Housekeeping

• The event will be recorded
• Please use the Q&A function to post questions
• The recording and slides will be circulated post-webinar
• Any un-addressed questions will be answered post-webinar

*The production of this policy laboratory has received support from an operating grant under the European Union’s 3rd Health Programme*
Meet your chair

Prof Tim Lobstein

Senior Policy Advisor, World Obesity Federation

UK
Part 1 - setting the stage for collective action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:00-13:10</td>
<td>Setting the scene</td>
<td>Prof. Tim Lobstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:10-13:20</td>
<td>Impact of COVID-19 on global nutrition and food systems goals</td>
<td>Dr. Nancy Aburto</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:30-13:35</td>
<td>Shifting to sustainable consumption – the Food Systems Summit as an opportunity to move forward together</td>
<td>Lana Weidgenant</td>
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<td>13:35-13:40</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
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### Part 2 - lessons from around the world

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:40-13:50</td>
<td>The Food Sustainability Index: promoting knowledge and best practices from countries across the world</td>
<td>Dr. Marta Antonelli</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:50-14:00</td>
<td>Europe’s Farm to Fork Strategy</td>
<td>Nikolai Pushkarev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-14:10</td>
<td>Ultra-Processed Foods and food system sustainability: the missing link in the UNFSS?</td>
<td>Dr. Maria Laura Louzada</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:10-14:20</td>
<td>Local health systems and community responses to climate change in the Philippines?</td>
<td>Dr. Renzo Guinto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:20-14:40</td>
<td>Panel discussion</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:40-14:45</td>
<td>Wrap-up and closing remarks</td>
<td>Prof. Tim Lobstein</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
External influences on a child’s risk of overweight

Child health and nutrition ...
Food systems – supply, formulation, marketing, cost, taste...
Food systems – one of many systems shaping dietary behaviour

- Standards on foods available around early child development centres and schools
- Food skills and nutrition literacy included on curricula
- Marketing restrictions around schools
- Nutrition counselling and education for pregnant women, incl. on weight gain during pregnancy
- Promote and support breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding
- Support growth monitoring and counselling for families, including weight & height measurements
- Refer for severe/complex obesity

**Healthy food environments**
- Changes in knowledge, attitudes and norms
- Improved dietary behaviour of caregivers and children

**Overweight prevention**
- Improved access to free drinking water, particularly in schools, settings where children gather and other public institutions
- Maternity protections and workplace policies for breastfeeding
- Ensure targeted support measures promote a healthy diet (including ‘do no harm’)
- Work towards removal of direct support for commodities that are not part of a healthy diet

**Food system**
- Regulate marketing of BMS, infant foods & HFSS foods
- Consumer-friendly front of pack labelling
- Use policy levers to create healthy food retail
- Taxes on SSBs and other HFSS foods
- Improve nutritional quality of foods
- Overweight sensitive urban planning/training

**Health system**
- Support and link small producers to consumers
- Invest in infrastructure for storage/transportation of healthy perishables

**Education system**
- Standards on foods available around early child development centres and schools
Over 50 reports on food systems, diet and planetary health...
Improve diet AND reduce carbon footprints and global heating

The Global Syndemic of Obesity, Undernutrition, and Climate Change: The Lancet Commission report

PMAC: Bangkok
Wednesday 30th January 2019
14:00 – 17:30

#GlobalSyndemic
Impact of COVID-19 on global nutrition and food systems goals

Dr Nancy Aburto
Deputy Director of Food and Nutrition Division,
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
Italy
COVID threatening to cause a food crisis

• The pandemic has hit two essential pillars
  • The functioning of the food system
  • The economy

• High value crops are more vulnerable
  • Fragility requires special harvesting, packaging, storage and transport
  • Perishable (short shelf life)
  • Highly labour intensive production and processing
Food Systems Framework for Diets and Nutrition

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, restaurateurs, wholesalers

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

Adapted from the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition. HLPE 2017
• Fresh food supply chain more impacted
• Labour shortages affecting harvesting and planting
• Processing/packaging have been locus for infection
• Traders and distributors of perishables more impacted by restriction of movement

