

Study on Impact of climate change on Food Security in

South Asian Region

The South Asian region, with its enormous ethnic and linguistic diversity, has a long history of human mobility-- including migration, internal displacement, and refugee movements. Consequently, human mobility within the context of natural hazards and the effects of climate change takes various forms in South Asia.

South Asia faces a wide variety of natural hazards and experiences numerous disasters annually, experiencing a steadily increasing number of sudden-onset hazards over recent decades. The annual monsoon season, with its associated storms and cyclones, produces the most significant hazards in the region. In fact, of the world's total population exposed to floods each year, sixty four percent area in South Asia. Drought, desertification, and reduced water availability are significant slow-onset hazards. South Asia has been identified as one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to the impact of climate change. Empirical studies will be carried out in recent years using the climate change-induced yield losses in agriculture are becoming a serious concern. I am going to include the following objectives in this study.

This study provides an overview of the impact of climate change on Food Security in South Asian Region by identifying the followings.

1. Identify the impact of changes in crop productivity due to climate change on food prices and food security in South Asia, focusing on countries in the region, namely, Bangladesh, as India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Countries in this region are likely to face problems of food security given that nearly half of the world's poor reside in this region and agriculture plays an important role in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment generation in the region.
2. Identify good practices, at regional and community levels, in establishing mechanisms for climate change adaptation, disaster preparedness, management techniques and responding to and managing waterscarcity risks.
3. Identify the impact on food production and prices in all South Asian countries due to climate change-induced agricultural productivity changes.
4. Identify the migration, internal displacement, and refugee movements due to the impact of natural hazards and the effects of climate change in South Asia.
5. Identify the gaps in the policies of the region. The need for policy analysts and policy makers in the region to develop climate change adaptation measures that address the likely negative consequences of climate change-induced agricultural productivity losses.

It finds that ensuring food security in the face of climate change will be a formidable challenge and recommends, among others, the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, greater emphasis on urban food security and public health, provision of livelihood security, and long-term relief measures in the event of natural disasters.