

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

CAPSA
Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture

Asia-Pacific LDCs at Mid-point: Achievements, Challenges and Way Forward

Promoting agricultural productivity, food security and rural development in the LDCs

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Overview

- ▣ Overview of agricultural sector in LDCs and challenges
 - Persistent rural poverty
 - Widespread under- and malnourishment
 - Climate change impacts
- ▣ Progress
 - Agricultural productivity
 - Public investment
 - Rural infrastructure
- ▣ Policy recommendations

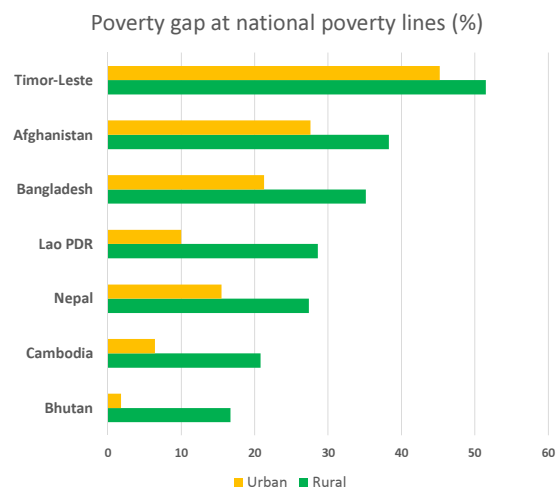
The rural sector and agriculture in Asian-Pacific LDCs

- Mainstay of livelihoods and income
 - 205 million rural people
 - 70% of the total population
- Economic significance of the agricultural sector
 - Contributes 28% of value added to GDP (> USD 40 billion (2013))
 - Provides employment to the majority (except some Pacific LDCs)
- Environmental value
 - Biodiversity
 - Conservation of landscapes
- An important pillar of food security



Persistent rural poverty

- Home of the majority of the poor
- Rural poverty continues to be relatively more pervasive and extreme
- Urban poverty decline often more impressive than rural poverty
- Gap in speed of poverty reduction between urban and rural areas is widening



Source: World Bank 2015
Note: data from 2012 or latest year available

Significant improvements in respect to food security

	Prevalence of undernourishment ⁽¹⁾			BMI>25 ⁽²⁾
	Ø 2001-2003	Ø 2011-2013	Δ	
Afghanistan	46.7	24.2	-22.5	11.8
Bangladesh	19.1	17.0	-2.1	7.7
Bhutan				24.4
Cambodia	25.9	16.6	-9.3	12.7
Kiribati				80.5
Lao PDR	36.7	21.7	-15	14.8
Myanmar	46.3	17.1	-29.2	18.8
Nepal	21.9	12.4	-9.5	9.3
Solomon Islands	14.7	11.5	-3.2	67.9
Timor-Leste	38.1	30.1	-8	13.4
Vanuatu	8.3	6.7	-1.6	65.4
All LDCs	35.4	27.5	-7.9	

Source: ⁽¹⁾ FAOSTAT, 2015 ⁽²⁾ WHO, 2015.

Note: BMI >= 25 is an age-standardized estimate for population group 20+, 2008 data

- ...but various forms of malnutrition persist
- Inadequate diets and unsustainable consumption patterns on the rise
- “Double burden of disease”: undernutrition and obesity exist side-by-side
- Vitamin A, zinc, iodine, iron malnutrition affects 1/3 to 1/2 of the world population
- In A/P LDCs: 37% of pregnant women, and 45% of all children, are anaemic

Climate change impacts on agriculture...

