



Towards a road map for hunger reduction



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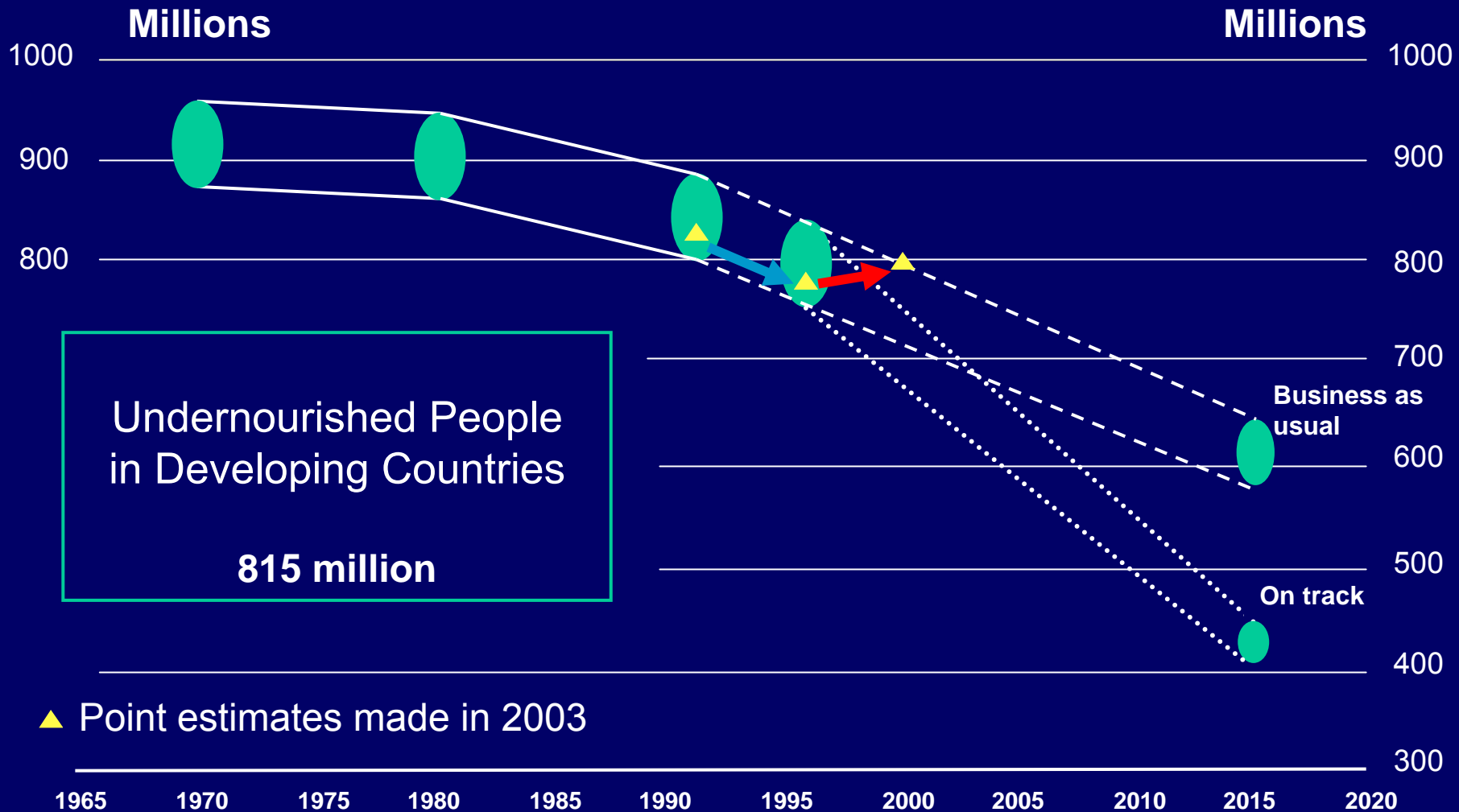
Millennium Development Goals

