ASEAN-FAO Strategic Partnership for Food & Nutrition Security and Robust and Resilient Agriculture

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Outlines

• Global/Regional Food & Nutrition Security
• Food Losses & Wastes: Urgent Attention to Post-harvest Loss Reduction
• Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific
• ASEAN-FAO Strategic Partnership for Food & Nutrition Security as well as Robust and Resilient Agriculture
  ▫ Advancing Food and Nutrition Security
  ▫ Strengthening Regional Capacity in Control and Prevention of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Zoonoses
  ▫ Other Priority Issues
Global/Regional Food & Nutrition Security
Undernourishment in the developing world

**Millions**

- 1,100
- 1,000
- 900
- 800
- 700
- 600
- 500
- 400
- 300
- 0

**Percentage undernourished**

- 45
- 40
- 35
- 30
- 25
- 20
- 15
- 10
- 5
- 0

**Years**

- 1990-92
- 1999-2001
- 2004-06
- 2007-09
- 2010-12
- 2015

**Graphs**

- Green line with diamonds: Number (left axis)
- Red line with squares: Prevalence (right axis)

**Targets**

- WFS target
- MDG target
Yet, 65 Million in SEA Undernourished

The distribution of hunger in the world is changing. Number of undernourished by region, 1990–92 and 2010–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1990–92</th>
<th>2010–12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed regions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia and Northern Africa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus and Central Asia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The areas of the pie charts are proportional to the total number of undernourished in each period. All figures are rounded.

Source: FAO.
Asia and the Pacific is home to 62 percent (2/3) of the world’s hungry population, despite remarkable economic growth.
Asia and the Pacific Recorded Highest Economic Growth Across the Globe During the Last Decade (per capita GDP growth)

Source: ESCAP
Economic growth has not resulted in alleviating hunger in the region

- Successes achieved in economic growth have not resulted in alleviating hunger.
  - They have resulted in inequitable distribution of benefit of economic growth.

- Widening income disparity and inequality in both least developed and middle income countries
Other Challenges that Threaten Nutrition and Well-Being

• Micronutrient malnutrition is affecting additional 2.1 billion people, particularly children.
• In Asia, 28% of children under age 5 were stunted in 2010.

• 1.4 billion people over weight, suffering from diabetes and non-communicable diseases, and they co-exist with nearly one billion chronic hunger on the same planet (double burden of malnutrition)

• New factor influencing hunger: Food price hike and volatility affected poor consumers who spend a large portion (as much as 70%) of income for food
Under five mortality rate 2010 (per 1,000 live births) Southeast Asia
Micronutrient deficiencies are still high

Accumulative Mineral and Vitamin Deficiency Index, Asia

Source: Maplecroft 2012
Cereal production for 2013 (as of July 2013) is expected to increase by 7.2% to 2,479 million m/t with world record, contributed by increase of wheat 6.8%, course grain 9.7% and milled rice by 1.9%.

[Diagram showing cereal production, utilization, and stocks from 2003/04 to 2013/14]
FAO Food Price Index remains high at 205.9 point in July 2013, nearly 50% high in real term if compared with that of 10 years ago.
Future Outlook Towards Year 2050

Can we produce sufficient food to meet the demand of the growing future population?
World Population Trends

Source: UN, 2011
Global Urbanization Trends

Source: UN, 2011
Food Consumption Trends

(Kcal/person/day)

Source: Alexandratos, 2011
Past and Projected Increases in Global Production

![Bar chart showing past and projected increases in global production for developed and developing countries.](chart)

Source: Bruinsma, 2011
Sources of Production Growth (91% is expected to come from yield increase)

Source: Bruinsma, 2011
Targeted Increases in Food Production Must be Met under Existing Constraints

- Stagnation of expansion of arable land
- Increasing scarcity of water resources
- Decline of productivity growth rate affected by lack of investment in agriculture in recent decades
- Various uncertainties such as future crude oil prices, negative impact of climate changes and natural disasters, and bio-fuel development and increasing competition on the use of land and water between food crops and bio-energy crops.
Food Losses & Wastes:

Urgent Attention to Post-harvest Loss Reduction
Zero loss or waste of food

- Food waste is an emerging issue.
- **Over 1.3 billion tonnes** of food is lost or wasted globally every year.
- Per capita per year food waste - **11 kg in developing Asian countries, while 80 kg in developed Asian countries**
- Perishable crops - highest levels of food loss and waste
- Post-harvest losses in fruits and vegetables across Asia and the Pacific region may be as high as 45 %, while for cereals nearly 30 %.
GLOBAL FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE ARE ESTIMATED AT 1.3 BILLION TONNES YEARLY

