

## WE CAN BUILD RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS

Climate change and natural hazards can threaten our food security. Here are some ways to protect our food systems and build our resilience.

Address the risk - Ensure that all relevant policy, planning and practice considers climate change and disaster risks and take measures to protect our food systems

### BUILD RESILIENT FOOD SUPPLY SYSTEMS

- Develop well-functioning markets, with efficient supply chains that can adapt to disruption from hazards
- Extend shelf life and add value with food processing and preservation
- Minimise loss and waste, for example through careful handling
- Support shipping, transport networks and infrastructure to be well connected, regular, and able to resist and recover from impacts of hazards



### BUILD RESILIENT FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

- Embrace crop diversity - grow a range of complementary crops and trees
- Grow climate-tolerant crops and crop varieties
- Maintain healthy soils - practice low chemical use, composting, mulching, etc.
- Use water efficiently, for example use irrigation systems and other water conservation measures
- Protect and manage coastal and ocean fisheries for sustainability
- Develop aquaculture to supplement fish supply
- Keep and care for healthy livestock with consideration on how to manage during a disaster
- Provide farmers with useful information, support and services such as localised weather forecasts
- Use weather monitoring and forecasting as well as early warning of hazards to support decision making

Recognise and support the different roles of women, men, children, elderly and persons with disabilities in food systems and food security



### BUILD SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

- Source the majority of food through local, sustainable production systems, rather than relying on imported foods
- Educate consumers on making informed decisions about the food they buy to support locally produced foods
- Develop food policy that ensures healthy and affordable food is available consistently as well as during and after a disaster, for example by creating food stores

### BE PREPARED

- Use weather monitoring and forecasting to anticipate food shortages
- Keep or ensure access to fast-growing crops that can be grown quickly after a disaster
- Have emergency aquaculture facilities available to provide fish quickly after a disaster
- Develop disaster preparedness policies and plans for food security, linked to national disaster risk reduction plans and strategies