• Global supply of key staple commodities stable*

Global prices are rising

*1. FAO Food Price Index, released 03/06/2021
Physical access a challenge – more acute for fresh foods
Closure of schools / markets
Restriction of movement

Expansion of harmful marketing practices
Marking of breastmilk substitutes
“COVID-washing” of less nutritious and highly processed products.
- Economic access most worrisome
- Millions out of work
- Tourism halted
- Food price increases at market level

Food environments
- Food availability and physical access (proximity)
- Economic access (affordability)
- Promotion, advertising and information
- Food quality and safety

Percentage price increase from 14 FEB 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price Increase</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July 2021
Consumer behaviour

Choosing where and what food to acquire, prepare, cook, store and eat

Examples

- European Food Banks Federation reported*
  - ~30% increase in food bank usage across EU countries
- > 85% of food banks continue to experience a growing food demand
- 90% serving those who recently lost jobs
- 60% serving children no longer receiving school meals

Consumer behavior

Choosing where and what food to acquire, prepare, cook, store and eat.

Coping strategies adopted during COVID-19 among a convenience sample of 1,075 adults in 82 countries

- Relied on less preferred food: 49.20%
- Reduced portion size: 30.30%
- Reduced the number of meals: 25.70%
- Adults restricted themselves: 18.70%
- Borrowed food: 17.00%
- Relied on food credit: 16.20%
- Relied on food aid: 8.33%

1. https://dx.doi.org/10.1017%2FS1368980021000987
Emerging evidence of the effect of COVID-19 on diet quality is mixed:

- Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Nigeria - decreased diet diversity and diet quality
- Canada - small increase diet quality
- France - no significant change in diet quality

Nutrition and Health Outcomes

**Childhood stunting**
- Reverse the decreasing curve for the **first time in 3 decades**
- **2.6 million** additional stunted children under 5 by 2022

**Childhood wasting**
- **9.3 million** additional wasted children under 5 by 2022
- **168,000** additional child-deaths

**Maternal malnutrition**
- **2.1 million** additional maternal anemia cases
- **2.1 million** children born to low BMI women

Nutrition and Health Outcomes

Overweight and Obesity

- Childhood obesity worsen due to the negative impact on diet and physical activity
- Overweight and obesity significantly increases the severity of COVID

Global hunger increased by ~161 million
Between 720 and 811 million people faced hunger in 2020

Nearly 2.4 billion people in the world faced food insecurity
The increase in moderate or severe food insecurity in 2020 equalled that of the previous five years combined.

Healthy diets are unaffordable for 3 billion people
Increased cost of healthy diets and high levels of income inequality put healthy diets further out of reach in Africa and in Latin America & Caribbean.

The world is not on track to achieve global nutrition targets
The effects of the pandemic on nutrition will cause setbacks in reaching our goals.
Nutrition and Health Outcomes

Graph showing the prevalence of undernourishment and the number of undernourished individuals over time.
Nutrition and Health Outcomes

• Food insecurity is associated with obesity in HIC**
  • higher cost of nutritious foods
  • stress of living with food insecurity
  • physiological adaptions to food restriction

• Inequality leading to higher food insecurity*
  • Increase in gender gap with food insecurity 10% higher among women and men in 2020 v. 6% in 2019
  • In MIC, hunger increased 2 times higher when there was high income inequality
While 2020 was an immense challenge for the world, it is a warning of unwelcome events to come if more resolute actions to transform our food systems are not taken. We must not delay if we are to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms.
Securing nutritious diets for children and adolescents

Jo Jewell

Nutrition Specialist,
UNICEF
USA
Leveraging Food Systems to Improve Children’s Diets
UNICEF’s systems approach to nutrition aims to make five key systems:

1. Food
2. Health
3. Water and sanitation
4. Education
5. Social protection

better equipped and more accountable to deliver nutritious diets, essential nutrition services and positive nutrition practices for children, adolescents and women.
Current food systems are failing children

• Millions of children are eating too little of what they need, and millions are eating too much of what they don’t need.

• Food systems must put children’s nutrition at the heart of their work.

