



STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN SIDS and VISION FOR THE FUTURE

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES



Food and Nutrition Security in SIDS

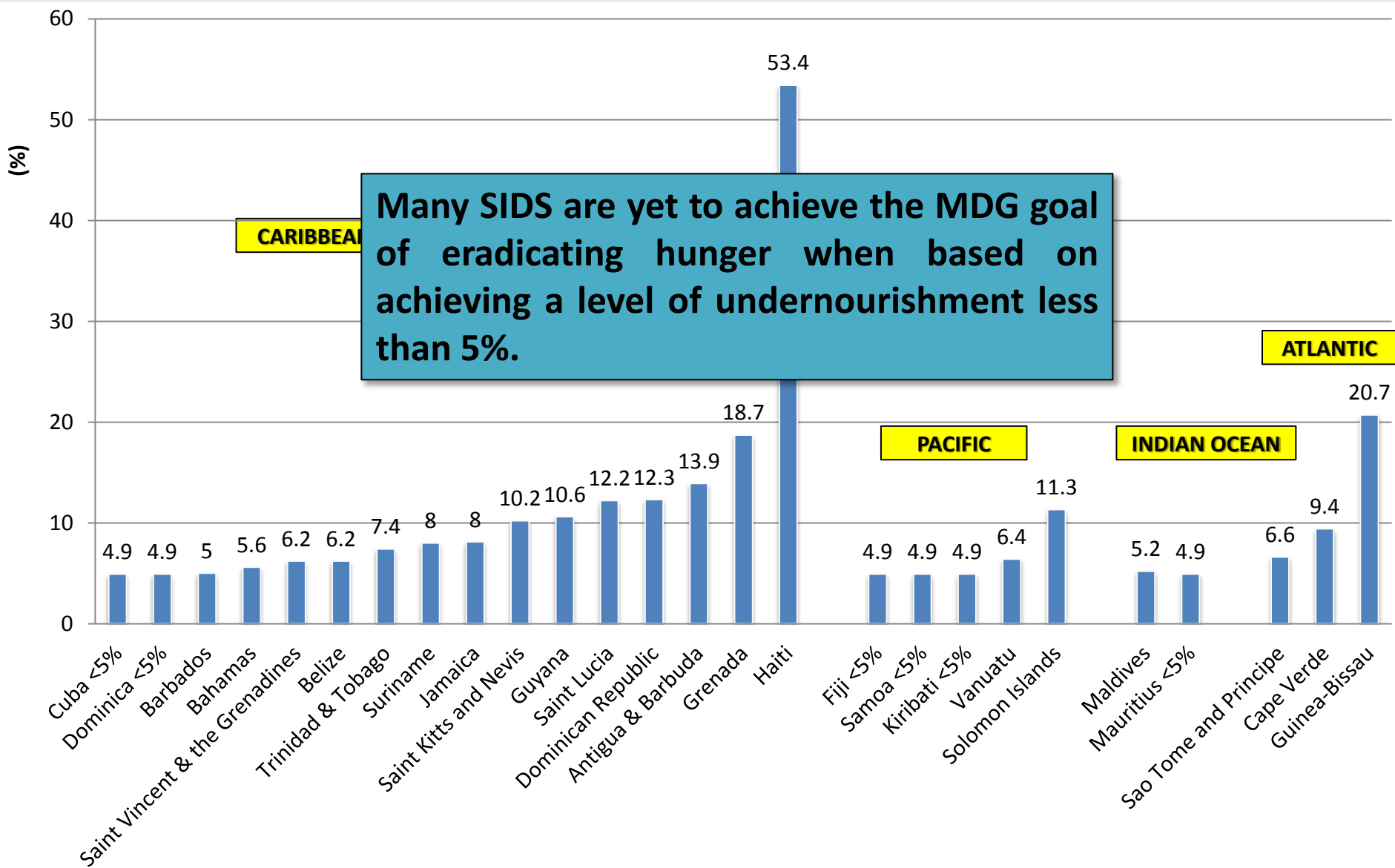
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Overview of SIDS

