

Partnership is Essential for Achieving Food Security for All

A special focus on Central Asia



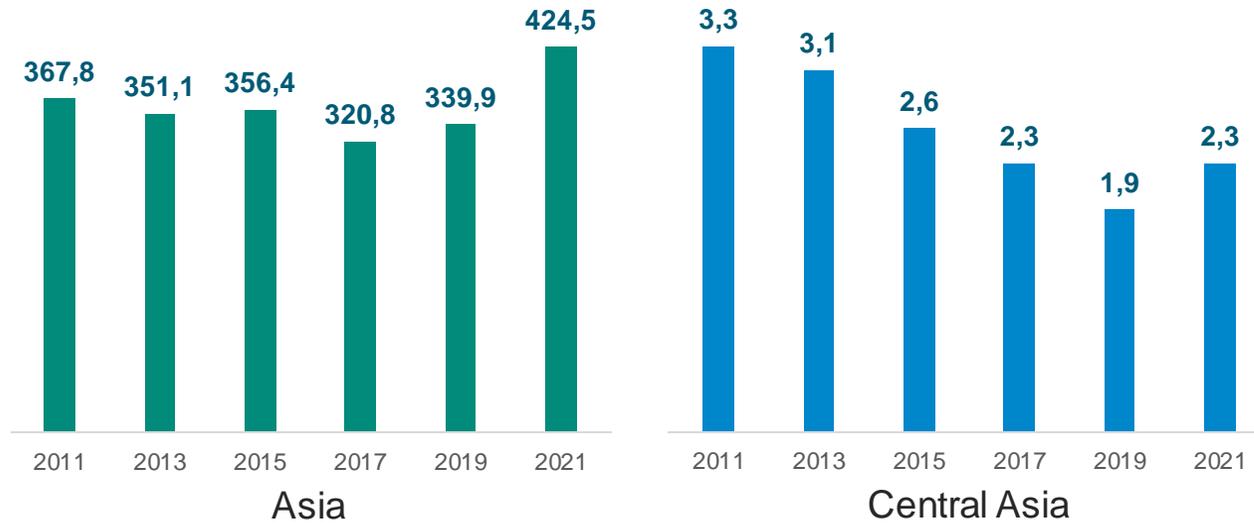
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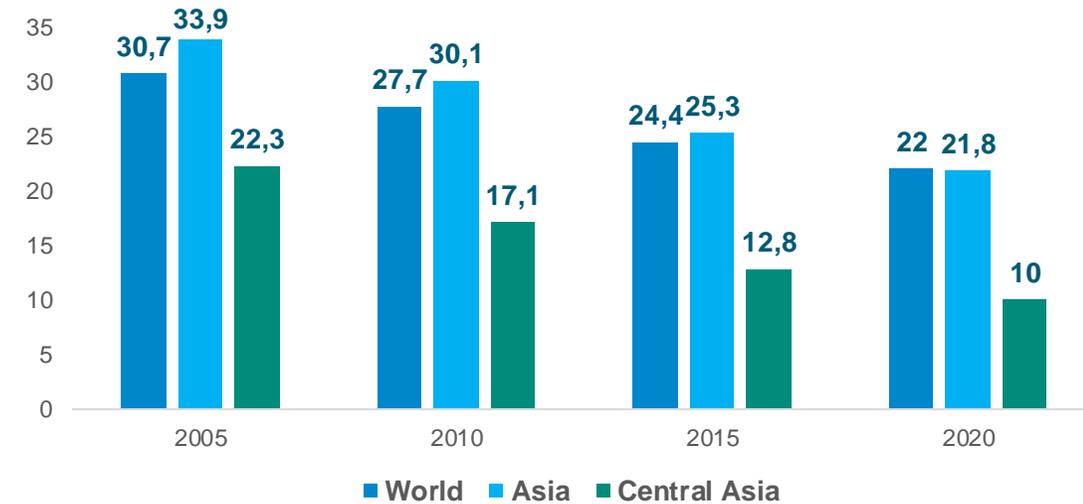
Undernutrition has reduced, but still persists...

