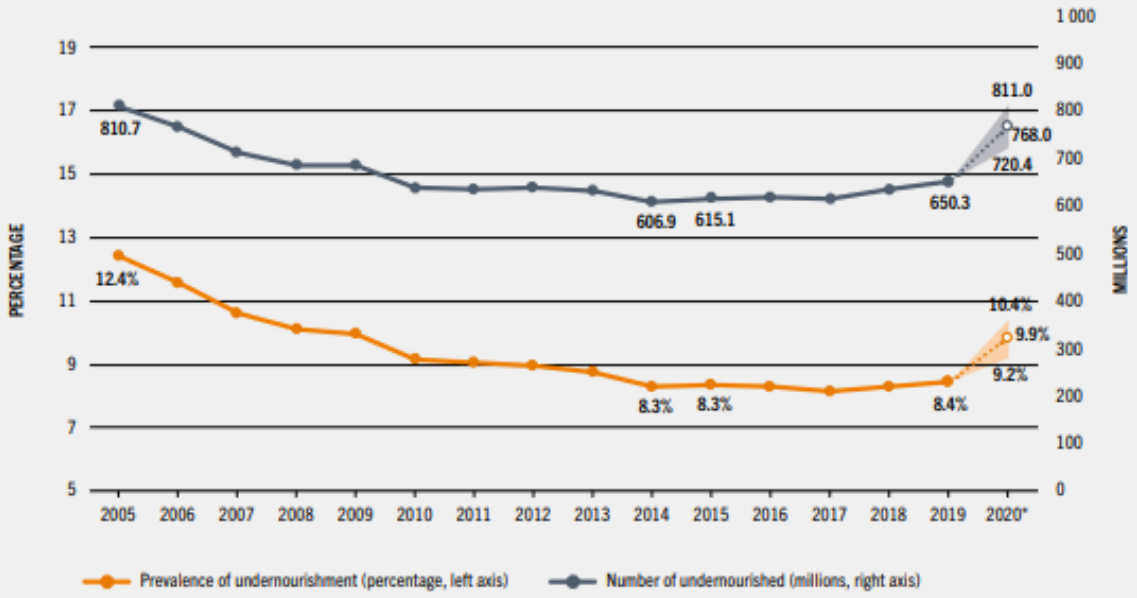
Nutrition and Food Security during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Nigeria

- Participants reported increased prices of staples, pulses, fruits, vegetables and animal source foods
- ≥40% reported decreased consumption of staples, legumes, some vegetables and fruit
- Diet diversity and diet quality were lower during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Lower crop production was associated with lower diet diversity

Madzorera et al. AJTMH 2021.

Food insecurity and hunger are rising worldwide

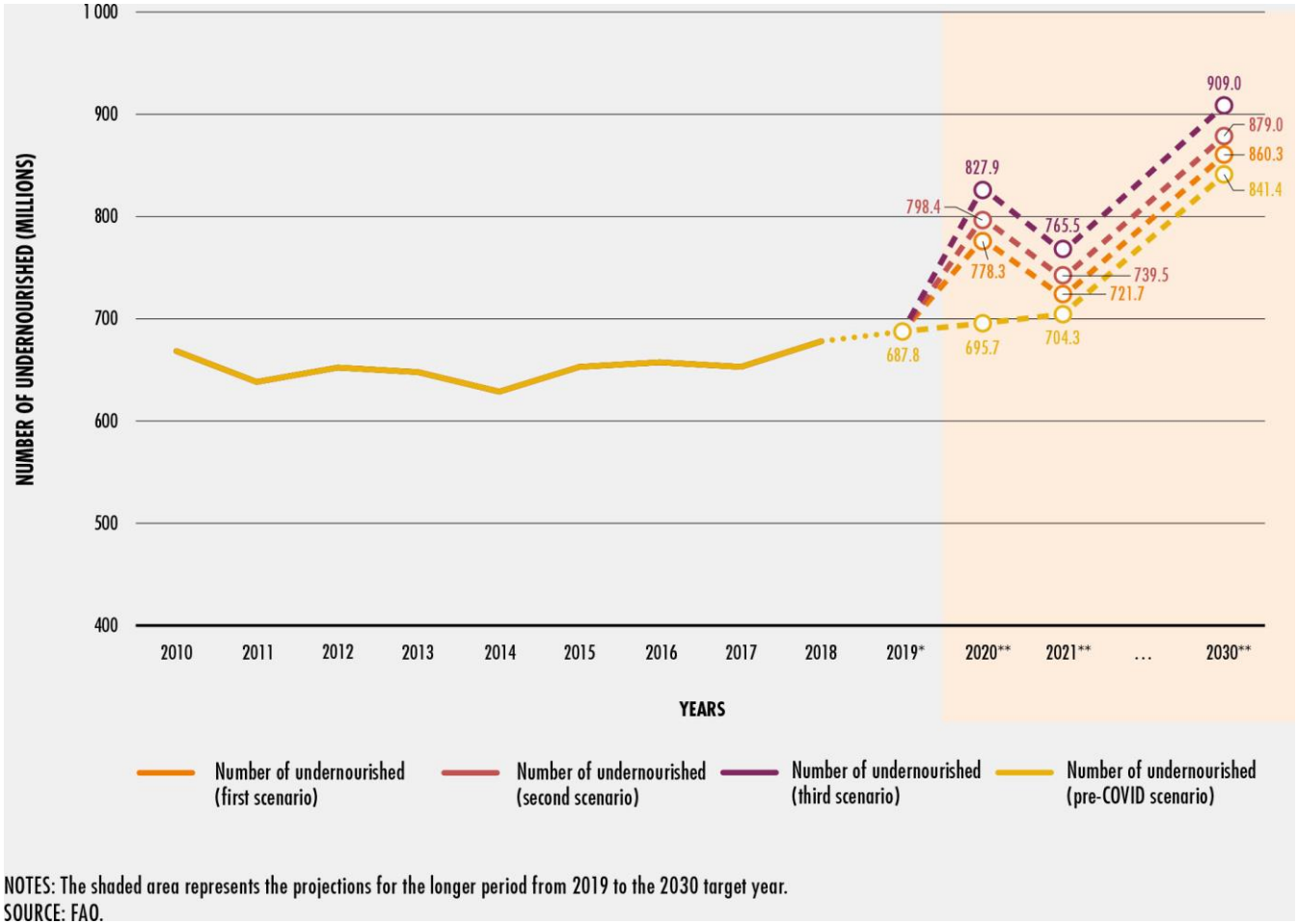
FIGURE 1 THE NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD CONTINUED TO RISE IN 2020. BETWEEN 720 AND 811 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD FACED HUNGER IN 2020. CONSIDERING THE MIDDLE OF THE PROJECTED RANGE (768 MILLION), 118 MILLION MORE PEOPLE WERE FACING HUNGER IN 2020 THAN IN 2019 – OR AS MANY AS 161 MILLION, CONSIDERING THE UPPER BOUND OF THE RANGE



NOTES: * Projected values for 2020 in the figure are illustrated by dotted lines. Shaded areas show lower and upper bounds of the estimated range.
SOURCE: FAO.

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2020

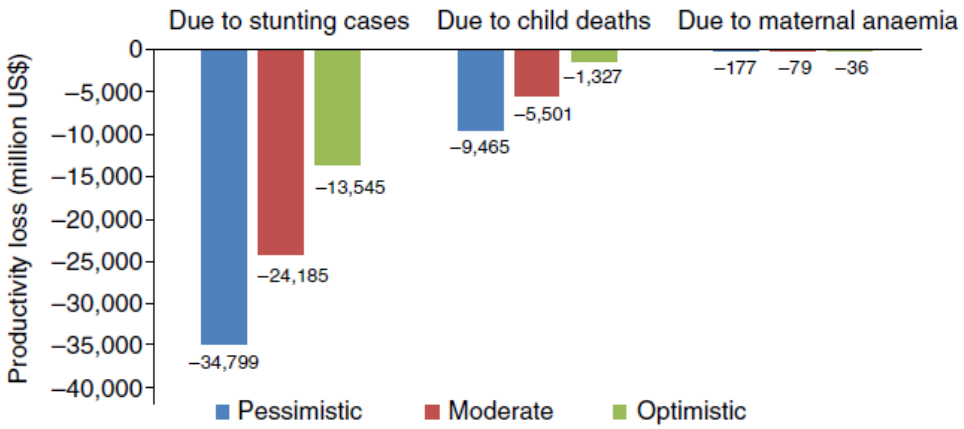
How the COVID-19 pandemic may affect hunger in the world



NOTES: The shaded area represents the projections for the longer period from 2019 to the 2030 target year.
SOURCE: FAO.

