



CLIMATE CHANGE & FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION: FOCUS ON SMALL ISLAND STATES & INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

On July 7, Action Track 5 on Resilience of the UN Food Systems Summit organized an official *UN Food Systems Summit 'Science Days'* side event. The virtual webinar *Climate Change & Food Systems Transformation: Focus on Small Island States & Indigenous Peoples* drew wide attendance from across the globe.

Experts from the IPCC, UNDP and leading universities discussed the impact of climate change on Small Island Developing States, adaptation strategies, Indigenous Food Systems, the urgency of climate action and more.

Program (click the blue links to view the presentations)

Welcome & Introduction:

Saleemul Huq (AT5 Chair, International Centre for Climate Change and Development, University of Bangladesh)

Climate Change & Food Systems' Transformation: Focus on Small Island States and Indigenous Peoples:

Winifereti Nainoca, UNDP, Fiji, Resilience & Sustainable Development Department

Climate change and food system transformations:

Mark Howden (Vice Chair Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group II, Australian National University)

Indigenous food systems resilience in Small Island States / Large Ocean States: Climate resilient development in turbulent times:

Bruce Glavovic (Massey University, New Zealand, IPCC Lead Author)

Food and nutrition security under climate change for Pacific First Nations Peoples:

Nina Hall (University of Queensland, Australia, IPCC Lead Author)

Indigenous Food Systems Resilience in Small Island States; An Urgent Issue:

Ben Orlove (Columbia University, USA, IPCC Lead Author)

Audience Q&A

Moderator:

Dr Cristina Tirado (Senior Policy Lead WFP, IPCC Lead Author)

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Extreme climate events have brought an estimated 166 million people in Acute Food Insecurity between 2015-2017. Climate change is projected to further increase undernutrition, stunting, and related childhood mortality, as well as dietary risk factors and related non-communicable diseases globally by 2050.

The Pacific region uses a range of strategies to manage shocks (climatic change, disasters, economic). 'Slow shocks' are occurring – water quality and availability, soil degradation, NCDs and poverty.

'Extreme and cumulative shocks' are also occurring – economic, health (COVID-19), and the increasing frequency and impact of hazards, including of cyclones, flooding events, drought and salinity. This is on top of existing variability from drivers including El Nino and La Nina.

Biosecurity threats continue to grow, and pest and disease outbreaks, such as taro scale and coconut rhinoceros beetle, highlight the exposure of Pacific people. Covid-19 food security and nutrition monitoring is showing higher vulnerabilities for female-headed households, households with persons with a disability and children under four. Further action is needed protect plant and animal biosecurity on land and in the sea to protect ecosystems and livelihoods and facilitate trade.

Participants joined from St Kitts, Tuvalu, Tanzania, Germany, Belgium, USA, France, Fiji, Australia, Italy, New Zealand, Italy, Ireland, UK, Netherlands, Russia, Philippines and Spain.

The webinar recording can be viewed at

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10JKxXOx0V7bmaxNRTSOIhzclgls-npxl?usp=sharing>

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**UNITED NATIONS
FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021**

**ACTION TRACK #5:
BUILD RESILIENCE TO
VULNERABILITIES,
SHOCKS AND STRESS**

