Regional Guiding Framework for Achieving Zero Hunger in Asia and the Pacific

Key Note Presentation
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by
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The changing distribution of hunger in the world
Number and share of undernourished by region, 1990–92 and 2011–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number (millions)</th>
<th>Regional share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Developed regions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Southern Asia</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>223</td>
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<tr>
<td>D Eastern Asia</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Western Asia and Northern Africa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Caucasus and Central Asia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Oceania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>842</td>
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</tbody>
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Note: The areas of the pie charts are proportional to the total number of undernourished in each period. All figures are rounded.
Source: FAO.
842 million are hungry every day
That is, one in every eight goes to sleep hungry.
Regions differ markedly in progress towards achieving the MDG and WFS hunger targets.

The graph shows the number of undernourished people in millions and the percentage of the population undernourished in Asia from 1990-92 to 2015. The MDG and WFS targets are also indicated.
Our goal is not hunger reduction but hunger eradication, or "Zero Hunger", of remaining 12% in A-P who are most suffered and vulnerable.
Two-thirds of the world’s hungry live in Asia and the Pacific
Growth in cereal yields is slowing

Growth rate, percent per year

Source: Bruinsma 2011
The number of natural disasters occurring worldwide has increased.

Bio-ethanol and bio-diesel production is projected to be doubled in 10 years between 2009 and 2018; increasing competition of land and water use with food production.

Figure 2. World ethanol and biodiesel projections, 2005-2018

Source: OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2009-2018
Let’s Work Together.

Zero Hunger Challenge

100%  Zero  All  100%  Zero
access to adequate food all year round  stunted children less than 2 years  food systems are sustainable  increase in smallholder productivity and income  loss or waste of food

For our future generation!

Hunger can be eliminated in our lifetimes.
• Formulated by the UN Regional Thematic Working Group on Poverty and Hunger in Asia and the Pacific through in-depth discussions within the Group as well as a multi-stakeholder consultation involving CSOs

• Assists the UN Member States to formulate National Action Plan and implement National Zero Hunger Challenge with the support of UNCT and other stakeholders concerned in the countries.
The Zero Hunger Challenge, which was launched globally by the Secretary-General in Brazil in June 2012 and regionally by the Deputy Secretary-General on the occasion of the sixty-ninth session of the Commission, could provide a useful framework for regional cooperation in the area of food security.

The Zero Hunger Challenge could provide a guideline for regional cooperation in the area of food security. Regional cooperation is particularly necessary to assist countries with special needs, such as least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
• **Outcome 1.1.** – All people enabled to access the food they need at all times through sustainable agriculture and food systems, marketing, decent and productive employment, social protection, targeted safety nets and food assistance

• **Outcome 1.2.** – Food supply from local producers strengthened, including women smallholder farmers

• **Outcome 1.3.** – Excessive food price volatility prevented through open, fair and well-functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional and international levels
PILLAR II: ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE

• **Outcome 2.1.** – Universal access to nutritious food in the 1000-day window of opportunity between the start of pregnancy and a child’s second birthday, supported by sustainable nutrition-sensitive health care, water, sanitation, education and specific nutrition interventions that enable empowerment of women, as encouraged within the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Nutrition (REACH), ensured
PILLAR III: ALL FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE

• **Outcome 3.1.** - Standards for sustainability established for all farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, governments, unions and civil society

• **Outcome 3.2.** – Sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practiced, including ecosystem-based approaches to agriculture

• **Outcome 3.3.** – Cross-sectoral policy coherence (encompassing inter alia food security, industry, trade policy, tourism, energy, land use, water and climate change) pursued

• **Outcome 3.4.** – Integrated approaches to natural resource management derived from sustainable development methods centred on biodiversity-based ecological management systems implemented
• **Outcome 4.1.** – Rural poverty reduced and wellbeing improved through increasing smallholders’ income, and recognising the importance of women’s unpaid work and contributions for their engagement in decent work and income generating activities

• **Outcome 4.2.** – Responsible governance of land, fisheries and forests implemented, based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security, adopted in 2012, with an aim to prevent grabbing of land and other natural resources, forcible acquisition of land and other resources and displacement
• **Outcome 4.3.** – Agriculture and food related research, extension and innovation enhanced

• **Outcome 4.4.** – Promotion of food security and food sovereignty through investments in agriculture ensured

• **Outcome 4.5.** – Measures to protect small scale food producers against the negative impact of climate change and other disasters promoted

• **Outcome 4.6.** – Multidimensional indicators developed for measuring people’s resilience and wellbeing
PILLAR V: ZERO LOSS OR WASTE OF FOOD

• **Outcome 5.1.** – Food losses and waste during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, retailing and consumption of food minimized

• **Outcome 5.2.** – Commitments made by all stakeholders including producers, retailers and consumers to save food and minimize food losses and waste
Guiding Framework presented at this Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia and the Pacific, with an aim to promote the recognition of the importance of the Zero Hunger Challenge for regional cooperation to assist countries with special needs, such as least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

It aims to facilitate country level actions to implement the Zero Hunger Challenge under the leadership of each Government.
THE WAY FORWARD

- It assists member countries in Asia and the Pacific in the formulation and implementation of zero hunger initiatives through the process of multi-stakeholder consultation and coordination at country level,
- It is providing a desirable set of goals as well as guidance and support to translate the Zero Hunger Challenge into concrete actions in the area of food security
- Pilot countries to be identified to formulate a national action plan and implement the national Zero Hunger Challenge with the support from the UN team