COVID-19 will exacerbate maternal and child undernutrition and child mortality in low- and middle-income countries

- By 2022, COVID-19-related disruptions could result in an additional:
  - 9.3 million wasted children
  - 2.6 million stunted children
  - 168,000 child deaths
  - 2.1 million maternal anemia cases
  - 2.1 million children born to women with a low BMI
  - US$29.7 billion in future productivity losses

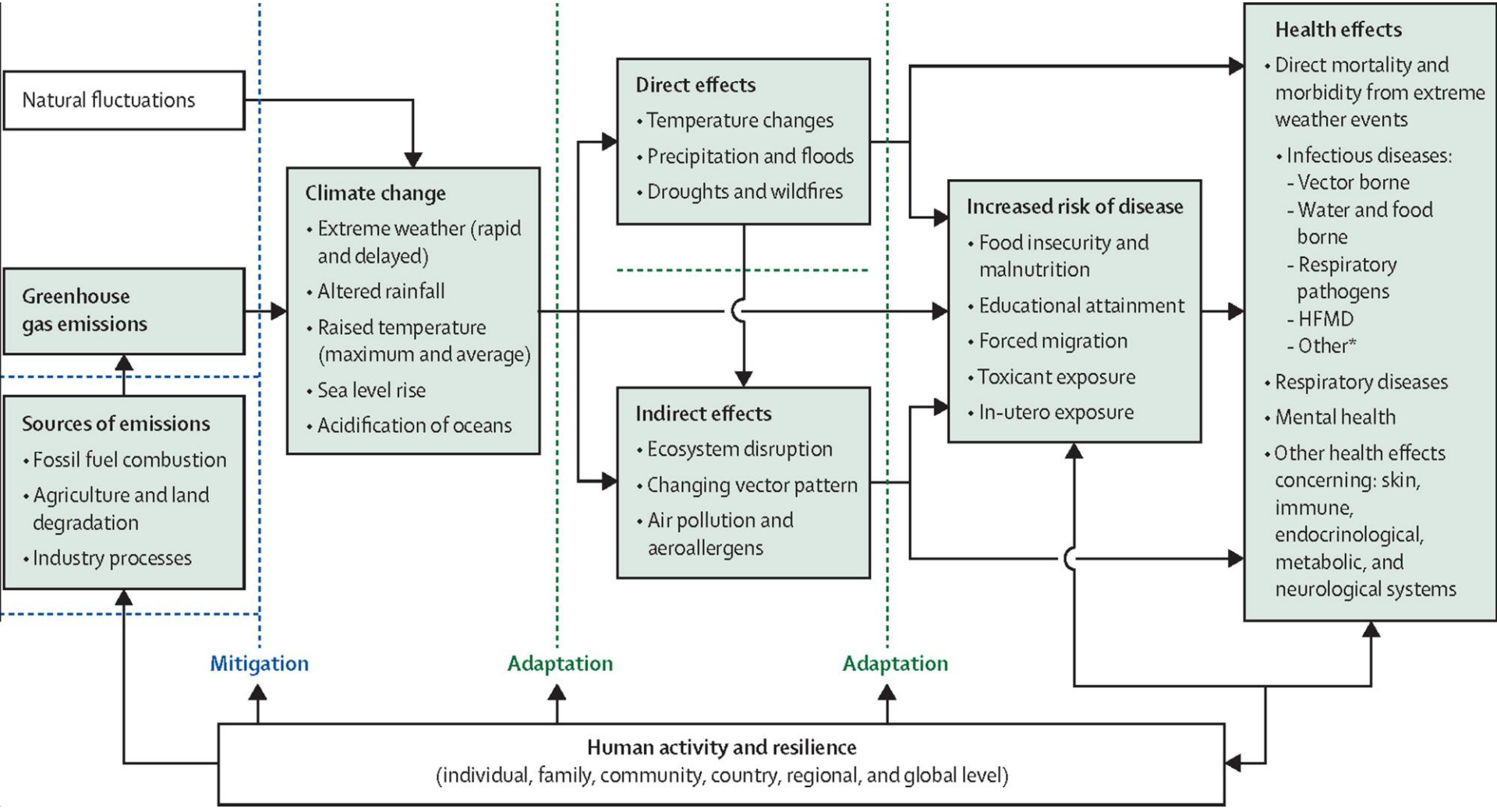


Additional US$1.2 billion per year will be needed to mitigate these effects by scaling up nutrition interventions

Future productivity losses due to additional cases of child stunting, mortality and maternal anemia.

Osendarp et al. Nature Food, 2021.

Climate change and health effects



Rainfall, diarrhoeal disease and contextual factors

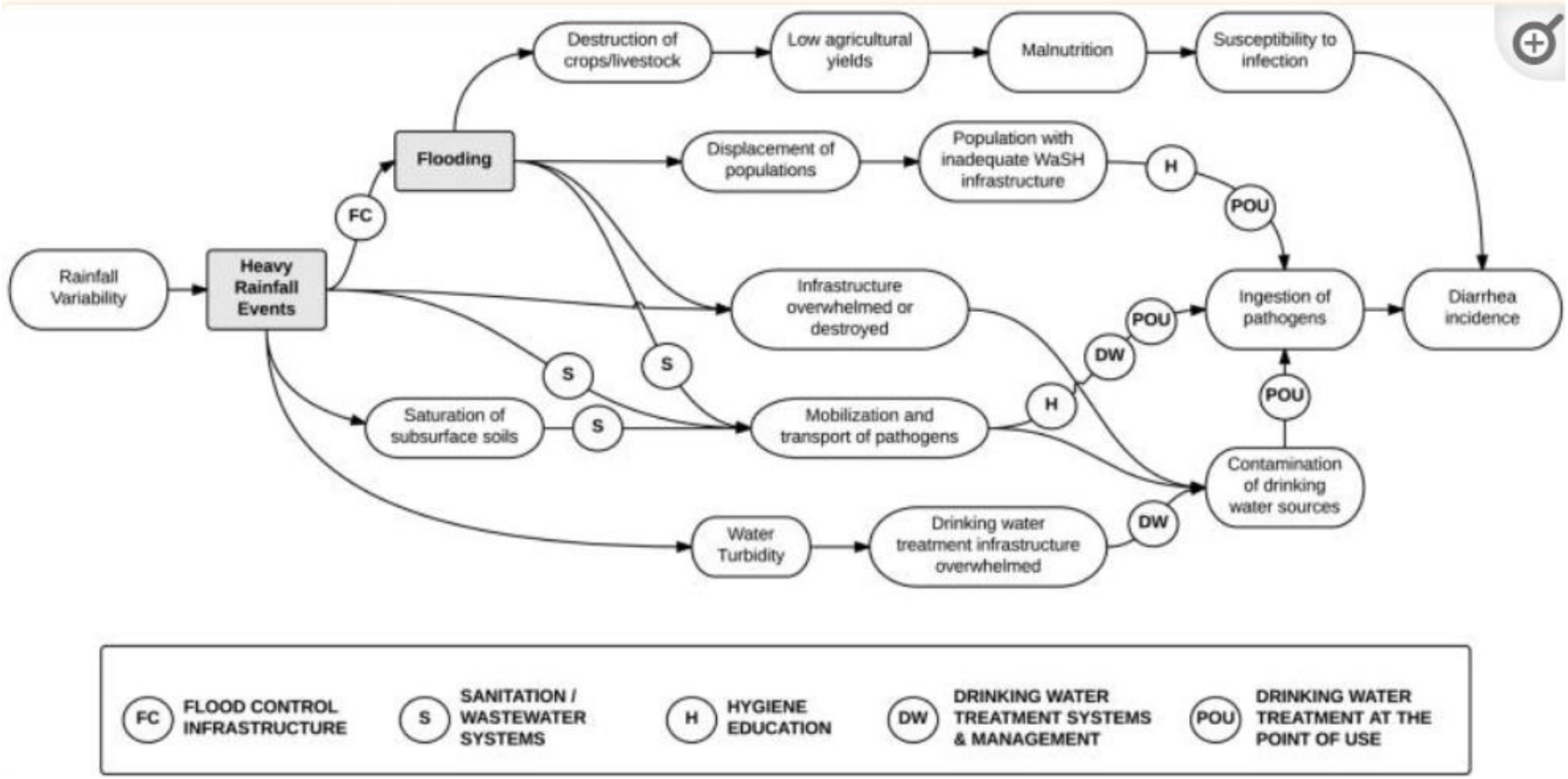
- Studies from India show that rainfall is associated with an increased prevalence of childhood diarrhea; extrapolating past changes in climate could mean a **13% increase in childhood diarrhea incidence rates** in the northern states by 2040.
- Association between diarrhea prevalence and rainfall: effect modification by water sanitation condition (extreme rainfall days if daily rainfall distribution (> 18 mm

	1 Day of extreme rainfall*		5 Days of extreme rainfall*	
	OR†	95% CI	OR†	95% CI
Households with an unimproved water source	1.35	0.13–5.09	6.81	1.87–24.51
Households with unimproved sanitation	2.93	1.30–6.64	1.28	0.74–2.16

- Rural areas experiencing **lower amounts of rainfall suffer from higher diarrhea incidence** rates among children due to unsafe drinking sources and limited hygiene.
- Conversely, **higher precipitation levels** in urban areas, both in low-income and high-income settings, might **increase the incidence of diarrhoea due to sub-optimal water and sanitation systems.**