REGIONS	Number of countries	Land Area (SQ. KM 000)	GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	Population (mn)	GDP (current US\$ mn)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	GDP growth (annual %)	Agricul., value added (% of GDP)	Agricul., value added (annual % growth)
CARIBBEAN	16	587.2						7.3	1.38
PACIFIC	14	516.7						14.65	1.4
INDIAN OCEAN	4	4.7						10.9	2.5
ATLANTIC	3	33.1	\$1,873.3	2.5	\$3,709.7	\$2,002	3.1	25	-1.2
OTHER (Bahrain)	1	0.8	\$36,140.0	1,3	\$32,8	\$24,868	4.5	n/a	n/a

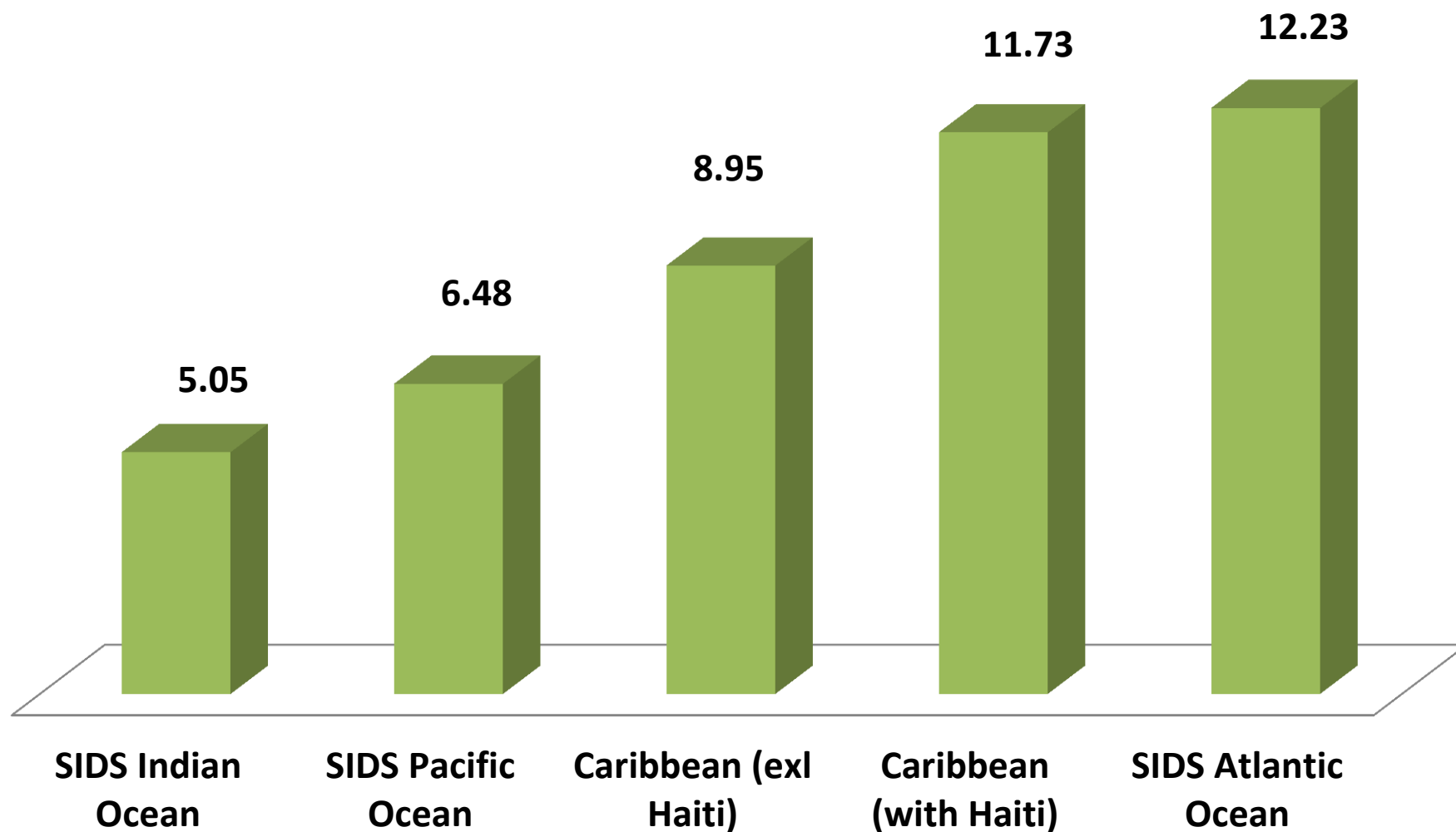
Caribbean and Pacific islands account for 30 of the 38 countries we classify as SIDS. The Caribbean accounts for 71.2 % of the SIDS population and on the basis of GNI per capita is considered a more prosperous sub-region.

