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# The Role of FAO in Regional and International Cooperation in Central Asia and South Caucasus

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# FAO mission and goals

## Achieving food security

### Three main goals are:

- \* eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- \* elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all
- \* the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources,

Trade – is a mean!

# FAO Hunger Map 2015

Millennium Development Goal 1 and World Food Summit Hunger Targets

Produced by the Geo-statistics Division  
No additional information:  
<http://www.fao.org/geoinfo>

## ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL HUNGER TARGET FROM 1990-92 TO 2014-16

1 About 763 million people in the world still lack sufficient food for conducting an active and healthy life.

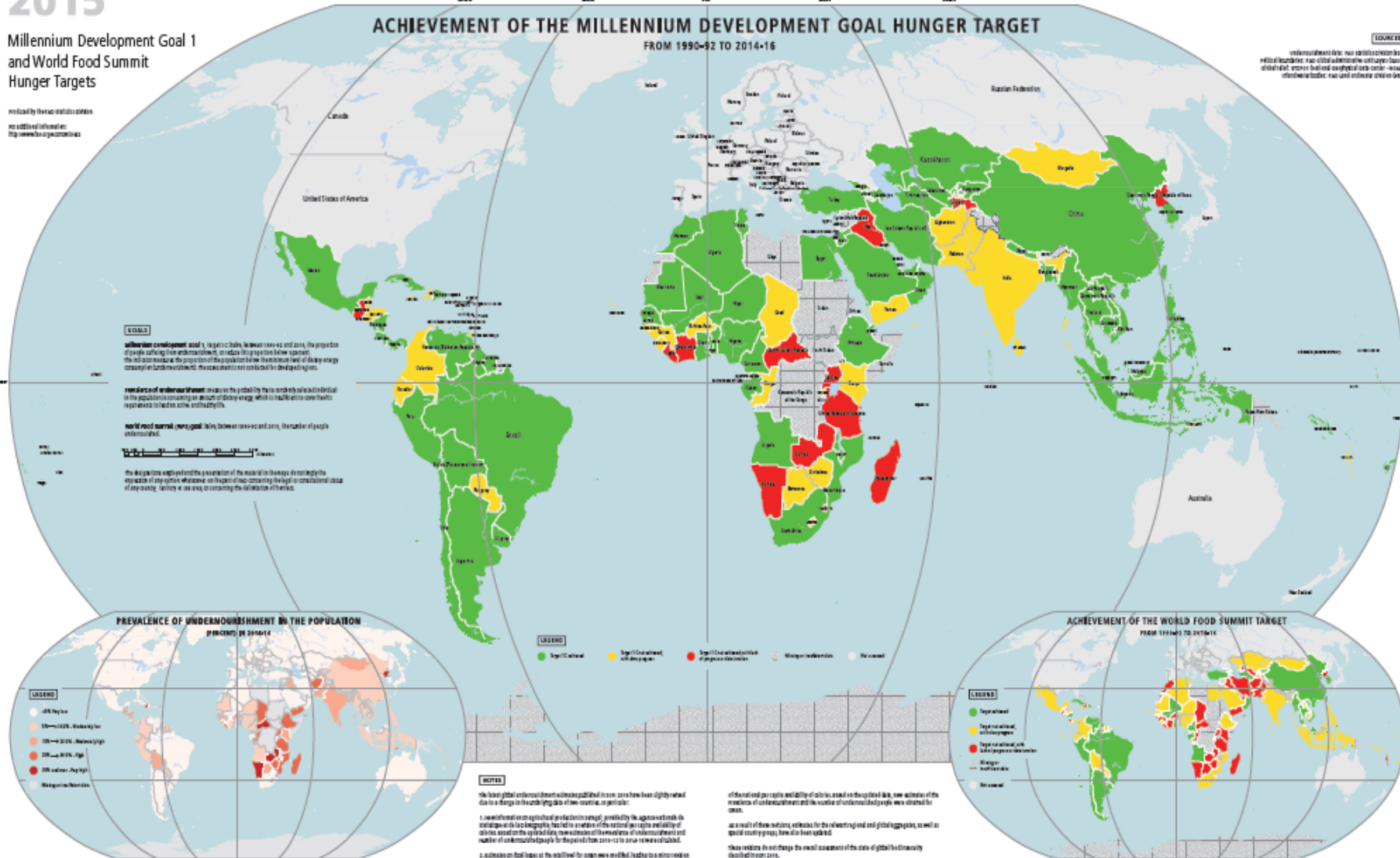
2 Not progress has been made, even in the presence of significant population growth. Approximately 216 million fewer people suffer from undernourishment than 25 years ago and 160 million fewer than a decade ago.