Projected % yield change (2000-2050)

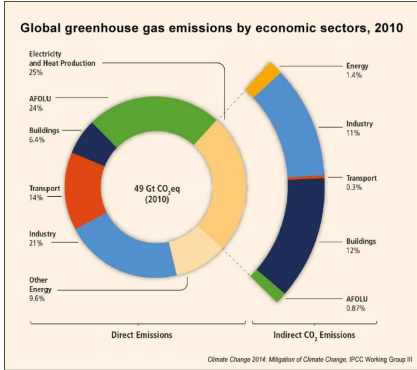
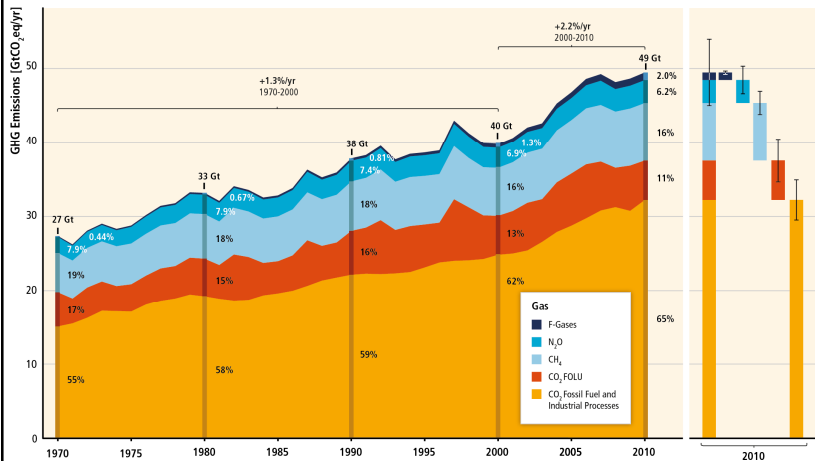
Crop	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Developing countries
Rice			
NCAR	-8.1	-14.3	-11.9
CSIRO	-11.3	-14.5	-13.6
Maize			
NCAR	-12.7	-18.5	-10.0
CSIRO	8.9	-8.9	-2.3
Wheat			
NCAR	1.8	-43.7	-29.2
CSIRO	1.8	-48.8	-33.5

Source: Nelson et al., 2009

- Increased temperatures will likely reduce yields
- Extreme weather events destroy harvests - heat extremes and tropical cyclones
- Sea-level rises inundate delta areas with intrusions of salt water into fields
- Disproportionally affects livelihoods of the poor

... and major contributor to climate change

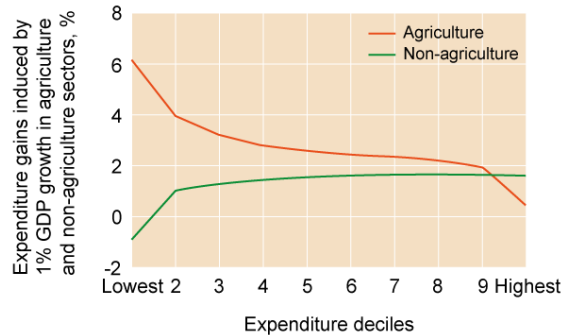
Total Annual Anthropogenic GHG Emissions by Groups of Gases 1970-2010



Source: IPCC5, 2014

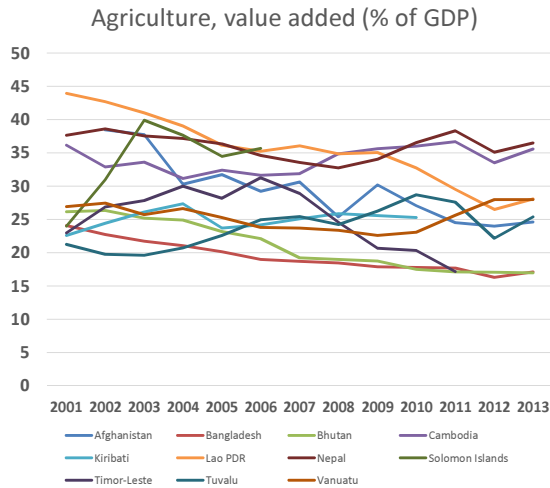
Urgent need to address sustainable agricultural growth