Prevalence of undernourishment (%) in SIDS

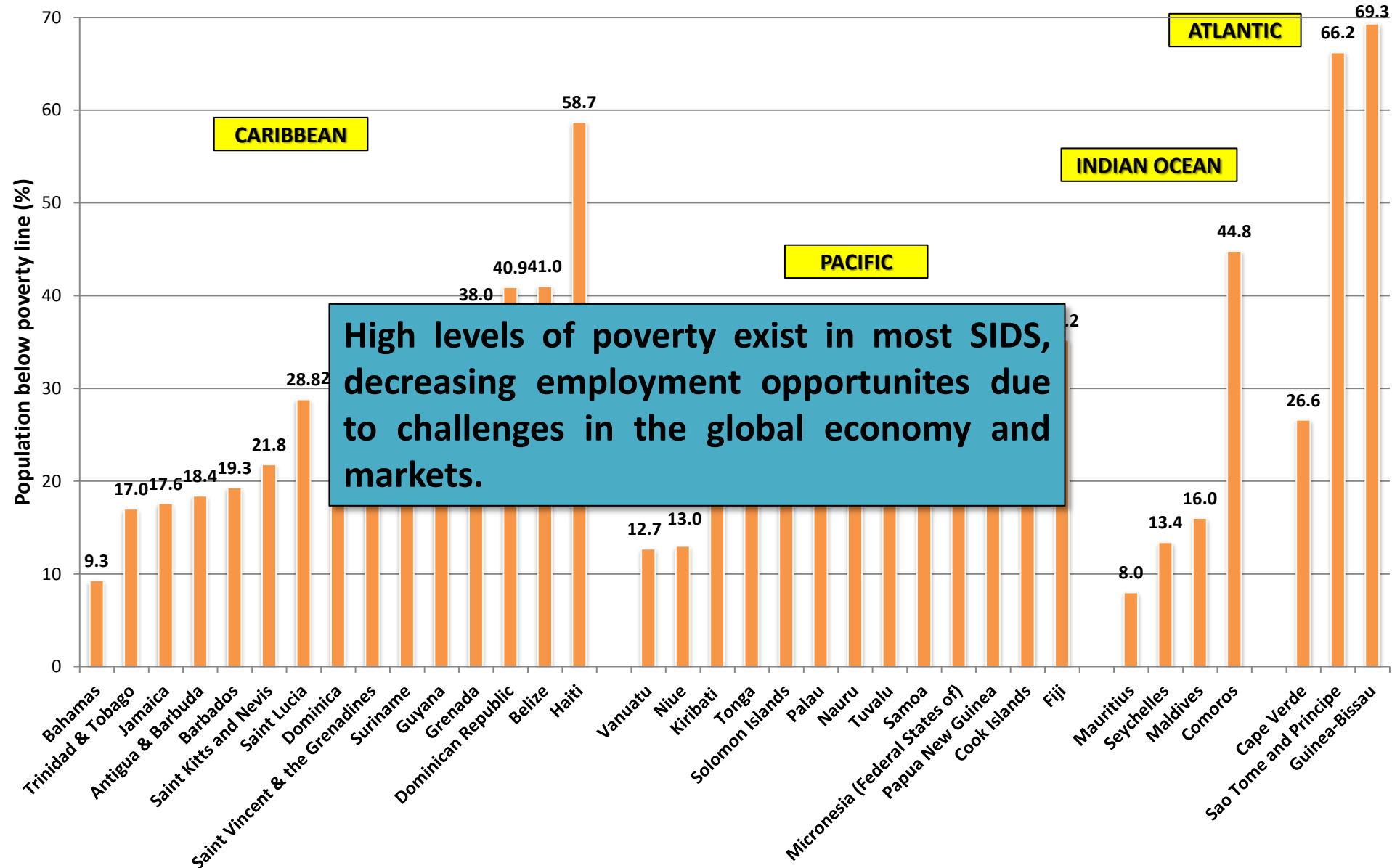


Prevalence of