



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

Key Note Presentation

at the

Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation

and Integration in Asia and the Pacific

18 December 2013 at UNCC, Bangkok

by

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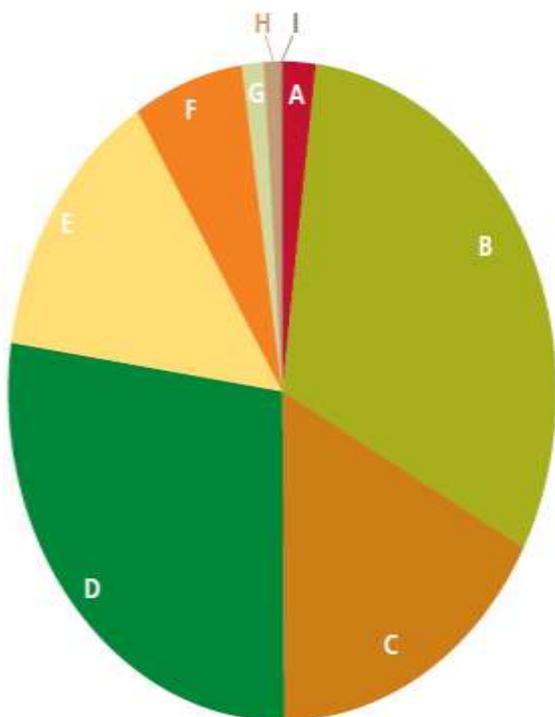
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The changing distribution of hunger in the world

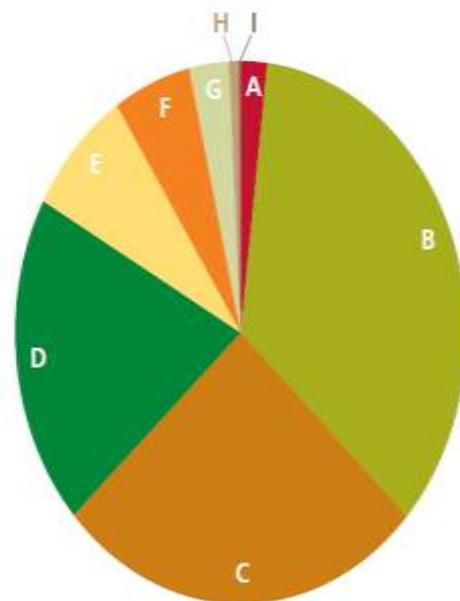
Number and share of undernourished by region, 1990–92 and 2011–13

1990–92

2011–13



Total = 1 015 million



Total = 842 million

	Number (<i>millions</i>)		Regional share (%)	
	1990–92	2011–13	1990–92	2011–13
A Developed regions	20	16	2	2
B Southern Asia	314	295	31	35
C Sub-Saharan Africa	173	223	17	26
D Eastern Asia	279	167	27	20
E South-Eastern Asia	140	65	14	8
F Latin America and the Caribbean	66	47	6	6
G Western Asia and Northern Africa	13	24	1	3
H Caucasus and Central Asia	10	6	1	1
I Oceania	1	1	0	0
Total	1 015	842	100	100