Bhavnani et al 2014

Rainfall, diarrhoeal disease and mitigation measures



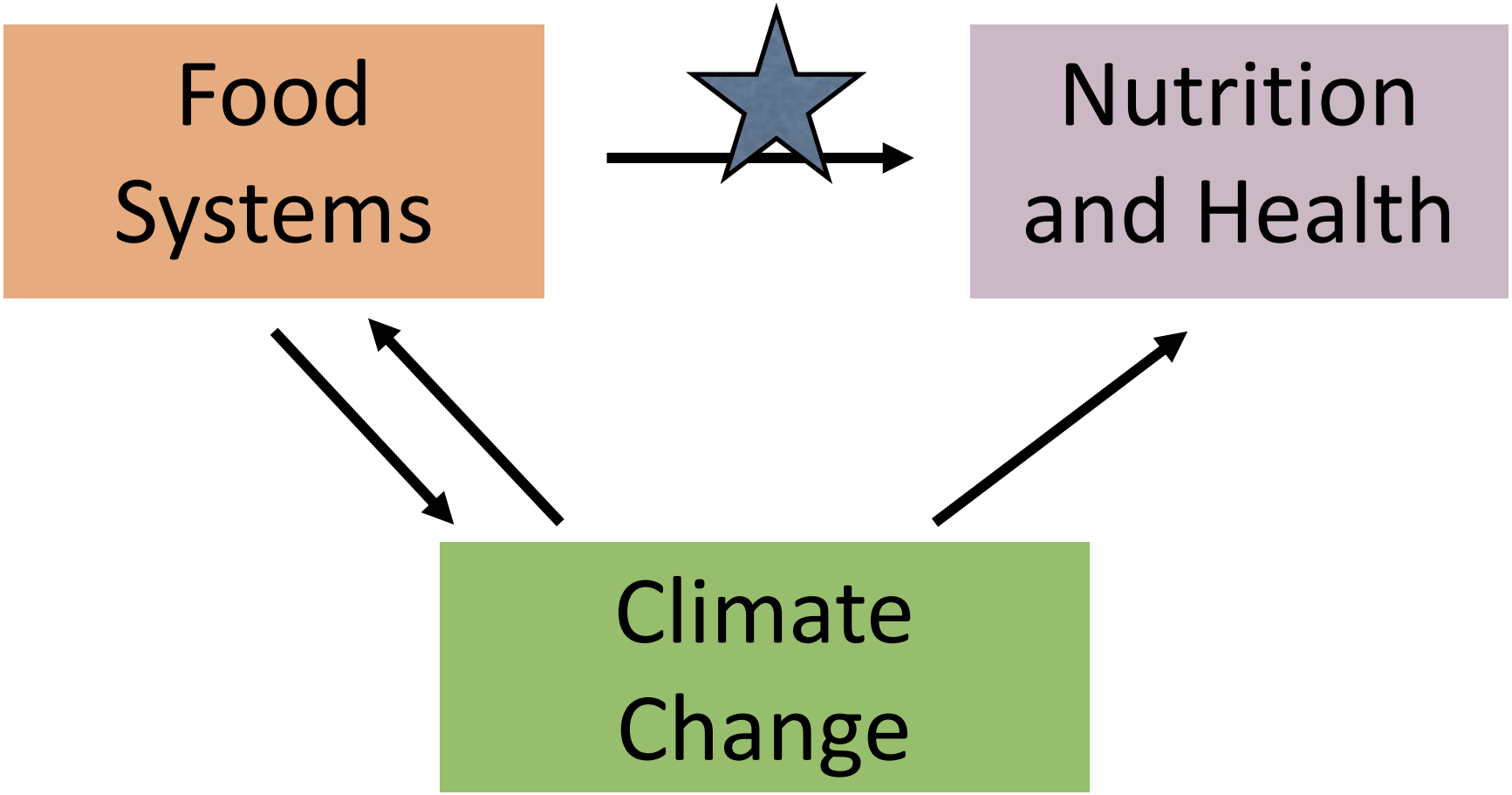
Levy et al 2016

Consequences of increased greenhouse gas emissions

- Reduces crop yields
- More pests, pathogens, weeds and other pressures
- Pollinator declines
- Lower human labor capacity
- Poorer crop nutrient content
- Greater postharvest losses
- Coral reef degradation and shellfish declines
- Altered fish nutrient composition
- Degradation of ecosystems which leads to greater risk of zoonotic diseases and pandemics

Image source: US EPA

Meyers et al. Annual review of public health, 2017.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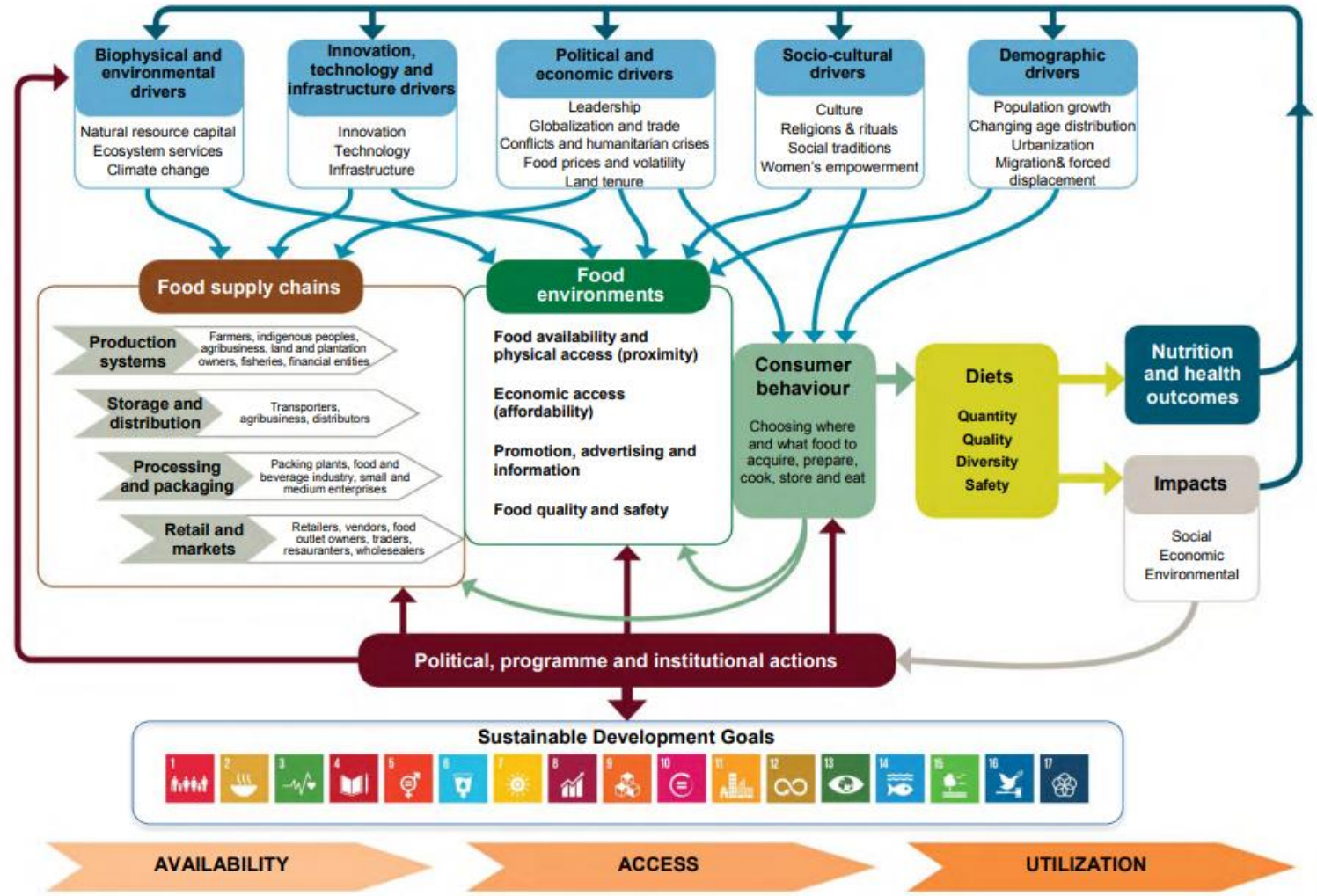
Food Systems Conceptual Framework