undernourishment (%) in SIDS

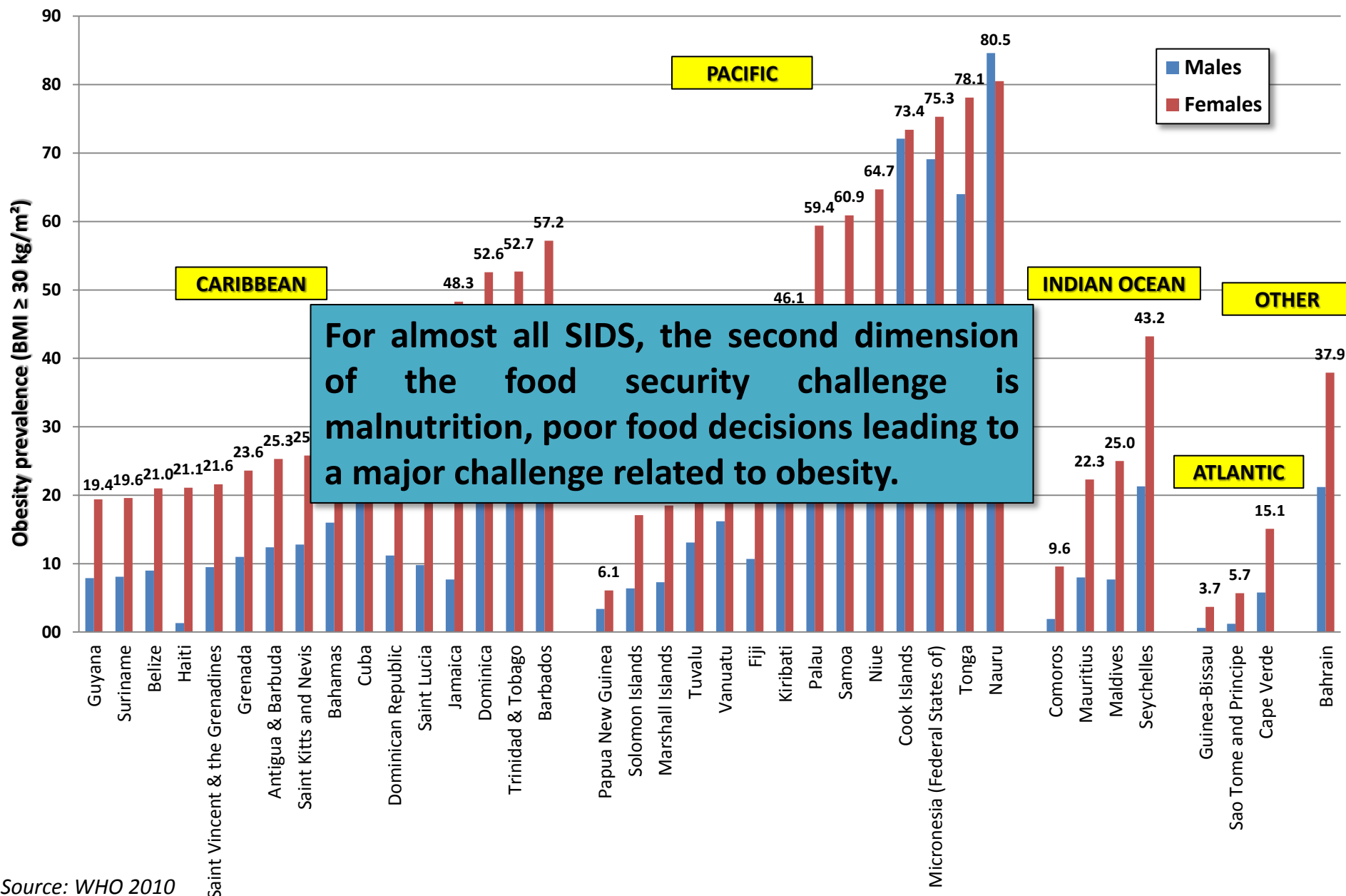
Average prevalence of undernourishment (%)