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



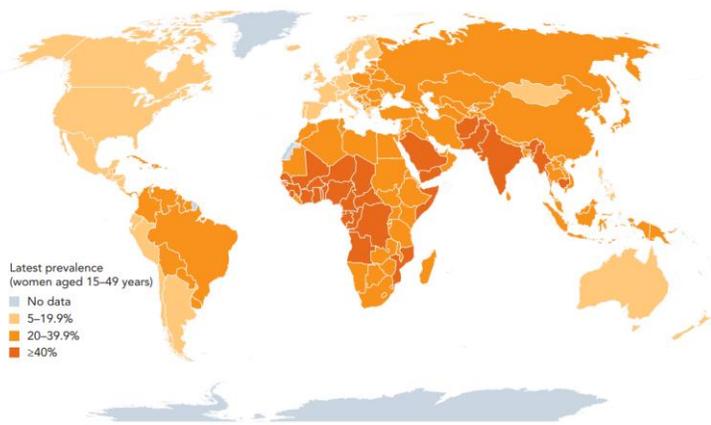
Source: FAOSTAT

Prevalence of under-5 stunting (%)

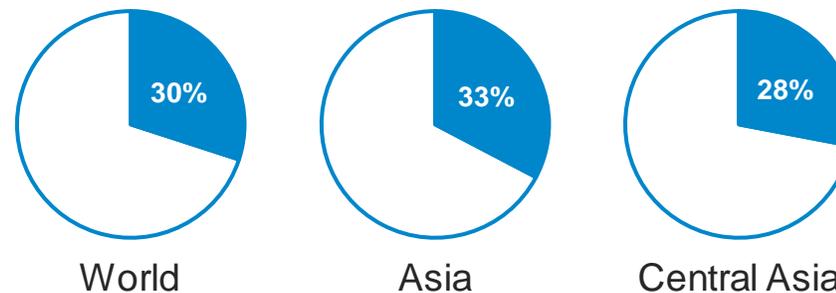


Source: FAOSTAT

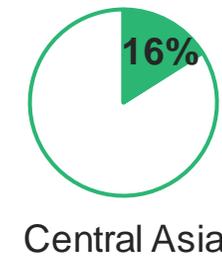
FIGURE 2.5: Prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15–49 years by country, 2016



