

A Eurasian Approach to Food Security

Governance (I):

Issues, Structures and Challenges

YOUTH INNOVATION COMPETITION ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 2015

Kim Vender, Ruhr University Bochum, International Political Economy of East Asia



1. Global Food Security (Kim Vender, B.A.)
 - a) Issues and Structures
 - b) Challenges
2. Four Pillars of Food Security
 - a) Principles and Strategies
 - b) From Global to Regional Approach
3. The Potential Role of the New Silk Road
 - a) The New Silk Road initiative
 - b) Food Security Policy Recommendation
4. Conclusion

Hunger in the World

What is Hunger?



„the want or scarcity of food in a country“
(Oxford English Dictionary 1971)

Hunger in the World

What is Hunger?

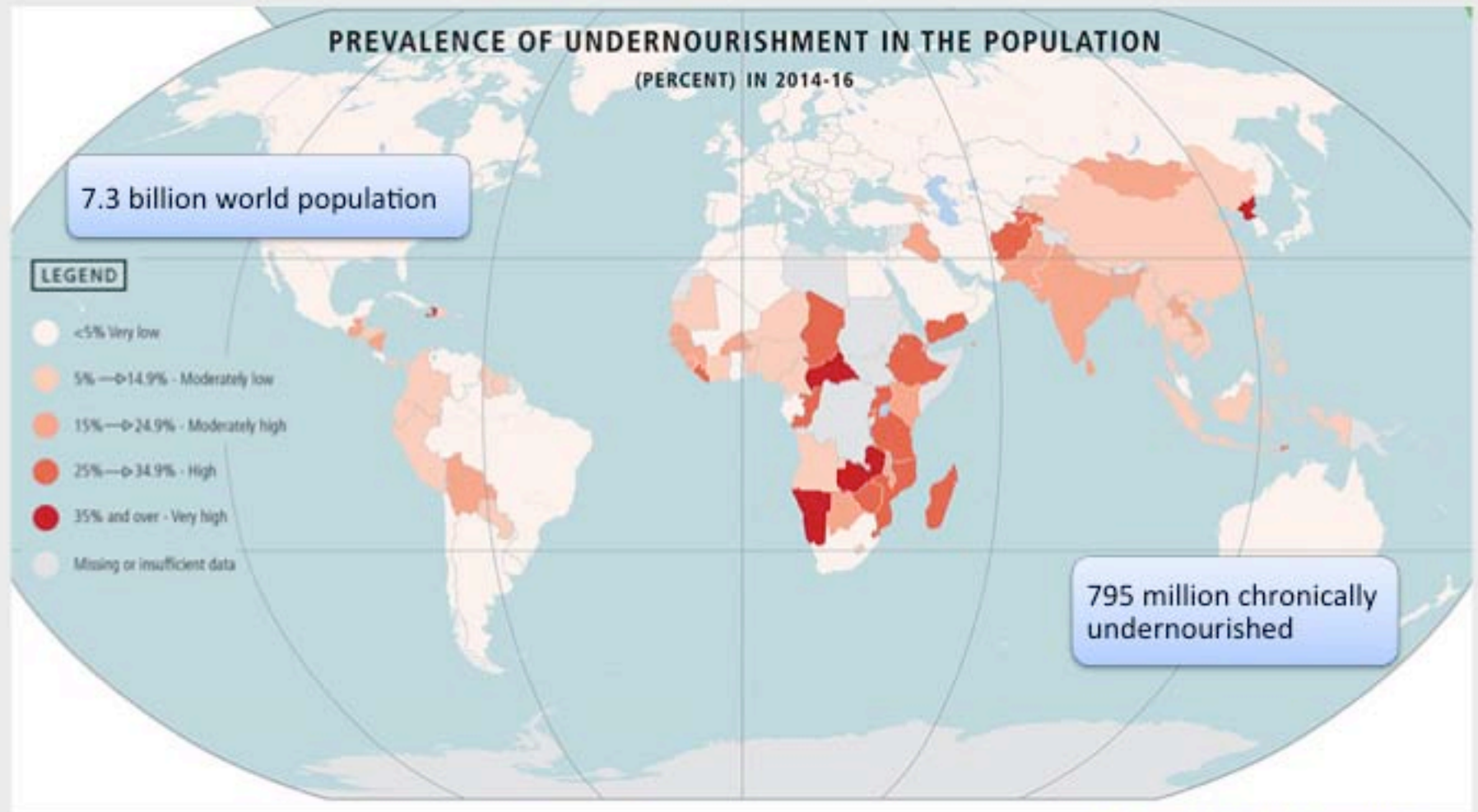


„not having enough to eat to meet energy requirements“
(WFP 2015)

Main problem: limited or no access to food

Hunger in the World

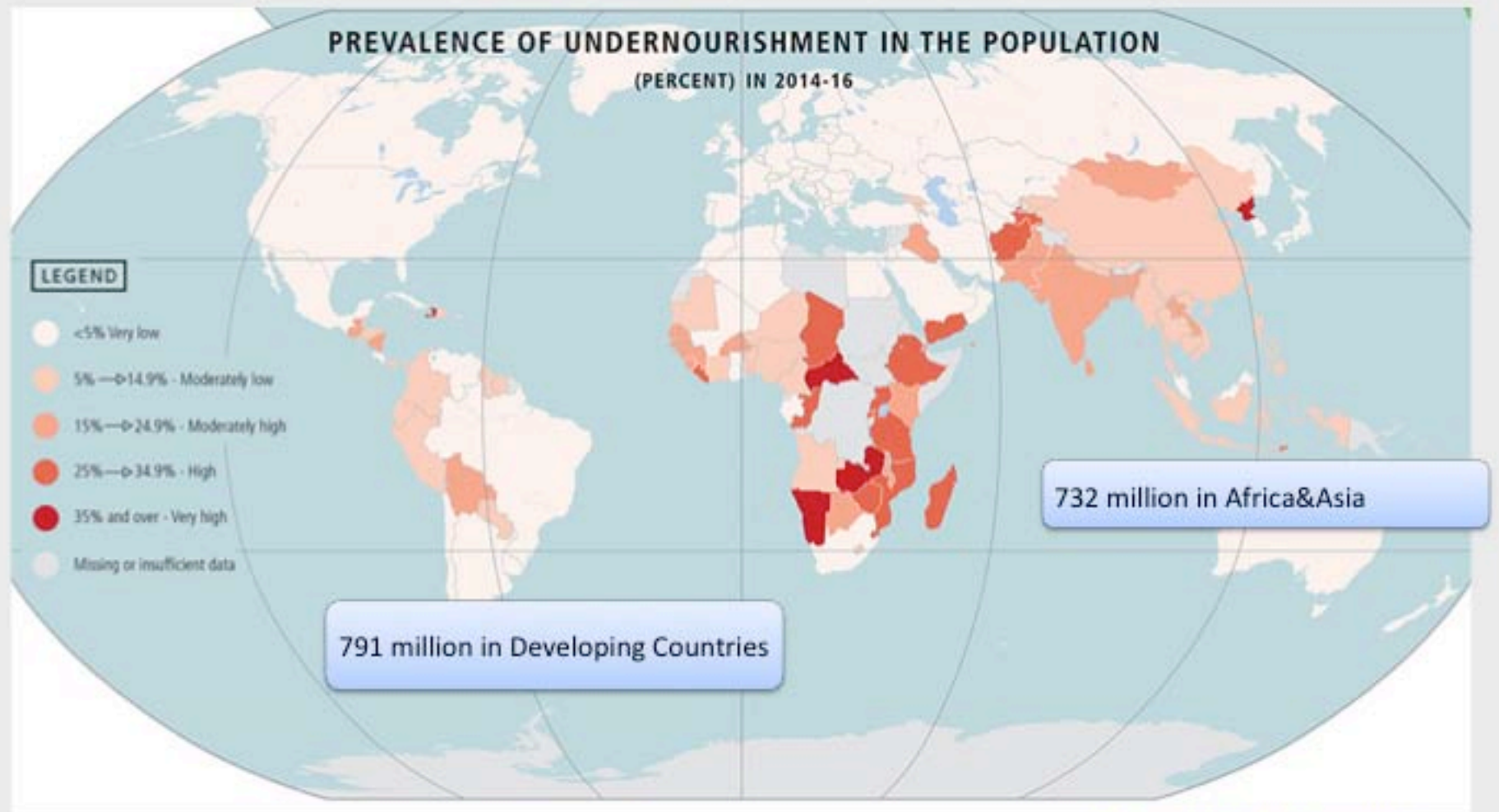
Distribution of hungry people, 2014-2016



Source: FAO, <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>

Hunger in the World

Distribution of hungry people, 2014-2016



Source: FAO, <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>

Hunger in the World

Causes



The Concept of Global Governance



Analytical
perspective

Analyzes forms of
political steering and
coordination

Normative
perspective

Action concept for
more effective
solutions

(Behrens; Reichwein 2007) (Dingwerth; Pattberg 2006)

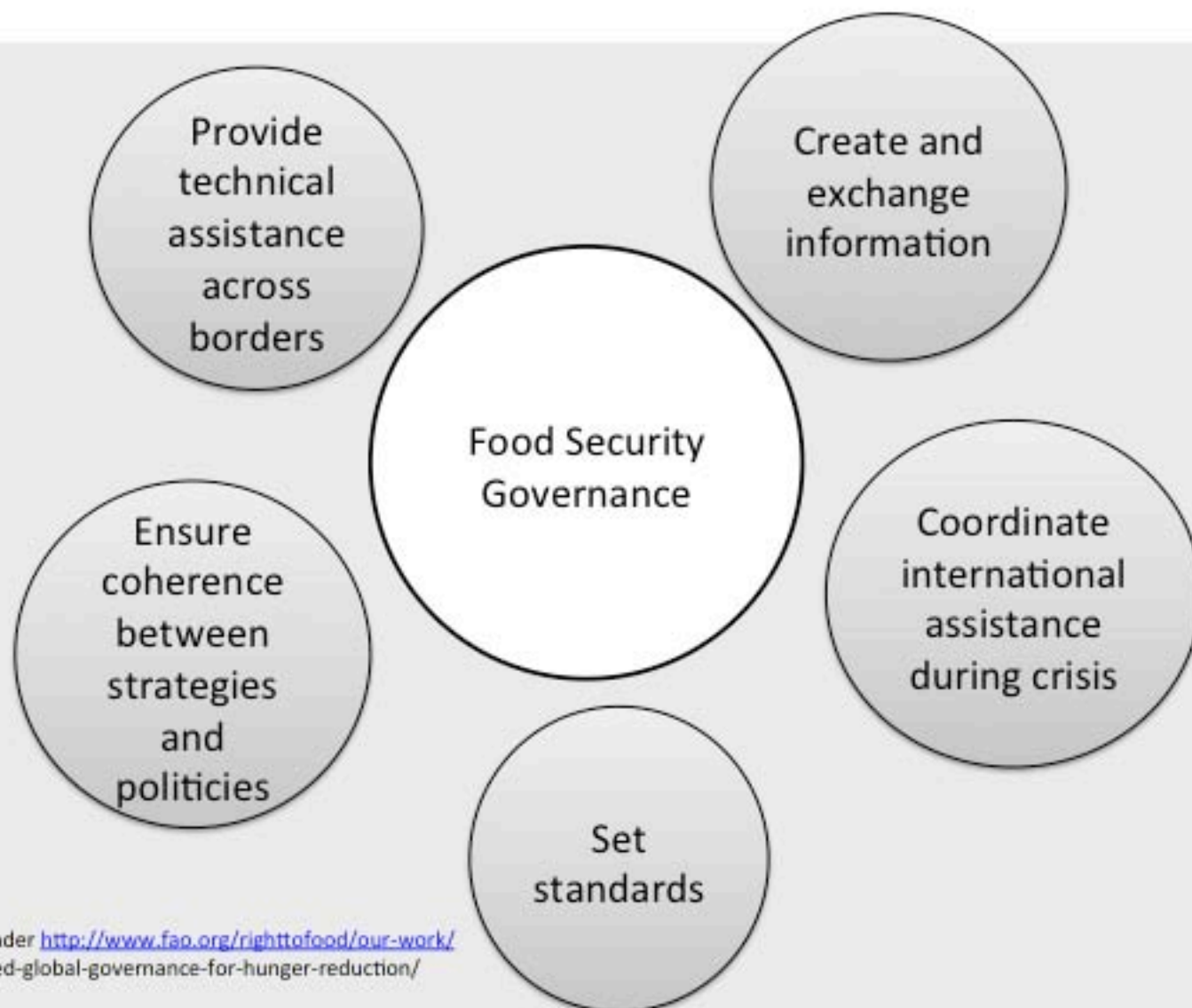
Definition of Governance as analytical perspective
(Benz; Lütz; Schimank; Simonis 2007:9)