3 The year 2015 marks the end of the monitoring period for the Millennium Development Goal target. Seventy-three out of 123 developing countries – more than half the countries monitored – have reached the MDG 1C hunger target of halving the proportion of the chronically undernourished.

4 In developing regions the target was almost achieved, with the share of undernourished having decreased during the monitoring period from 23.3 to 12.3 percent.

5 Some regions, such as Latin America, the east and southeastern regions of Asia, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and the northern and western regions of Africa, have made fast progress. Progress was also recorded in southern Asia, Oceania, the Caribbean and southern and eastern Africa, but at too slow a pace to reach the MDG 1C target.

6 In many countries that have failed to reach the international hunger target, natural and human-induced disasters or political instability have resulted in protracted crises, with increased vulnerability and food insecurity among large segments of the population.



**SOME**

**Millennium Development Goal 1C target:** halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people suffering from undernourishment, or reduce the proportion below 10 percent. The indicator measures the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy intake as defined by WHO. The measurement is not suitable for developing rates.

**Prevalence of undernourishment:** measures the probability for a randomly selected individual in the population consuming an amount of dietary energy which is insufficient to cover health requirements in a given area and country.

**World food summit (WFS) goal:** halve, between 1990 and 2015, the number of people undernourished.



The design uses simplified symbols for the population in the map to denote the size of the population relative to the size of the country. The size of the symbol is proportional to the population size in the area, or to the population density.

**PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT IN THE POPULATION (PERCENT) IN 2014**

**LEGEND**

- 40% or less
- 30-40% (Low, Moderate/Low)
- 20-30% (Low, Moderate/High)
- 10-20% (High, High)
- 0-10% (Very High)
- Missing information

**LEGEND**

- Target achieved
- Target not achieved, but progress has been made
- Target not achieved and no progress has been made
- Missing information
- Not assessed

**NOTES**

The latest global undernourishment estimates published in this report have been slightly revised due to changes in the underlying data of two countries, in particular:

1. A methodological error in the population growth projections for the year 2015 was corrected, which led to a slight increase in the number of undernourished people for the period from 2010-12 to 2014-16 (not shown in this table).
2. A correction in the data for the population growth projections for the period from 2010-12 to 2014-16 (not shown in this table).

Of the total population available for analysis in the updated data, new estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and the number of undernourished people were obtained for 123 countries.

As a result of these updates, estimates for the remaining land and global aggregates, as well as global average progress, have also been updated.

These updates do not change the overall assessment of the state of global food security disclosed in this report.

**LEGENDS**

Undernourishment data: see statistics section (table 2.1) of the report. The data are based on the 2014-16 period. The data are based on the 2014-16 period. The data are based on the 2014-16 period.



