

Climate Change and Food Systems

Transformation for Adaptation, Mitigation, and Resilience

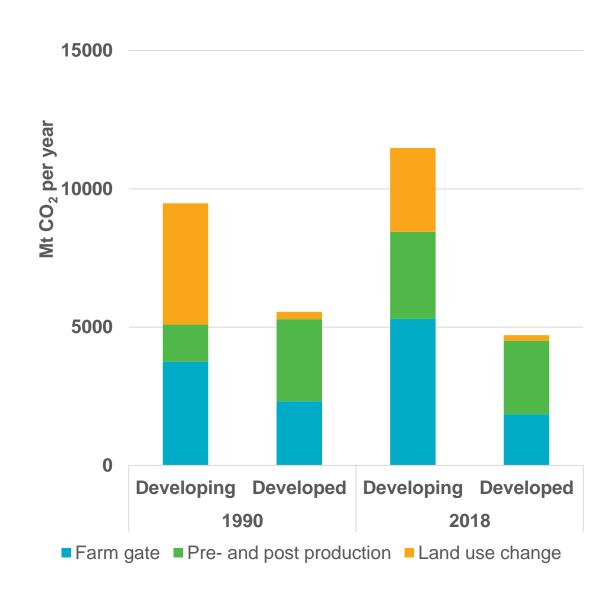
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Food systems contribute to climate change

- Food systems contribute more than
 33% of total emissions
- Emissions from AFOLU (agriculture, forestry and other land use) around 20%.
- Developing country emissions from food systems are large and rising



International spotlight on food systems and climate change

- Events in 2021 cemented food systems in the climate change and SDG agenda
 - The UNFSS produced new commitments and coalitions to pursue the SDGs with a food systems centered approach
 - 2021 Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit highlighted link between climate change and nutrition challenges
 - At COP26, 137 countries pledged to halt and reverse land degradation by 2030

- 2021 commitments will require concrete follow-up
 - Need a significant shift in public and private investment
 - UN Conference on Biodiversity, WTO ministerial conference,
 COP27, ... provide further opportunities to advance action







Effective policies are critical for food systems transformation

Appropriate design of policies, institutions and governance systems at all scales can contribute to land-related adaptation and mitigation while facilitating the pursuit of climate-adaptive development pathways – IPCC 2019

- Innovation and change require an enabling environment of supportive policies and institutions
- Collaboration is needed from the local to international level
- Change must be inclusive and have safeguards in place to protect vulnerable communities

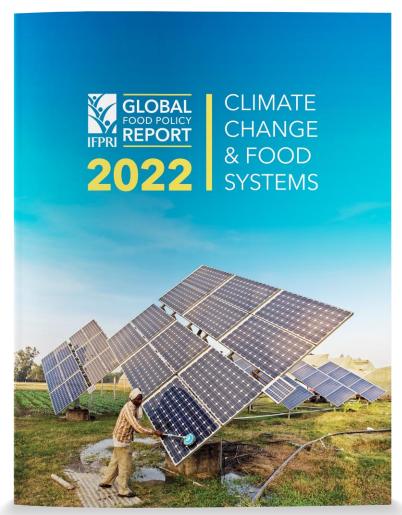
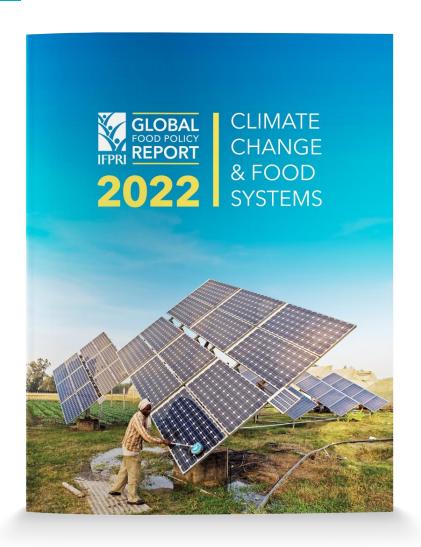


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(+ Six Regional Chapters)

Policy recommendations (1)

R&D for "disruptive" innovations in production practices

- Investment in R&D equivalent to 1% of agricultural output could increase food production by 30%
- Adopting "green" innovations in LMICs could reduce AFOLU emissions by over 40%
- Double current levels of public investments to reach ~ \$15 billion for innovations in LMICs

Holistic governance

- Provide incentives for local governance and integrated landscape management (e.g. multistakeholder platforms for CC)
- Strengthen land tenure rights for individuals as well as communities to encourage long-term investment and sustainability
- Identify productive-use locations that can jointly support energy, water, and food security



Policy recommendations (2)

- Improve efficiency of value chains, facilitate trade, and reduce food loss and waste
 - Promote free and fair trade, while accounting for climate effects of food trade (e.g. pricing carbon)
 - Invest in efficient and safe food storage and transport such as lowemissions cold chains to prevent food loss (currently 8% of emissions)

Promote sustainably healthy diets

- Use proven fiscal measures to reduce consumption of unhealthy foods and improve access and affordability of healthy foods for over 3 billion people who cannot afford a healthy diet
- Assist countries in adopting food-based dietary guidelines (e.g. recommended 400 grams of fruits and vegetables per day)
- Promote a healthy food environment through standards, labeling, and certifications



Policy recommendations (3)

Ensure inclusion and expand social protection

- Invest in inclusive soft infrastructure (e.g. digital climate services, insurance, advisory and financial services)
- Strengthen women's participation in clean energy systems, water, systems, landscape governance, etc.
- Make social protection "climate smart" by incorporating incentives for sustainable activities and combining with climate investment

Reorient and innovate in financial flows

- Repurpose a portion of agricultural subsidies (\$620 billion per year) toward R&D on green innovations
- Explore innovative tools (e.g. publicly guaranteed green funds, carbon markets, or CC transparency requirements for banks/investors) to increase food systems climate investment to \$350 billion per year