• When healthy options are affordable, convenient and desirable, children and families are able to make better food choices.
Action Framework to Improve the Diets of Young Children During the Complementary Feeding Period

**Determinants**
- Adequate Foods
- Adequate Services
- Adequate Practices

**Strategic Actions Delivered Through Systems**
- Food System: Improve the availability, access, affordability and desirability of diets for young children
- Health System: Improve the availability, quality, affordability and use of health and nutrition services for young children
- Water & Sanitation System: Improve the availability, quality, affordability and use of safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services and practices for young children
- Social Protection System: Improve the availability, quality, affordability and use of adequate foods and services for young children

**Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning**

**Programming Context**
(Food security situation, humanitarian crisis, political and economic instability, etc.)

**Outcome**
- Good diets for young children
  - 6–23 months
- Improved access to and consumption of nutritious, safe, affordable and sustainable diets for young children

**Situation Analysis**
- Assess critical gaps, bottlenecks and barriers
UNICEF prioritizes food systems actions to improve the quality of children’s foods, food environment and feeding practices

Key questions to try to answer:
- What are the key food systems challenges for child diets?
- Who is affected and where?
- What are the potential solutions and who has a mandate to act?

Work through strategic actions:
- Voice and advocacy
- Country compacts
- Data, knowledge and accountability
- Partnerships and resources
Gaps and priorities in assessment of food environments for children and adolescents in low- and middle-income countries

Bianca Carducci1, Christina Oh1, Daniel E. Roth1,4, Lynnette M. Neufeld1, Edward A. Frongillo2, Mary R. L’Abbe3,5, Jessica Fanzo6,7,9, Anna Herforth3,9, Daniel W. Selin1,2,10 and Zulfiqar A. Bhutta7,10

School-aged children and adolescents have complex interactions with their food environments—the point of engagement of individuals with the food system—and are influenced by a diversity of individual, household and organizational factors. Although a wide range of methods have been proposed to define, monitor and evaluate food environments, few are tailored to school-aged children and adolescents. Here, we interrogated published literature on food metrics and methodologies for the characterization of food environments for school-aged children and adolescents living in low- and middle-income countries. We identified key priority actions and potential indicators for better monitoring and evaluation to galvanize policymaking to improve the healthiness of these interactions, which are so crucial to future adult well-being.

Prior to the COVID-10 pandemic, globally one in three children under five years experienced poor growth and development due to multiple forms of malnutrition, including stunting (144 million), wasting (47 million) and overweight (38.3 million), and at least 340 million children suffered from ‘hidden hunger’ and micronutrient deficiencies1. Over the past two decades, overweight and obesity have become more prevalent in children and adolescents, increasing the risk of non-commensurate diseases (NCDs) in adulthood2-11. The persistence of food insecurity and malnutrition

The Innocenti framework conceptualizes and proposes the need to shape food systems as they relate specifically to children, adolescents and their caregivers. The framework depicts the dependency of agents, drivers and interactions within the food system that strongly influence and dictate how food moves from production to consumption, and how people interact with their surroundings to procure, prepare and consume food (external and personal food environments)14-15. These external (for example, community, retail and school) and personal (for example, individual, family and
Area of opportunity (2)
Shifting to sustainable consumption – the UN Food Systems Summit as an opportunity to move forward together

Lana Weidgenant

Vice Chair of Shifting to Sustainable Consumption,
Food Systems Summit,
Brazil
Act4Food Act4Change – The Pledge & Actions For Change

The Pledge is a youth-led promise galvanising action to defeat hunger, improve health and heal the planet. The pledge brings together young people from around the world to focus on their personal action as a contribution to system change and urge governments and businesses to act boldly and urgently.

The ‘Actions For Change’ are the means by which youth can make change happen at a national and community level. Young people taking the pledge will host workshops and meaningful exchanges about the importance of sustainable healthy diets, animals and biodiversity and our planet. These activities will be connected through a comprehensive digital platform (social media networks) to build publicity, support and communicate a consistent message.