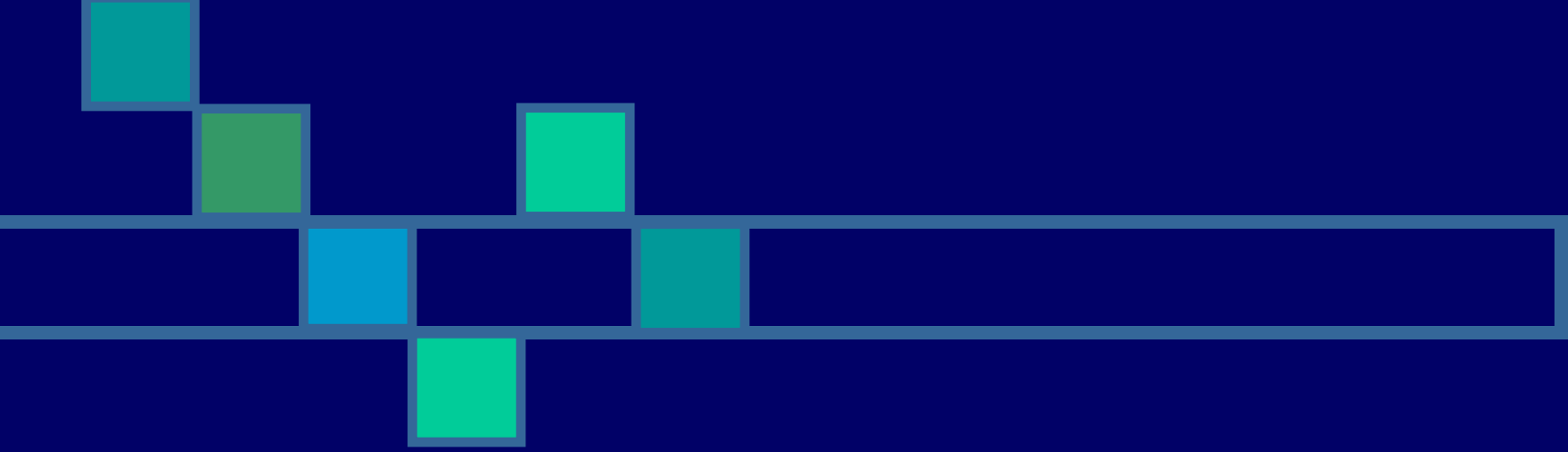


1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

842 million are undernourished

Number of undernourished people in the developing world: observed and projected ranges compared with the World food Summit target.