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

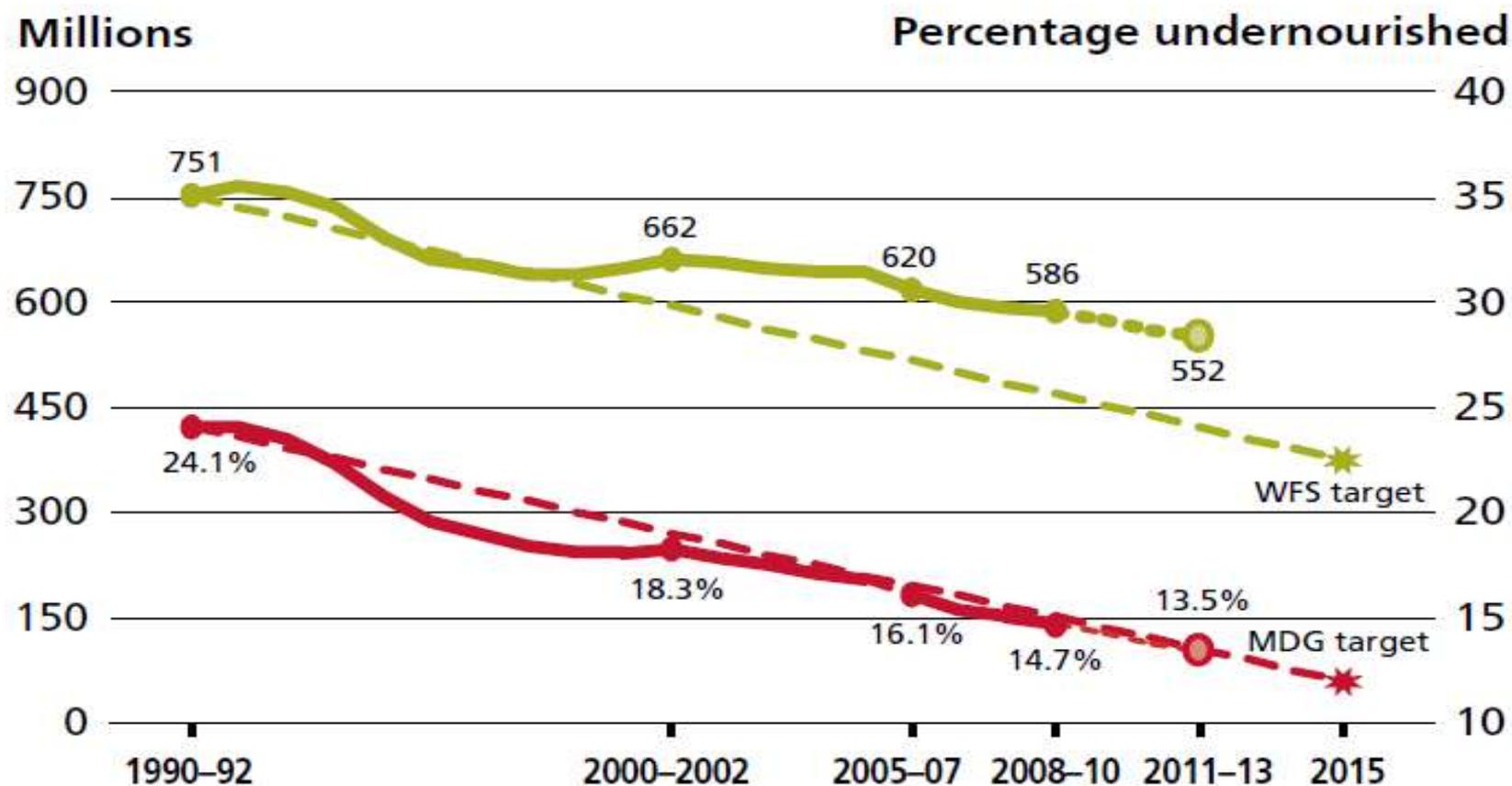
Source: FAO.

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

Asia



MDG No.1 hunger goal is within our reach

Our goal is ...