Women of reproductive age with anemia



Vitamin A deficient children under 5

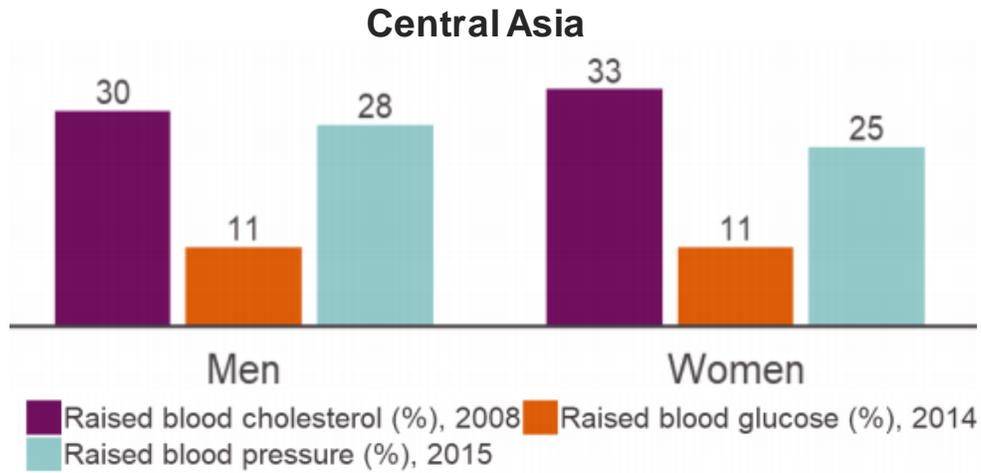


Source: FAOSTAT 2019

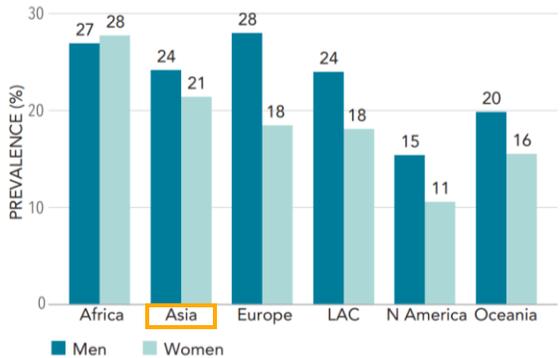
Source: GNR 2017

...AND overnutrition is a growing concern

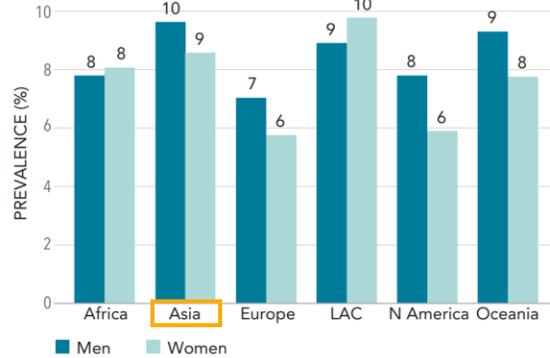
Metabolic risk factors for diet-related NCDs (%)



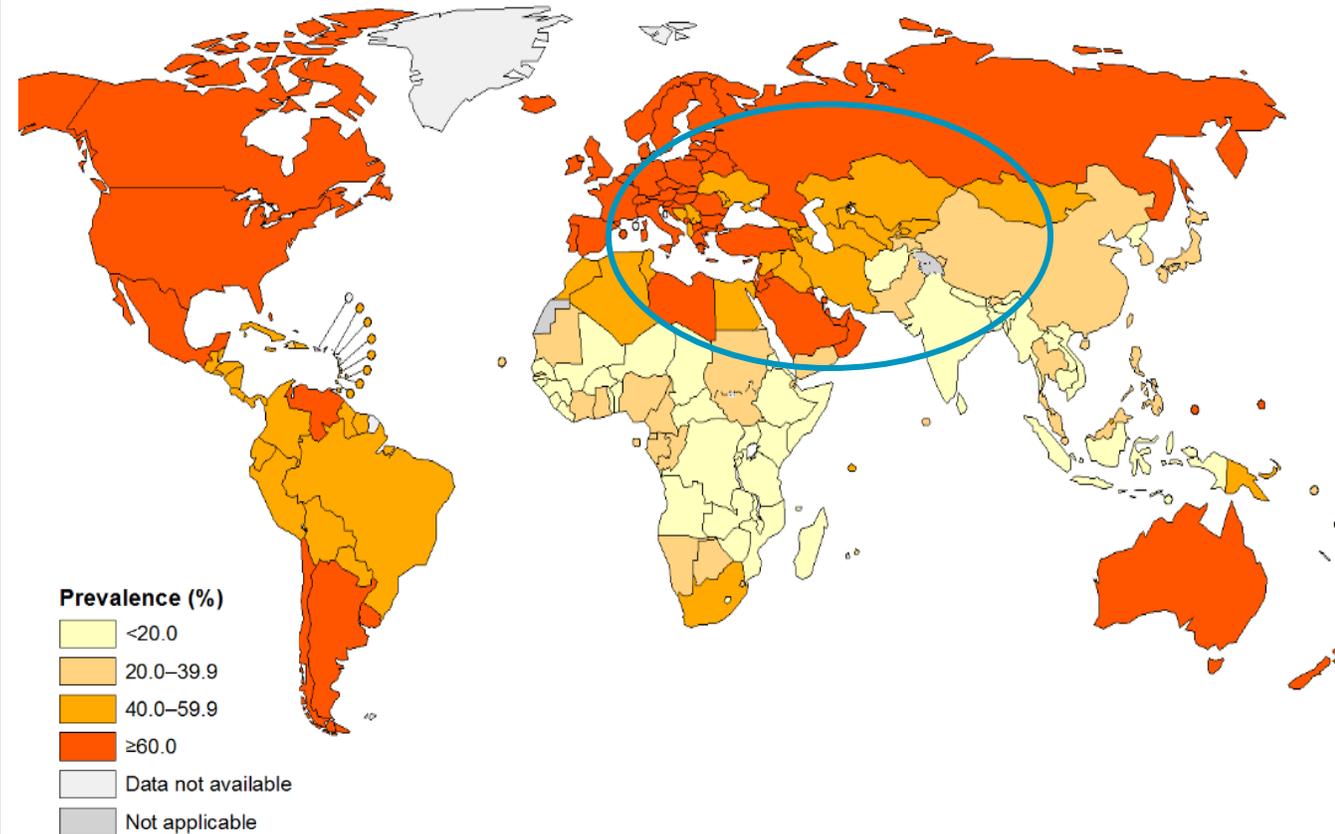
Raised blood Pressure (%)



