Partnership is Essential for Achieving Food Security for All

A special focus on Central Asia

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Undernutrition has reduced, but still persists...

Number of people undernourished (millions), Asia and Central Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>Central Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>367.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>351.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>356.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>320.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>339.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>424.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence of under-5 stunting (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>Central Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women of reproductive age with anemia

- World: 30%
- Asia: 33%
- Central Asia: 28%

Vitamin A deficient children under 5

- Central Asia: 16%

Source: FAOSTAT 2019

Source: GNR 2017
AND overnutrition is a growing concern

Metabolic risk factors for diet-related NCDs (%)

Central Asia

Men

Women

Raised blood cholesterol (%), 2008
Raised blood glucose (%), 2014
Raised blood pressure (%), 2015

Prevalence of adult overweight, male adults

Source: WHO 2017

Source: GNR 2017
Enduring economic consequences created by Covid-19, the Ukraine war, and extreme climate form a Perfect Storm on food security

• One risk could lead to other risks, creating a chain or cascading effect that can severely disrupt the global food system.
• Prospects of coincidence of risks have increased significantly as the food systems have become more complex, diverse, interlinked, and globalized.

A Global Perfect Storm?
Special Emerging Challenges in Central Asia

- Loss of remittance
- Disruption of FDI
- Lack of financial resources to cope with shocks and to recover
- Slowed down exports, and imports of food could be affected by export bans
- Services including tourism have been severely affected
- Agricultural production has been less affected, but smallholders need more support
- Nutrition and diets are affected mainly because of higher food prices, reduced income and job loss
Partnership for Improving Food Security Sustainably

Science and Technology

Trade

FDI

Global Governance
With the regional heterogeneity of agrifood systems, developing research capability in different region is crucial

- In addition to the CGIAR centers, direct international collaboration is critical
- Equally important is technology transfer from South to South: India-Africa, China-Africa, Central Asia-China/India/…
- In addition to crop and livestock breeding, preventions of plant and animal diseases like locust, fall army worms, wheat rust, African Swine Fever – early warning and mutual learning
Partnership for transparent and fair trade and investment

• **Eliminate distortionary trade policies**
  • Harmful trade policies e.g. import tariffs and export bans, hurt the poor and hinder efficiency of agricultural markets

• **Fill domestic gaps with appropriate imports**
  • Asian and African countries can help fill domestic gaps
  • Increase technology transfer, technical assistance, investments via South-South cooperation channels
    • E.g. Joint ventures, cooperation contracts, public-private partnerships

• **Create global and regional grain reserves**
  • Located in poor, food importing countries
Partnership to Share Knowledge

• **Promote mutual learning at all levels**
  • Share key experiences on what has worked and what has not worked
  • Contribute to capacity building

• **Work together to accelerate progress**
  • Develop national and subnational networks of researchers and policymakers who identify evidence tool gaps
  • Enhance implementation and capacity at national and subnational levels

• **The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Asia (ReSAKSS-Asia)**. A regional network of food policy researchers, analysts, and development practitioners to make research results, data, and information readily available to policy makers: https://www.resakss-asia.org/.
Partnership on Global Governance

- Current global agrifood system governance has not effectively achieved food security, good health, and sound nutrition
  - Improved governance for a sustainable, resilient, inclusive, productive, and nutritious agrifood system requires global collaboration
    - Increase voice of developing countries, particularly Central Asia
    - Expand the current system to explicitly engage the new players, such as private sector and civil society
    - Use data and research-based evidence to guide global food systems transformations – IPCC for food.
  - Increase investment in value chains to improve access to healthy foods
  - Reform agricultural subsidies to support production of healthy and nutritious foods
  - Tax carbon-intensive and nutrient-poor foods
  - Enhance nutrition-targeted social protection
  - Strengthen resource rights