not hunger reduction

but hunger eradication, or
“Zero Hunger”,

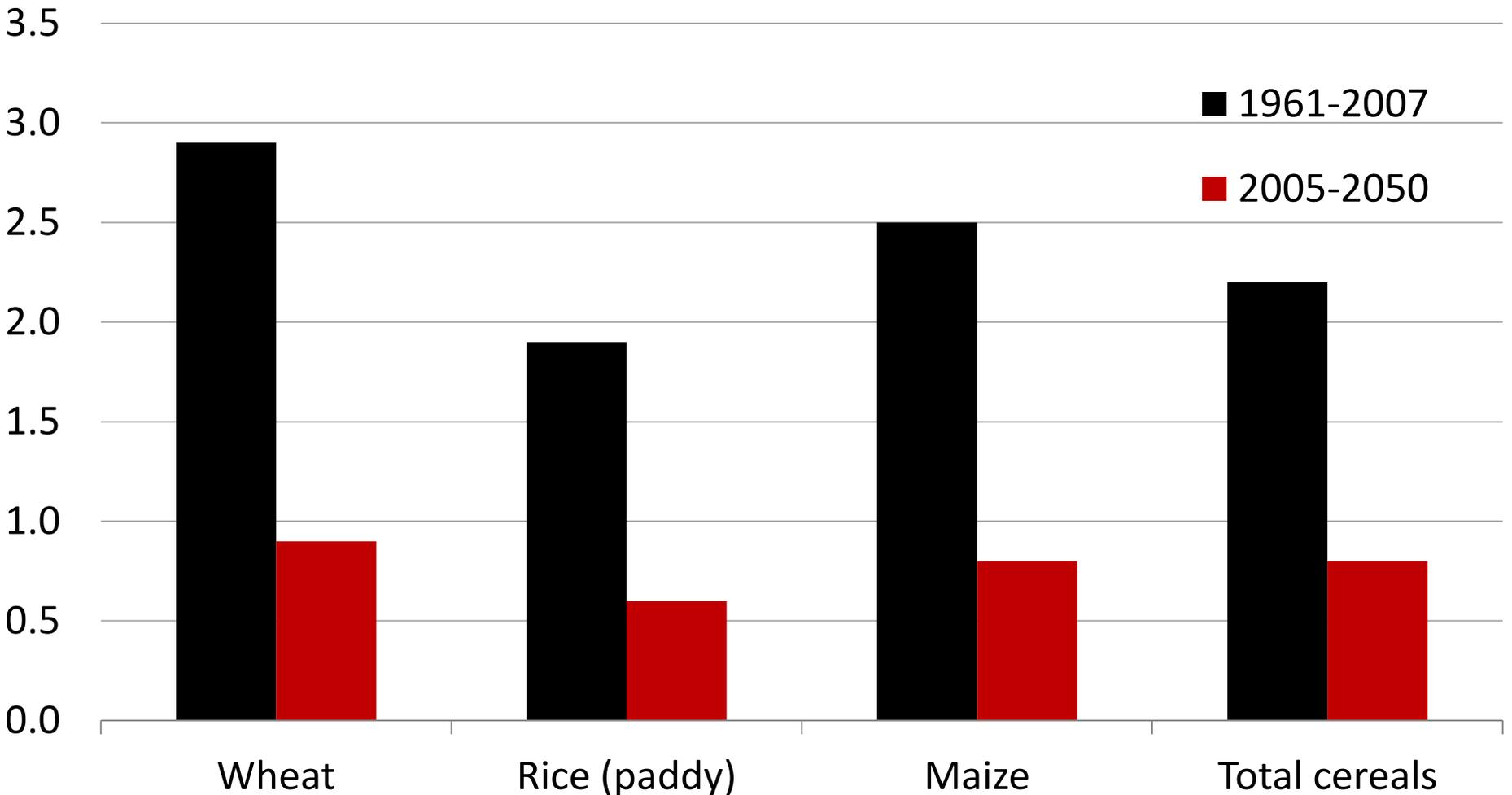
of remaining 12% in A-P who are
most suffered and vulnerable