Raised blood Glucose (%)



Prevalence of adult overweight, male adults



A Global Perfect Storm?

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

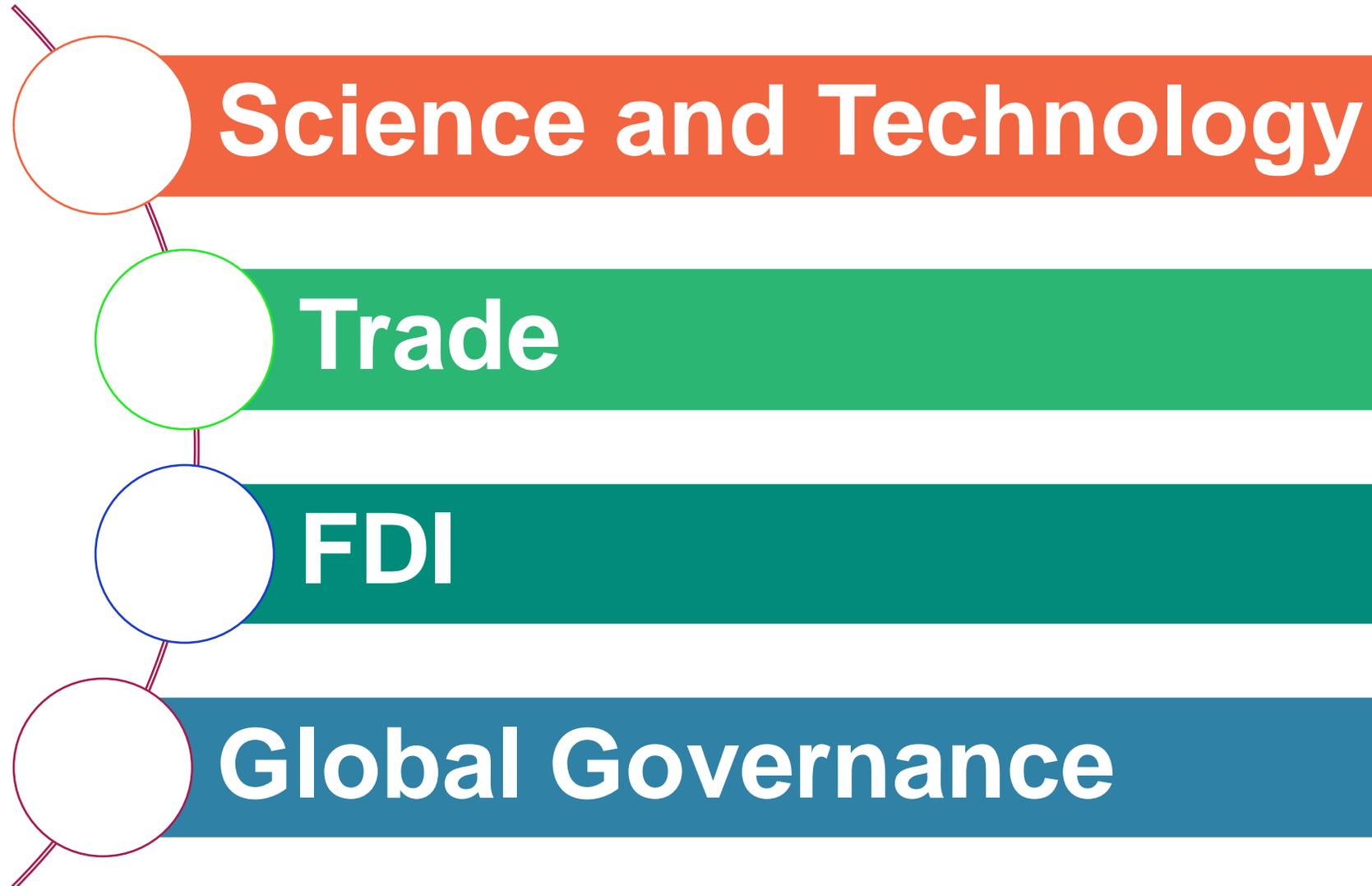
- One risk could lead to other risks, creating a chain or cascading effect that can severely disrupt the global food system.
- Prospects of coincidence of risks have increased significantly as the food systems have become more complex, diverse, interlinked, and globalized.