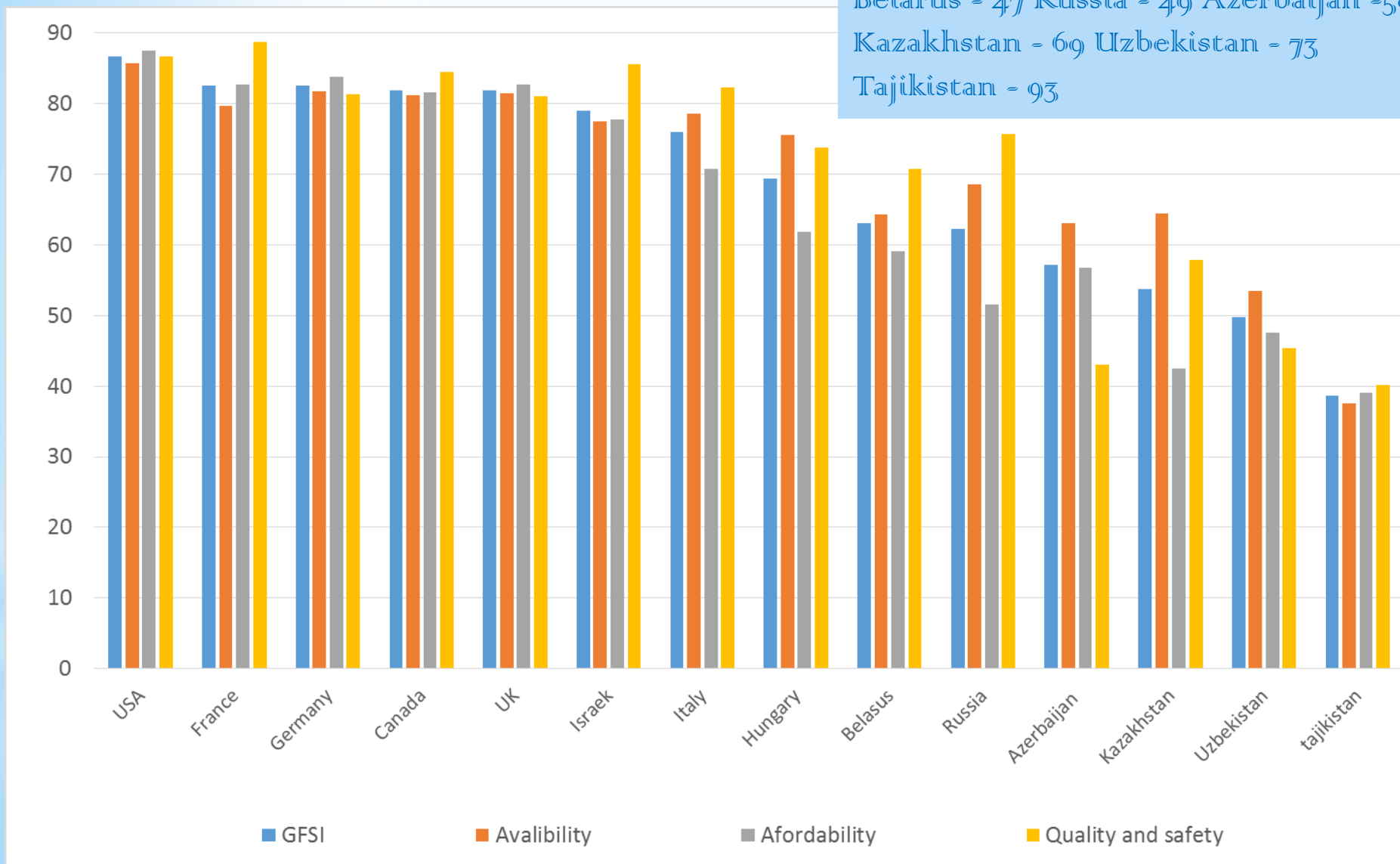
# The Global Food Security Index (GFSI): selected countries, 2015

Among 114 countries positions:

Belarus - 47 Russia - 49 Azerbaijan - 58

Kazakhstan - 69 Uzbekistan - 73

Tajikistan - 93



Countries	Challenges
Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food consumption as a share of household expenditure</li> <li>• Political stability risk; Agricultural infrastructure; Public expenditure on ag R&amp;D</li> <li>• Nutritional standards</li> </ul>
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -</li> <li>• Corruption; Volatility of agricultural production; Political stability risk</li> <li>• -</li> </ul>
Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food consumption as a share of household expenditure</li> <li>• Corruption; Political stability risk; Public expenditure on ag R&amp;D</li> <li>• Nutritional standards; Diet diversification; Protein quality; Micronutrient availability</li> </ul>
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food consumption as a share of household expenditure; Access to financing for farmers</li> <li>• Volatility of agricultural production; Political stability risk; Corruption</li> <li>• Nutritional standards</li> </ul>
Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food consumption as a share of household expenditure; Gross domestic product per capita; Agricultural import tariffs</li> <li>• Corruption; Political stability risk; Agricultural infrastructure; Public expenditure on ag R&amp;D</li> <li>• Nutritional standards; Protein quality; Diet diversification</li> </ul>
Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food consumption as a share of household expenditure; Access to financing for farmers; Presence of food safety net programmes; Gross domestic product per capita</li> <li>• Agricultural infrastructure; Political stability risk; Corruption; Sufficiency of supply</li> <li>• Protein quality; Diet diversification; Nutritional standards; Food safety</li> </ul>