„[Governance] stands for all **forms and mechanisms of coordination** between more or less **autonomous actors** whose actions are **interdependent** (...)“ (own translation)

Definition of Global Governance as normative perspective
(WHO 2015)

„(...) global governance is thought to be an **international process of consensus-forming** which generates **guidelines and agreements** that affect national governments and international corporations.“

Food Security Governance



Source: FAO, available under <http://www.fao.org/righttofood/our-work/current-projects/improved-global-governance-for-hunger-reduction/governance/en/>

Global Food Security Governance

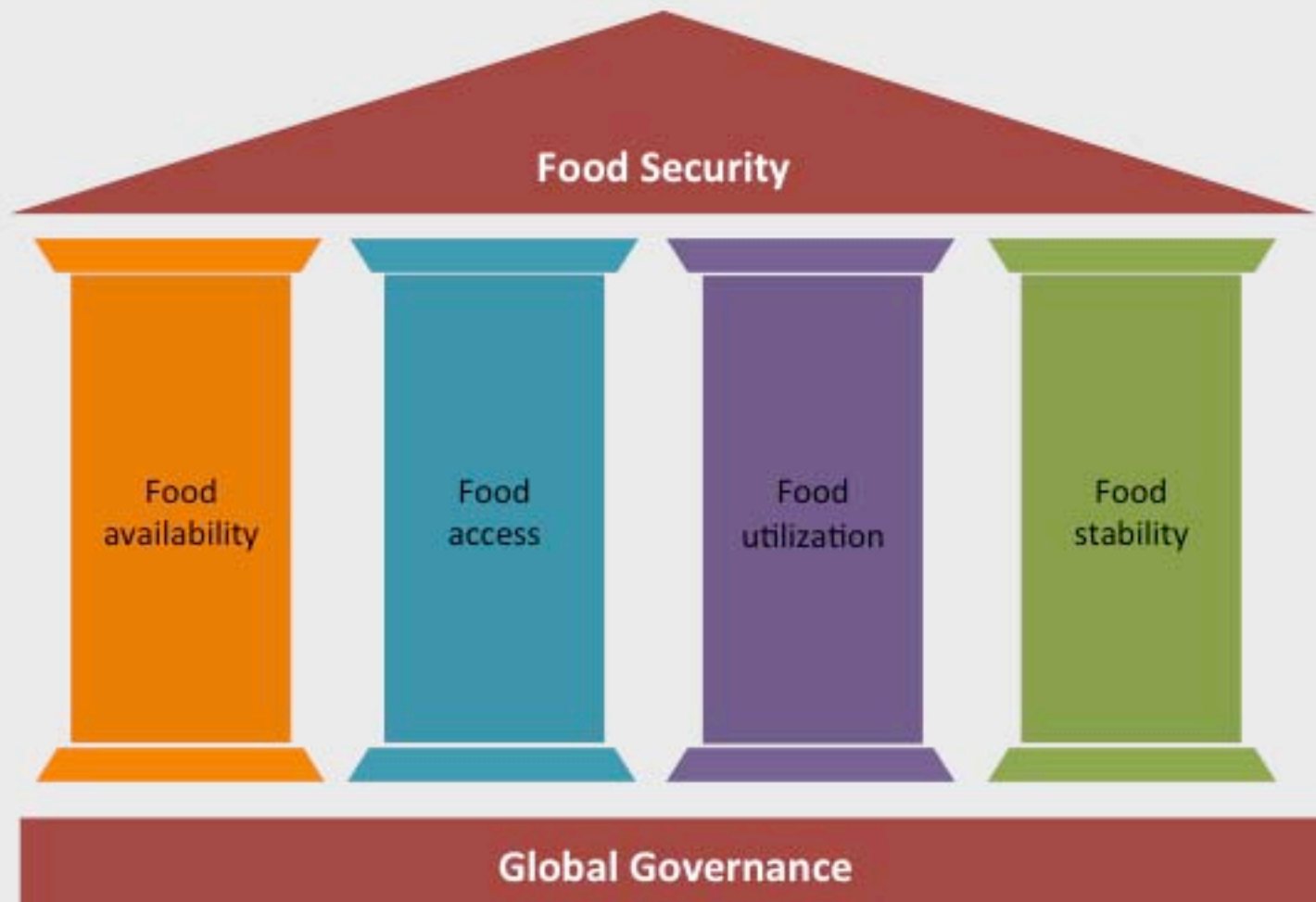
What is Food Security?



Food security exists “when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” (World Food Summit, 1996)

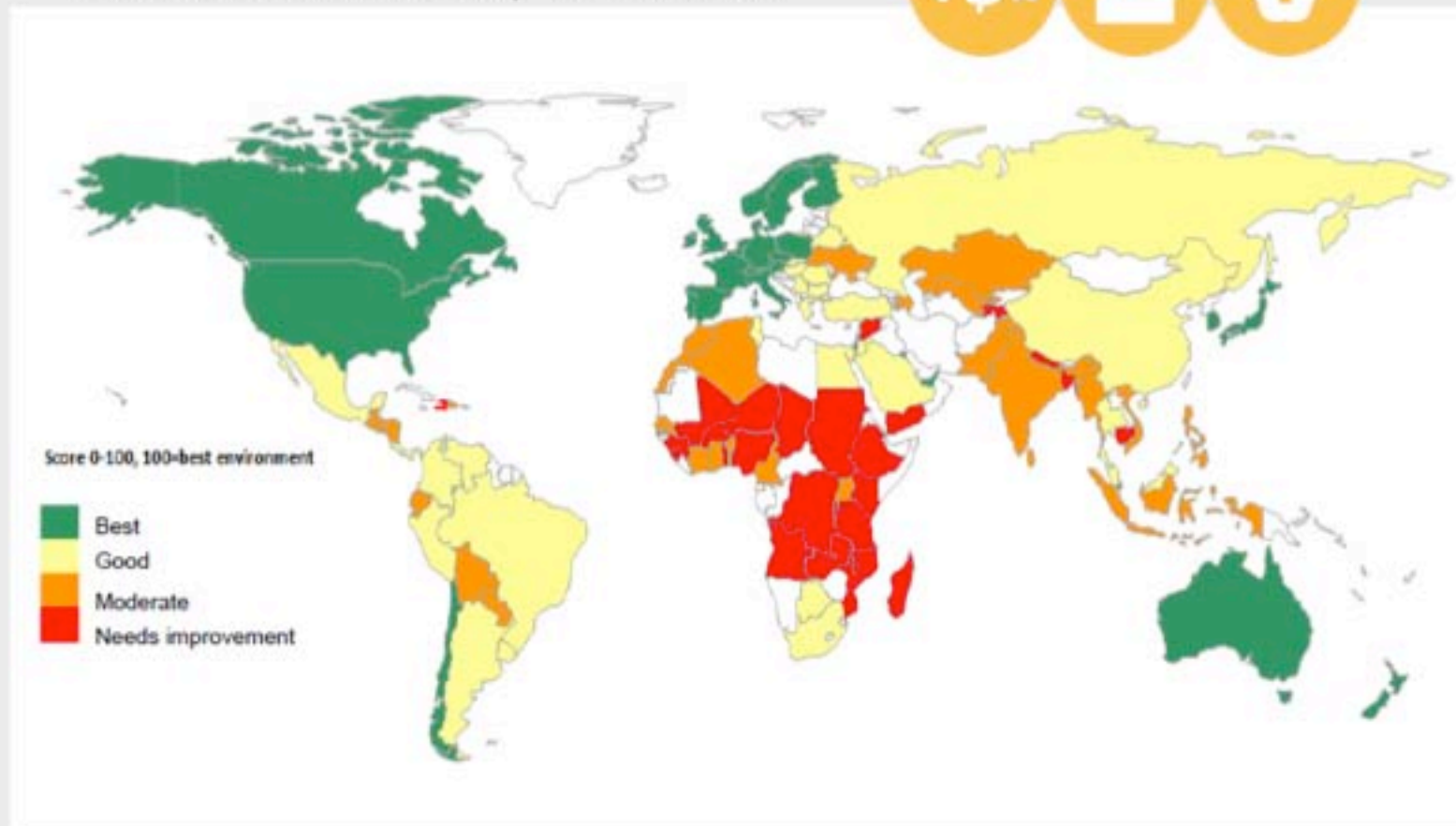
Global Food Security Governance

What is Food Security?



Food Security Worldwide

Global Food Security Index 2015



Source: The Economics Intelligence Unit

Global Food Security Governance

International Organizations



Global Food Security Governance

Regional Organizations

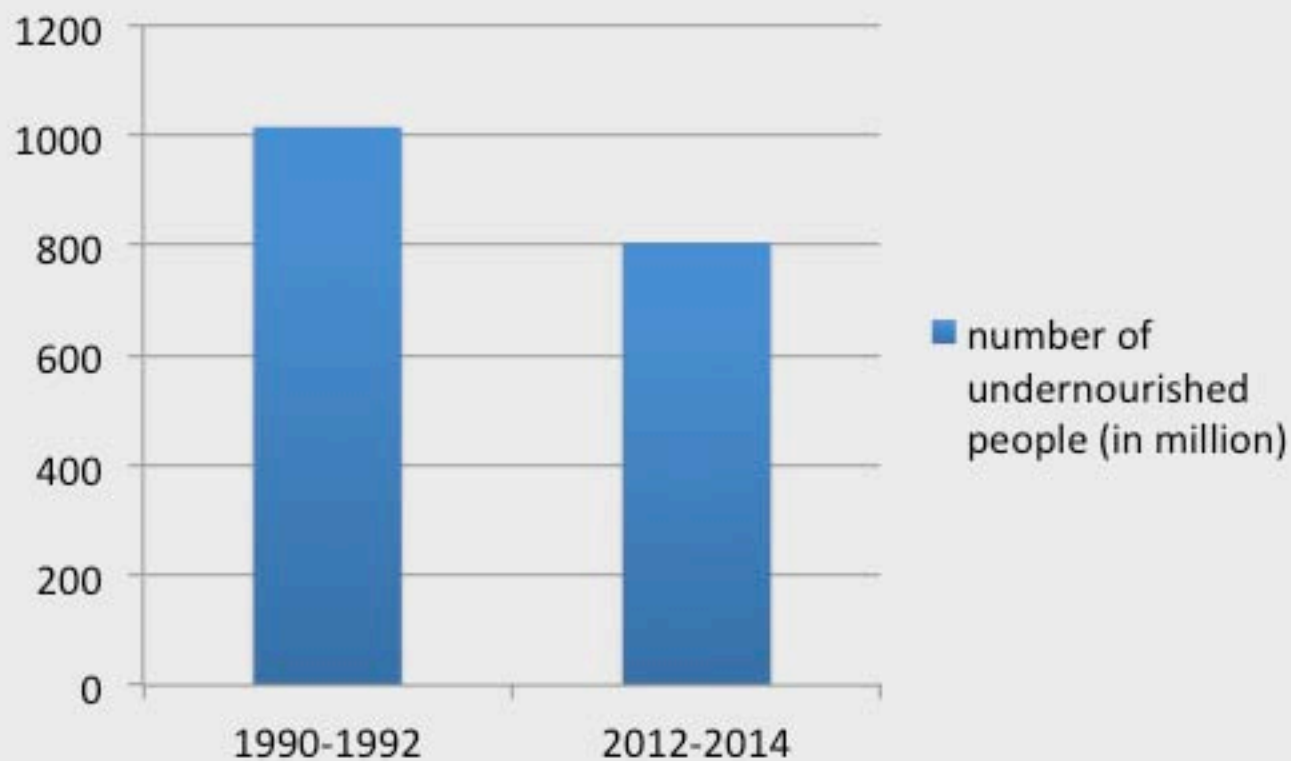


Global Food Security Governance

Progress



Number of undernourished people (in million)

