



The Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific

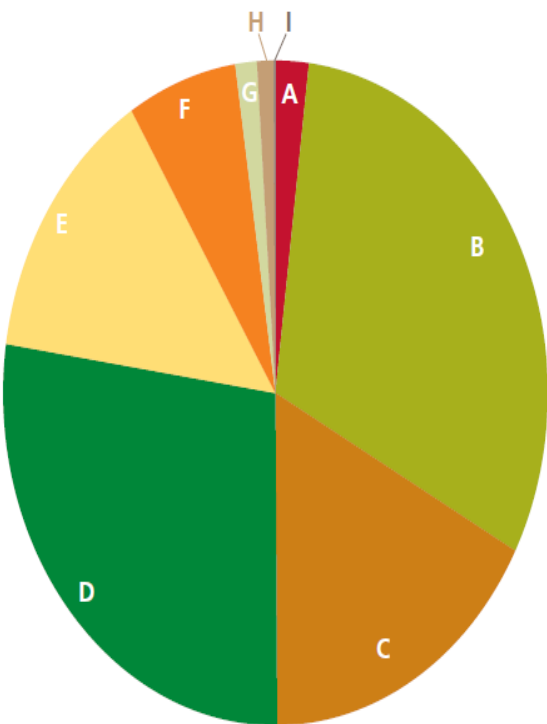
Side event
32nd Session, APCR
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
12 March 2014

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Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
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The changing distribution of hunger in the world

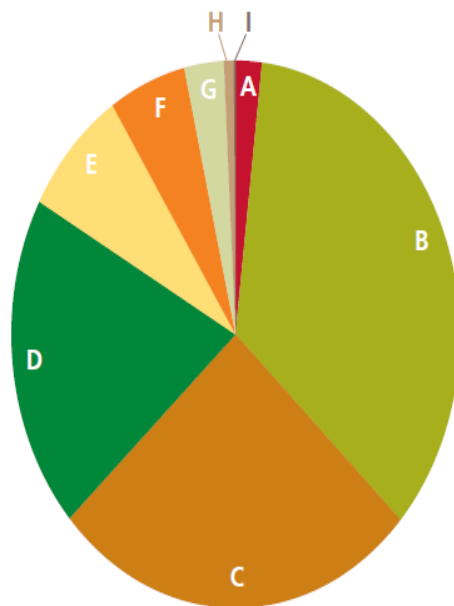
Number and share of undernourished by region, 1990–92 and 2011–13

