

ENSURING FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN CLIMATE FRAGILITIES AND DISASTERS: THE 31 INSPIRING PRACTICES





This good practice compendium is an outcome of 'the Map and Exchange Good Practices (MEGP) Initiative' jointly led by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and United Nations World Food Programme. Climate change has significantly altered the disaster risk landscape in Asia. Disasters are more frequent and severe now and calls for urgent need to resort to more innovative approaches in disaster management lest it overwhelm the collective capacities of humanitarian agencies to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.

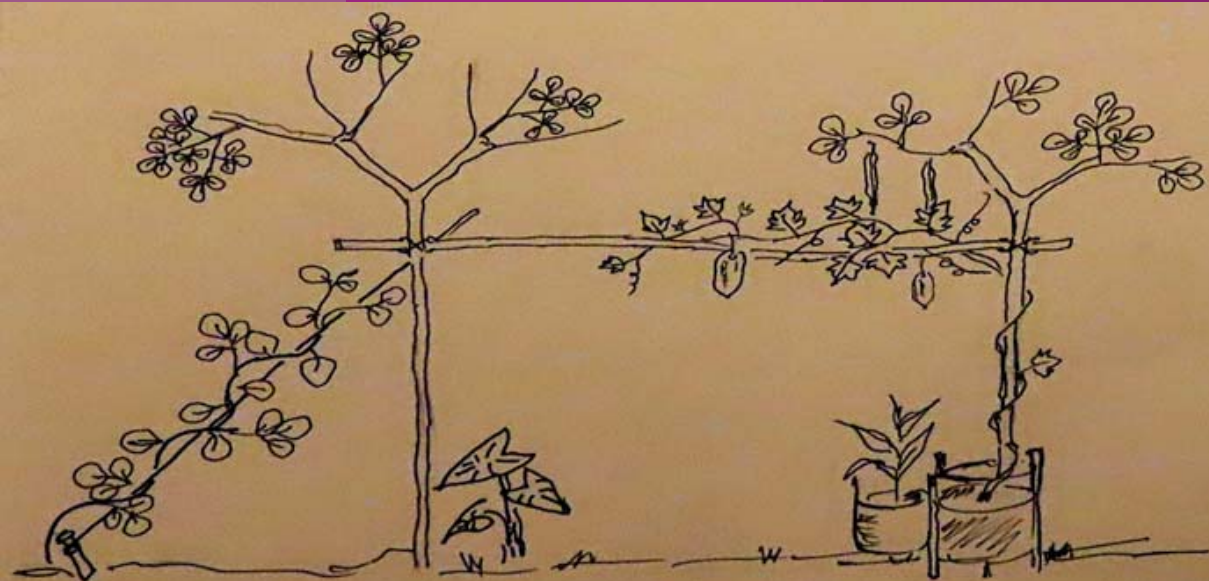
NIDM and WFP joined hands together to mainstream the agenda of food and nutrition security in India's emergency preparedness and response. Impacts of climate change and disasters on Food security and nutrition are significant. Disaster disrupts all critical dimensions of food security and nutrition, including physical and economic access, availability, and utilisation. Climate fragilities can lead to even more catastrophic and long-term impacts.

Knowledge sharing and co-learning platforms have great potential to fast-track policy and practice reforms. With sectoral focus on food security and nutrition, the MEGP initiative reached to a range of Asian stakeholders including grass root practitioners, NGOs, private sectors and government departments to identify proven solutions from across the spectrum of humanitarian, DRR and climate change adaptation.

This book collates good practices and innovative solutions that have succeeded in addressing complex problems around food security and nutrition and offers potential for replication and scale-up. The case stories illustrated here will interest range of audiences including humanitarian practitioners, policy makers, researchers, innovators, private sector, donor agencies and government officials committed to foster support to grass root innovations.

Ensuring Food And Nutrition Security in Climate Fragilities And Disasters: The 31 Inspiring Practices

Map and Exchange Good Practices (MEGP) Initiative



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ISBN No.: 978-81-955009-5-6

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Edition: 2022

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Citation :

Guleria, S., Paithankar, P., Prakash, A., Mohan, K., 2021, Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security in Climate Fragilities and Disasters : The 31 Inspiring Practices, National Institute of Disaster Management, Delhi, India, Page 130 Nos.

Published by :

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Delhi - 110042.

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Photos on Case Stories	Photos submitted by participating organizations and individuals

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FOREWORD

Climate change may be global, but its impacts are unequally borne by people across the world. Although, communities are at the receiving end of the detrimental climate change impact, decades of calamities have manifested how the most under-resourced are pushed into the abyss and thereby escalating their vulnerabilities. Further, disasters and crisis situations have their influence on the food systems across the globe and are among the most tangible repercussions of climate change. Being one of the most densely populated countries, India faces an even bigger challenge in terms of developing coping mechanisms and strategies to combat such humanitarian crisis. Although in India, the recent surge in the occurrence of disasters is being treated as a “wake-up call” to take appropriate actions against climate change, for many communities, hazards and disasters have been a part and parcel of their lives which makes their journey of survival arduous. Droughts and floods are amongst the most pervasive kinds of disasters in India that has directly affected our food systems. As per a recent report by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it is envisaged that India would face strong heat-waves and erratic rainfalls more frequently in the coming years. The agricultural reparations due to these disasters account for almost 1/4th of the economic losses followed by food shortages.

India has witnessed some major famines since the 1300s, droughts since the 1900s coupled with cyclones, floods, epidemics and pandemics throughout which hunger and malnutrition have always been a constant companion. Food production, availability, and accessibility during such times is hampered and becomes an important factor contributing to the increased mortality rates. Indian Government as well as agencies like the United Nations have been working relentlessly to fight such crisis. The Sustainable Development Goal 2 and Goal 13 on Zero Hunger and Climate Action respectively lays down some very significant targets and indicators provoking us to re-think our actions towards sustainable use of resources.

Combating climate change and induced disasters as well as building resilience appears like a long-term vision, challenging and uncertain however, something that falls under our control is adapting towards the risks associated with these challenges. The Map and Exchange Good Practices (MEGP) Initiative as a result of the collaboration between the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) takes us through a journey of various strategies that different communities across Asia have applied so far to integrate the components of disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness to mainstream food and nutrition security in the realm of Disaster Management.

(Nityanand Rai)

New Delhi
25th May, 2022

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