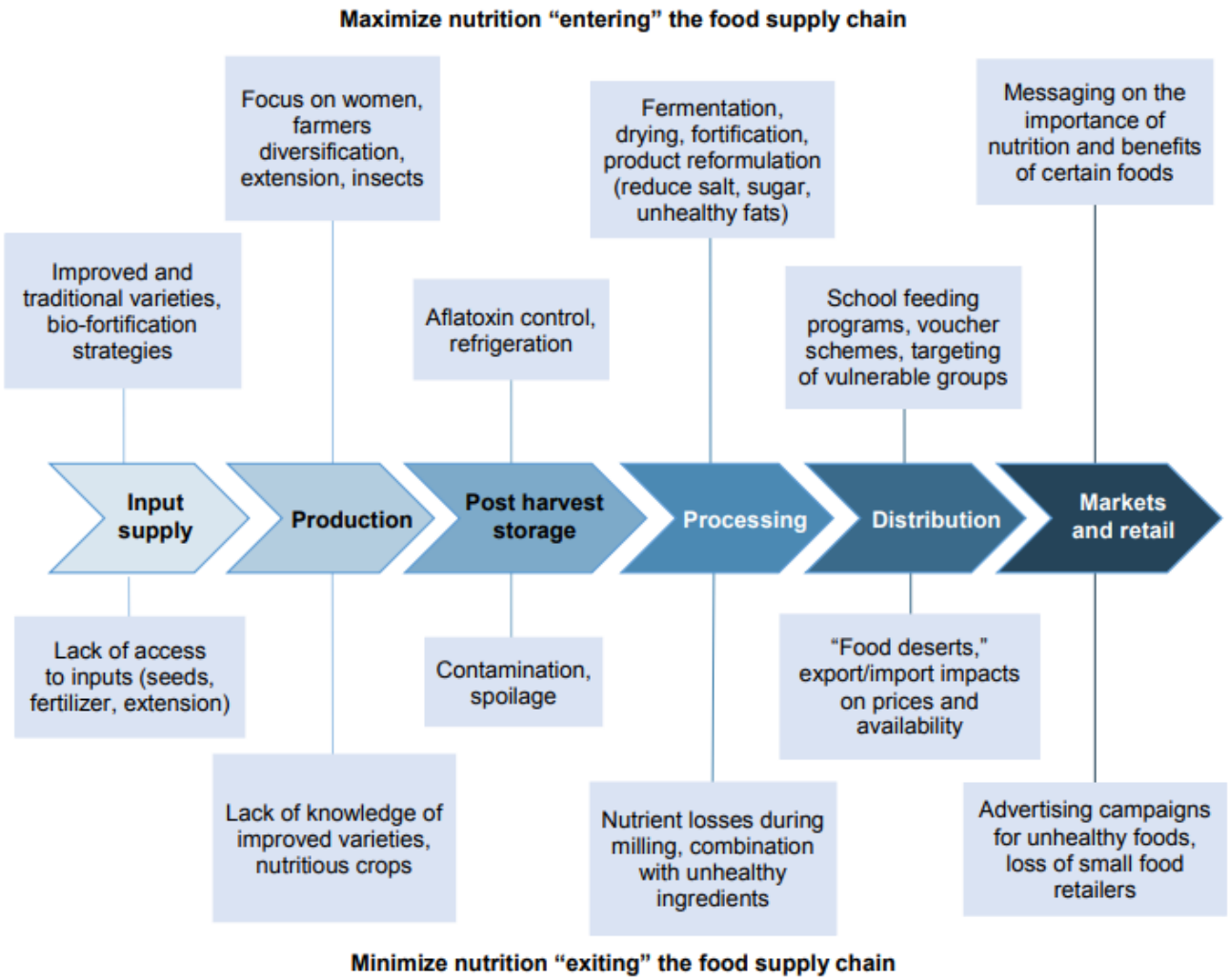
Figure 1 Conceptual framework of food systems for diets and nutrition



HLPE, 2017

Key points for interventions across food supply chains

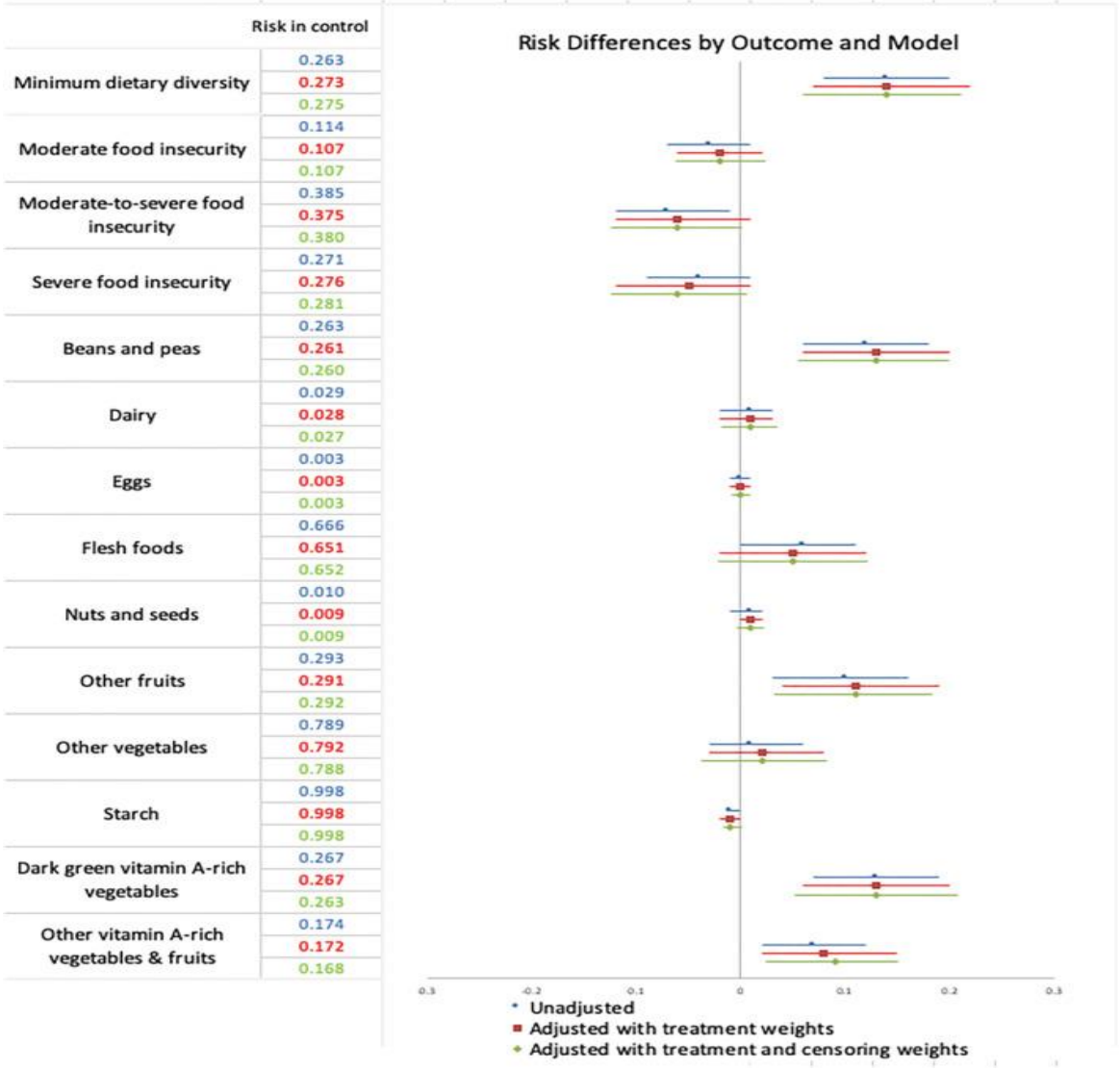
Figure 14 Exit and entry points along the nutrition value chain



Source: Fanzo *et al.* (2017b).

HLPE, 2017

Homestead Agriculture and Nutrition (HANU) project



Evaluated integrated homestead food production intervention to improve maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes in a rural community in Tanzania

Homestead agriculture was associated with increased dietary diversity and food security for women of reproductive age after 1 year

Evidence of spill-over benefits of the homestead intervention to households that did not participate in the intervention, with improved dietary diversity for women

Risk differences between intervention (INT) and control (CON) households after 12 months of follow up.

Blakstad et al. Pub Health Nutr, 2019, Blakstad et al. Mat Ch Nutr, 2021;

Meals, **E**ducation, and **G**ardens for In-School **A**dolescents (MEGA)

Overall: To strengthen evidence base on effective and cost-effective interventions for preventing malnutrition among adolescents

Objective

Design, implement, and evaluate an integrated, school-based adolescent nutrition intervention package in Dodoma, Tanzania

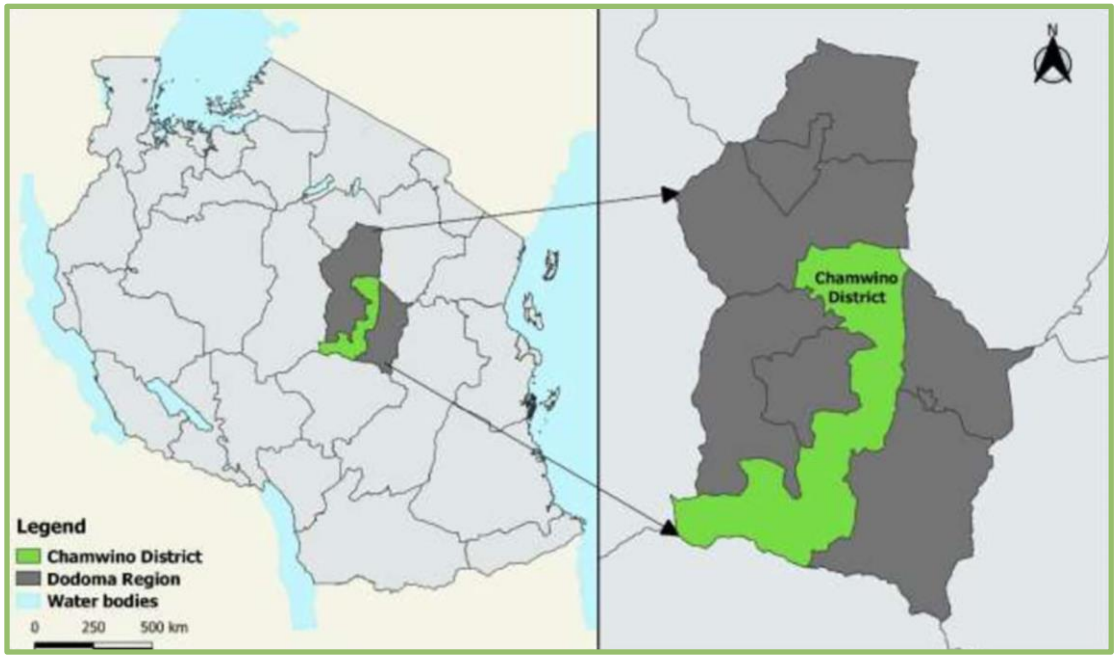
Source: Wang et al, 2024 (upcoming)