# Challenges for the region

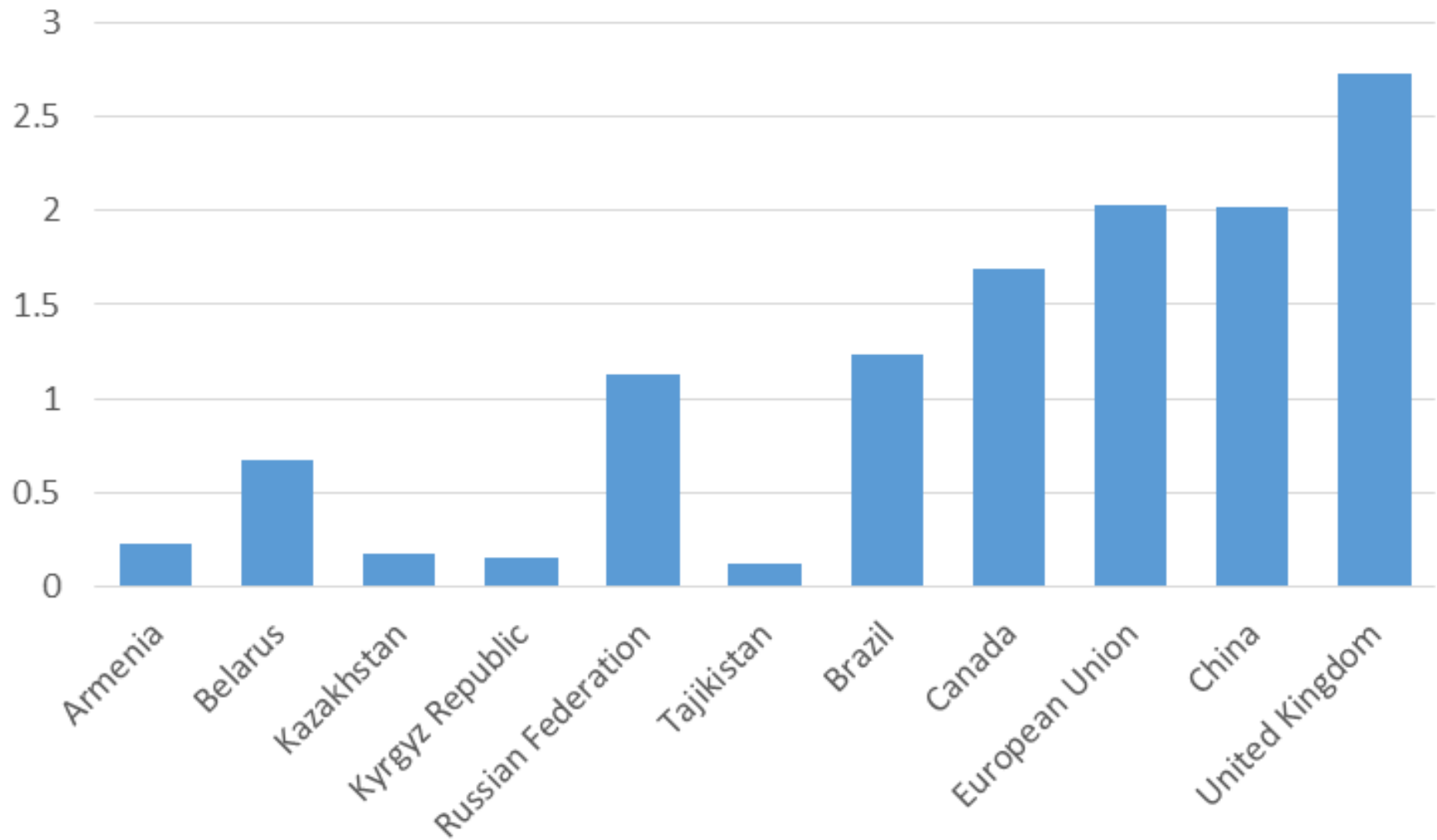
## Common

- Volatility of agricultural production
- Technological gap
- Low expenditure on ag R&D
- No strategy on FLW
- Soil degradation
- Low inclusiveness of food systems
- Food quality and safety problems
- Corruption and political instability