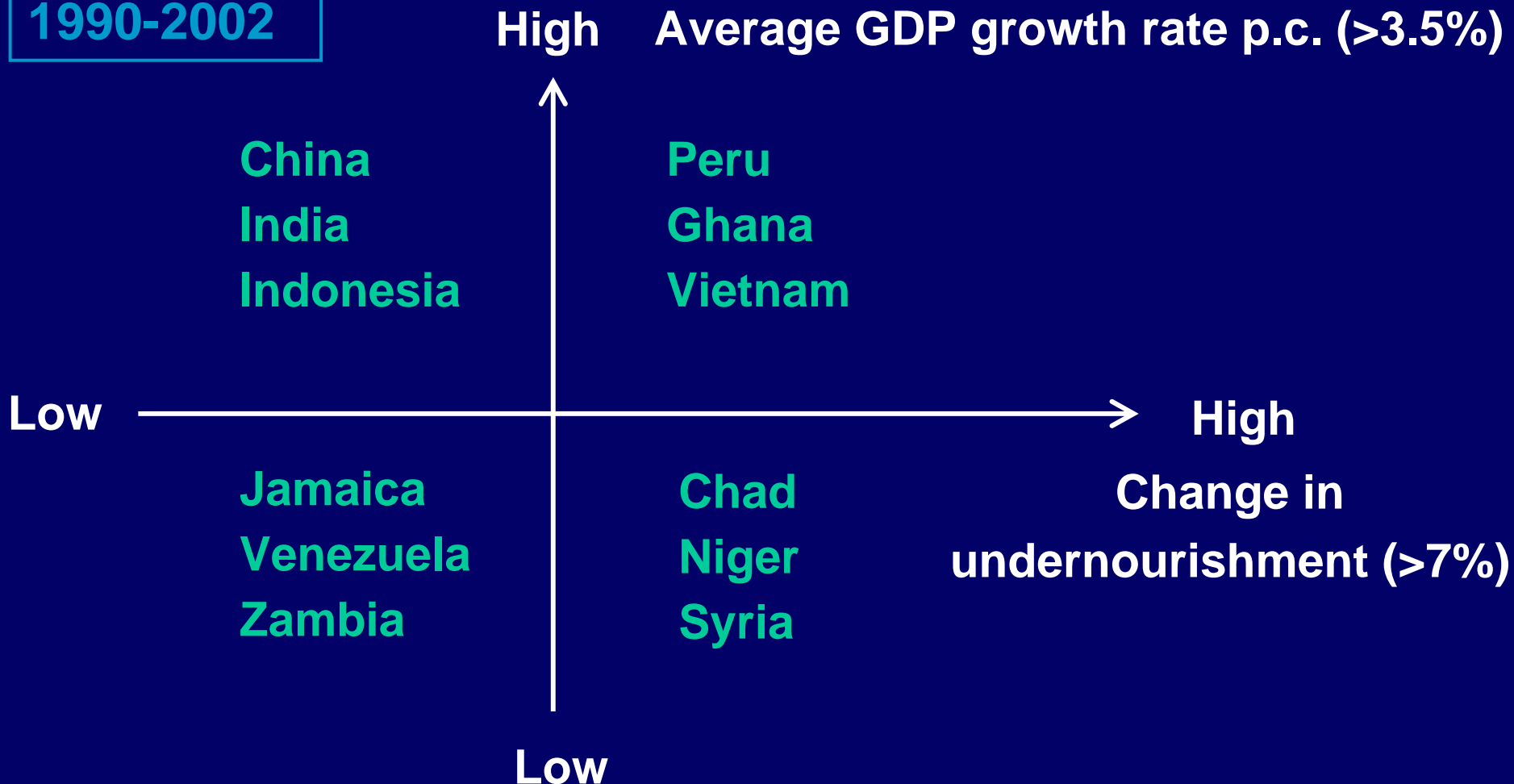


Our knowledge and understanding of
hunger reduction imply 7 key lessons



Lesson 1: Economic growth is necessary but not sufficient for hunger reduction

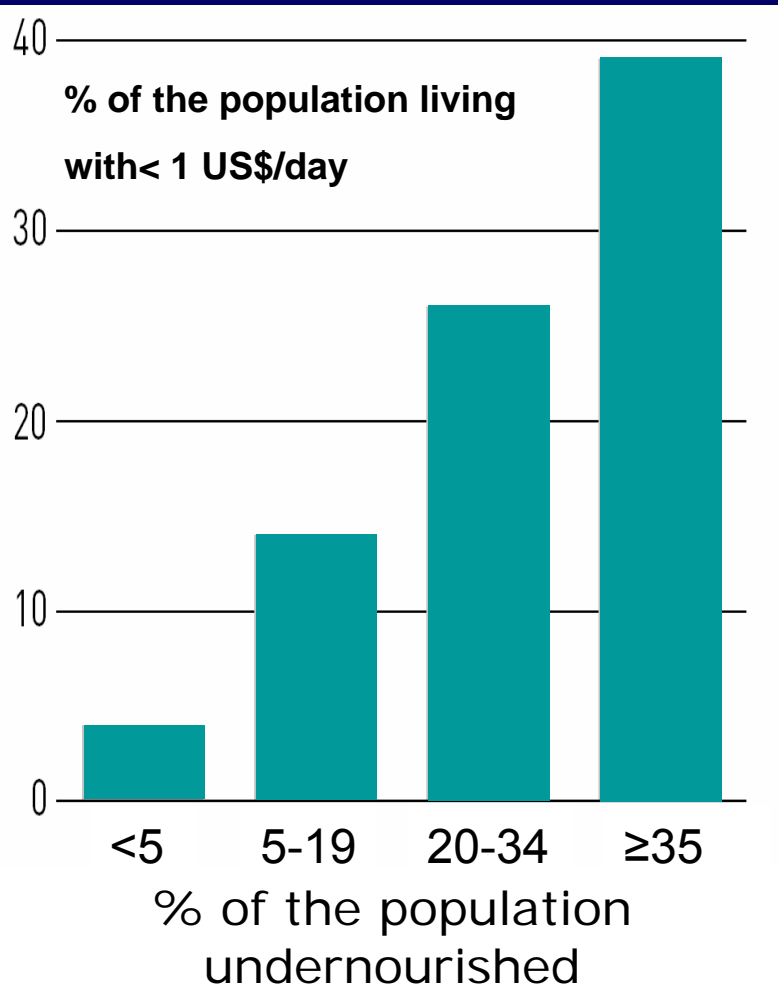
1990-2002



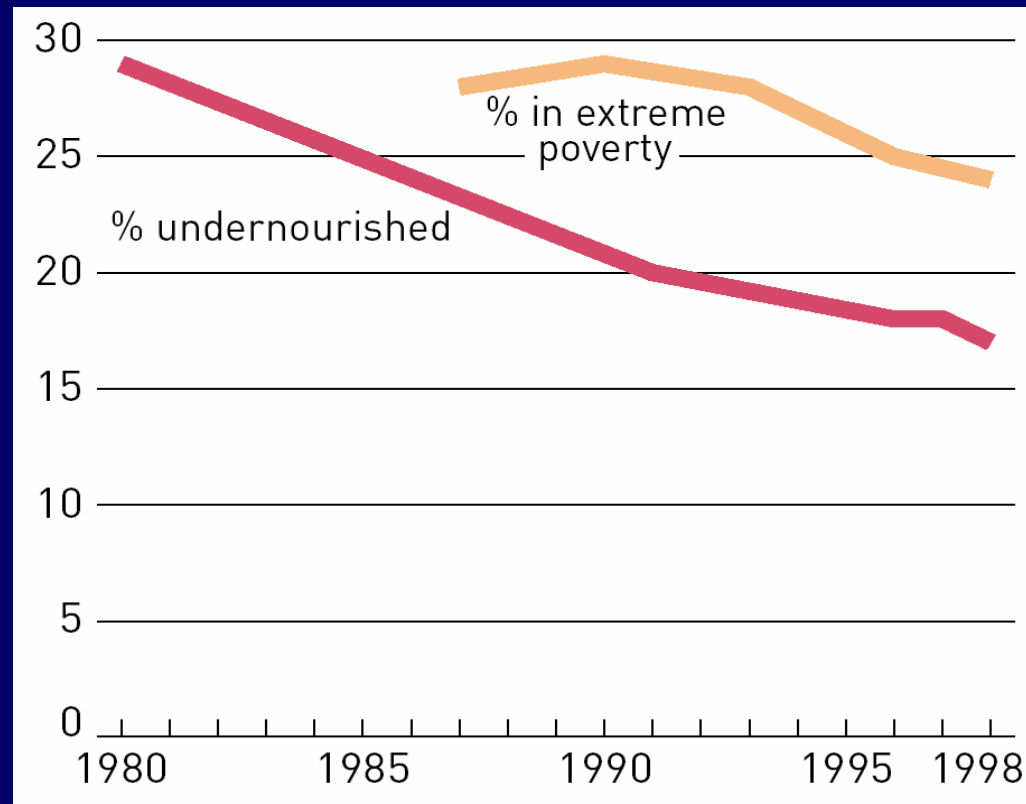
Source: FAO

Lesson 2: Hunger reduction is fundamental for development and poverty reduction