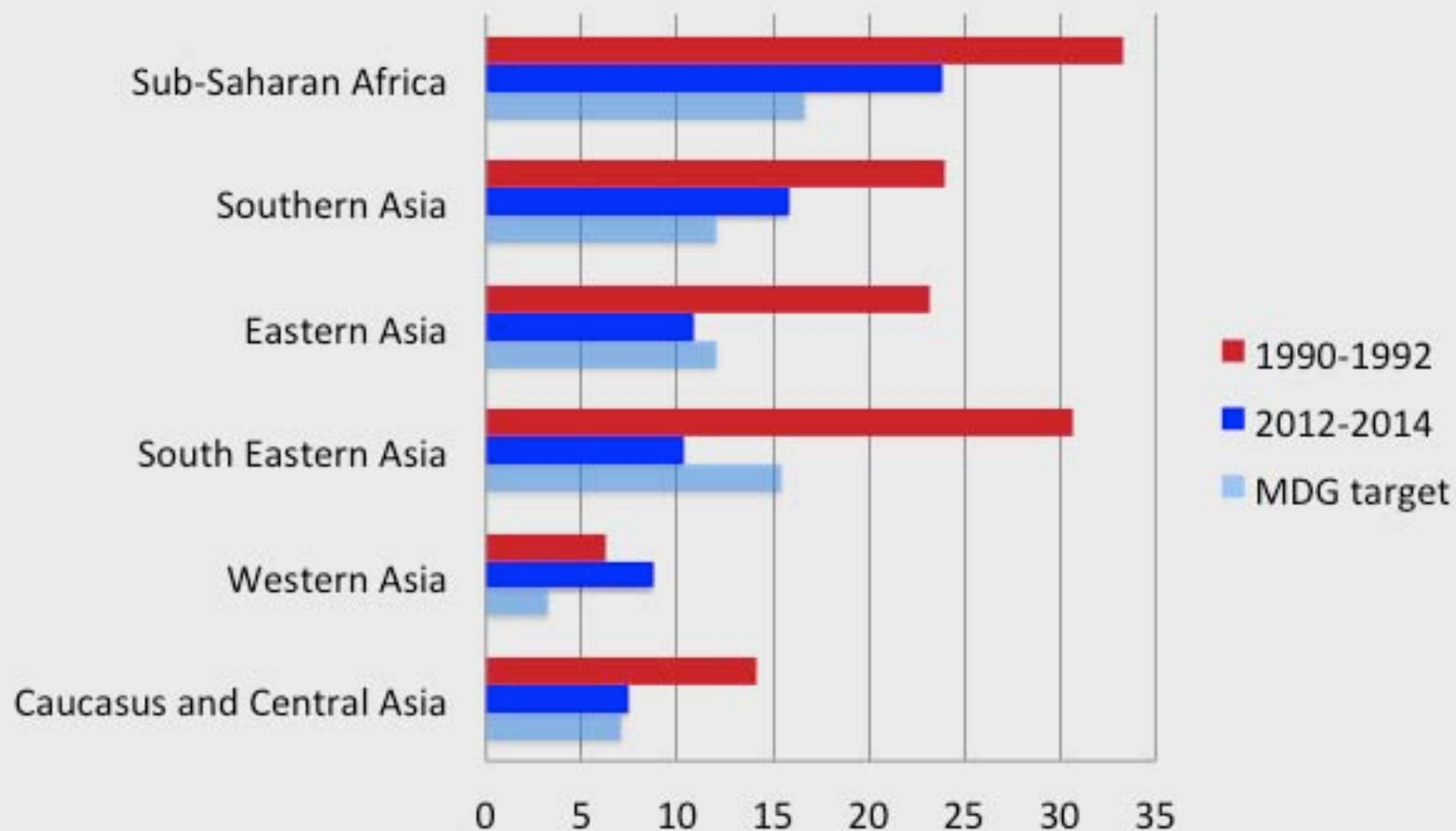


Global Food Security Governance

Progress



Percentage of undernourished people per region



Global Food Security Governance Challenges



„diffuse institutional
archtitecture“

„multilateral
confusion“

„not (...) sufficiently
integrated“

Source: McKeon, Nora: Global Governance for World Food Security: A Scorecard Four Years After the Eruption of the „Food Crisis“, Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin, October 2011.

Global Food Security Governance Challenges



„even nation states
are loosing control“

„significant
unregulated space“

„decision-making
(...) over policy
issues is a maze“

Source: McKeon, Nora: Global Governance for World Food Security: A Scorecard Four Years After the Eruption of the „Food Crisis“, Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin, October 2011.

A Eurasian Approach to Food Security

Governance (II):

Four Pillars of Food Security

YOUTH INNOVATION COMPETITION ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 2015

Marvin Bergner, Ruhr University Bochum, International Political Economy of East Asia



1. Global Food Security
 - a) Issues and Structures
 - b) Challenges

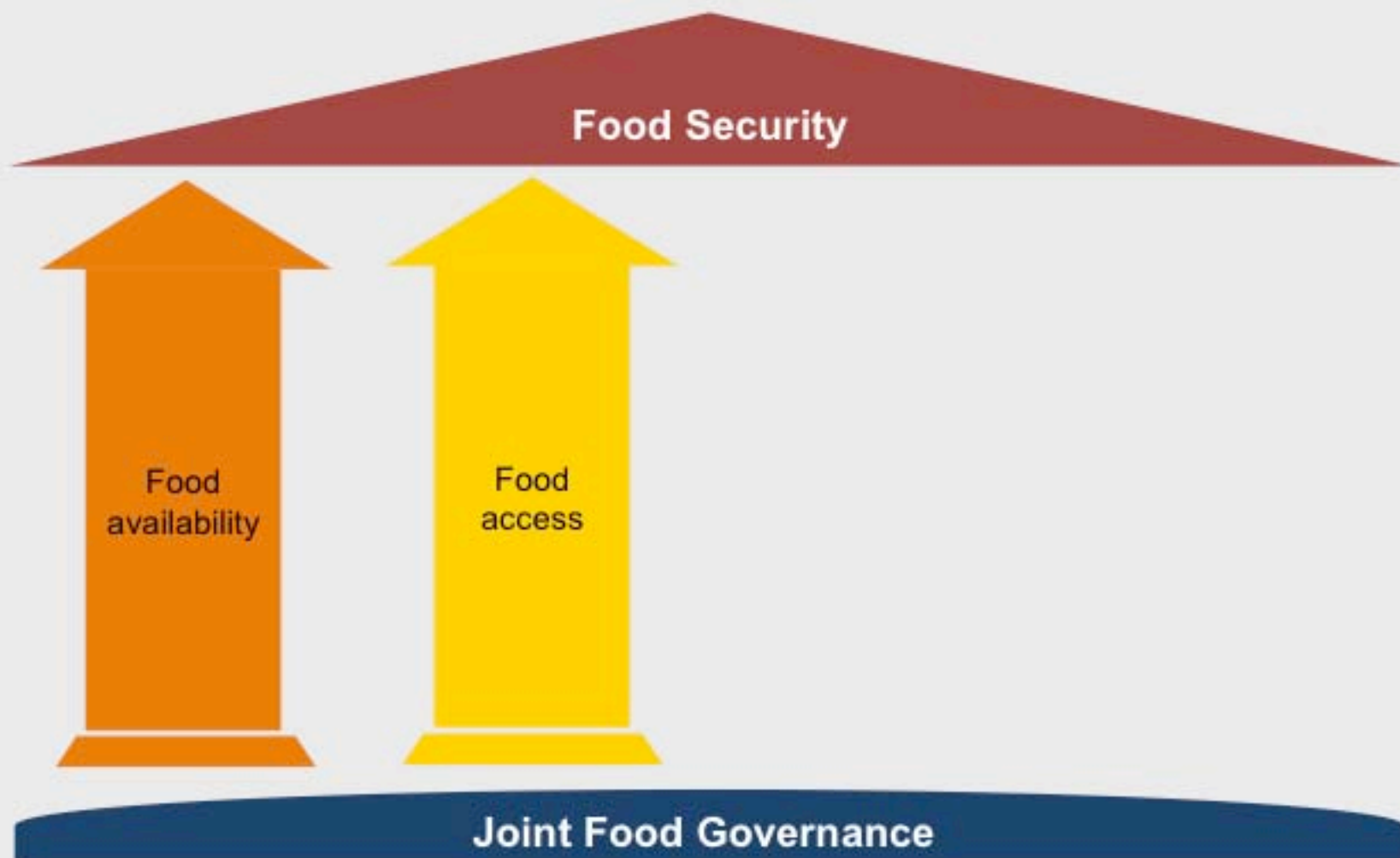
2. Four Pillars of Food Security (Marvin Bergner, B.Sc.)
 - a) Principles and Strategies
 - b) From Global to Regional Approach