As a global youth community with one voice, the pledge and actions for change will encourage advocacy and policy action for a healthy eating agenda to drive change in both the local and international contexts.
At the Summit we will showcase that a movement has been mobilised as demonstrated by the unified pledge with many signing across the globe. The actions for change will provide young people with the tools to campaign. Together, these will catalyse a decade of action for young people to contribute to transforming food systems and eating habits.

Co-led by youth, the following deliverables are foreseen:

• At the plenary, we will ensure youth leaders have a seat at the table to speak to business and Member States about their actions for change
• We will prepare a video that shows the beginning of a global movement
• We will deliver the number of signatures & engagements attained
• Profiling the key youth leaders in different global media outlets
• Enabling young people to speak with businesses and policymakers about their pledge and actions for change
• Deliver a youth led 10 action plan for a decade of action projecting the mobilization of 100 million young people by 2030; keep the drumbeat going demanding urgency and thinking big to ensure sustainable healthy eating; turning by same token bulb ideas into innovative sustainable solutions that work for young people.
Part 2 – lessons from around the world
The Food Sustainability Index: promoting knowledge and best practices from countries across the world

Dr. Marta Antonelli
Head of Research, Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition
Italy
The food system is broken
You cannot manage what you cannot measure.
Our reports

Europe & Food: available online

Within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy, the analysis of the different dimensions of the EU food system identify strengths, areas for improvement and good practices.

With 28 online in-depth country fact sheets.

New report on G20: launch 15th July

The G20 countries, together, account for 60% of global population, 75% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, 60% of agricultural land and 80% of economic output.

The Food Sustainability Index results correlate most closely with country progress towards the SDGs, and with the Human Development Index.
Unlocking healthy & sustainable diets
Turning agriculture to a solution
Target-Measure-Act to reduce food loss & waste
Thank you for your attention!
Europe’s Farm to Fork Strategy

Nikolai Pushkarev
Policy Lead, Food Systems and NCD Prevention,
European Public Health Alliance
Belgium
Food Systems & Health: What’s cooking in EU policy?
European Public Health Alliance (EPHA)

We are a change agent.

A leading European civil society alliance in Brussels, made up of 80 public health NGOs, patient groups, health professionals and disease groups, working to improve health and strengthen the voice of public health in Europe.
Key EU policy processes

- European Green Deal (2019)
- Farm to Fork strategy (2020)
- Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan (2021)

(images: European Commission)
Farm to Fork (F2F) Strategy

“addresses comprehensively the challenges of sustainable food systems and recognises the inextricable links between healthy people, healthy societies and a healthy planet”

Some key measures:
- Mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling;
- Healthy & sustainable public food procurement;
- Regulatory framework for sustainable food systems.
Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan

Political commitment: “leave no stone unturned to take action against cancer” from prevention to treatment to care.

Some key measures:
• Potential sugar taxation;
• Some action on unhealthy food marketing;
• Update of EU Action Plan on Childhood Obesity.

(image: European Commission)
Food environments: act on root causes

Food environments shape what food we buy and eat.

(image: EPHA)
EU sustainable food systems law

• **Real transformative potential**

• **But, many design questions:**
  • Comprehensiveness <-> EU competence
  • Obligations & Rights <-> Enforceability
  • Framework law <-> Actionable instruments
  • Rules <-> Financing
  • Governance

• **Good experiences welcome!**
Thank you!

Please get in touch:

Nikolai Pushkarev
Policy lead Food Systems & NCD Prevention

nikolai.pushkarev@epha.org
Ultra-Processed Foods and food system sustainability: the experience of Brazil

Maria Laura Louzada

Center for Epidemiological Studies in Health and Nutrition, Brazil
Food consumption by degree of processing and cardiometabolic risk: a systematic review

Talitha Silva Meneguelli1,2, Jessica Viana Hinkelmann1, Helen Hermana Miranda Herrmsdorf1, M. Angeles Zuleta1,2, J. Alfredo Martínez1,2 and Josefina Bressan1

1Department of Nutrition and Health, Federal University of Vicosa, Brazil; 2World Obesity Policy Laboratories

Abstract
Processed and ultra-processed foods have increased the prevalence of noncommunicable chronic diseases, and evidence of the relationship between food processing and cardiometabolic risk is emerging. The present study systematically reviewed 23 observational studies that investigated the association between ultra-processed food consumption and cardiometabolic risk. The studies were classified by country and study design. The main findings were as follows: ultra-processed food consumption was associated with higher levels of waist circumference, higher body mass index, lower quality of life, and higher risk of diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. The results suggest that reducing ultra-processed food consumption could contribute to improving cardiometabolic health.