Poverty and undernourishment, 1995-2000



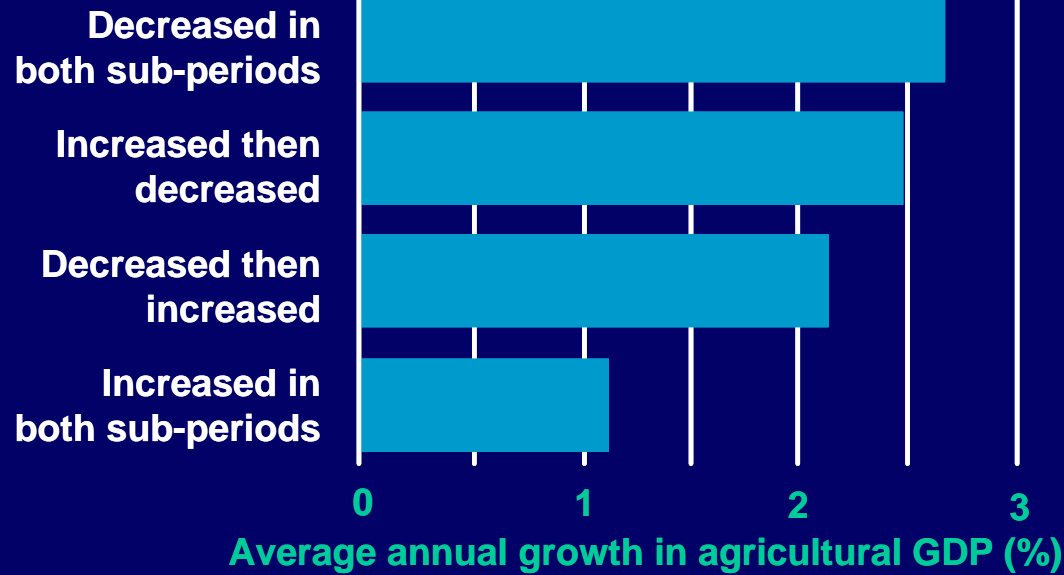
Poverty and undernourishment: trends



Lesson 3: Investment in agricultural and rural development is crucial for increased availability and access to food and for enhancing income earning opportunities

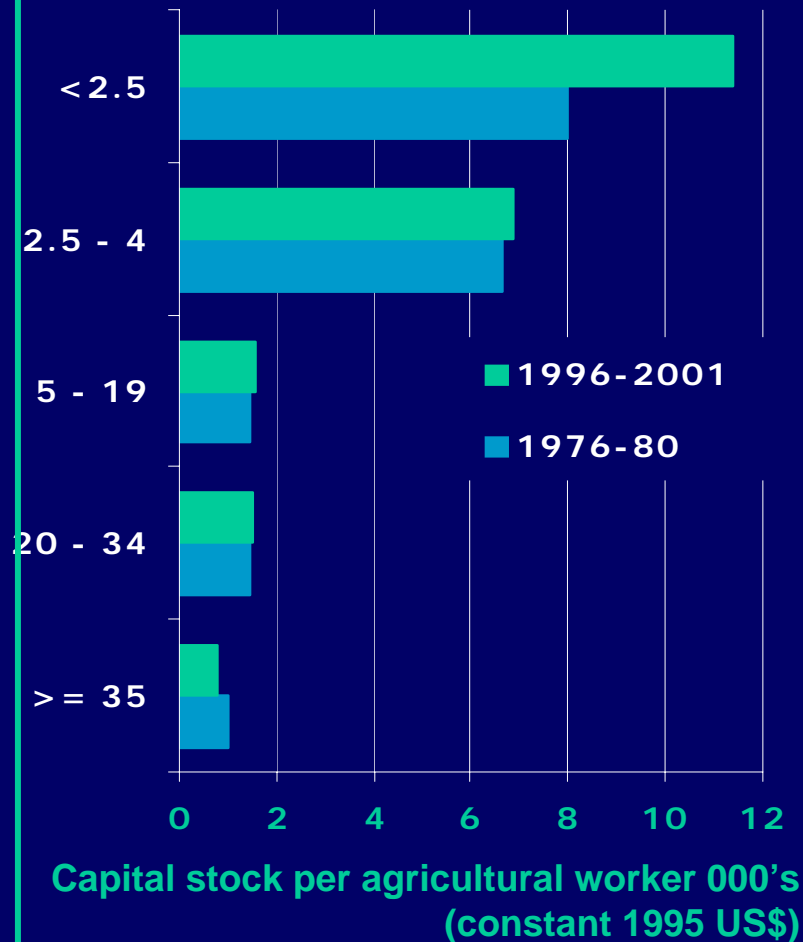
Trends in undernourishment and GDP, 1990-1992 to 1995-97 and 1995-97 to 1999-2001