- ❑ Climate change and resource degradation at the point of “no return”
- ❑ Agriculture growth is 2–4 times more effective for the poor than non-agricultural growth
- ❑ Almost no country has managed a rapid rise out of hunger and poverty without increasing its agricultural productivity
 - Higher profits for net producers
 - Increased employment and/or real wages for workers
 - Lower prices for consumers



Source: World Bank, 2008
 Note: Based on data from 42 countries during the period 1981-2003

The agricultural sector in LDCs – “hanging in”

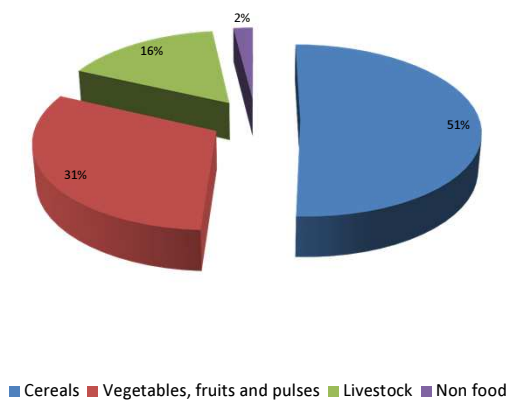


- Slowly declining share of agriculture in GDP
- Significant growth of the sector, at par with overall economy, only in Cambodia, Myanmar, Kiribati
- Low labor productivity, growing more slowly than area productivity
- Slow structural transformation

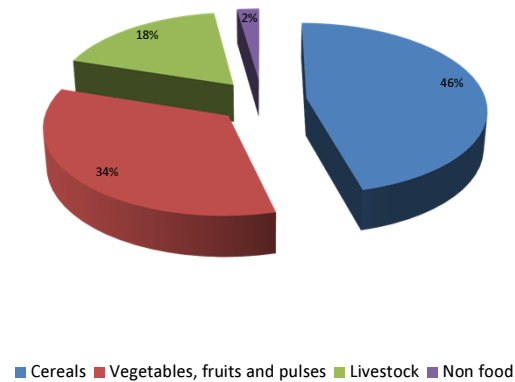
Slowly changing composition of agricultural production

Contribution of commodity groups to agricultural output in A/P LDCs (in constant I\$)

Average 2001-2003



Average 2011-2013



Source: FAOSTAT, 2015

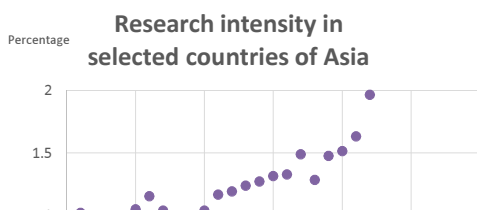
Continued potential for productivity growth

	Paddy Rice Yield (tons/ ha)		
	Ø 2001-2003	Ø 2011-2013	Δ (%)
Afghanistan	2.6	2.7	-0.7
Bangladesh	3.5	4.4	2.4
Bhutan	2.0	3.5	3.9
Cambodia	2.0	3.0	4.2
Lao PDR	3.2	3.8	1.7
Myanmar	3.5	3.7	0.2
Nepal	2.7	3.2	1.6
Solomon Islands	4.2	3.7	0.7
All LDCs	3.0	3.5	1.4
Asia	4.0	4.6	1.6

Source: FAO, 2015

- Some countries have made remarkable progress – staple crops (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia) as well as high value crops (Bangladesh)
- But: average rice yields (and that of many other crops) continue to be below Asian average
- Priority areas:
 - Closing the yield gap
 - Sustainably increasing production limits
 - Pursuing adaptation and mitigation strategies

... but low investment into R, D, E, O



	Public expenditure for Agricultural R&D (2005 USD)			
	Bangladesh	Myanmar	Lao PDR	Nepal
2001	43.80	6.19	3.69	11.66
2002	38.81	5.63	3.52	9.43

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/云报告?reportId=5_4447