## Specific for some of the countries

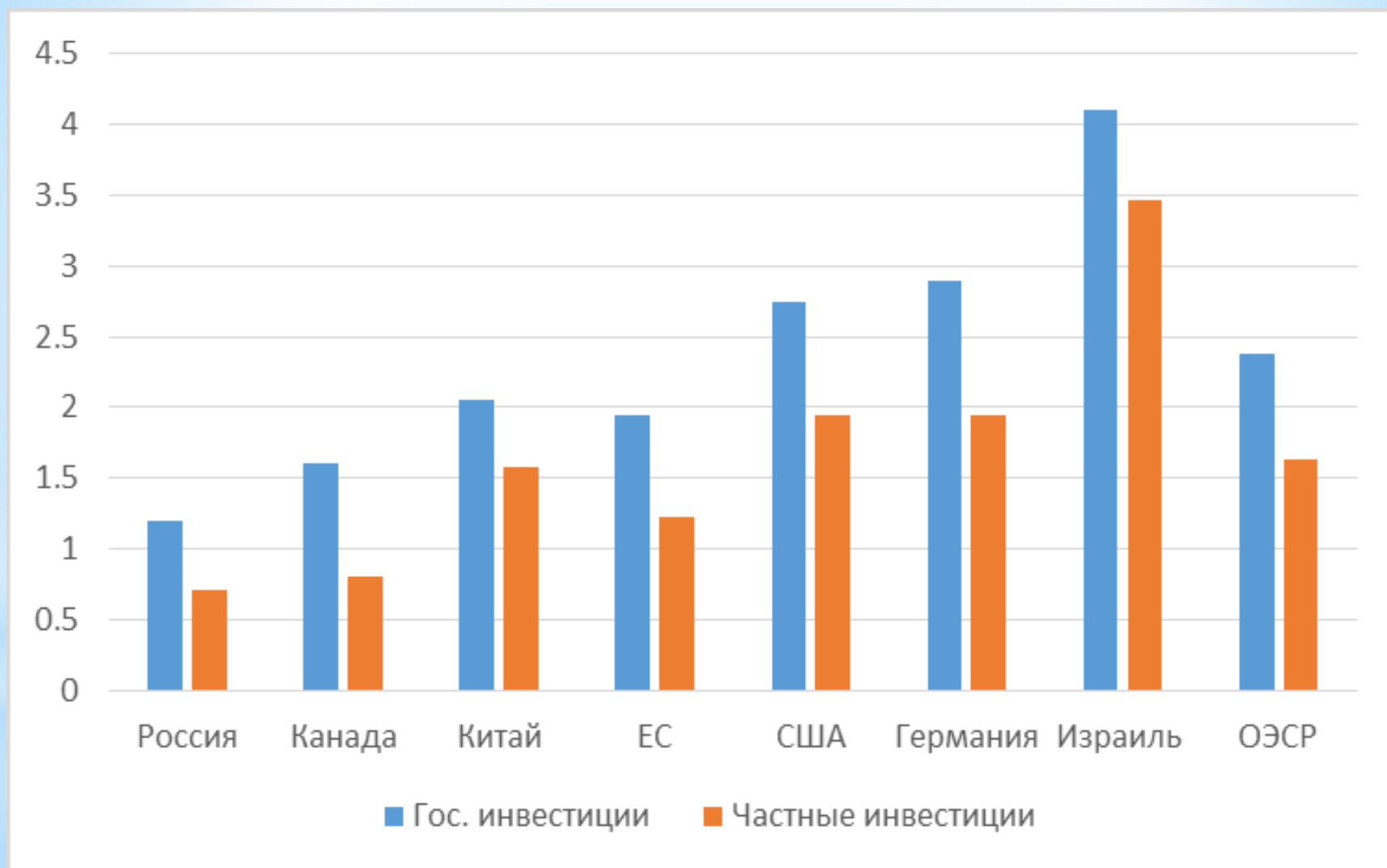
- Poverty
- Presence of food safety net programmes
- Nutritional standards and diets
- Access to financing for farmers