3. The Role of the New Silk Road
 - a) The New Silk Road initiative
 - b) Food Security Policy Recommendation

4. Conclusion

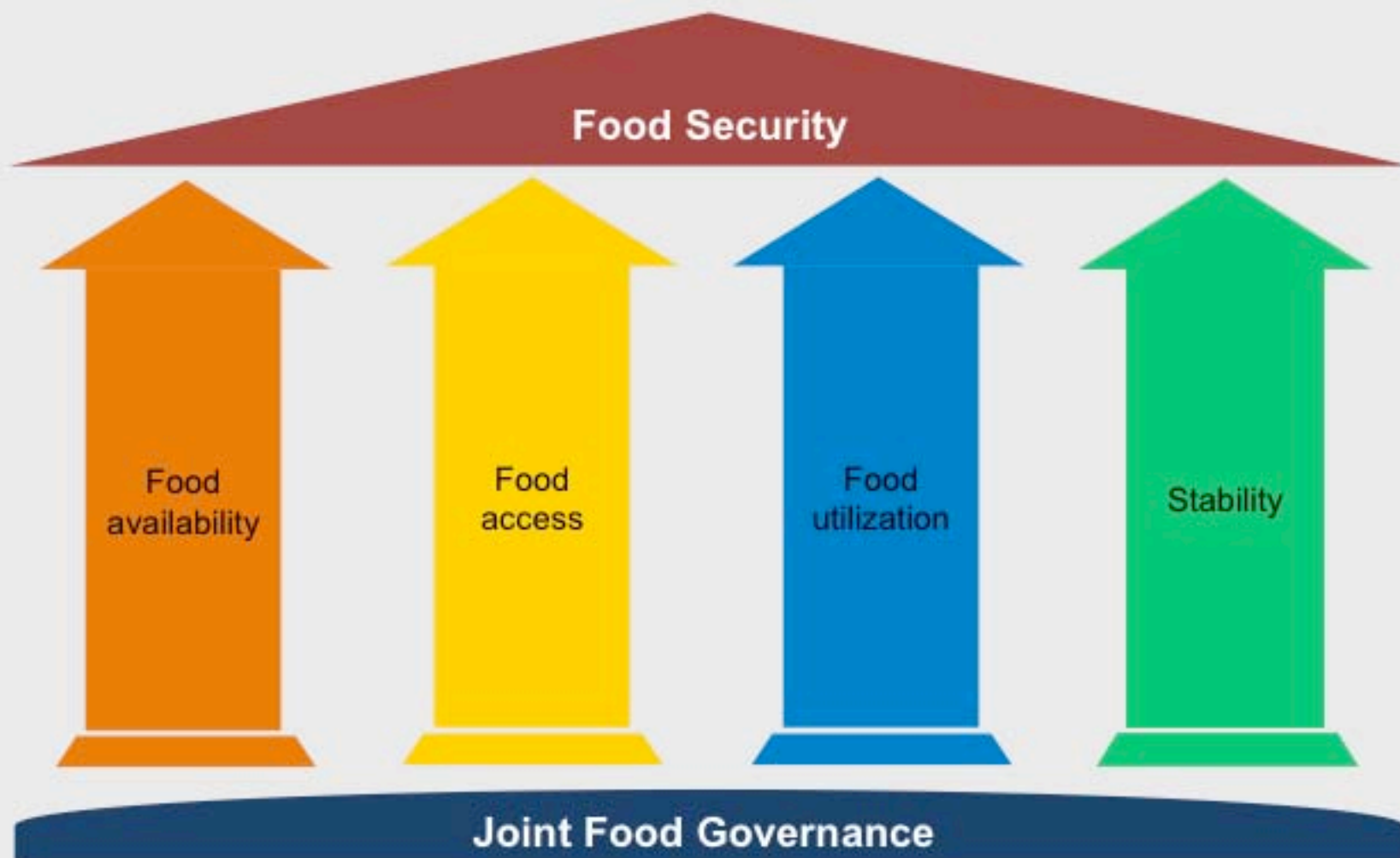
Common Food Security Governance

Four food security pillars (I)



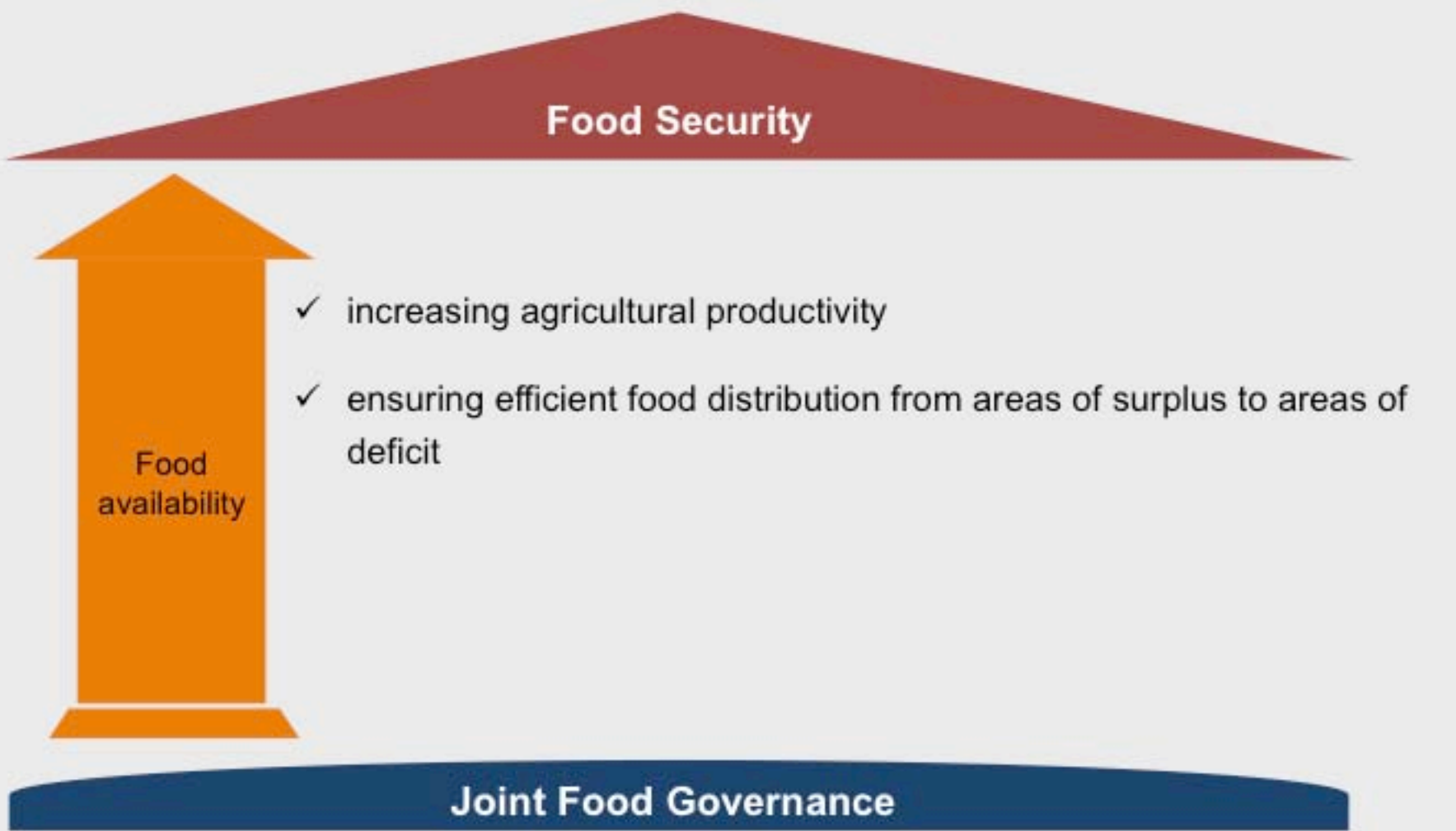
Common Food Security Governance

Four food security pillars (II)



Four Pillars of food security

Food availability (I)



The diagram illustrates the 'Four Pillars of food security' as a structure. At the top is a red triangle labeled 'Food Security'. Below it is a large orange arrow pointing upwards, labeled 'Food availability'. To the right of the arrow is a list of two bullet points: 'increasing agricultural productivity' and 'ensuring efficient food distribution from areas of surplus to areas of deficit'. At the bottom is a dark blue rounded rectangle labeled 'Joint Food Governance'.

Food Security

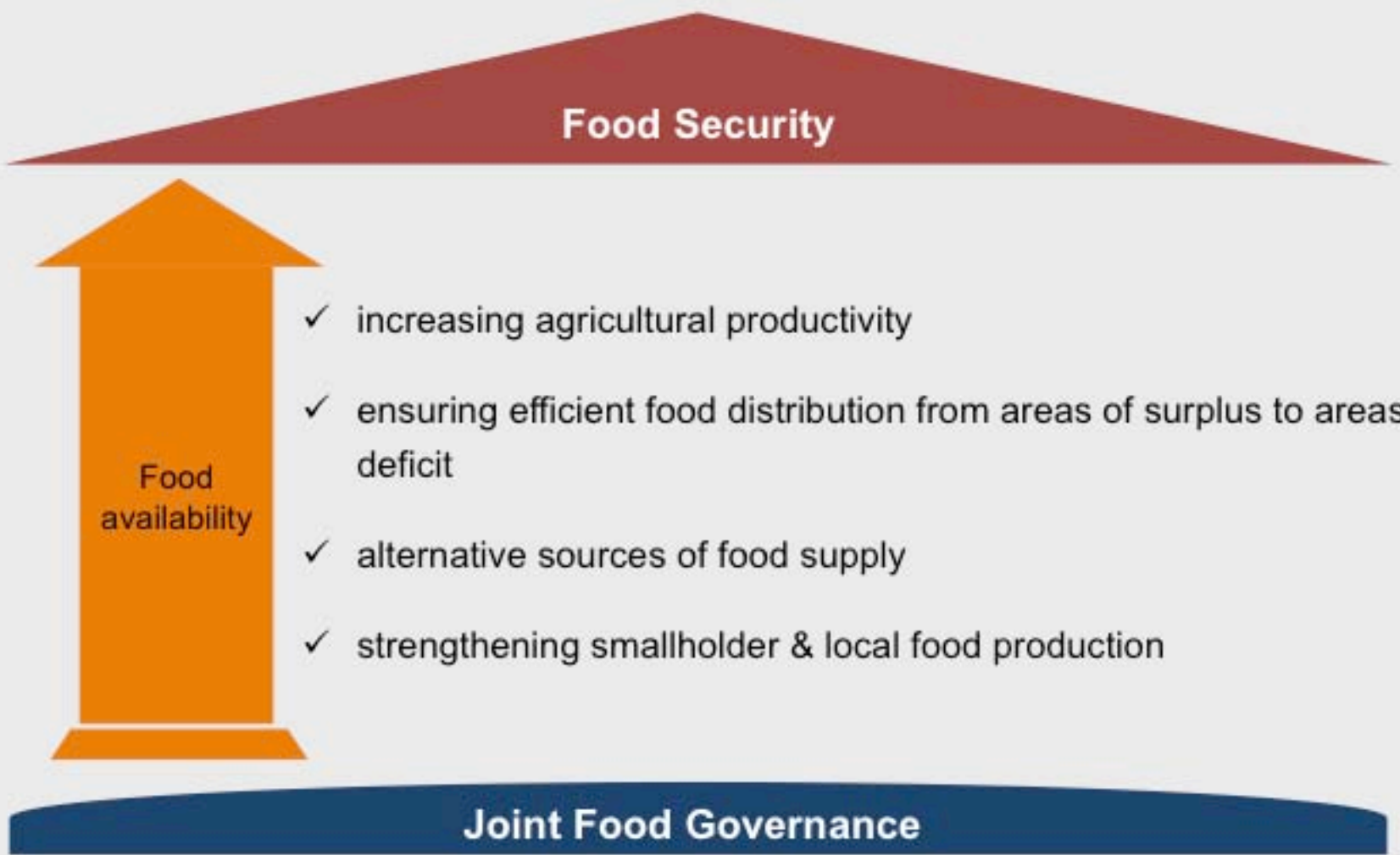
- ✓ increasing agricultural productivity
- ✓ ensuring efficient food distribution from areas of surplus to areas of deficit

Food
availability

Joint Food Governance

Four Pillars of food security

Food availability (II)



The diagram illustrates the structure of food security. At the top is a red triangle labeled 'Food Security'. Below it is a large orange arrow pointing upwards, labeled 'Food availability'. To the right of the arrow is a list of four bullet points. At the bottom is a dark blue rounded rectangle labeled 'Joint Food Governance'.