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



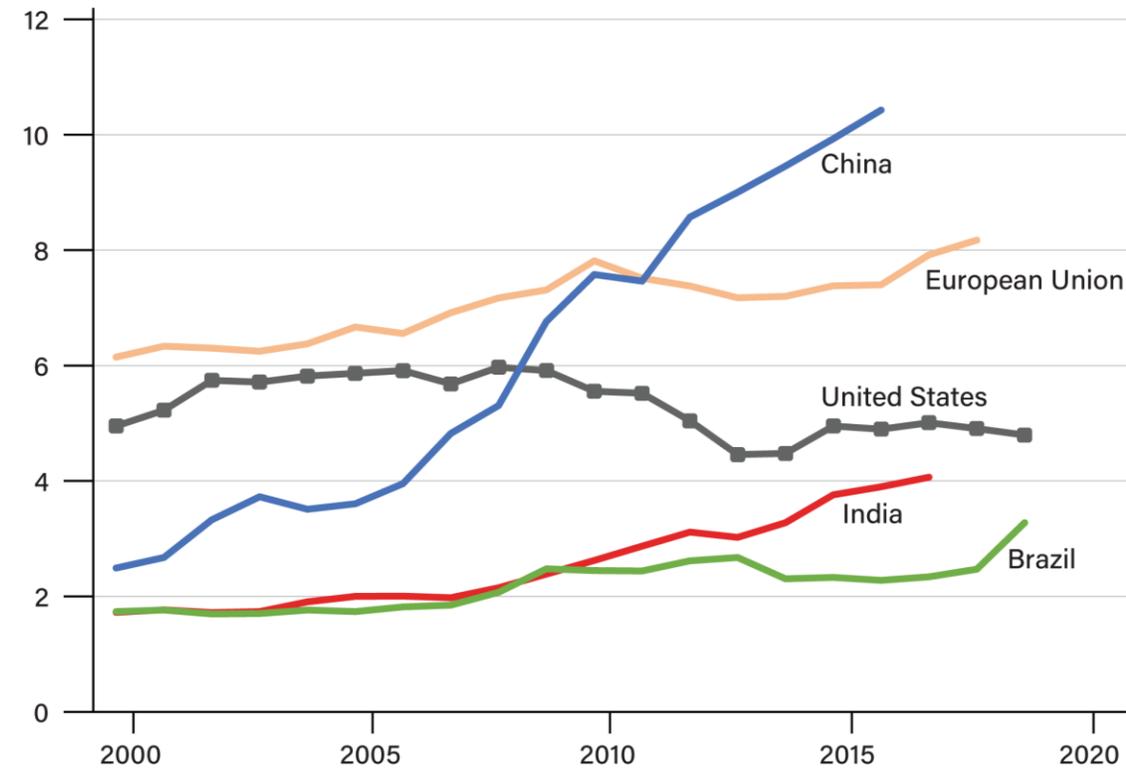
Partnership in Science & Technology

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

Investment in Public Agricultural R&D (2000-2019)

Inflation-adjusted 2015 U.S. dollars, billions



Data Source: USDA

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.