Consumption of ultra-processed foods and health outcomes: a systematic review of epidemiological studies

Xiaojia Chen1,2, Zhang Zhang1,2, Huijun Zhou3,4, Jun Fang5 and Jiayan Liu1,2

1School of Public Health, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China; 2College of Public Health, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China; 3College of Public Health, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China; 4College of Public Health, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China; 5Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China

Abstract
Background: Consumption of ultra-processed foods has been associated with an increased risk of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. The present study systematically reviewed 14 observational studies that investigated the association between ultra-processed food consumption and health outcomes. The studies were classified by study design and country. The main findings were as follows: ultra-processed food consumption was associated with higher levels of waist circumference, higher body mass index, higher triglycerides, higher fasting blood glucose, higher fasting plasma insulin, and higher risk of type 2 diabetes.

Processamento de alimentos e fatores de risco cardiometabiológicos: revisão sistemática

Francisco Silveira dos Santos de Oliveira1,2

1Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil

RESUMO
OBJETIVO: Revisar a literatura que estuda a associação entre consumo de alimentos processados e ultra-processados e a ocorrência de fatores de risco cardiometáblicos.

MÉTODOS: Dois revisores independentes realizaram a pesquisa nos bancos de dados PubMed, Scopus e Embase, com foco em estudos epidemiológicos que investigavam a associação entre consumo de alimentos processados e ultra-processados e fatores de risco cardiometáblicos. Os estudos foram classificados por país e tipo de estudo.

RESULTADOS: Trinta e nove estudos foram incluídos na revisão. A maioria dos estudos foi realizada em países europeus e americanos, com predominância de estudos transversais. Os estudos mostraram associações significativas entre consumo de alimentos processados e ultra-processados e fatores de risco cardiometáblicos, como sobrepeso, obesidade, diabetes tipo 2, hipertensão arterial e doenças cardiovasculares.

CONCLUSÕES: O consumo de alimentos processados e ultra-processados está associado a aumento da prevalência de fatores de risco cardiometáblicos, como sobrepeso, obesidade, diabetes tipo 2, hipertensão arterial e doenças cardiovasculares. É necessário promover ações de saúde pública e educação nutricional para reduzir o consumo de alimentos processados e ultra-processados e promover a adoção de hábitos de alimentação saudáveis.
Ultra-Processed Diets Cause Excess Calorie Intake and Weight Gain: An Inpatient Randomized Controlled Trial of \textit{Ad Libitum} Food Intake

**Graphical Abstract**

- **Ultra-processed Diet** vs. **Unprocessed Diet**
- Diets were presented in random order and matched for provided calories, sugar, fat, fiber, and macronutrients

**Authors**

Kevin D. Hall, Alexis Ayuketah, Robert Brychta, ..., Peter J. Walter, Shanna Yang, Megan Zhou

**Correspondence**

kevinh@nih.gov

**In Brief**

Hall et al. investigated 20 inpatient adults who were exposed to ultra-processed versus unprocessed diets for 14 days each, in random order. The ultra-processed diet caused increased \textit{ad libitum} energy intake and weight gain despite being matched to the unprocessed diet for presented calories, sugar, fat, sodium, fiber, and macronutrients.
Harmful effects of the ultra-processed food industry on the environment

- Loss of biodiversity
- Packaging waste
- Greenhouse gas emissions
Innovative dietary guidelines drive a narrative change

Peru, 2019
Uruguay (2016)
Ecuador (2018)
Mercosur agreement to protect traditional diets

LOS MINISTROS DE SALUD ACUERdan:

Art. 1 - Reiterar su interés en proteger las dietas tradicionales basadas en las guías alimentarias locales, fomentando una alimentación sana y adecuada a la cultura alimentaria de cada país.