Food Security

Food
availability

- ✓ increasing agricultural productivity
- ✓ ensuring efficient food distribution from areas of surplus to areas of deficit
- ✓ alternative sources of food supply
- ✓ strengthening smallholder & local food production

Joint Food Governance

Four Pillars of food security

Access to food (I)

Food Security

Food
access

- ✓ **Economic access:**
 - improving food purchasing power
 - trading system for food commodities and products

Joint Food Governance

Four Pillars of food security

Access to food (II)

Food Security

Food
access

- ✓ **Economic access:**
 - improving food purchasing power
 - trading system for food commodities and products
- ✓ **Physical access:**
 - building infrastructure
 - food distribution mechanisms

Joint Food Governance

Four Pillars of food security

Food utilization (I)

Food Security

Food Utilization Value Chain

Farming

- Varieties with greater nutritional value
- Efficient agriculture

Food utilization

Joint Food Governance

Four Pillars of food security

Food utilization (II)

Food Security

Food Utilization Value Chain

Farming

- Varieties with greater nutritional value
- Efficient agriculture

Processing

- Efficient utilization of resources
- Reducing food loss & wastage

Food utilization

Joint Food Governance

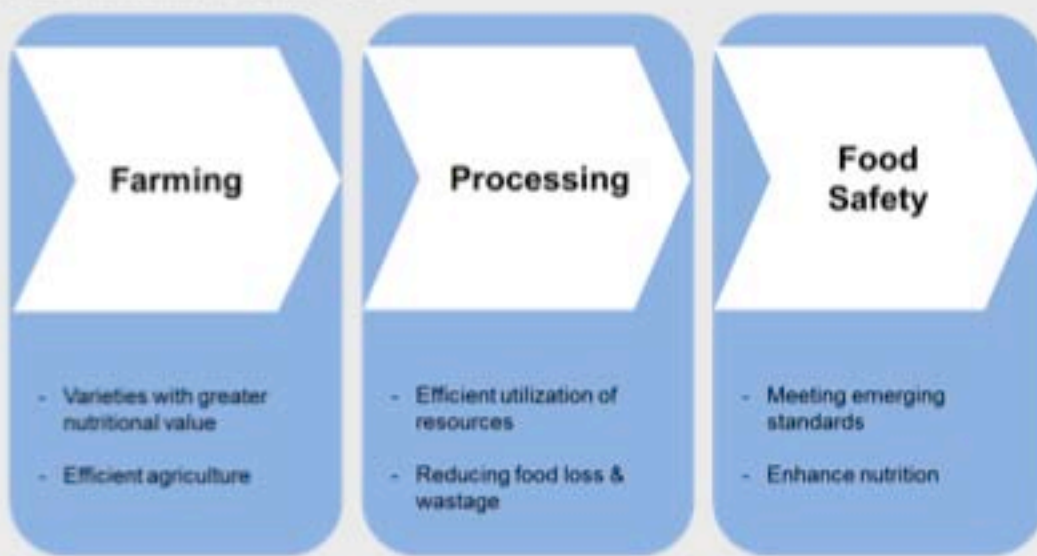
Four Pillars of food security

Food utilization (III)



Food Security

Food Utilization Value Chain



Joint Food Governance

Four Pillars of food security

Food utilization (IV)



Food Security

Food Utilization Value Chain



Joint Food Governance

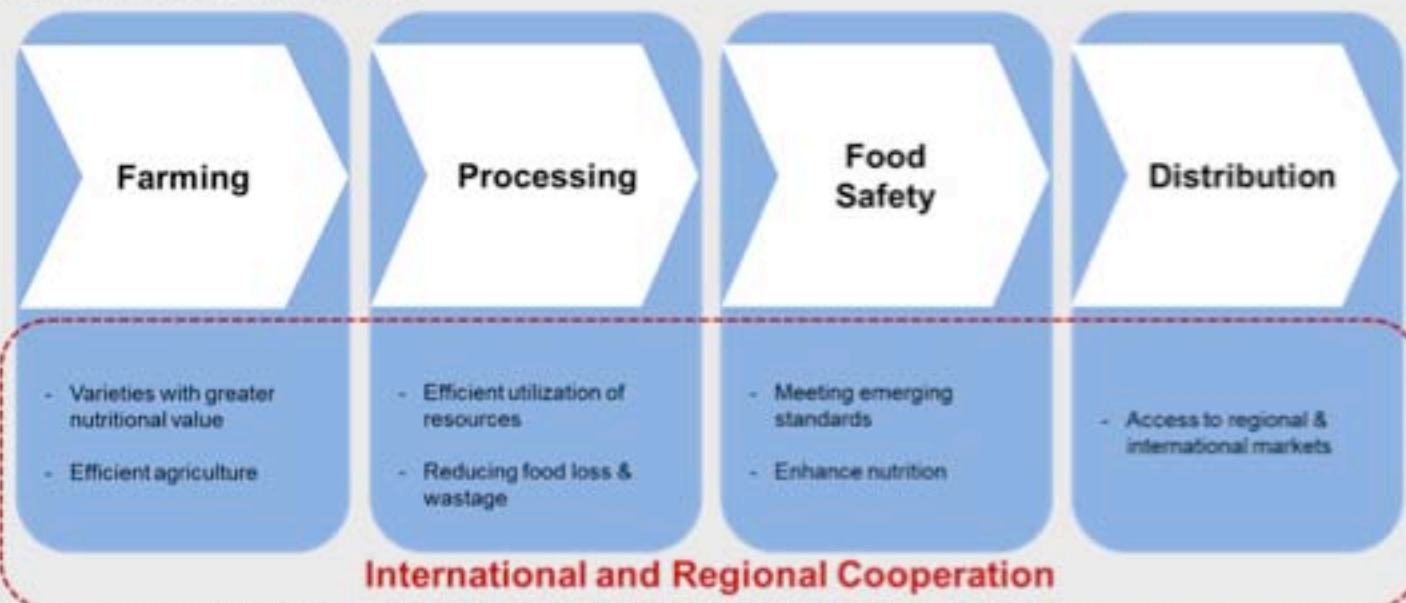
Four Pillars of food security

Food utilization (V)



