Background

Global food systems are increasingly vulnerable to factors such as climate change and Covid-19 pandemic with foremost adverse impact on diet quality leading to persistent malnutrition, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Disruption in food production, reduced yield and increased food prices result in fewer choices of nutritious foods. Elevated atmospheric carbon dioxide emission reduces protein, iron and zinc concentration and bioavailability in certain foods. Nuclear techniques can help with accurate assessment of nutrient bioavailability from foods and nutrition outcomes such as body composition. Such evidence base can aid the design of food intake recommendations for sustainable nutrition security.

Master of Ceremonies: Ms Cornelia Loechl, Section Head, NAHU, IAEA

Agenda

14:00 – 14:10 Welcome and opening remarks

14:10 – 14:30 Preventing iron-deficiency anaemia with real world diets: isotope-based measurements

14:30 – 14:50 Isotope-based assessment of protein quality from sustainable diets towards databases and dietary guidelines

14:50 – 15:10 Preventing vitamin A deficiency with healthy diets from sustainable food systems: isotope-based measurements

15:10 – 15:30 Open Discussion