# Public expenditures for R&D, 2013, % GDP

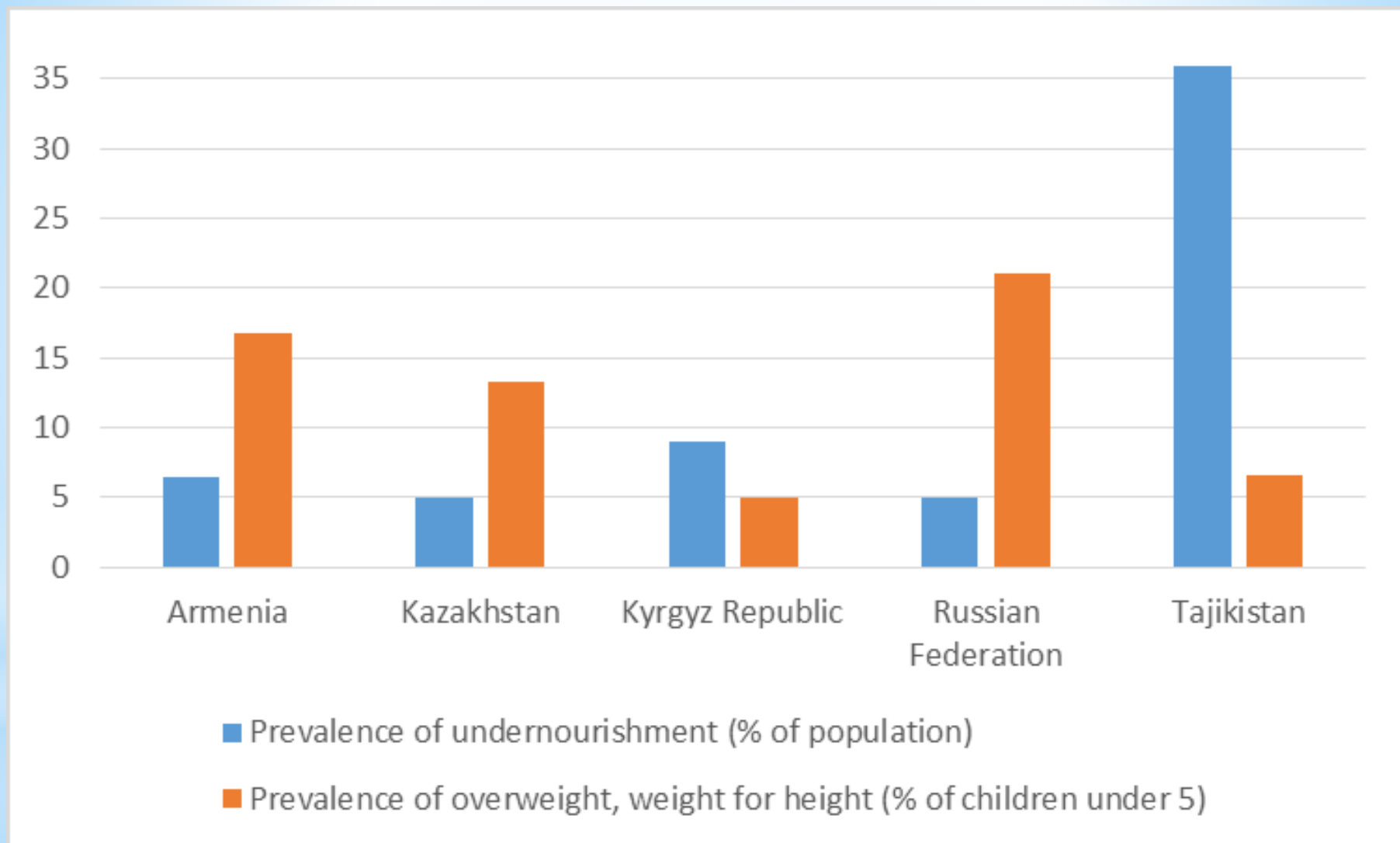