Food Security

Food Utilization Value Chain

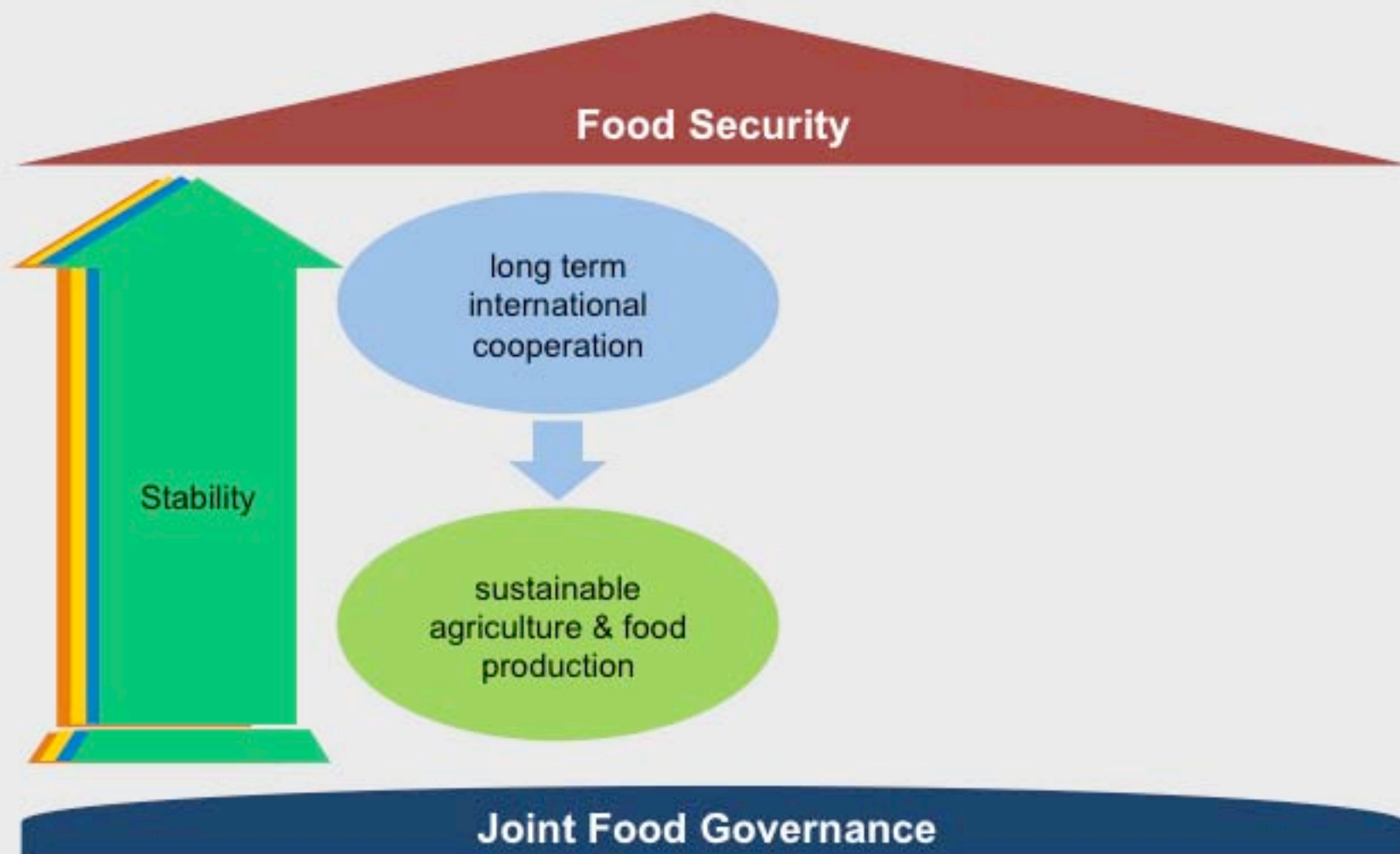


International and Regional Cooperation

Joint Food Governance

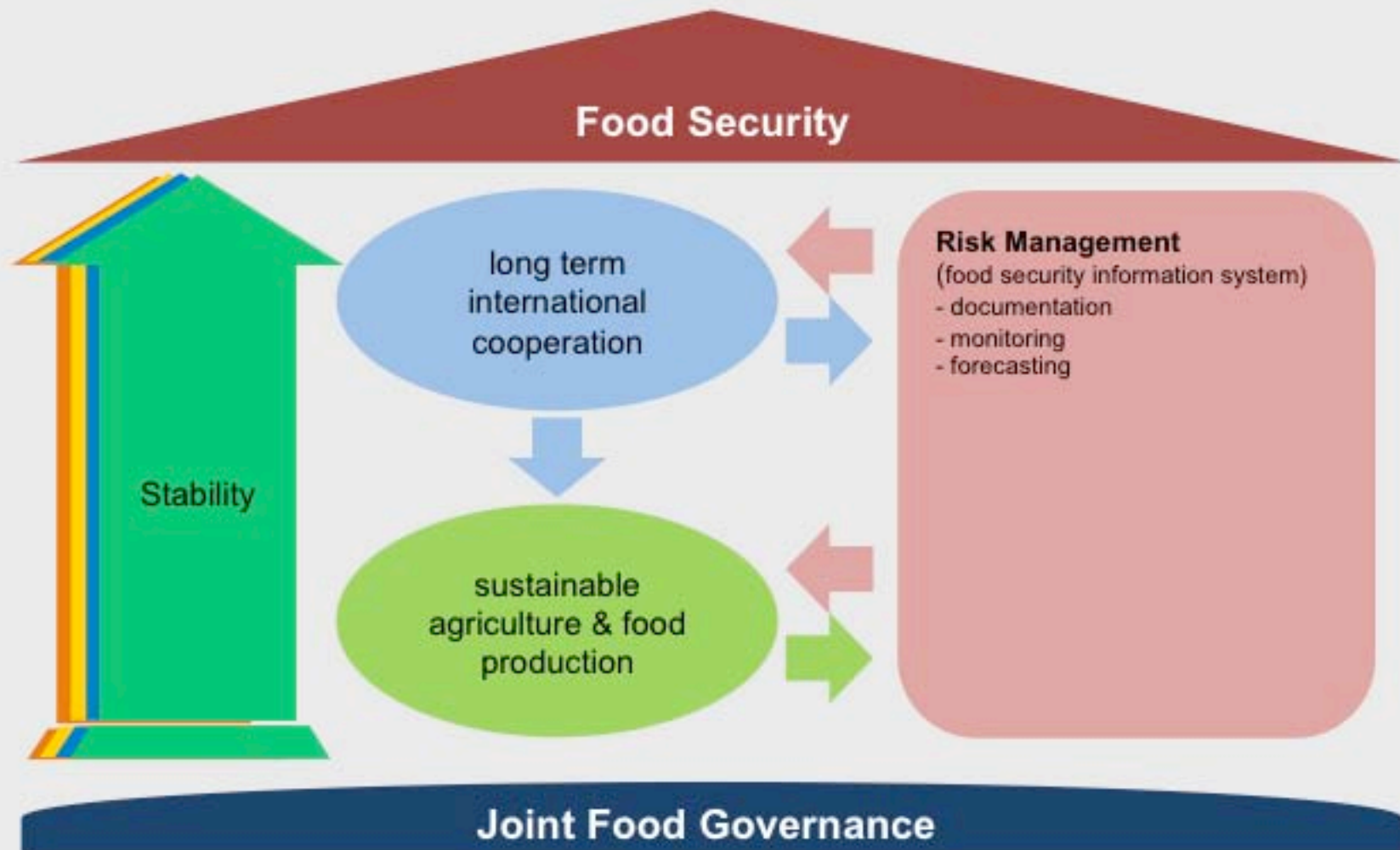
Four Pillars of food security

Stability (I)



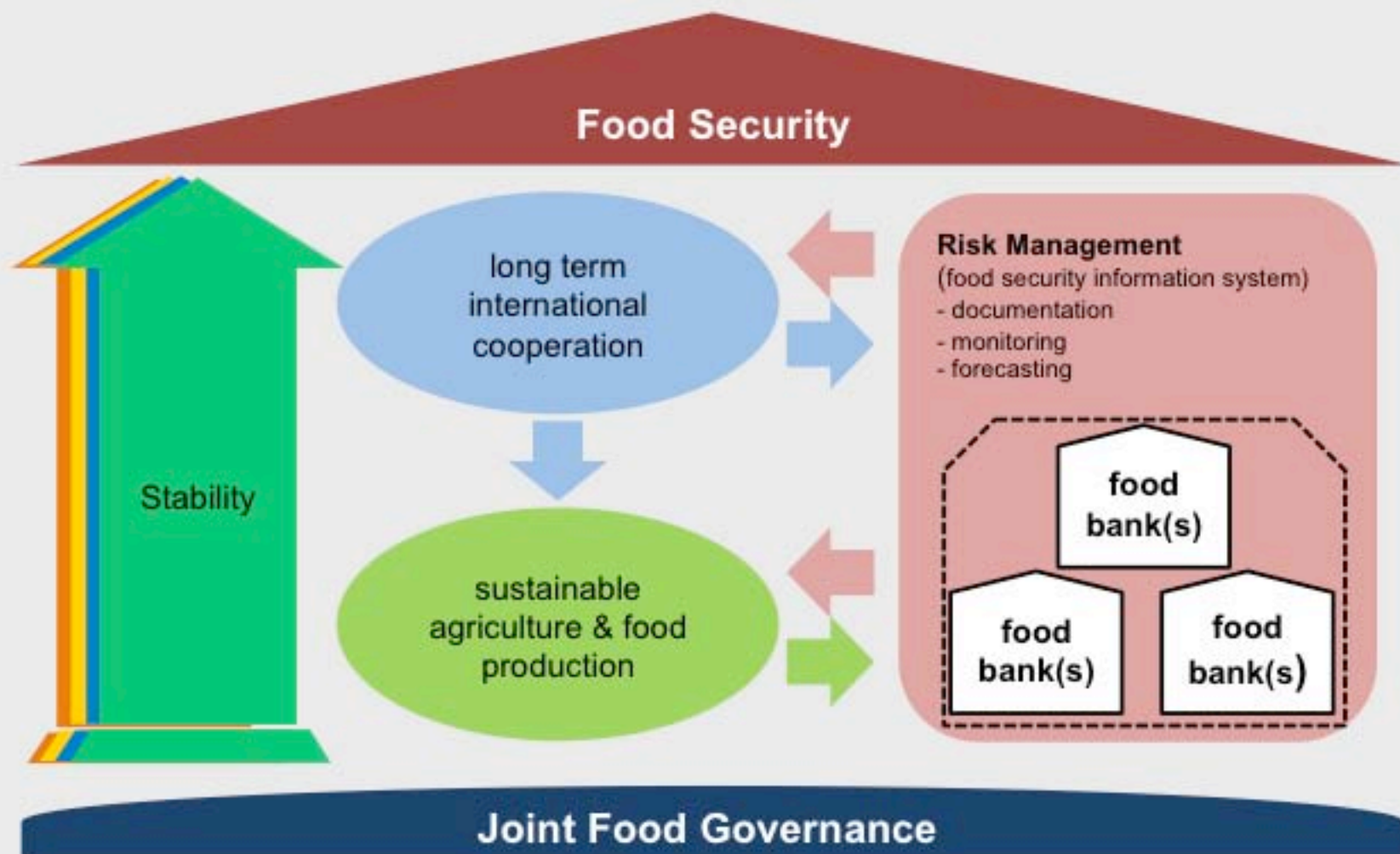
Four Pillars of food security

Stability (II)



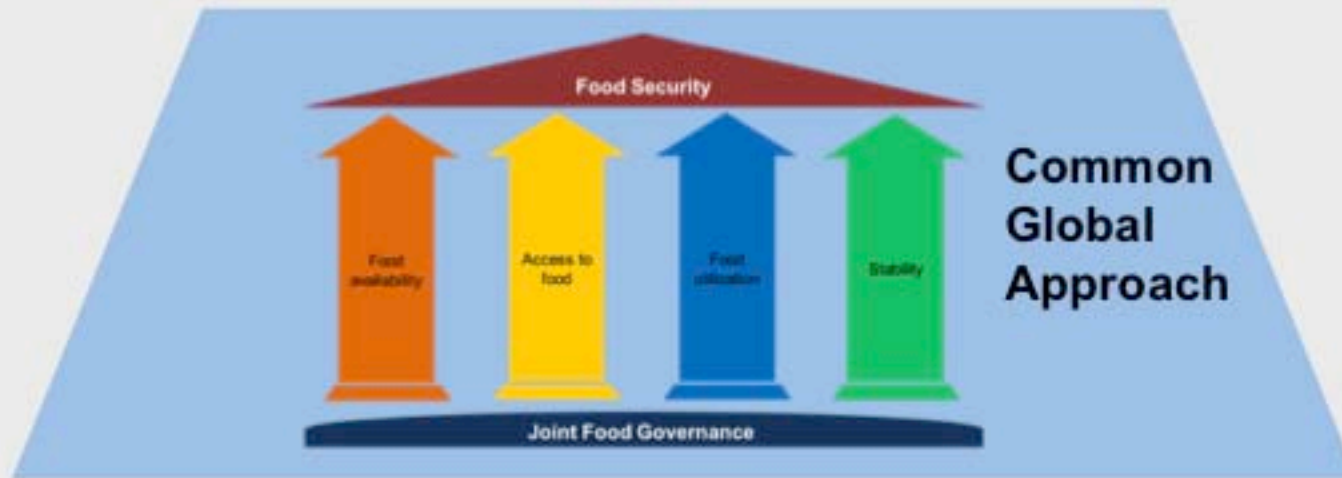
Four Pillars of food security

Stability (III)



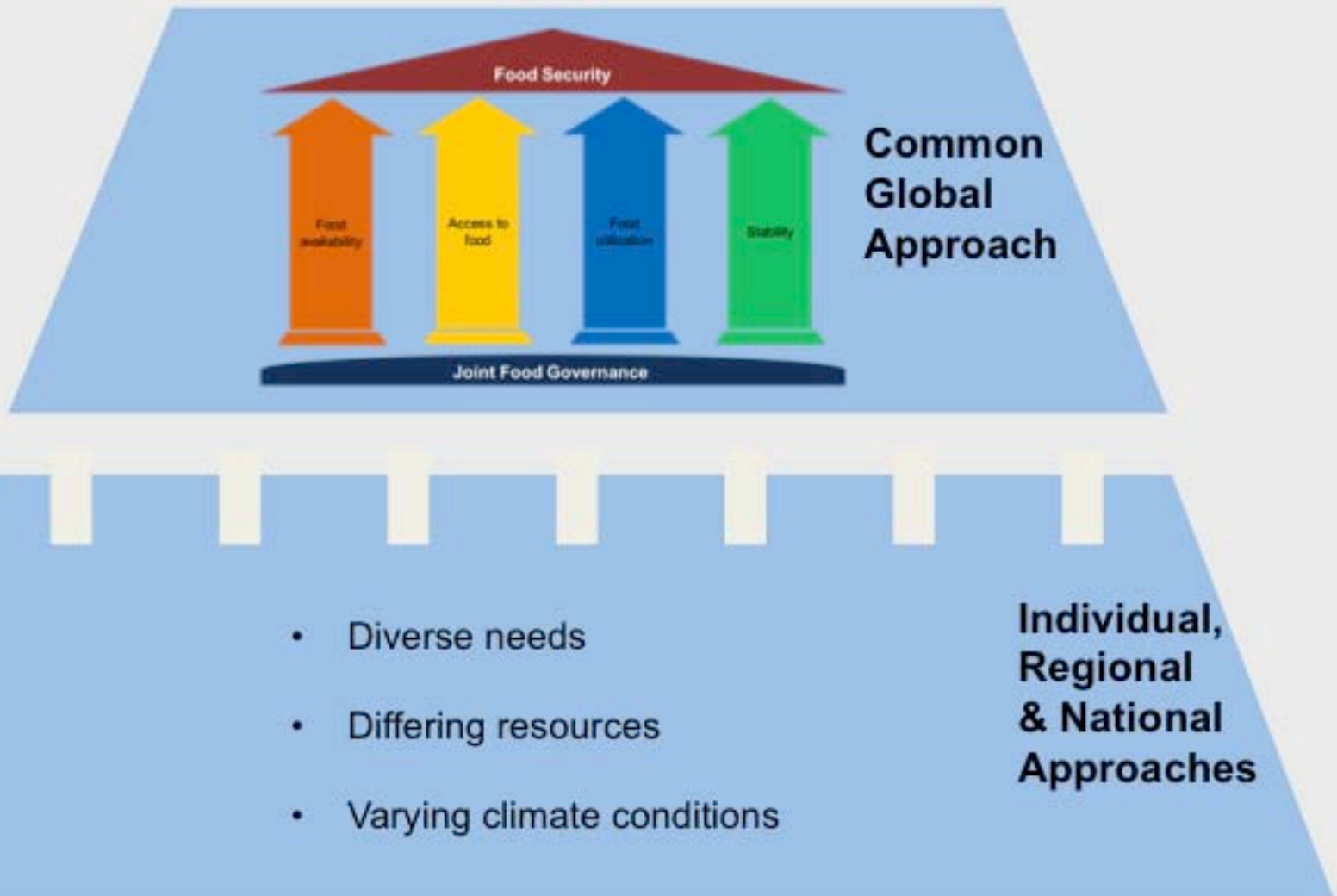
Joint Food Security Governance

From Global to Regional (I)