Art. 2 - Valorar especialmente los alimentos regionales frescos y mínimamente procesados que son parte fundamental de las dietas tradicionales.

Art. 3 - Informar al Consejo del Mercado Común la aprobación del presente Acuerdo en el ámbito de la Reunión de Ministros de Salud.

XLVIII RMS – Buenos Aires, 16/VIII/21.

Por la República Argentina
Por la República Federativa de Brasil
Por la República de Paraguay
Por la República Oriental del Uruguay

Anexo al Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

MERCOSUR

BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
Brazilian national student nutrition program: a case of success

- limits the acquisition and provision of ultra-processed foods (and prohibits some types such as SSBs)
- guarantees food and nutrition education
- establishes that at least 30% of purchases must be from family farmers
Fiscal measures, marketing regulations, bold mandatory front-of-pack labelling schemes: challenges

Tax subsidies for SSBs in the “Free Zone of Manaus” (Brazilian Amazon region)

Food advertising focused on children

“Inappropiate labelling

“Danoninho” – a petit suisse from Danone (2021)
Contribution (%) of food groups to total calories
Brazilian households 2002-2018

Source: IBGE, 2020
What prevents us from moving forward?

• Strong opposition motivated by commercial interests

• Extreme right-wing ineffective government

• Covid-19 pandemic and hunger
Local health systems and community responses to climate change in the Philippines?

Dr. Renzo Guinto

Associate Professor of Global Health and Inaugural Director of the Planetary and Global Health Program,
St Luke’s Medical Center
Philippines
State of Nutrition in the Philippines

3 out of 10 of kids under five are stunted

9.2% of adolescents are overweight/obese

28.8% of adults are overweight

25% of pregnant mothers nutritionally at-risk

(Food and Nutrition Research Institute)
Philippines - at the heart of planetary health
(Yusuf & Francisco, 2010)
Philippines typhoon recovery, complicated by coronavirus concerns
Ocean levels in the Philippines rising at 5 times the global average

Globally, sea levels are going up, but there are big regional differences.

SHALINI SAXENA - 2/19/2016, 9:00 PM
Climate change will impact Philippines' ability to feed its people
Are we ready to build health & nutrition systems that consider the climate?

(Adapted from Mayhew, et al., 2013)
Components of Nutrition in Emergencies

- Nutrition assessment
- IYCF protection, support and promotion
- Management of acute malnutrition
- Micronutrient supplementation
- Other food and non-food interventions

Management systems
- Planning
- Service delivery
- Coordination
- Monitoring and evaluation
Stronger rice varieties to help farmers cope with climate change

- Drought-tolerant
- Submergence-tolerant
- Cold-tolerant
- Salt-tolerant
Compendium of Climate-Resilient Agriculture Technologies & Approaches in the Philippines

Romeo V. Labios
Leocadio S. Sebastian
Jocelyn D. Labios
Christine Mae B. Santos
ECOLOGY OF DIGNITY

AGREA

FARMING IS COOL
Mitigating effects of climate change to PH fisheries
FEEDING METRO MANILA IN 2050’ VISION BAGS ‘SPECIAL MENTION’ IN THE FOOD SYSTEM VISION PRIZE

Scientists propose science-based diet to feed Metro Manila by 2050
From public health to planetary health

Our patients? PEOPLE and PLANET
Establishing a community for planetary health in the Philippines
Advancing the health of people and planet

guinto.rl.f@slmc-cm.edu.ph
@RenzoGuinto
https://slmc-cm.edu.ph/academics/global-health/
Learn more:

Read:

• **Global Syndemic of Obesity, Undernutrition and Climate Change**: The Lancet Commission Report
• Europe’s [Farm to Fork Strategy](#)
• [Europe and Food Report](#) (BCFN)

Join [Act4Food Act4Change](#) to support #GoodFoodForAll

World Obesity’s policy dossier, and briefing paper on the topic will be released in September, 2021.

*The production of this policy laboratory has received support from an operating grant under the European Union’s 3rd Health Programme*