Two-thirds of the world's hungry live in Asia and the Pacific



Growth in cereal yields is slowing

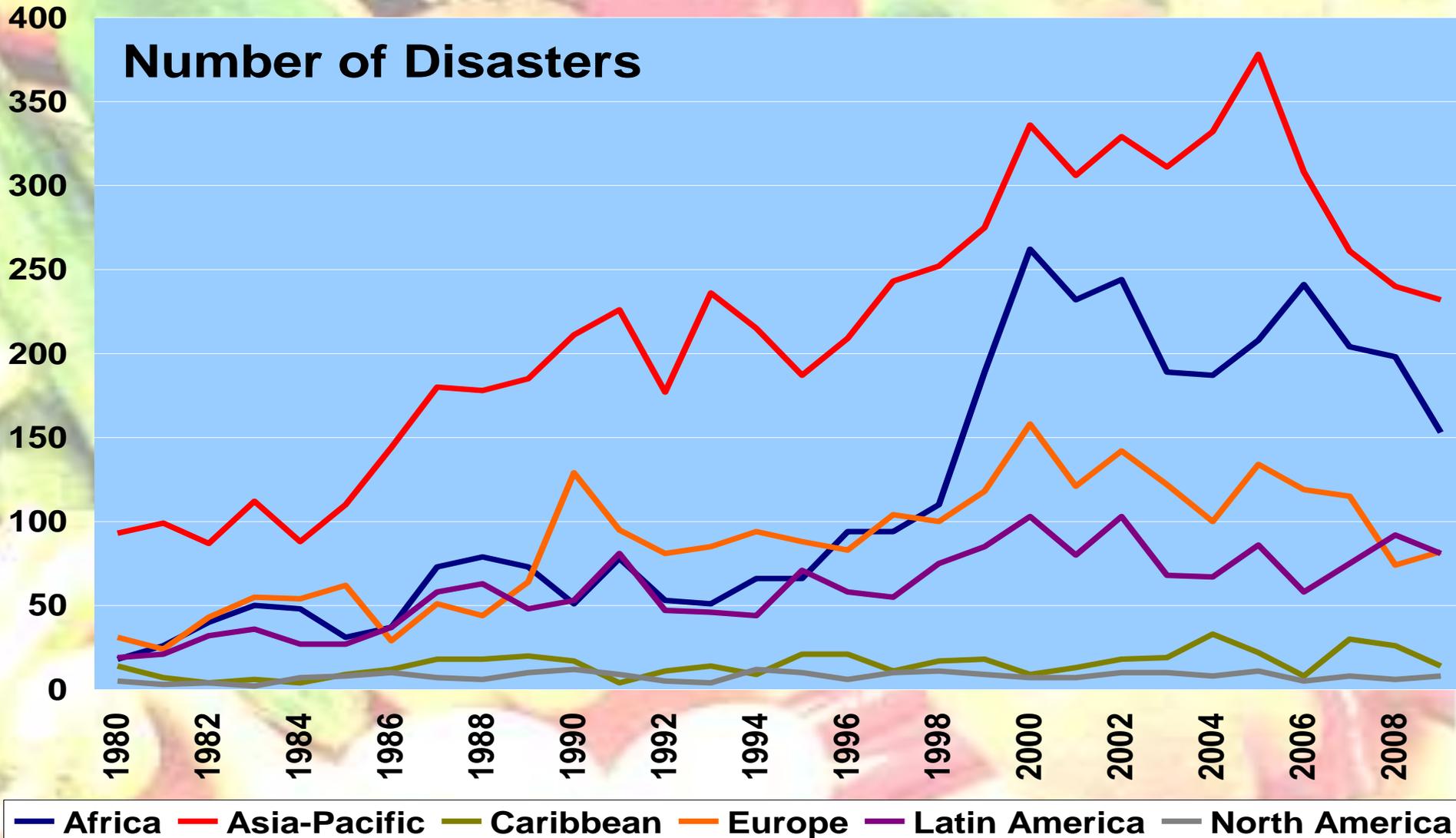
Growth rate, percent per year



Source: Bruinsma 2011



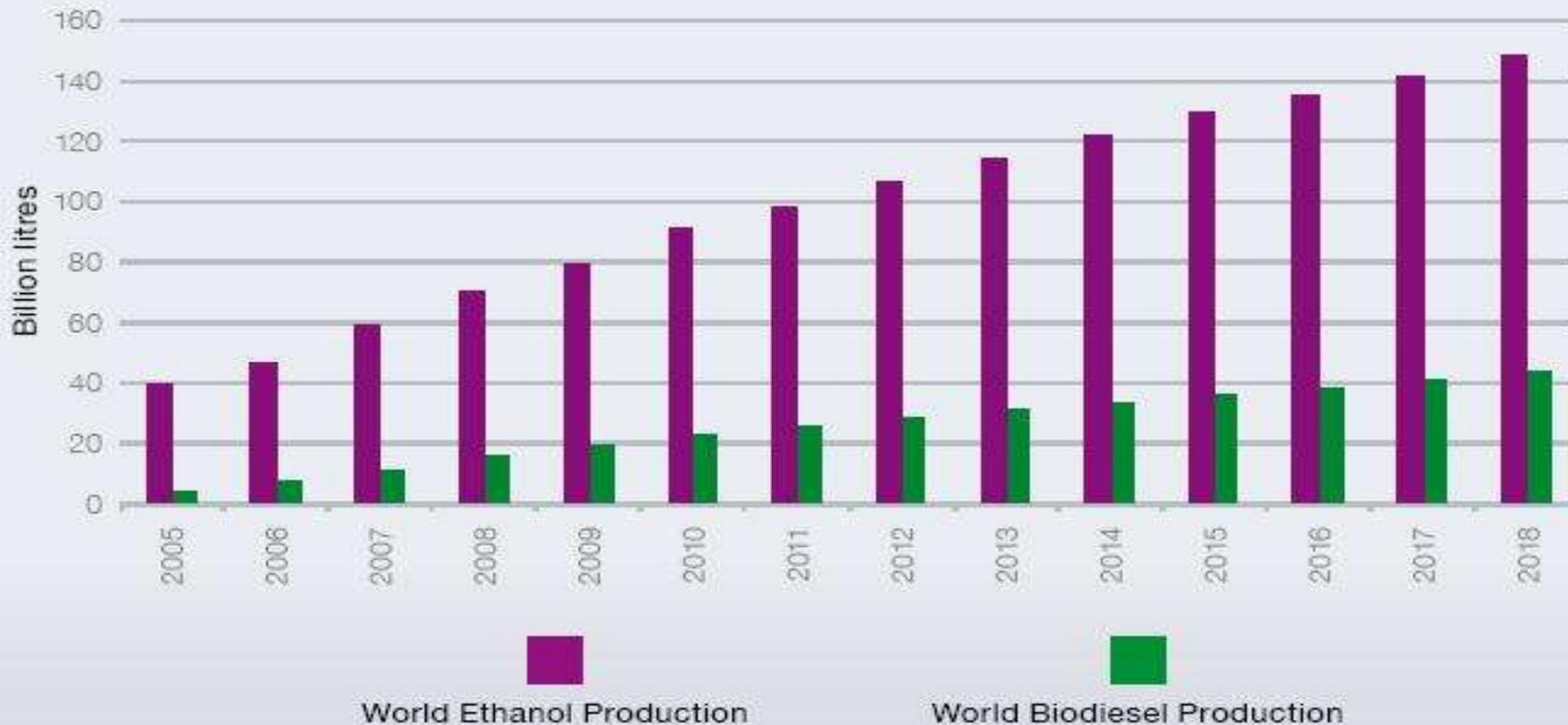
The number of natural disasters occurring worldwide has increased



Source: ESCAP and ISDR, The Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2010.

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

Food Losses and Waste



Let's Work Together.

Zero Hunger Challenge



For our future generation!

Hunger can be eliminated in our lifetimes.

Guiding Framework for Achieving ZH

- 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.

Consideration for Bangkok Declaration

- 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.

PILLAR I: 100 PERCENT EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE, NUTRITIOUS AND AFFORDABLE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND

- **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

PILLAR IV: 100% INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME

- **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

PILLAR IV: 100% INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME

- **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

THE WAY FORWARD

- 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