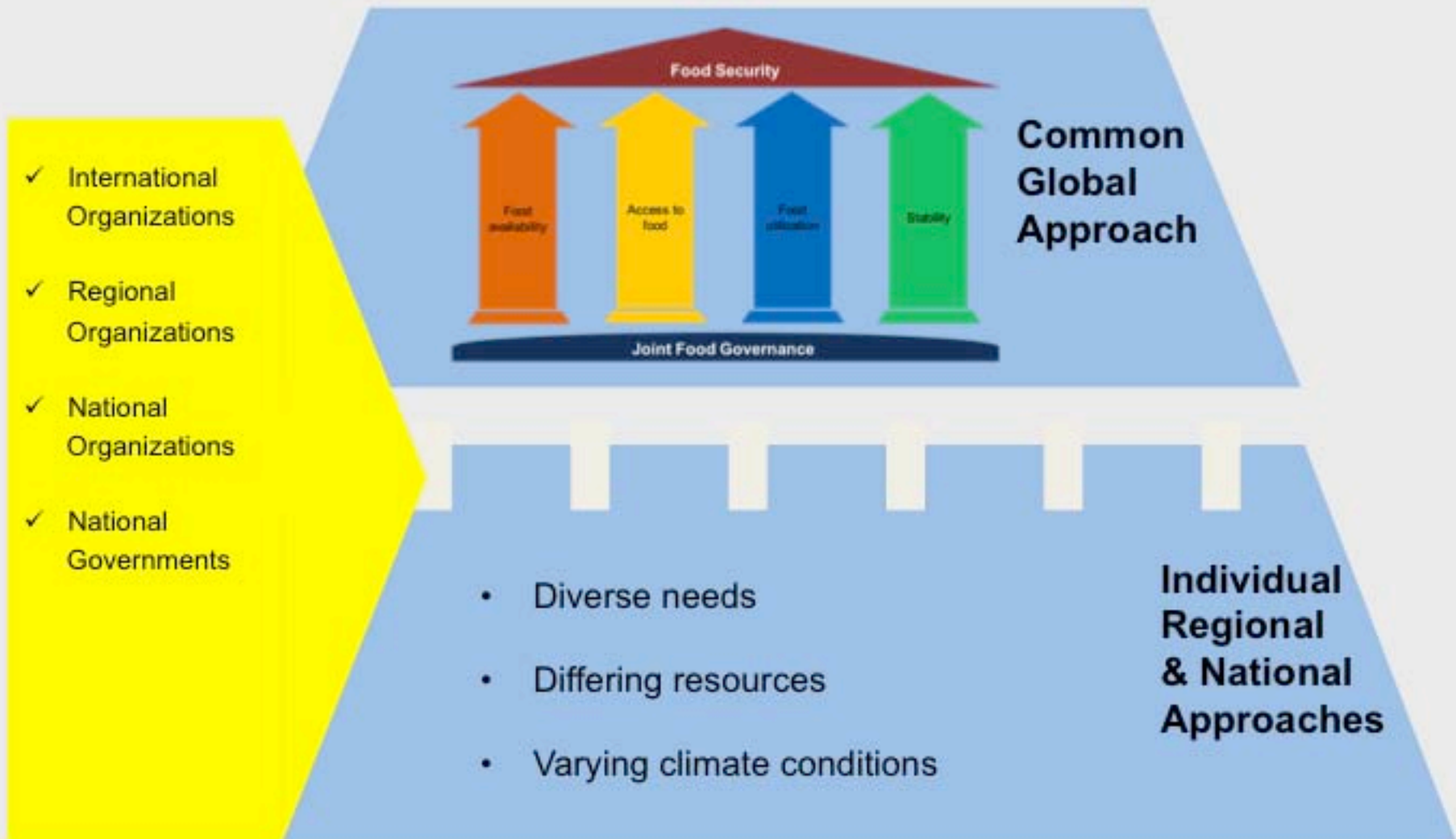
Joint Food Security Governance

From Global to Regional (II)



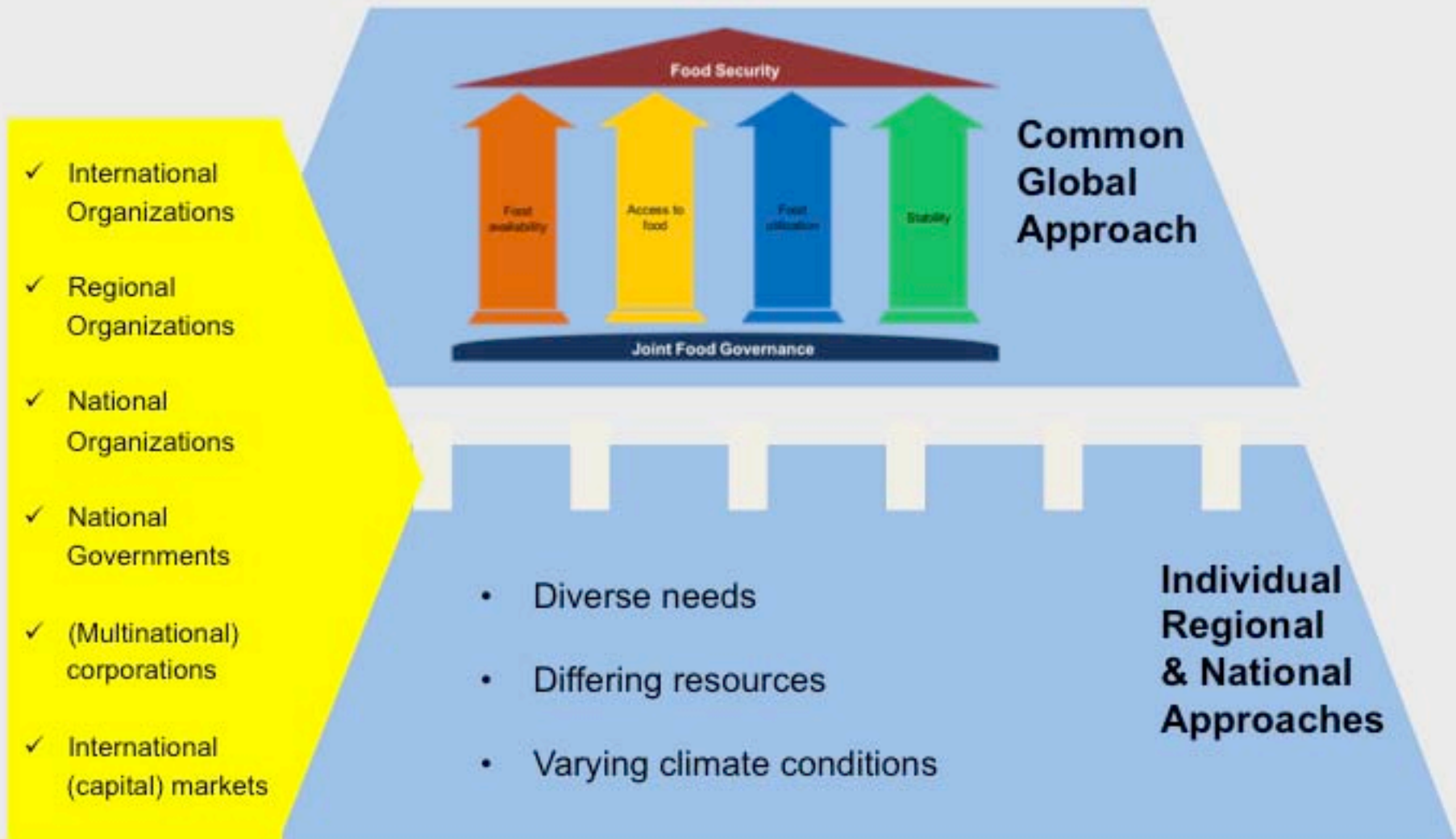
Joint Food Security Governance

From Global to Regional (III)



Joint Food Security Governance

From Global to Regional (IV)



A Eurasian Approach to Food Security

Governance (III):

The potential role of the New Silk Road

YOUTH INNOVATION COMPETITION ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 2015

Julia Breuer, Ruhr University Bochum, International Political Economy of East Asia



1. Global Food Security
 - a) Issues and Structures
 - b) Challenges

2. Four Pillars of Food Security
 - a) Principles and Strategies
 - b) From Global to Regional Approach

3. The Potential Role of the New Silk Road (Julia Breuer, B.A.)
 - a) The New Silk Road Initiative
 - b) Food Security Policy Recommendation

4. Conclusion

The New Silk Road Initiative & Aims (I)

- Chinese economic initiative (2013)
- „One Belt, One Road“ (OBOR)
- Infrastructure network for Eurasia (MERICS, 06/2015)
- Railways, ports, pipelines, etc. ➡ trade

The New Silk Road Initiative & Aims (II)

- Chinese economic initiative (2013)
- „One Belt, One Road“ (OBOR)
- Infrastructure network for Eurasia (MERICS, 06/2015)
- Railways, ports, pipelines, etc. ➡ trade
- „aimed at [...] encouraging the countries along the Belt and Road to achieve economic policy coordination“ (NDRC, 03/28/2015)
- „open regional cooperation“ in several fields (NDRC, 03/28/2015)