Methods – Study setting

Chamwino District of Dodoma, Tanzania

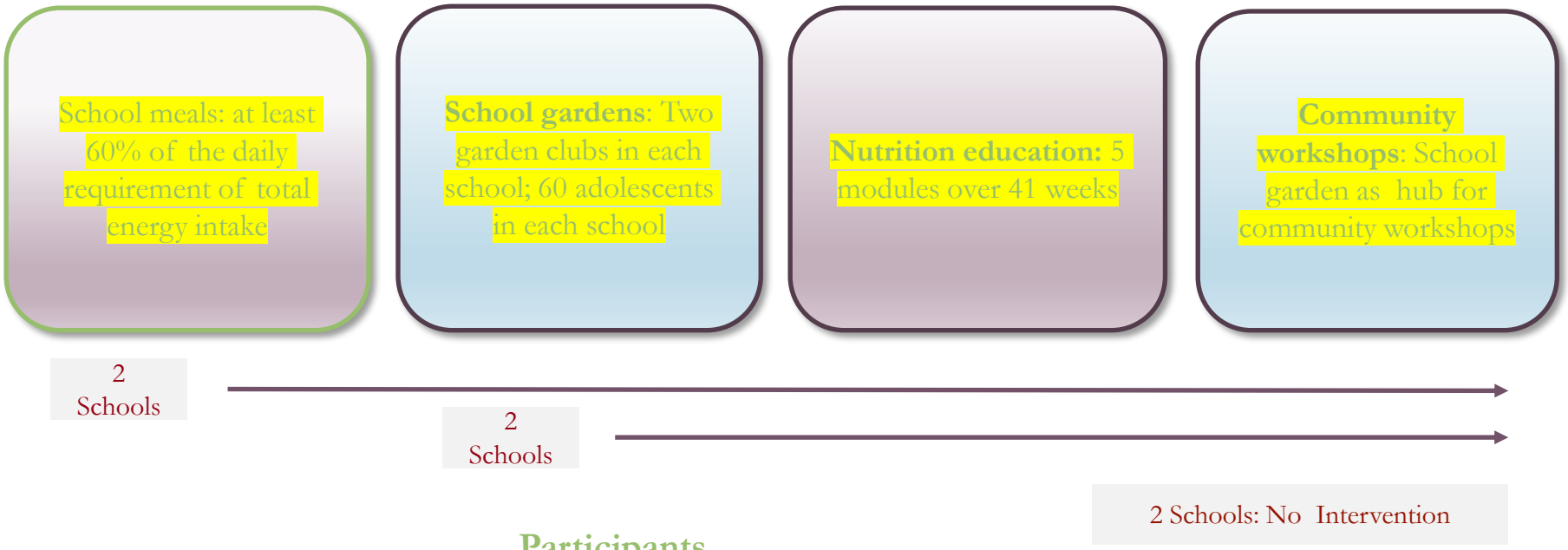
Predominantly rural and semi-arid area

High food insecurity due to prolonged droughts



Source: Rector et al., Food Nutr Bull, 2021.

MEGA: a cluster randomized trial in Dodoma, Tanzania



Participants
750 students from Form 1 and 2 students (14 to 17 years)
Assessment timepoints: Baseline and endline

Source: Wang et al., BMJ Open 2022

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Interventions - School meals

Mid-day meals to all students in school

Traditional Tanzanian staples plus vegetables

Interventions - School gardens

Grew green leafy vegetables
Adolescents participated in gardening activities for ~30 min/day
Focal teachers oversaw activities
Vegetables from the garden supplemented school meals

Interventions - Nutrition education

School gardens used as hubs for nutrition education

Focal teachers responsible for education activities

Focal teachers led education sessions for ~40 mins/week

Educational materials on nutrition, health, agriculture, and WASH

Interventions - Community workshops

Invited parents and community members to attend community workshops led by **agricultural extension workers**

Covered nutrition, agriculture, and WASH

School gardens used as hubs for the workshops

- Frequency: every 2 weeks
- Each workshop lasted ~ 1 hour

Methods – outcomes

Adolescent outcomes

- **Nutrition knowledge**
- **Diet quality**
- **Food insecurity**
- **Food preferences**
- **Physical activity**
- **Physical growth**
- **Hemoglobin/anemia**

Parental outcomes

- Nutrition knowledge
- Diet quality
- Food insecurity
- WASH knowledge
- Engagement in home gardening

Results – Adolescent outcomes (Continuous)

	Partial intervention vs. control		Full intervention vs. control	
	Adjusted MD (95% CI)	P	Adjusted MD (95% CI)	P
Diet quality by GDQS (range: 0-49)	**1.99 (0.48, 3.50)**	**0.01**	**1.79 (1.63, 1.95)**	**< 0.001**
Weight, kg	**1.62 (0.78, 2.47)**	**< 0.001**	0.84 (-0.36, 2.04)	0.17
BMI-for-age z-score	**0.34 (0.24, 0.45)**	**< 0.001**	0.20 (-0.019, 0.42)	0.07
Hemoglobin, g/L	0.022 (-4.67, 4.72)	0.99	0.12 (-8.65, 8.89)	0.98

Results – Adolescent outcomes (Binary)

	Partial intervention vs. control		Full intervention vs. control	
	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P
Low diet quality by GDQS	**0.59 (0.35, 1.00)**	**0.049**	**0.49 (0.40, 0.59)**	**< 0.001**
Overweight/obesity	**0.29 (0.18, 0.47)**	**< 0.001**	**0.47 (0.30, 0.72)**	**< 0.001**
Stunting	1.02 (0.63, 1.64)	0.94	0.99 (0.67, 1.46)	0.96
Thinness	0.49 (0.21, 1.16)	0.10	0.74 (0.14, 3.83)	0.72
Any anemia	0.92 (0.46, 1.86)	0.82	1.13 (0.55, 2.32)	0.74
Moderate or severe anemia	1.72 (0.50, 5.97)	0.39	2.40 (0.69, 8.36)	0.17

Results – Parental outcomes

	Partial intervention vs. control		Full intervention vs. control	
	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P
Low diet quality by GDQS	**0.28 (0.20, 0.40)**	**< 0.001**	**0.28 (0.13, 0.58)**	**< 0.001**
Moderate/severe household hunger	0.23 (0.05, 1.09)	0.06	0.80 (0.63, 1.02)	0.07
Engaged in home gardening	1.60 (0.96, 2.66)	0.07	1.79 (0.70, 4.60)	0.23

MEGA trial: Key lessons

Intervention packages resulted in:

