



# FAO'S WORK IN NUTRITION

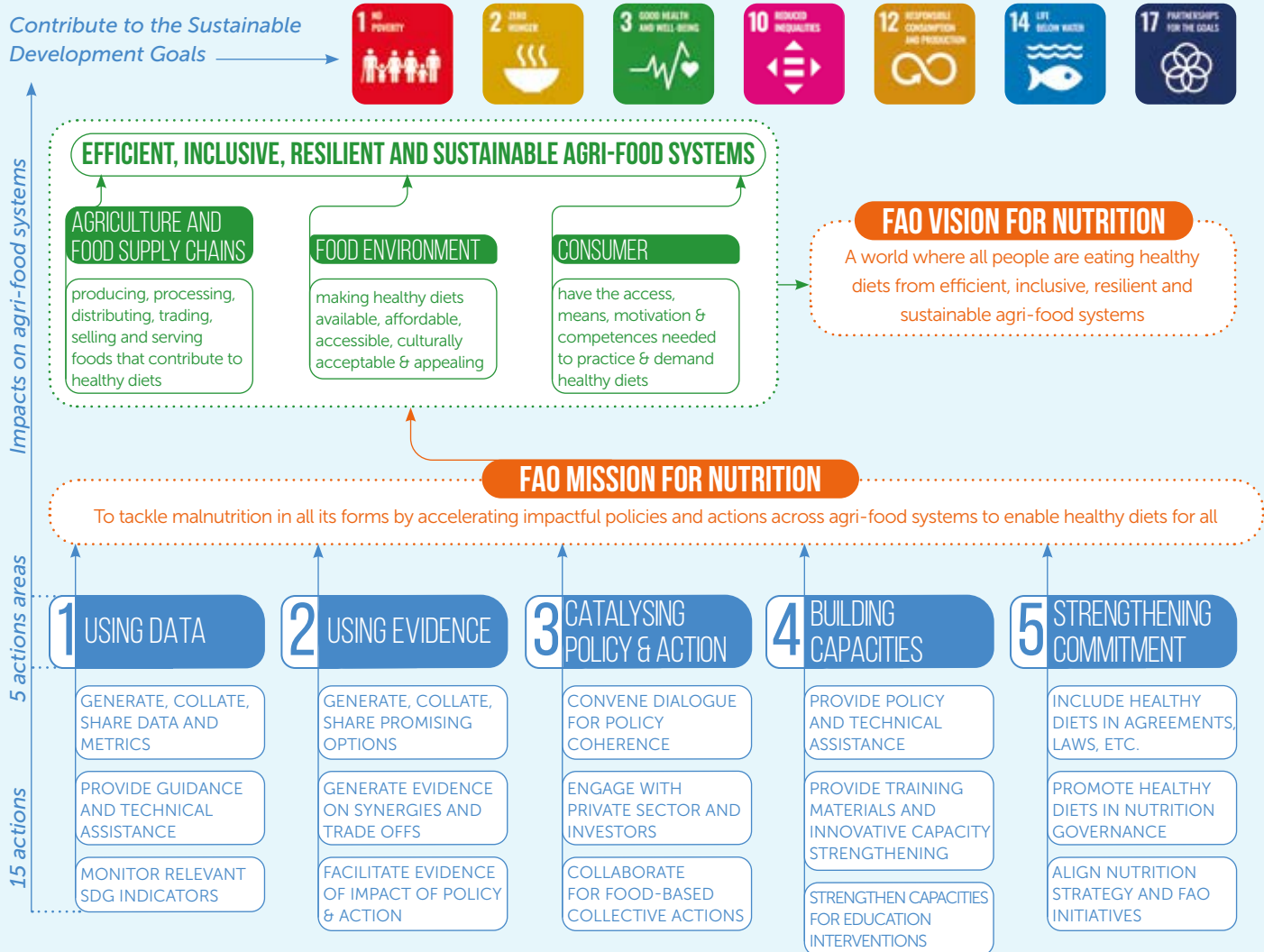
## NUTRITION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Improving nutrition is one of the greatest developmental opportunities.