Countries where the number of undernourished people:



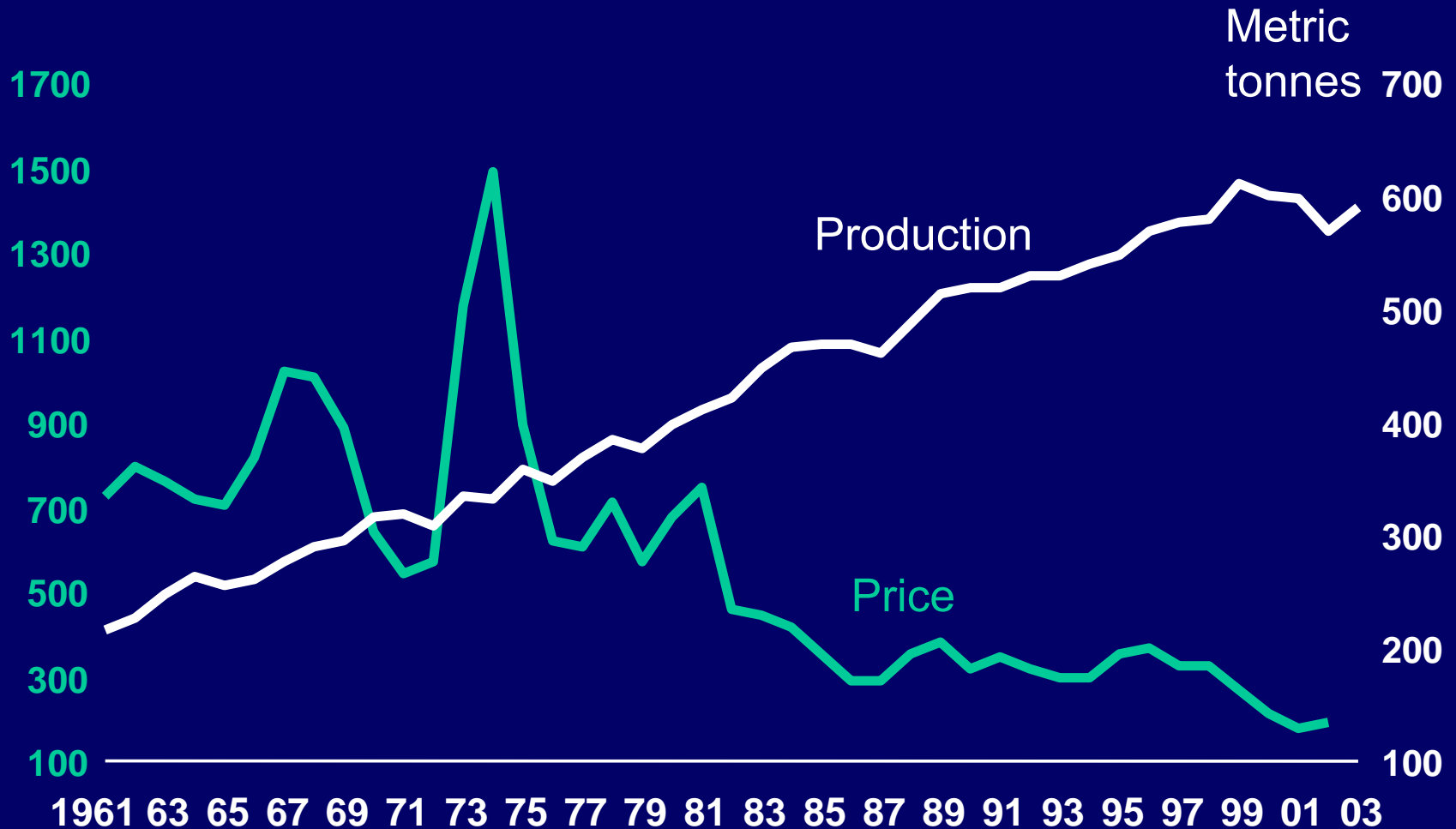
Capital stock in agriculture

% of population undernourished 2000-02



Lesson 4: Technology development can improve food supplies but not necessarily access to food