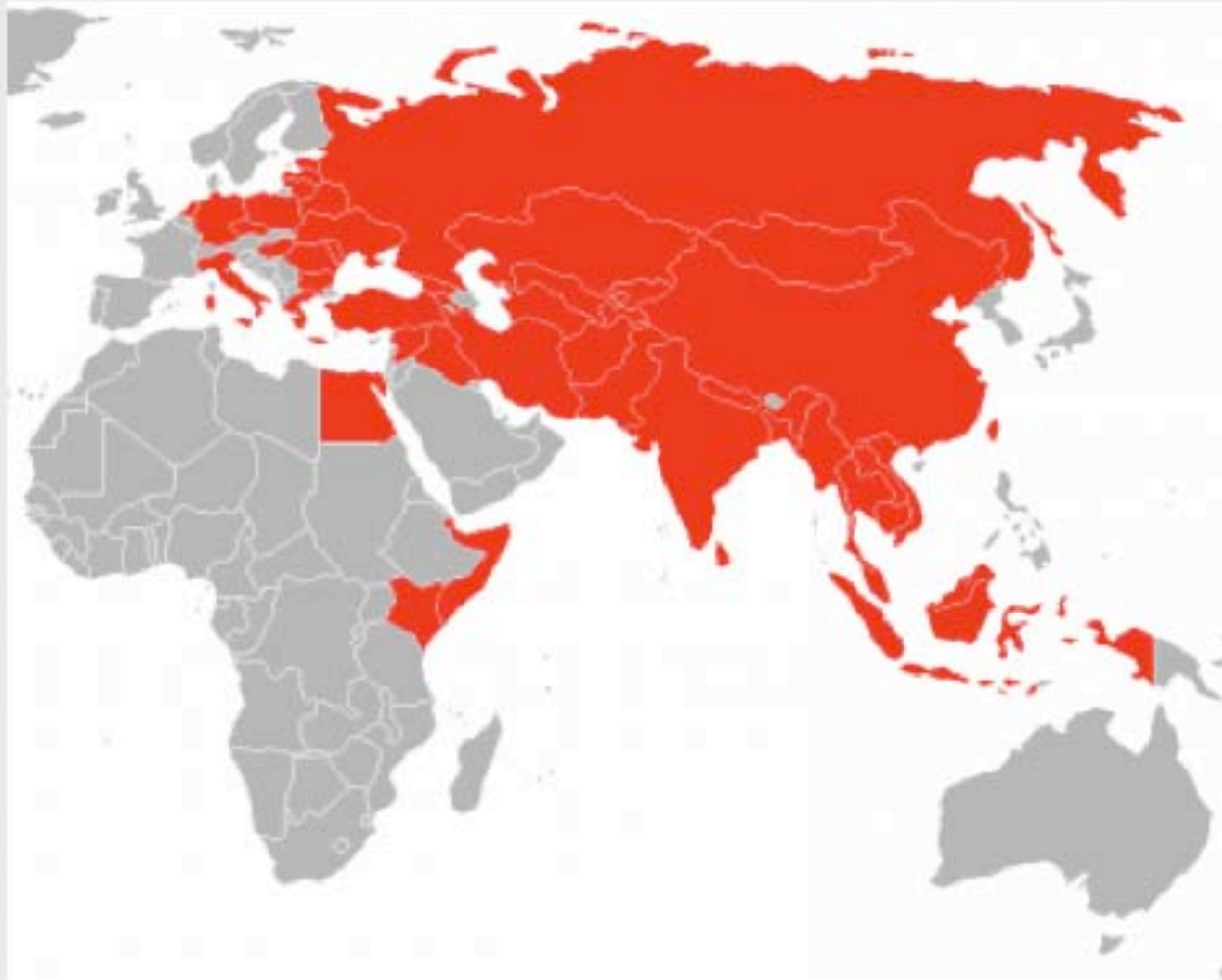
The New Silk Road Map



Source: South China Morning Post

The New Silk Road

Countries possibly participating



Data: NRDR 03/28/2015, MERICCS 06/2015 & Xinhua
map created by using traveltip.org

The New Silk Road

Food Security Situation



Source: The Economics Research Unit

Why we suggest to use a Chinese initiative to fight hunger



„China alone accounts for almost **two-thirds** of the total reduction in the number of undernourished people in the developing regions since 1990.“

(UN: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015)

Eurasian Levels of Food Security Governance



Global
(UN)



HLTF, etc.

?

Eurasian
(Inter-regional)

?



Regional



etc.

National

ministries of agriculture
NGOs, etc.

SRFS Meeting

Key idea

- Umbrella institution
- Silk Road Food Security Meeting
- Forum / Platform for stakeholder
- Regional & National level
- + Inter-regional level



Source Umbrella: ClipartPanda

SRFS Meeting

Aims



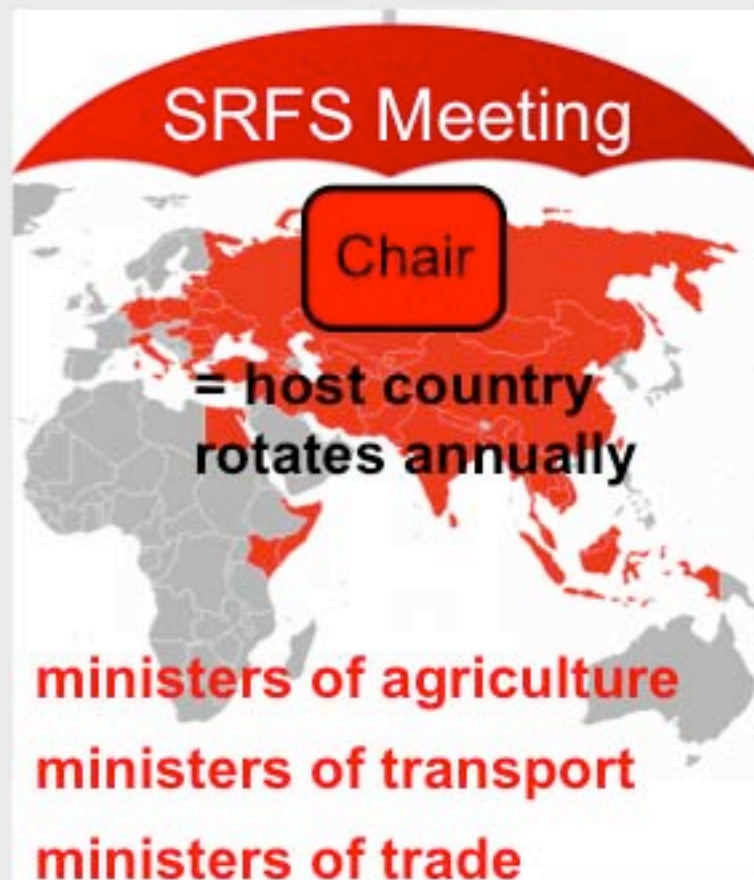
2025

Mid term: Ensure food security along the New Silk Road

2045

Long term: Ensure global food security via spillover effects

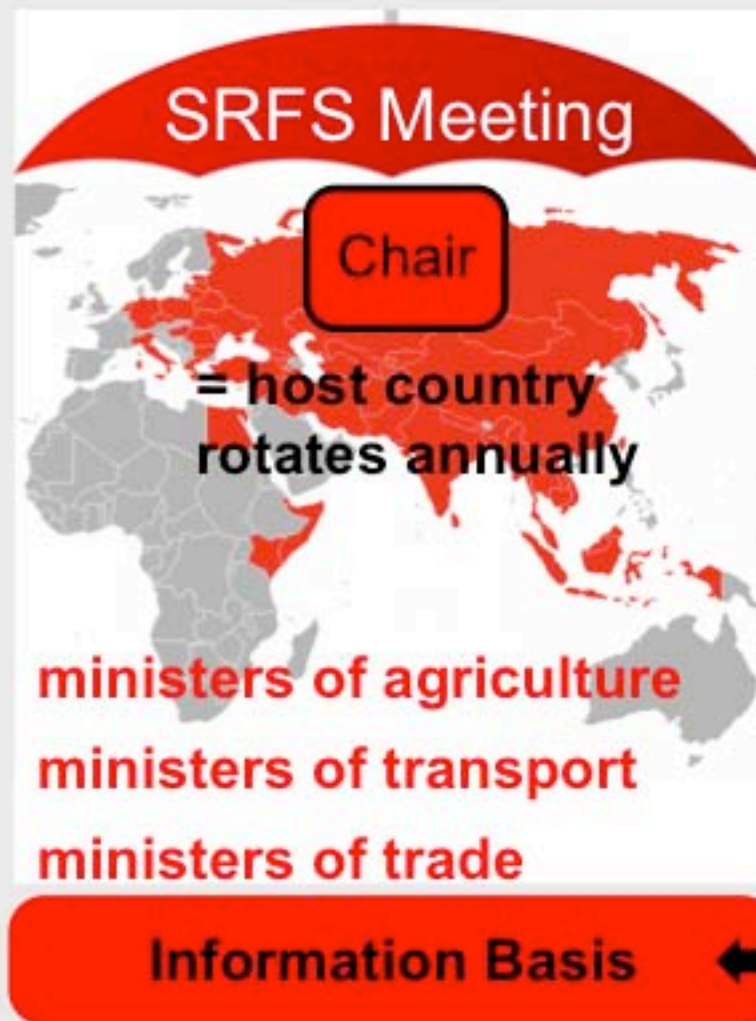
SRFS Meeting Structure (I)



Source Umbrella: ClipartFlora

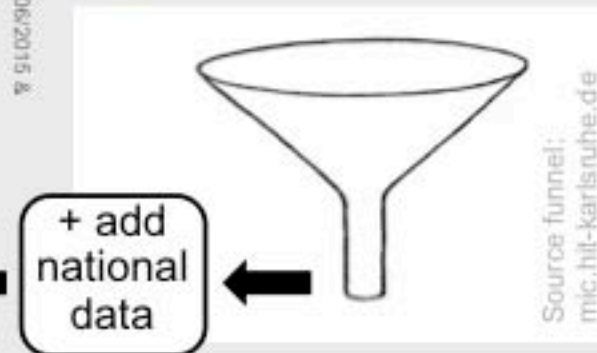
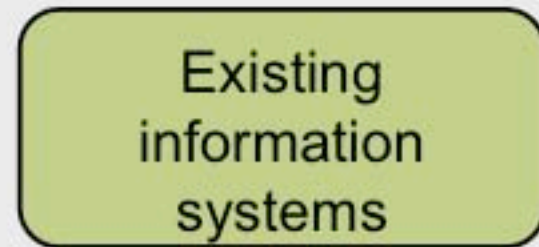
Date: NRDR 03/28/2015, MERICS 06/2015 &
Xinhua
map created by using travelip.org

SRFS Meeting Structure (II)



Source Umbrella: ClipartFlora

Date: NRDR 03/28/2015, MERICS 06/2015 & Xinhua
map created by using travelip.org



Source funnel:
mic.hit-karlsruhe.de

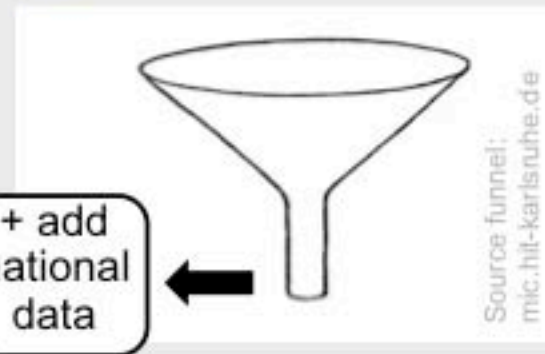
SRFS Meeting Structure (III)



Source Umbrella: CliperFlanda

Date: NRDR 03/28/2015, MERICIS 06/2015 & Xinhua
map created by using travelip.org

Existing information systems



Source funnel: mic.hit-karlsruhe.de

Regional Organisations FS Delegates

- OIC
- ASEAN
- SAARC
- EU
- APEC
- AU
- SCO

Advisory Function

Information Basis

+ add national data

SRFS Meeting Venues

2 meetings annually
1 ministerial meeting
1 meeting with ministers + heads of state / gov.

incl. ROMs

4 meetings annually



Source Umbrella: ClipartPanda

Regional
Organisations
Meeting

Food Security Delegates

OIC ASEAN SAARC

EU APEC AU SCO

→ non-binding final declarations
peer pressure!

SRFS Meeting Financing



Banks / Funds

Silk Road Fund | AIIB | World Bank | IFAD

ADB | BRICS New Development Bank | etc.

SRFS Meeting & its relation to CFS (I)



Problems:

1. coordination between regional & national level insufficient

(CFS Report on Findings of the CFS Effectiveness Study 07/2015)

2. low number of high level politicians among participants

3. significant number of New Silk Road countries

≠ CFS members

SRFS Meeting & its relation to CFS (II)

Global
(UN)


Eurasian
(Inter-regional)

Information & Input
Connection to global level




Synergies

Encourage Silk Road countries
to participate &
send high level delegates




Source: Umweltliche ClipartPanda

Data: NRDR 03/28/2015, MERICS 06/2015 & Xinhua
map created by using travelip.org

SRFS Meeting

Feasibility and maximum effectiveness

- Avoid redundancies
- Synergies with existing structures: FSIN, CFS, etc.
- Non-binding declarations
- Peer pressure!
- Spillover effects

Conclusion



- Use the New Silk Road initiative to improve food security!
- Implement a SRFS Meeting
- Coordinate policies
- Reduction of negative effects of national food policy on others