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Integrating **Nutrition** into **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0**

Good nutrition is vital for planetary and human health. Nutrition action complements measures across food systems and health systems to support both mitigation and adaptation and increase community resilience. Unhealthy foods are more greenhouse gas intensive. Food and nutrition security is threatened by climate-related impacts on migration, conflict and livelihoods. Climate change exacerbates malnutrition in all its forms.

As we move into the 29th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29) and the submission of third generation NDCs, now is a critical time to leverage the NDCs for climate-nutrition win-win benefits. What are some easy wins to get nutrition more integrated into NDC 3.0s?



Consider nutrition, food, agricultural and health action plans and strategies when drafting NDCs to incorporate nutrition into NDC food and health outcomes.



Incorporate nutrition into cost-benefit assessments. Many climate adaptation and mitigation measures inherently have nutrition-sensitive or even nutrition-specific outcomes. Nutrition can be made more explicit.



Involve relevant nutrition agencies, ministries and departments when developing NDCs to ensure a holistic and comprehensive strategy.



Include nutrition in the targets of relevant sectors (food, health, social protection) including indicators for monitoring progress.



Greater awareness on nutrition when integrating food and agricultural interventions into NDCs, as often food security or agricultural systems are already a topic of focus in NDCs.

COMMON THEMES

The following good practices cut across nutrition-sensitive NDCs, and should be considered for the development of NDC 3.0



Nutrition was considered in both the climate and health adaptation objectives of the NDCs



Targeted actions link to SDGs, especially SDG 2 on Zero Hunger and SDG 3 on Good Health and Wellbeing



Nutrition interventions have detailed context on lead ministries or agencies, funding and timelines



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Best Practices from NDC 2.0s

8 climate adaptation measures in agriculture and livestock sectors include direct objectives targeting nutrition

Lead agencies and costs are detailed, showing commitment for nutrition improvement.



BENIN



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Identifies links between the NDC and food and nutrition strategies

Benin's NDC recognises that achieving the objectives under the *National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security* will also contribute to climate adaptation targets, which aligns climate-nutrition goals.

Hydro-Agriculture project contributing to improved nutrition and incomes for family farms, women and youth

Developing climate-resilient and nutrient-rich food production systems can help safeguard food and nutrition security in face of climate change.

Climate adaptation and mitigation technologies that support nutrition security

For example, one measure is the construction of small watersheds which helps mitigate flooding and ensure water availability in agricultural zones, being a win-win solution.

Nutrition integrated into plans for agricultural and health sectors 2018-2025

For example, the Intersectoral Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Health Plan includes nutrition surveillance and care for populations at risk of health consequences due to climate change, showing holistic consideration of human health.



EL SALVADOR



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Transition from traditional to sustainable agriculture with nutrition objectives

Sustainable production chains in horticulture, livestock, beekeeping, aquaculture and fruit with an agro-climatic information system to reduce food and nutrition insecurity.

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training for farmers

GAP is an agricultural certification system specifying that food grown and processed for consumers is safe, wholesome and sustainable, ensuring climate-nutrition benefits.

Food, Nutrition and Productive Food Security Gardens Programme

A USD \$2.5M project across 4 years, with technical skills transferred to producers in demonstration plots and field schools, strengthening skills and human development.

Cost-benefit analyses to diagnose, prevent and control climate-sensitive diseases and malnutrition

In-depth linkages into the bi-directional relationship between climate change and malnutrition are identified, leading to more informed climate-nutrition policymaking.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions in agriculture, health, education and WASH sectors

For example, this includes wastewater treatment and diversification of crop, livestock and fish farming. Cross-sectoral interventions strengthen nutritional institutionalisation.



MALAWI



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Nutrition-specific assessment, counseling and support services

Promotion of primary health care and dietary diversity helps improve livelihoods.

Annual assessment on food and nutrition and biannual SMART nutrition survey

A USD \$11M project led by the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS with USD \$11M with mitigation benefits in efficient and renewable energy and carbon sequestration.