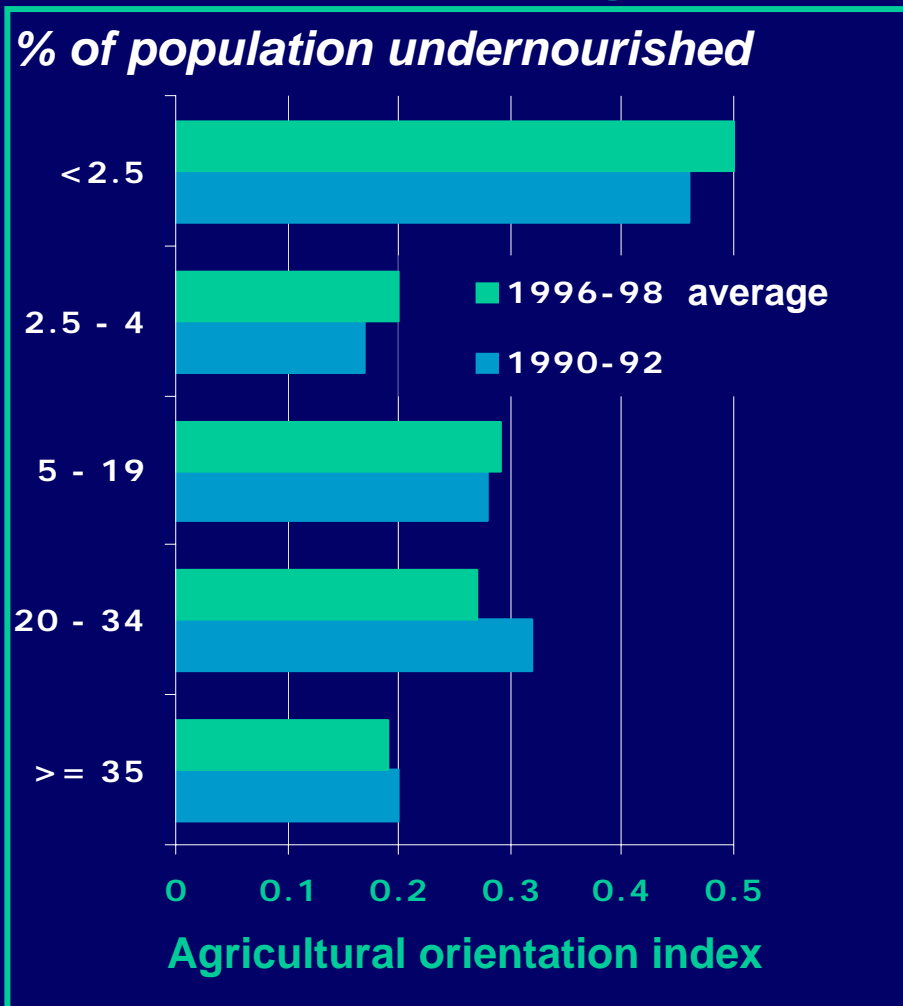
World rice production and price (constant US\$2002), 1961-2003



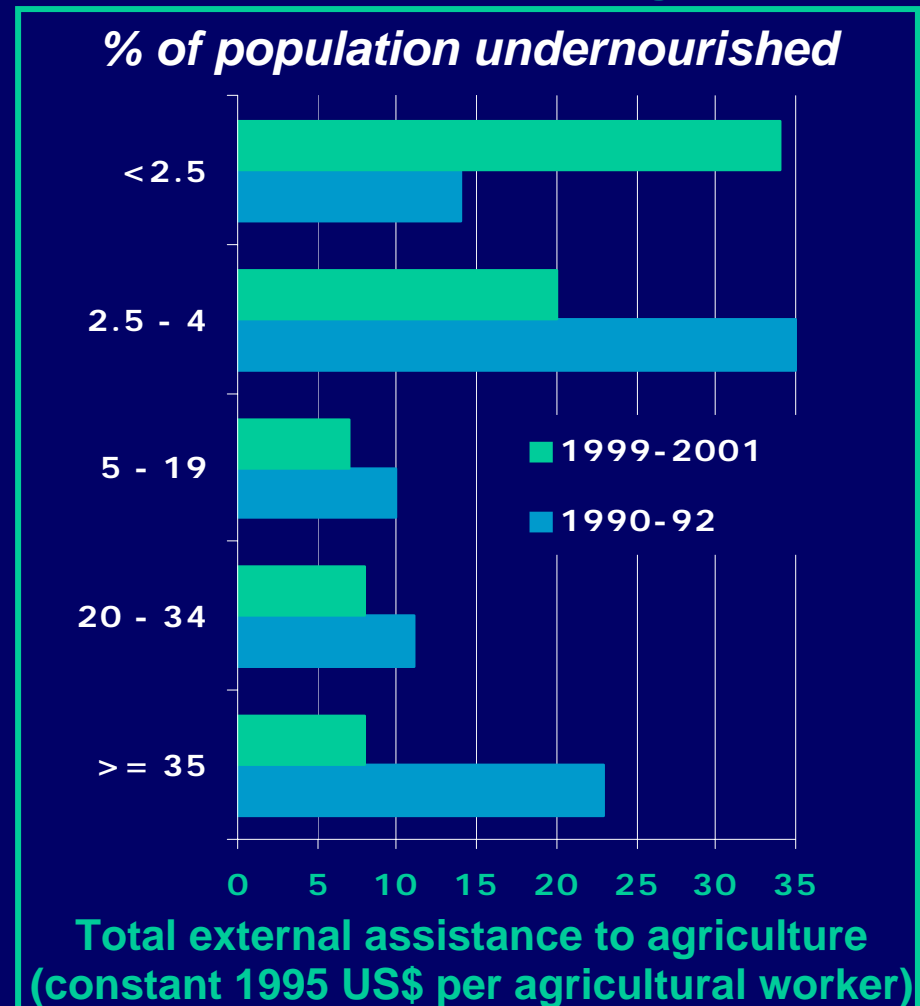
Source: FAO/IRRI

Lesson 5: The state could play an important role in the provision of public goods and safety nets, and through sound macroeconomic management