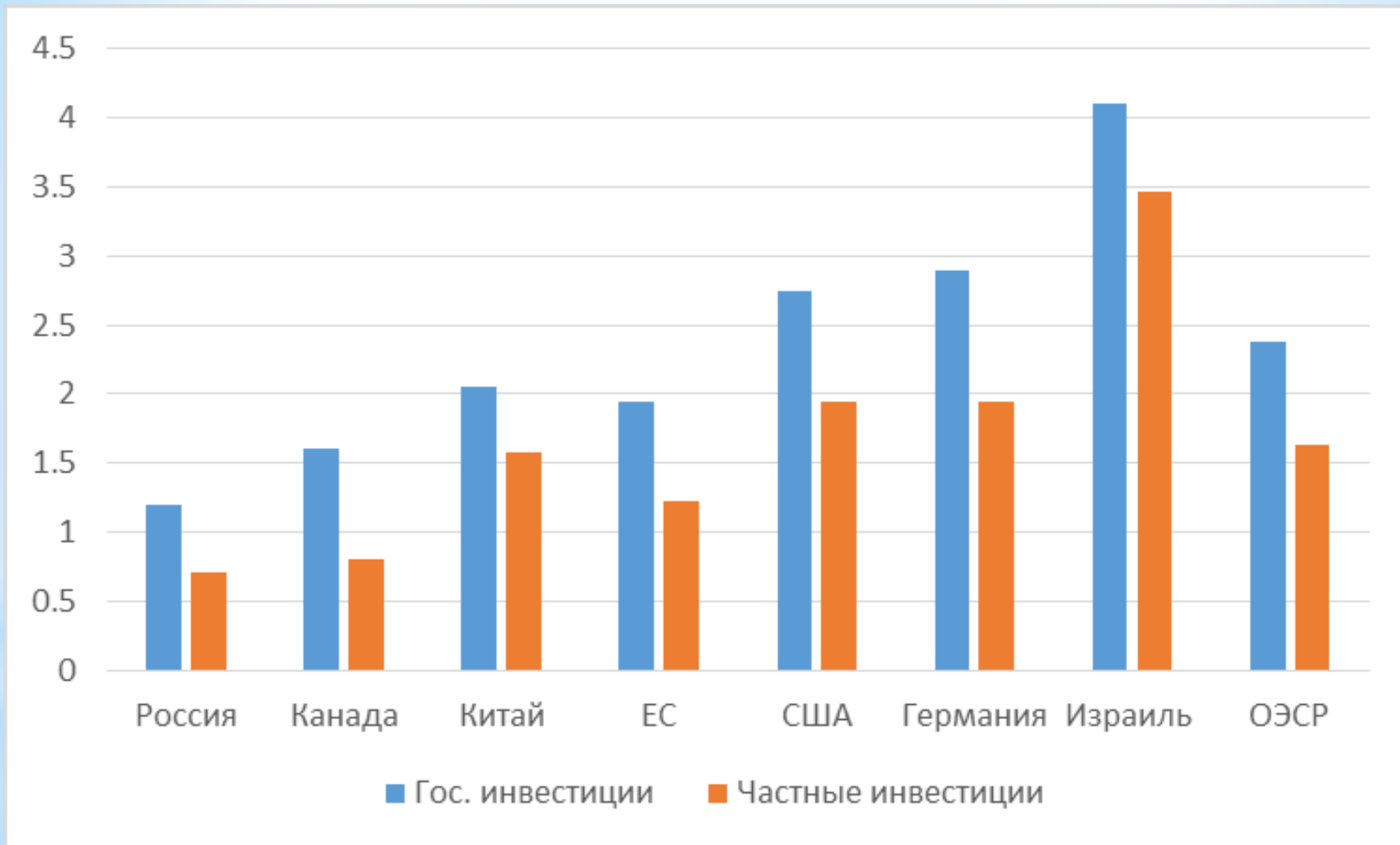
# Public and private expenditures for R&D, 2014, % GDP