- greater knowledge

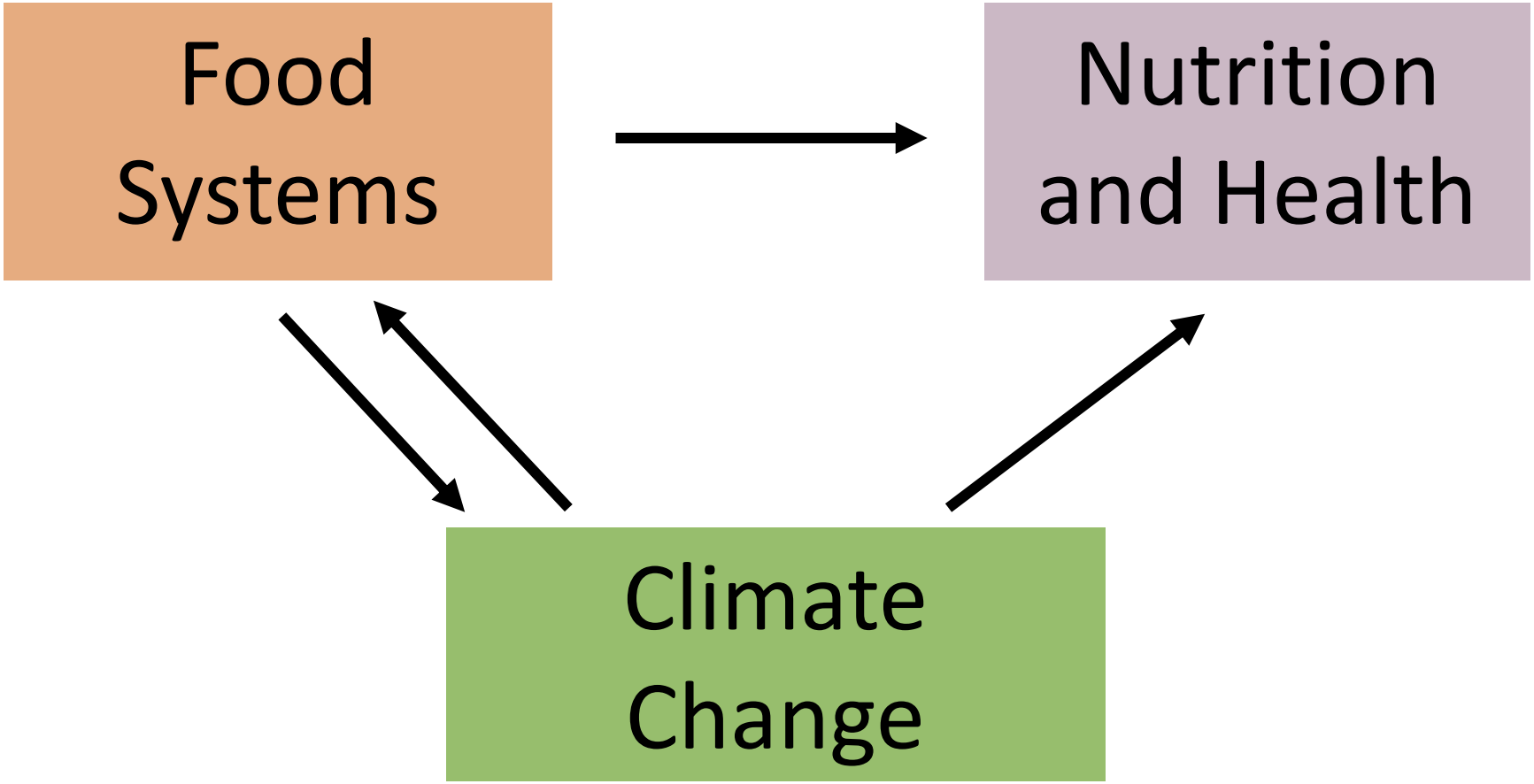
- greater diet quality

- greater weight and BMI-for-age z-score

But neither partial nor full intervention was associated with adolescent hemoglobin concentrations

Promising results about the potential of integrated interventions

Source: Wang et al., Journal of Adolescent Health, (upcoming)


Food Systems
Nutrition and Health
Climate Change

Life expectancy and agricultural environmental impacts can be improved through optimized plant and animal protein consumption

Framework of comparative risk assessment, local dietary surveys and relative risks from large observational studies used to quantify health and environmental impacts of meeting adult and child recommended daily protein intakes in urban Addis Ababa.

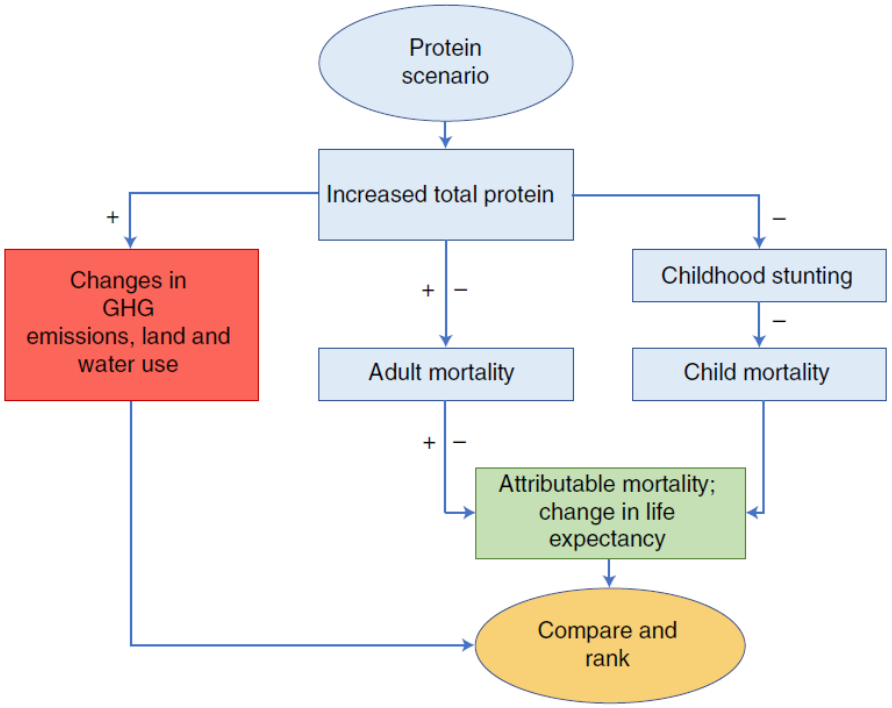


Fig. 1 | Conceptual framework. Analysis flowchart for quantifying the planetary health effects of dietary strategies to meet the protein RDA.

Blakstad et al. Nature Food 2021.

Life expectancy and agricultural environmental impacts can be improved through optimized plant and animal protein consumption

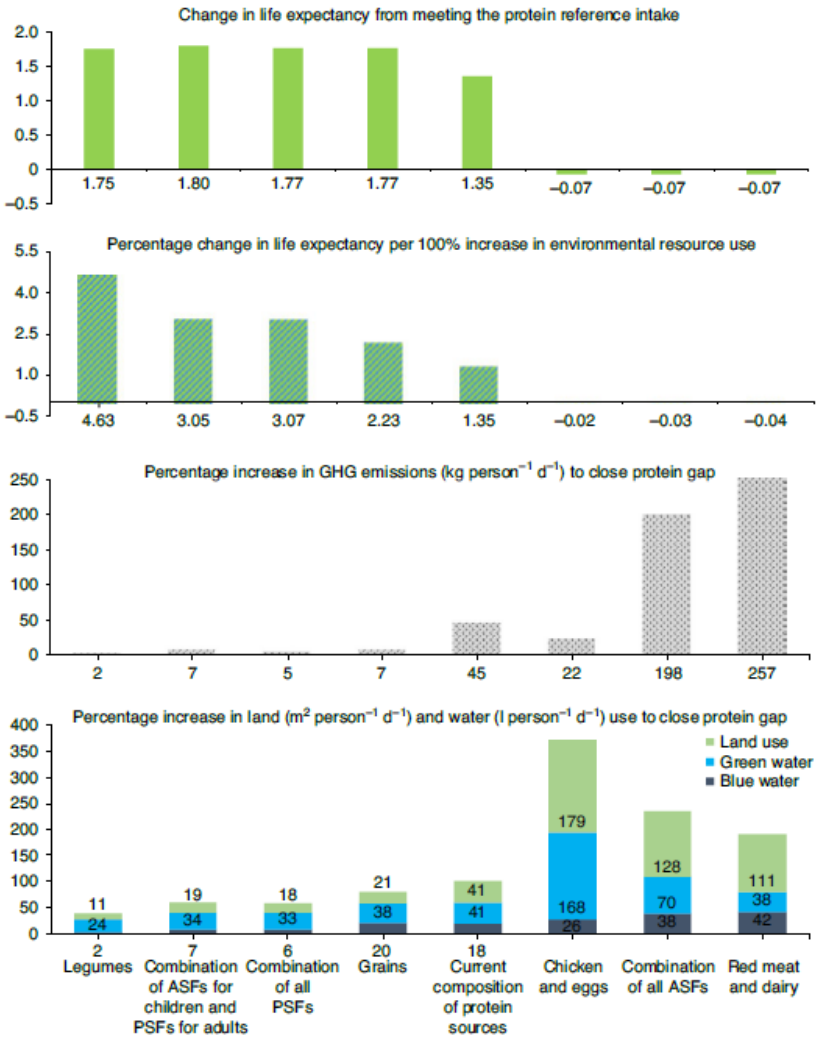


Fig. 2 | Life expectancy and environmental impacts of meeting protein reference intake. Results reflect intakes of children aged between 6 months and 5 yr, and adults aged between 20 and 60 yr in Addis Ababa. ASF, animal-source food; PSF, plant-source food.

- Animal-source protein for children and plant-source protein for adults had largest absolute health gain: life expectancy at birth was estimated to increase by 1.19 yr
- Legumes strategy had the lowest environmental impact with a 65% increase in land and water use and a 2% increase in GHG emissions relative to the environmental impacts associated with the status quo diet

Blakstad et al. Nature Food 2021.