Population below poverty line (%)

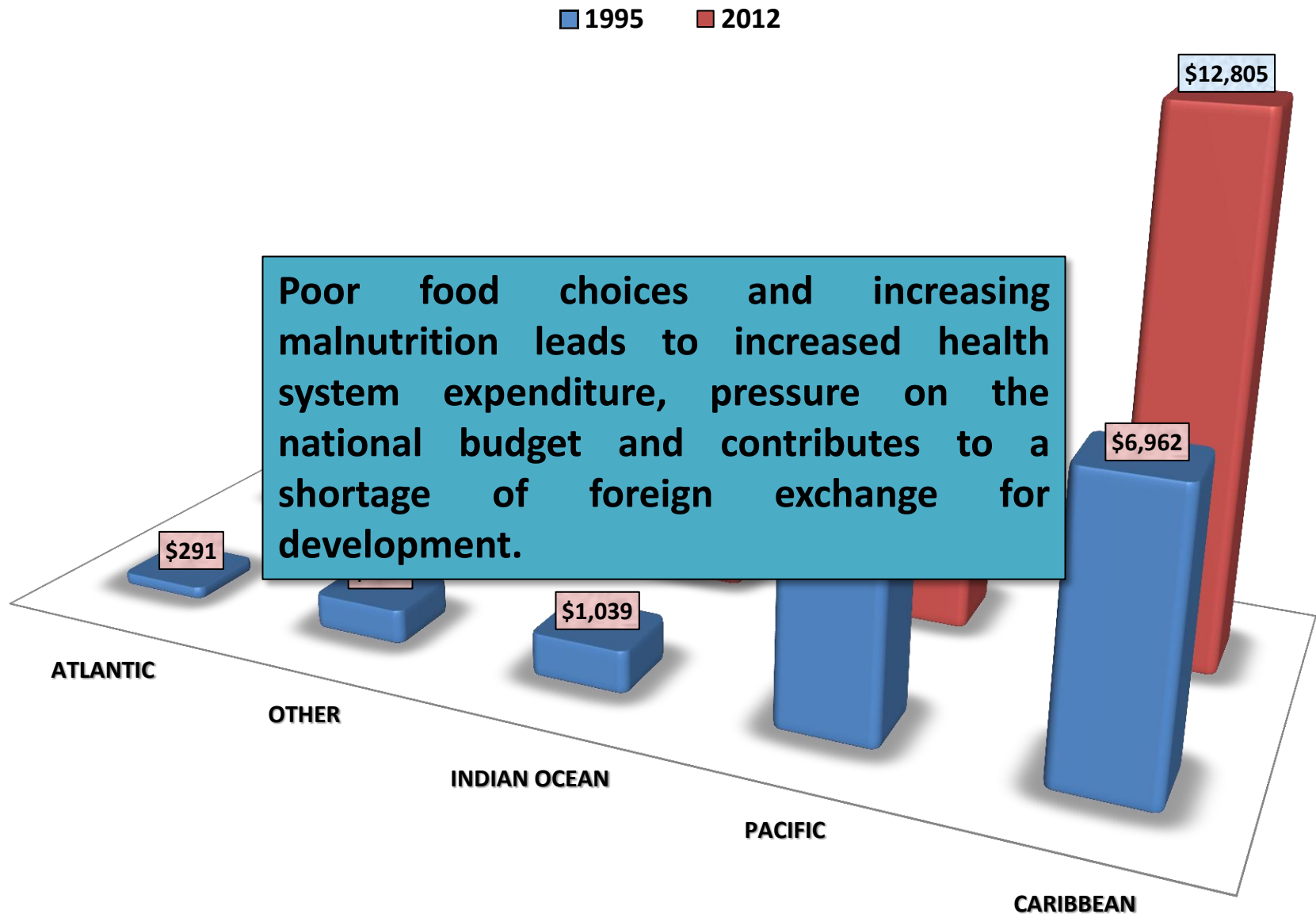


Obesity in SIDS, Male & Female >15 years old