Expenditure for agriculture



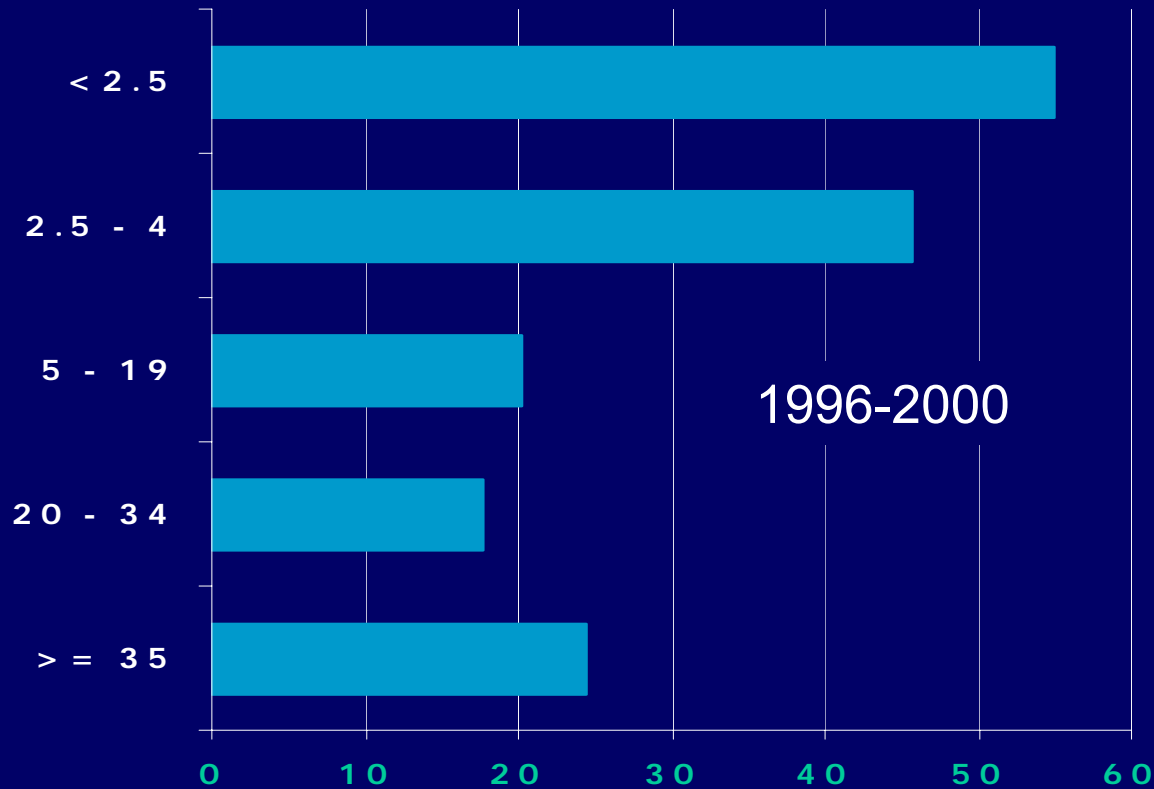
External assistance to agriculture



Lesson 6: Trade openness and integration can lead to important gains in hunger and poverty reduction