Addressing challenges in food systems is key to meeting the health and environmental SDGs in Africa and South Asia, where undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies persist alongside overweight and obesity and related chronic diseases

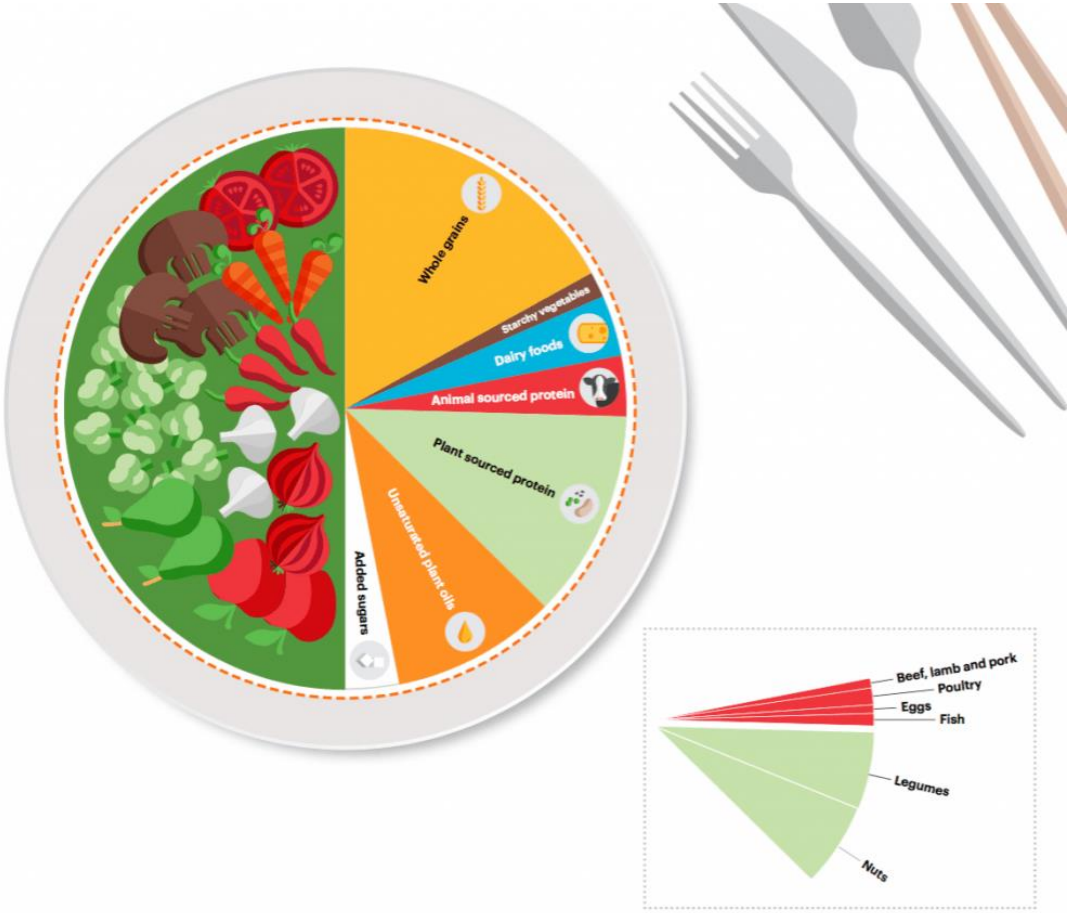


Madzorera et al. Curr Dev Nutr, 2021.

Planetary Health Diet

- Designed to improve human and planetary health
- Abundant vegetables, fruits, whole grains, legumes, nuts, and unsaturated oils
- Moderate seafood, poultry and dairy (optional)
- Limits red meat, processed meat, added sugar, refined grains, starchy vegetables and highly processed foods
- Appropriate calorie intake

Willett et al, EAT Lancet Commission Report 2019.



- Compared with current diets, this shift will require global consumption of foods such as red meat and sugar to decrease by 50%, while consumption of fruits, nuts, vegetables, and legumes must double.
- It is important to tailor these targets to local situations. For example, while North American countries currently consume almost 6.5 times the recommended amount of red meat, countries in South Asia eat only half the recommended amount.

Affordability of EAT Lancet Diet

- Most affordable EAT–Lancet diets cost a global median of US$2·84 per day in 2011

- Cost of an EAT–Lancet diet exceeded household per capita income for at least 1·58 billion people

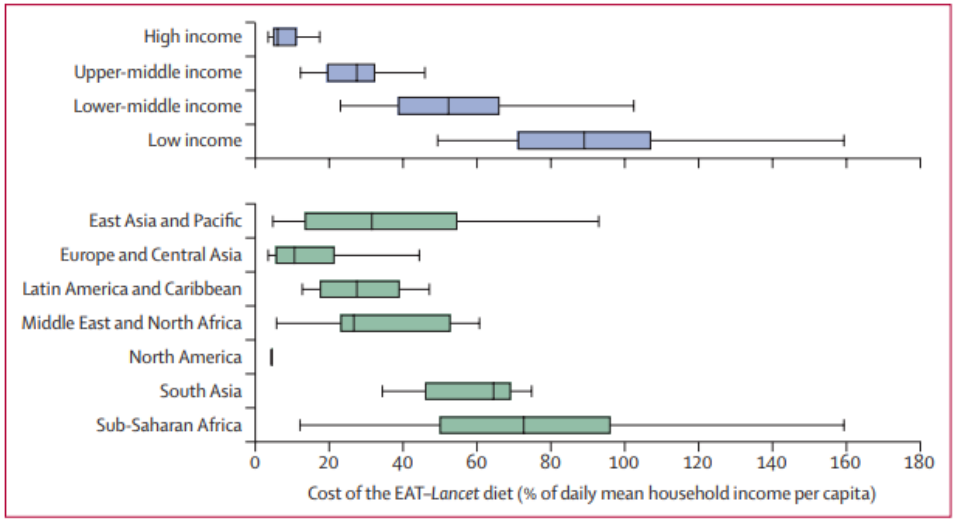
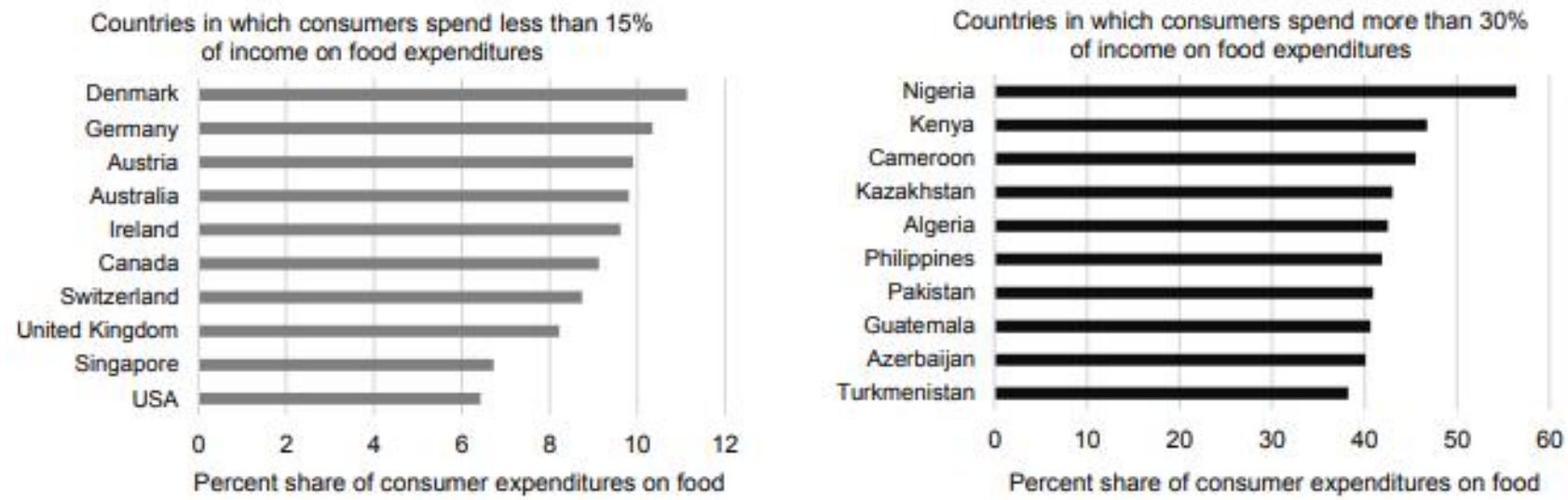


Figure 2: **Cost of the EAT–*Lancet* reference diet relative to mean daily per capita household income by country income levels and major regions**
We used price data from the International Comparison Program to estimate the cost of the EAT–*Lancet* diet and compared these estimates to mean daily per capita household income. The size of the box indicates the IQR. The bottom and top rule marks the bottom fifth and top fifth percentiles, respectively. The vertical bar rule inside the box shows the median value for the income group or geographical region. N=141 countries.

- Current diets differ greatly from EAT–Lancet targets. Improving diets is affordable in many countries but for many people would require some combination of higher income, nutritional assistance, and lower prices

Current food systems are not producing equitable, affordable diets

Figure 2 Proportion of household budgets spent on food in different countries (2015)



Source: USDA ERS Food Expenditure Series 2016 "Percent of consumer expenditures spent on food, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 2015" available at: https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-expenditures.aspx

HLPE, 2017

Conclusions

- **Key areas of intervention:**
  - Optimizing food systems and increasing agricultural productivity beyond calories, to nutrient-rich vegetables and fruits, legumes, and livestock, and sustainable fishing.
  - Strengthening of research around food systems—on pathways, value chains, and development and validation of metrics of diet quality.
  - Development of new technology in crop management and pest control and addressing natural resource degradation.
  - Engaging with the public and private sectors, outreach to donors and policymakers, and strengthening cross-disciplinary collaborations are imperative to improving food systems.

Madzorera et al. Curr Dev Nutr, 2021.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Enacted in January 2016 by the United Nations as a follow-on to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Identifies 17 goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. Measured with 169 targets and 230 indicators.