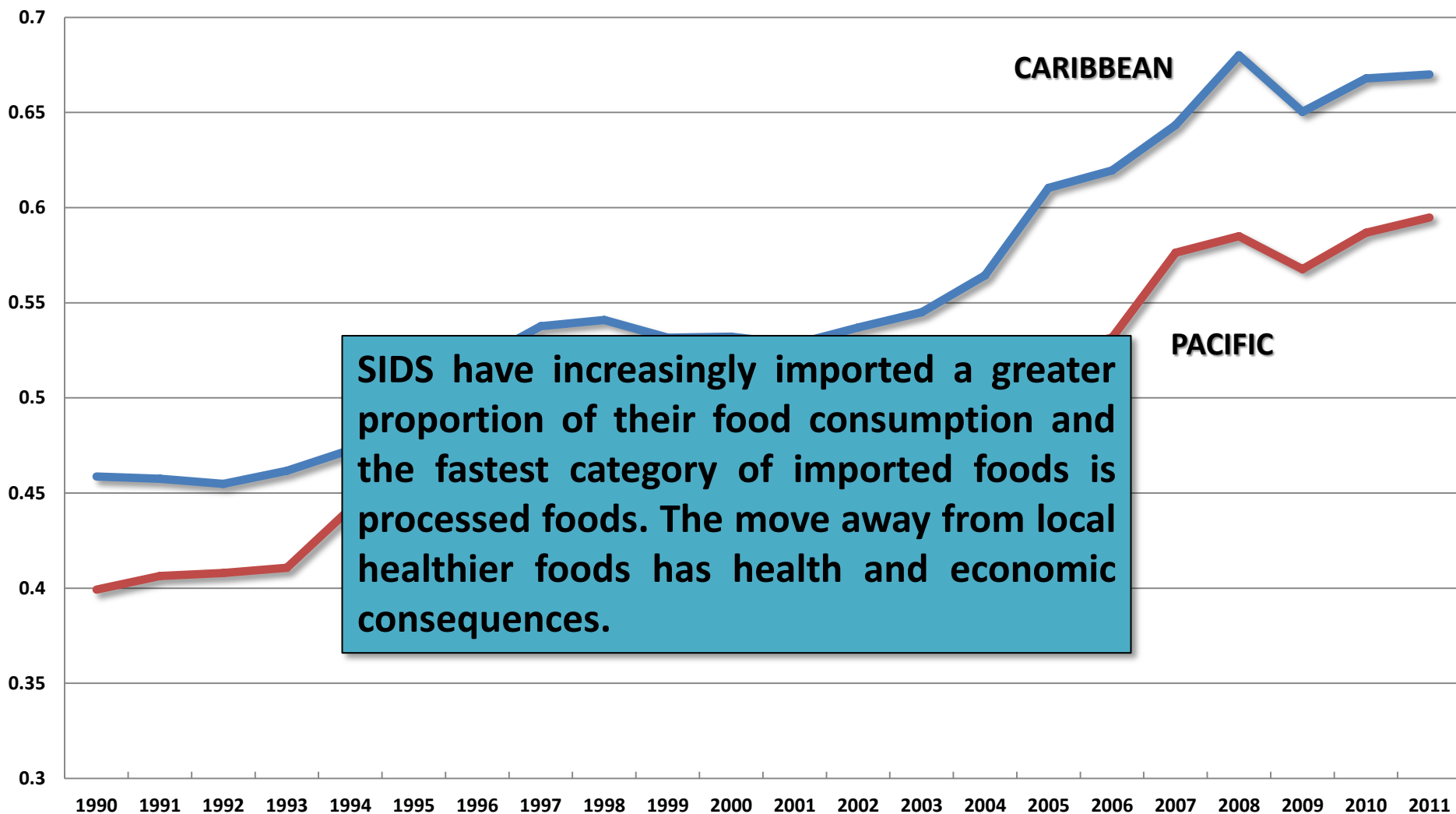


Source: WHO 2010

Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)