- Consumption
- Distribution
- Processing
- Post-harvest
- Primary production

GLOBAl FOOD LOSSES
Figure 3. Part of the initial production lost or wasted, at different FSC stages, for cereals in different regions

Food losses - Cereals

- Consumption
- Distribution
- Processing
- Postharvest
- Agriculture
Zero loss or waste of food

- Multiple adverse impacts of food losses and wastes – on food and nutrition security as well as impact on the environment, labour, land, water and other resources used in food production.
  - The *Save Food Asia and the Pacific Campaign*
    - Raise public awareness on the magnitude of food losses and waste in the region and their impacts on food security and hunger.
    - Advocate for the reduction of food losses and waste in the region, as an important measure toward attaining MDG1.
Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific
The Zero Hunger Challenge

100% ACCESS TO ADEQUATE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND

Enabling all people to access the food they need at all times through nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems, marketing, decent and productive employment, a social protection floor, targeted safety nets and food assistance; boosting food supply from local producers; through open, fair and well-functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional and international level, preventing excessive food price volatility.

Zero Stunted Children

Ensuring universal access to nutrition for the 1000-day window of opportunity between pregnancy and a child’s second birthday by nutrition-sensitive health care, education and specific nutrition interventions, coupled with initiatives that enable and empower women, as encouraged within the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition.
The UN Secretary-General’s “Zero Hunger Challenge” joined by FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNICEF, etc. at Rio+20 encourages all partners to scale up their efforts and turn the vision of an end to hunger into a reality. What does this mean?

Hunger can be eliminated in our lifetimes.
Summary

- Policy coordination, public-private sector partnership, investment in agriculture
- Everyone has a right to access food
- Food is essential for our survival, stability, peace and world security
- Sustainable consumption, reduce post harvest loss and waste
- Targeted support to most vulnerable people through social safety net and social protection interventions
- More investments in agriculture for sustainable production increase
- Building awareness, sense of strong solidarity, help each other
ASEAN-FAO Strategic Partnership for Food & Nutrition Security as well as Robust and Resilient Agriculture
Memorandum of Understanding
FAO-ASEAN

Objective: To strengthen the collaboration between FAO and ASEAN Member States in the fields of agriculture and forestry through consultation, coordination of efforts, mutual assistance and joint action. In particular:

- To provide ASEAN Member States with greater access to information services and other programmes offered by FAO;

- To increase technical assistance in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and food security in order to promote development activities in those fields; and

- To enhance and strengthen existing cooperation between ASEAN Member States and FAO.
Advancing Food & Nutrition Security

• Comprehensive Framework of Action (CFA) of the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis
• ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework & Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (SPA-FS) 2009-2013
• Stock-taking of progress and achievements
• Developing new SPA-FS 2014-2018
• Priority issues - governance & multi-sectoral collaboration, nutrition, financing & investment, reducing post-harvest losses, resilience in climate smart agriculture, bioenergy and food security, mainstreaming and capacity building, etc.
Advancing Food & Nutrition Security (cont.)

• Linking information for better food and agriculture policy decision through strengthening AFSIS and Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis (FAPDA)

• Strengthening the capacity of ASEAN in coordination and monitoring of AIFS Framework & SPA-FS
Strengthening Regional Capacity in Control and Prevention of TADs and Zoonoses

• Livestock contributes to regional economic integration
• TADs pose threats to food security and safety, livelihoods of farmers and public health
• Progress in TAD control & prevention – HPAI, FMD, CSF & Rabies
• On-going development of ASEAN Coordinating Center on Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ)
• TCP on Emergency Assistance for Surveillance of Influenza A(H7N9)
Other Priority Issues

- Implementation of Zero Hunger Challenge
- Asia and the Pacific Regional Rice Strategies

Analytical Framework

I. SIRP and water/irrigation
II. Post-production system
III. Trade, price policy and regional corporation
IV. Climate change adaptation and mitigation
V. Other issues

Challenge: alternative options, not prescriptive recommendations.
Other Priority Issues (cont.)

• AMIS, agriculture and rural statistics, food supply-demand projection, food price monitoring

• Capacity building and implementation of international food safety standards in ASEAN Countries

• Harmonization of bio-energy policy and development (TCP-ongoing)

• Awareness raising of Voluntary Guidelines on responsible Governance of Land Tenure, promotion of Agro Ecological Zoning, GIAHS, etc.

• Empowerment and strengthening resilience of small-scale farmers/fishers

• Responsible fisheries and aquaculture, sustainable intensification of aquaculture as well as sustainable management of natural resources

• Facilitating synergisms and wider partnership in food & nutrition security including SSC, as well as inclusive and sustainable agriculture
ASEAN-FAO Strategic Partnership for Food & Nutrition Security and Robust and Resilient Agriculture

Thank You