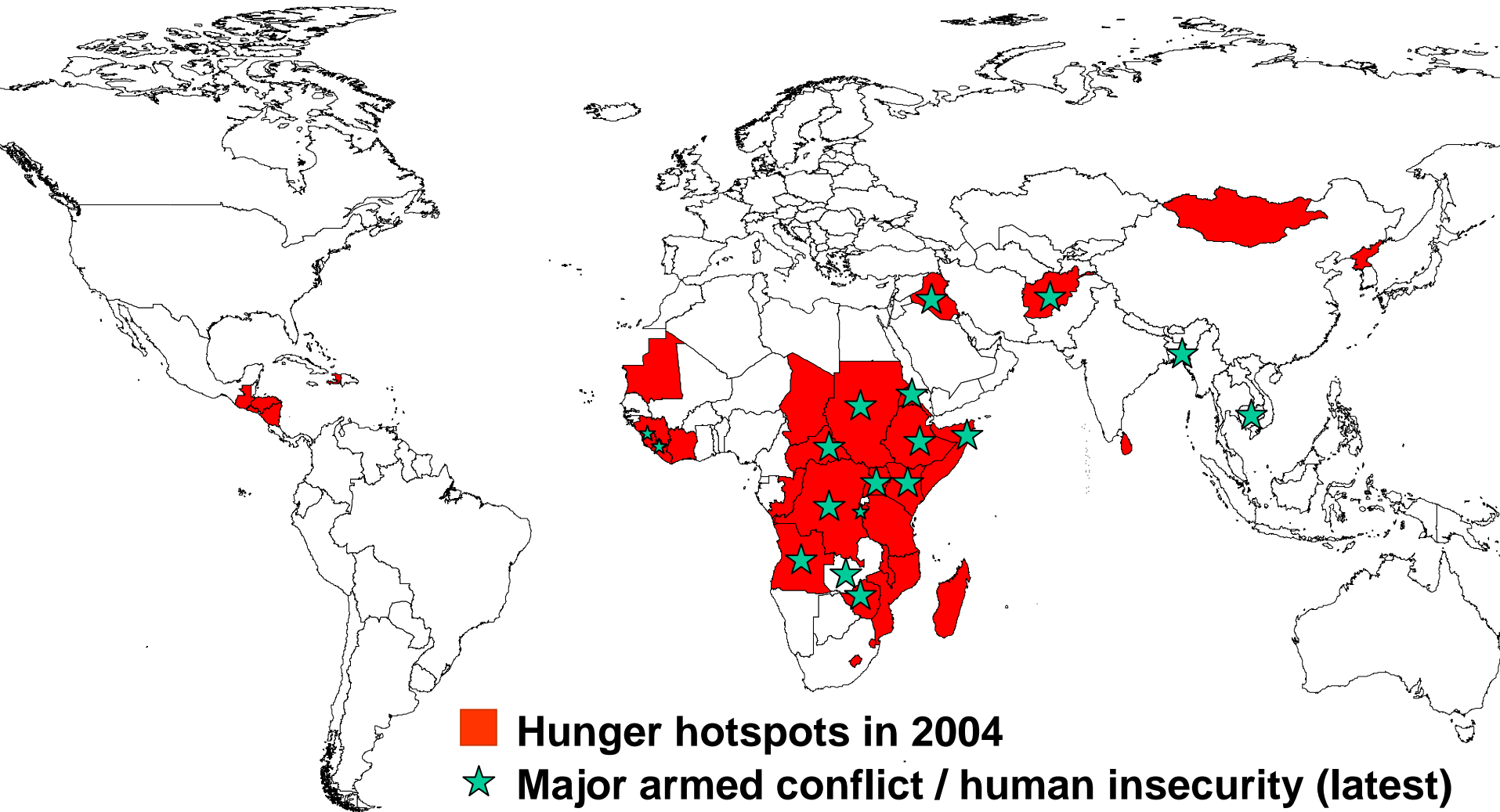
Integration in agricultural trade and undernourishment


% of population undernourished



Agricultural imports and exports as a share of agricultural GDP (%)

Lesson 7: Peace and stability are *sine qua non* conditions for growth and hunger reduction





From lessons learned to a road map for
hunger reduction: the twin-track approach

Availability Access Stability Utilization

Track 1: improving long-run sustainability of food

Track 2: addressing immediate food requirements

**Cross-cutting conditions: creating an enabling environment
for food security**



Track 1: Rural development and productivity enhancement



Availability	Access	Stability	Utilization
<p>Improving productivity and production capacity, esp. of small-scale farmers</p>	<p>Promoting income-earning opportunities</p>	<p>Improving transition and sequencing of emergency rehabilitation-development efforts</p>	<p>Food handling and storage infrastructure</p>
<p>Investing in rural markets and infrastructure</p>	<p>Enhancing access to assets</p>	<p>Facilitating diversification</p>	<p>Food safety regulations and institutions</p>
<p>Enhancing urban food supplies</p>	<p>Facilitating the creation of rural non-farm enterprises</p>	<p>Reducing production variability (irrigation, water harvesting, pest control, etc.)</p>	<p>Safe drinking water and sanitation</p>
<p>Improving the functioning of input and output markets</p>	<p>Improving the functioning of rural financial systems and labour markets</p>	<p>Monitoring production and consumption short falls</p> <p>Improving access to credit and saving services</p>	



Track 2: Direct and immediate access to food



Availability	Access	Stability	Utilization
Food aid Market information Transport and communication	School meals Food for work programmes Cash transfers Community and extended family structures	Emergency food relief Safety nets	Nutrition intervention and education programmes



Cross-cutting conditions



Growth

Trade

Macroeconomic stability

Governance institutions

Secure access to assets

Market institutions



The policy agenda



- Bring hunger to the forefront of poverty reduction
- Address immediate hunger in the context of long-term food security and development
- Develop flexible support for the resilience of food and agricultural systems in crisis situations
- Place anti-hunger policy in the context of the macro-economic environment
- Good governance and institutions that are participatory are fundamental to fighting hunger



MDG Hunger Task Force Recommendations



- 1. Move from political commitment to action**
- 2. Reform policies and create an enabling environment**
- 3. Increase agricultural productivity of food-insecure farmers**
- 4. Improve nutrition for the chronically hungry and vulnerable**
- 5. Reduce vulnerability of acutely hungry with productive safety nets**
- 6. Increase incomes and make markets work for the poor**
- 7. Restore and conserve natural resources essential for food security**