Yet the world is still off-track on global nutrition targets: 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, 690 million people are undernourished, 1 out of 3 adults is overweight or obese, 149 million children are stunted and 45 million suffer wasting.

A major challenge for achieving good nutrition is the inadequacy of current diets. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works in nutrition to enable healthy diets and to advance efforts towards reaching global nutrition targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The [2021-2025 Vision and Strategy for FAO's Work in Nutrition](#) aligns with the Organization's [Strategic Framework 2022-31](#) to leverage all areas of technical expertise towards achieving the four aspirations of *better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life*, leaving no one behind.

## PATHWAY TO IMPACT



Source: adapted from PC 130/5. Figure 2. Pathway to impact of the Vision and Strategy for FAO's Work in Nutrition

The Organization's role in raising levels of nutrition is reflected across the Programme Priority Areas of FAO's Strategic Framework through dedicated cross-organizational action with specific accountability to Members. The accountability framework and implementation plan of the Vision and Strategy for FAO's Work in Nutrition are the mechanisms for FAO to hold itself accountable for actions to improve nutrition and foster an enabling environment to facilitate that work.

# NUTRITION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The key to address all forms of malnutrition is a healthy diet



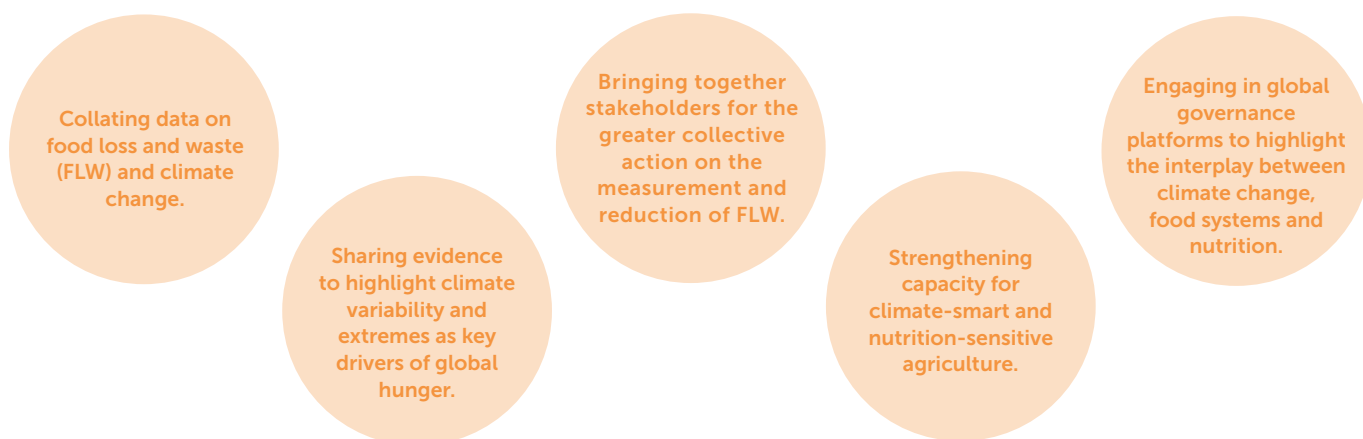
Agri-food systems are both affected by and contributing to climate change. For example, the global food system accounts for a considerable portion of the greenhouse gas emissions that are leading to climate and environmental changes. Simultaneously, climate change is altering the 'what', 'for how long' and 'with which' resources we can plant, harvest, and produce food.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES



Steered by an **agri-food systems approach** and its **Guiding Principles**, FAO's work in nutrition recognizes the importance of considering the relationship among climate, resource use and nutrition in policies and actions for food security, improved nutrition, as well as more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems.

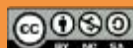
FAO's work in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts support the vision of all people eating healthy diets, for example, by:



## CLIMATE-SMART AND NUTRITION-SENSITIVE WORK



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