Citations: IFPRI 2016

13 CLIMATE ACTION

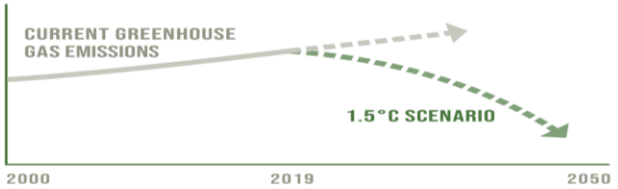
TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

THE CLIMATE CRISIS CONTINUES, LARGELY UNABATED

2020 GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT **1.2°C ABOVE** PRE-INDUSTRIAL BASELINE

WOEFULLY OFF TRACK TO STAY AT OR BELOW **1.5°C AS CALLED FOR IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT**

RISING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REQUIRE SHIFTING ECONOMIES TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY



CLIMATE FINANCE INCREASED

BY **10%**
FROM **2015–2016**
TO **2017–2018,**
REACHING AN ANNUAL AVERAGE OF **$48.7 BILLION**

125 OF 154 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE FORMULATING AND IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANS

HIGHEST PRIORITY AREAS INCLUDE

- FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTION
- TERRESTRIAL AND WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS
- FRESHWATER RESOURCES
- HUMAN HEALTH
- KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND SERVICES

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2021/

https://sdgs.un.org/goals

2 ZERO HUNGER

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC IS EXACERBATING WORLD HUNGER

WORLDWIDE, AN ADDITIONAL **70–161 MILLION PEOPLE** ARE LIKELY TO HAVE EXPERIENCED HUNGER AS A RESULT OF THE PANDEMIC IN 2020

NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

607 MILLION	650 MILLION	720–811 MILLION
2014	2019	2020

PANDEMIC WILL WORSEN CHILD MALNUTRITION

22% (149.2 MILLION) OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE STUNTED

6.7% (45.4 MILLION) OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 SUFFER FROM WASTING

5.7% (38.9 MILLION) OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE OVERWEIGHT (2020*)

*THESE 2020 ESTIMATES DO NOT REFLECT IMPACT OF PANDEMIC

ALMOST ONE THIRD OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE GLOBALLY SUFFER FROM ANAEMIA, IN PART DUE TO NUTRITION DEFICIENCIES

2.37 BILLION PEOPLE ARE WITHOUT FOOD OR UNABLE TO EAT A HEALTHY BALANCED DIET ON A REGULAR BASIS (2020)

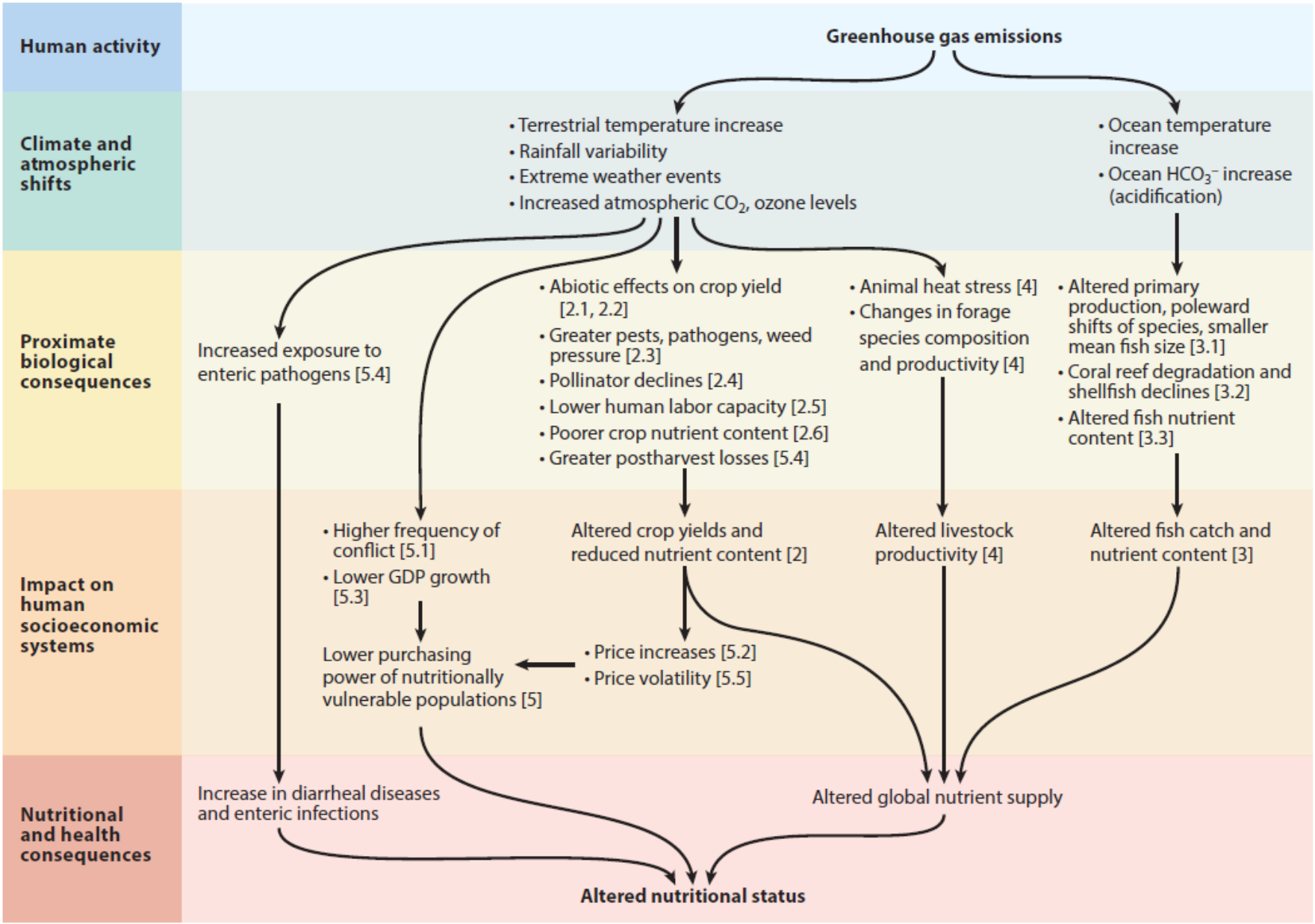
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2021/

https://sdgs.un.org/goals

Questions?

Extra slides

Pathways for impacts of climate change on food systems, food security, and undernutrition



Meyers et al. Annual review of public health, 2017.

Key challenges in food systems in LMICs and proposed solutions

Challenges in food systems	Proposed solutions
1. Complexity of food systems	• Refinement of concepts and definitions through research and across specializations • Tools and metrics can be refined, simplified and standardized, and approaches developed to allow the collection of data at national and subnational levels
2. Scarcity of data on food systems	• Collection on data in systematic and simplified approaches across countries • Development of dashboards and other resources tracking progress in food systems
3. Lack of appropriate tools and indicators for the measurement of food systems, including diet quality, food affordability, and drivers of food choices in LMICs	• Development and validation of tools and indices for measuring diet quality, assessing both micronutrient adequacy and consumption of healthy and unhealthy foods • Development and validation of tools for assessing affordability • Increased research to determine the drivers of food choices

Madzorera et al. Curr Dev Nutr, 2021.

Key challenges in food systems in LMICs and proposed solutions

4. Knowledge gaps: Which food systems interventions are effective in improving diets and addressing suboptimal nutrition in LMICs	• Technology to increase the production of nutrient-dense food and small livestock production • Improvements in genetics and market linkages for nutrient-rich food crops, biofortification, small livestock production • Interventions to evaluate the effectiveness of agriculture and food systems approaches to improving nutrition, considering intermediary outcomes • Innovative approaches for scale-up of effective interventions
5. Environmental risks to nutrition	• Research on new technology in management practices and pest control, and actions taken to prevent natural resource degradation • Innovation in farm management practices
6. Interdisciplinary training and skills are lacking	• Interdisciplinary approaches in research and groups undertaking work on food systems • Nutrition training for agriculture, health, food science, and other groups • Cross-disciplinary and multisector training through short courses, joint training, and learning approaches across various sectors

Madzorera et al. Curr Dev Nutr, 2021.

Harnessing University Strengths in Multisectoral Collaborations for Planetary Health

- Poor dietary intake, over-and undernutrition, and chronic diseases are persistent health challenges in sub-Saharan Africa.

- A planetary health approach to addressing these challenges offers a unique opportunity to advance solutions for environmental and social factors that influence agriculture, nutrition, and overall health in the larger context of rapid population growth and transitions in food systems and livelihoods.

- Universities can promote planetary health approaches through: 1) new research to assess complex relations between people and the environment; 2) development of novel interventions and study designs; and 3) the advancement of multidisciplinary training programs.

Passarelli et al. Curr Dev Nutr, 2018.

Women empowerment is central to addressing the double burden of malnutrition

- Important for enhancing infant and young child feeding, household caloric availability and dietary diversity
- Women provide 50% or higher of agricultural labor in smallholder farms yet own 5–30% of the agricultural land in LMICs
- Women farmers need empowerment through increased control of production resources and land, improved seeds, technology for planting and harvesting, credit, training and extension services.
- Women need decision-making power over productive assets and the use of income from agriculture and off-farm employment in order to act on nutrition knowledge.

Madzorera et al. EClinicalMedicine, 2020.