1990–92



Total = 1 015 million

2011–13



Total = 842 million

	Number (millions)		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

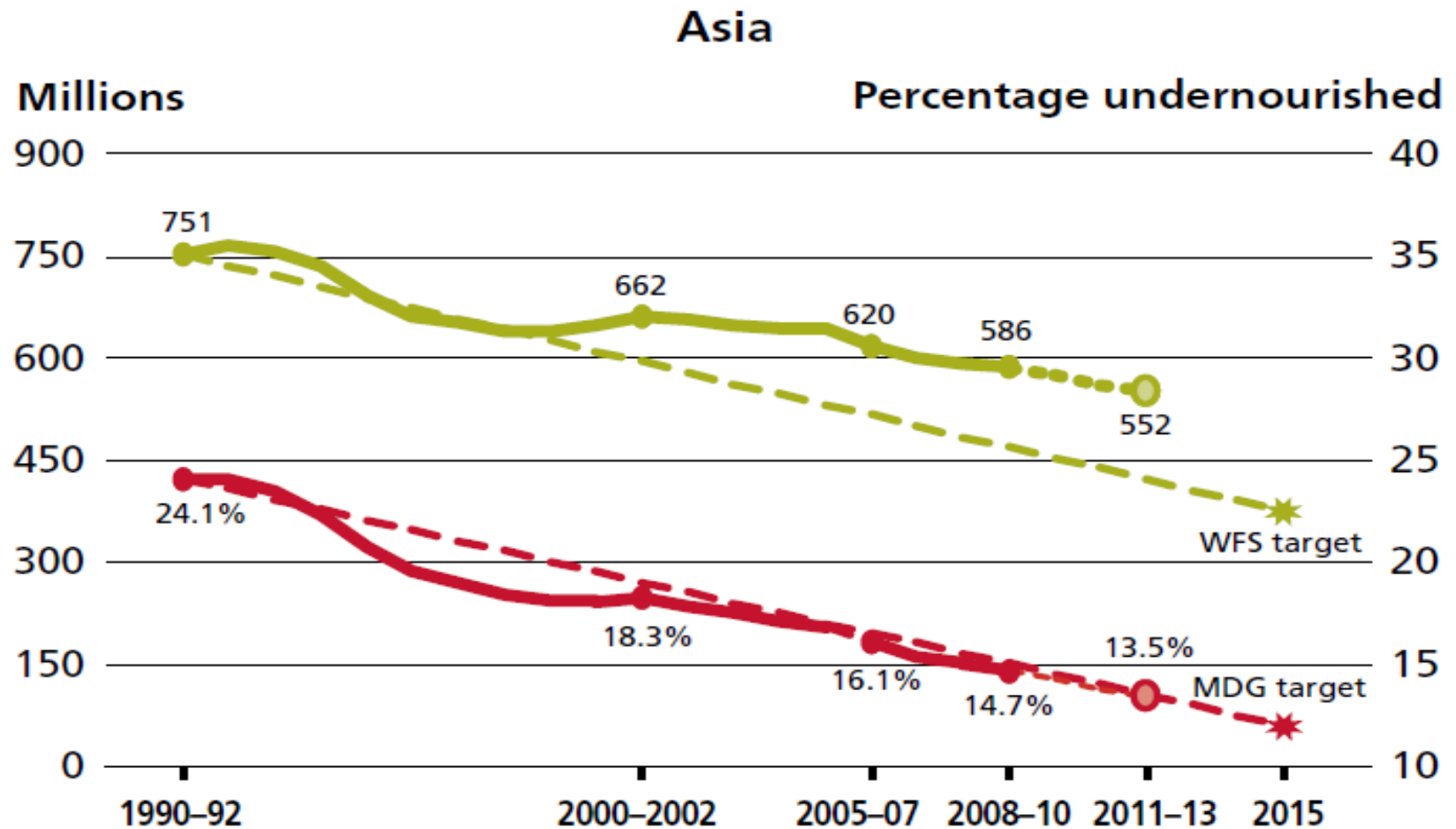
Note: The areas of the pie charts are proportional to the total number of undernourished in each period. All figures are rounded.

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 MDGs and WFS hunger targets



MDGNo.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



Food Losses and Waste



Milestone Activities

Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific

On 29 April 2013 - launched at ESCAP's 69th Commission Session attended by:

- UN Deputy Secretary-General
 - Executive Secretaries of all UN Regional Commissions
 - High-level & Senior Government officials including Prime Ministers
- arranged/facilitated by FAO (Chair, UNRTWG-PH), UNDP & ESCAP (Co-chairs)



Milestone Activities

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

On 17 December 2013 - prepared by UNRTWG-PH and presented to senior officials and representatives of Diplomatic Corps who attended ESCAP's

- Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia & the Pacific



Milestone Activities

Ministerial Conference adopted *Bangkok Declaration* recognizing the importance of Zero Hunger Challenge on providing a useful framework for:

- regional cooperation in the area of food security
- its implementation at country level, especially in countries with special needs, such as least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Milestone Activities

Currently the UN system, including FAO, is supporting the Government of Timor-Leste in:

- preparing a **National Action Plan** of the Zero Hunger Challenge by May 2014 in line with the Regional Guiding Framework
- setting up national coordination mechanisms to facilitate and monitor implementation

Let's Work Together.

Zero Hunger Challenge



For our future generation!

Hunger can be eliminated in our lifetimes.



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

**Side event
32nd Session, APRC
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
12 March 2014**

**Naoki Minamiguchi
Senior Food Security Consultant
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FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific**

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 enhance resilience, reduce disaster risks and 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

- Regional Guiding Framework aims to facilitate country level actions to implement the Zero Hunger Challenge under the leadership of each Government.
- FAO encourages Member Countries in the region to prepare **National Action Plans** for the **National Zero Hunger Challenge** with multi-stakeholders and is ready to provide support through UN Country Teams (UNCTs).

Let's Work Together.



stunted
children
less than
2 years



access
to adequate
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all year round



food
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are
sustainable



increase
in smallholder
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loss
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HUNGER CAN BE ELIMINATED IN OUR LIFETIMES

For our future generation!