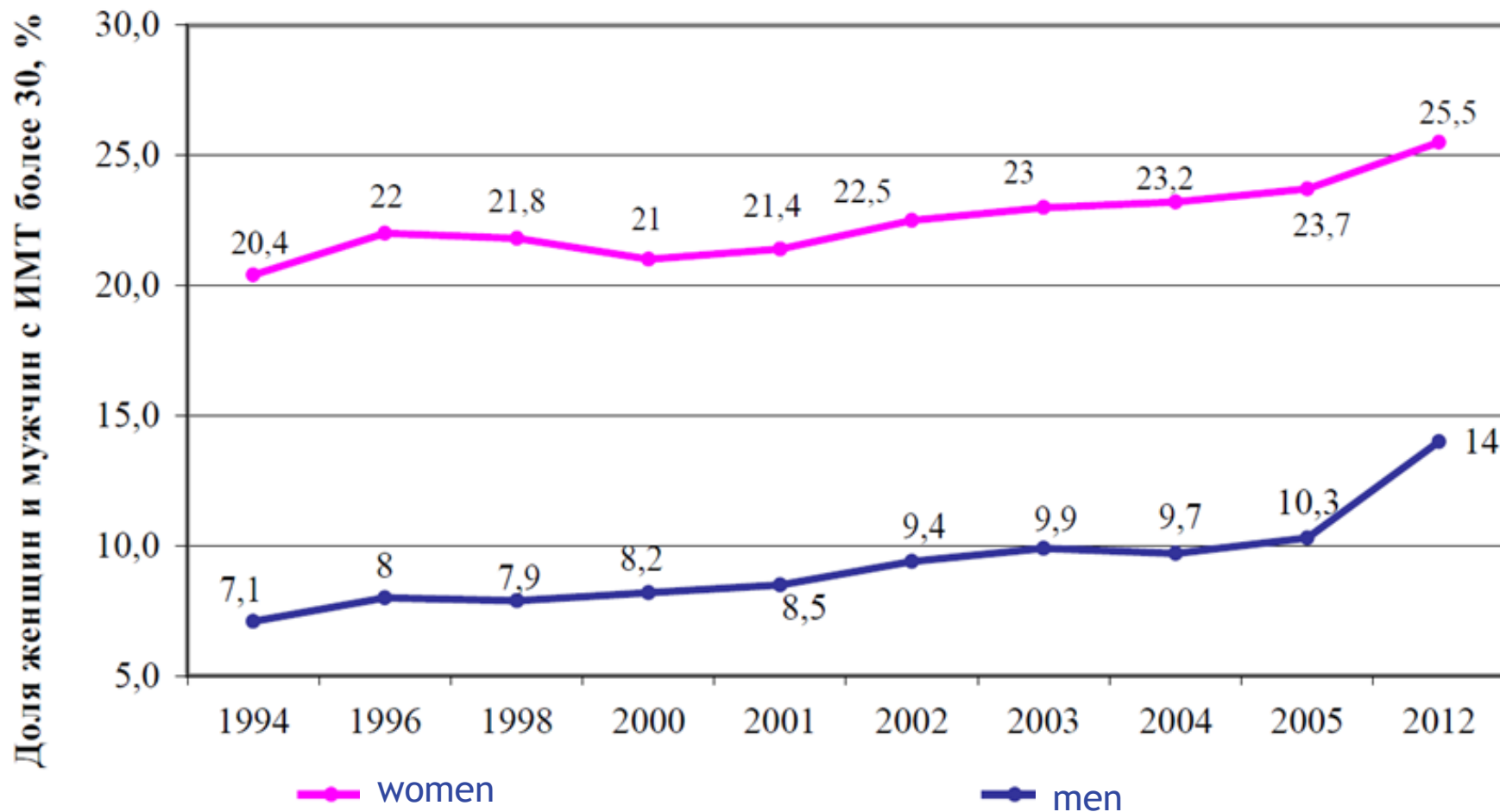
# Undernourishment and obesity, 2010 or 2012, %



# Gross Domestic and Business Enterprise Expenditure for R&D, 2014



# Obesity among women and men in Russia, %



# Trade integration in the region

- Infrastructure
- Food standards
- Resistance to macroeconomic shocks
- Different level of support to the producers/exporters
- Political instability and high risks



**Thanks!**