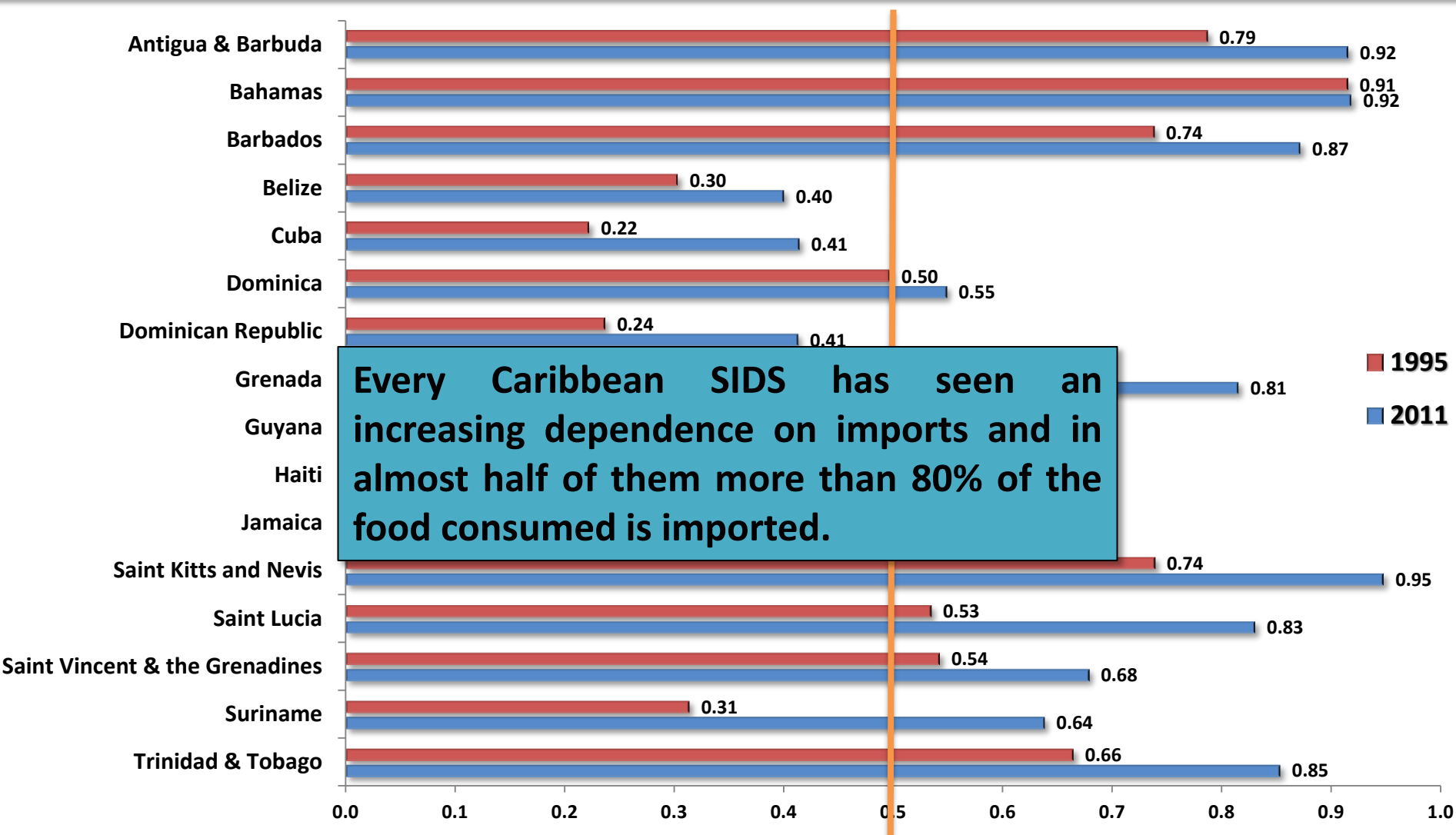


Food Import Dependence Ratio in SIDS in 1990-2011



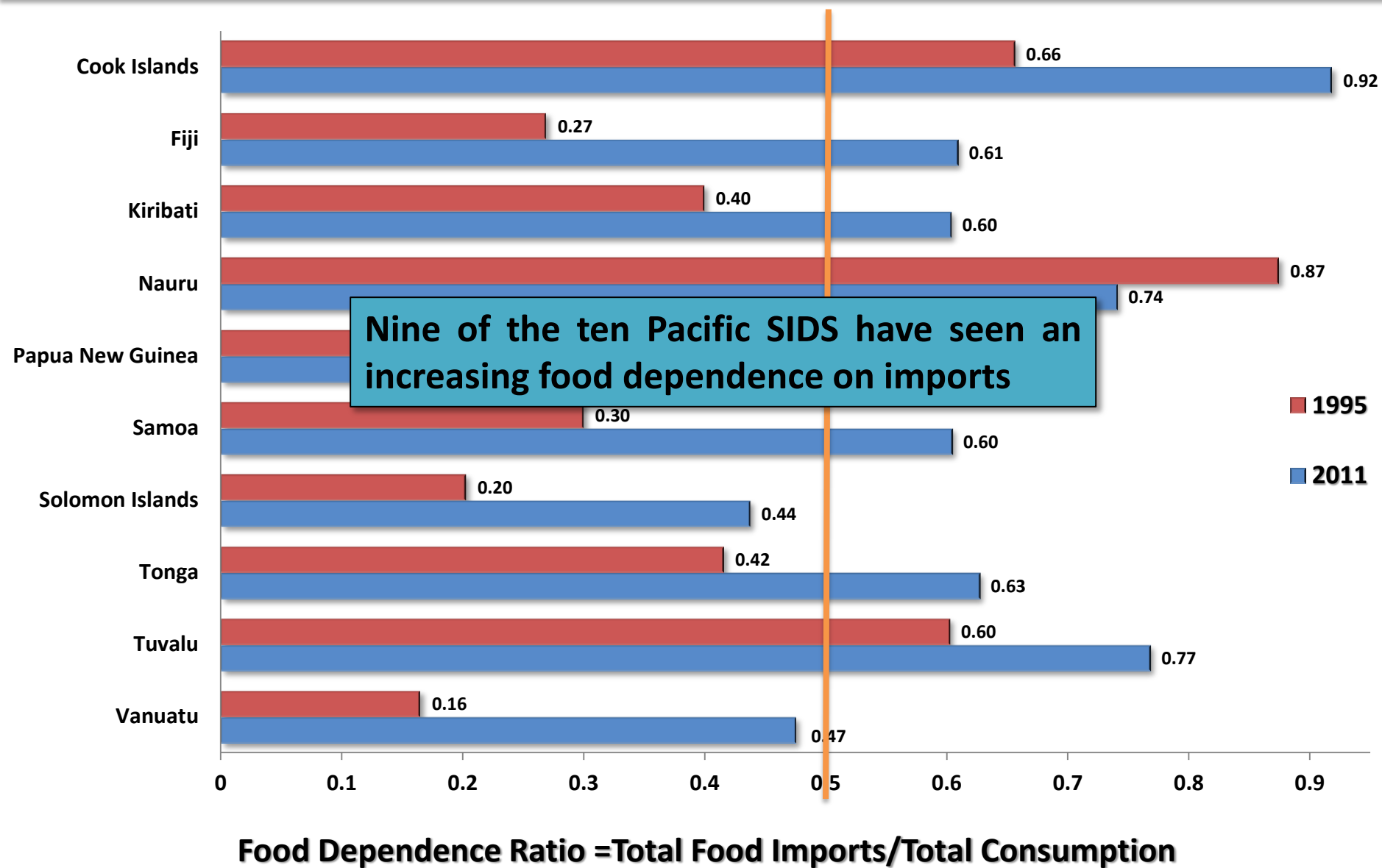
Food Dependence Ratio = Total Food Imports/Total Consumption

Food Dependence Ratio in CARICOM



Food Dependence Ratio = Total Food Imports / Total Consumption

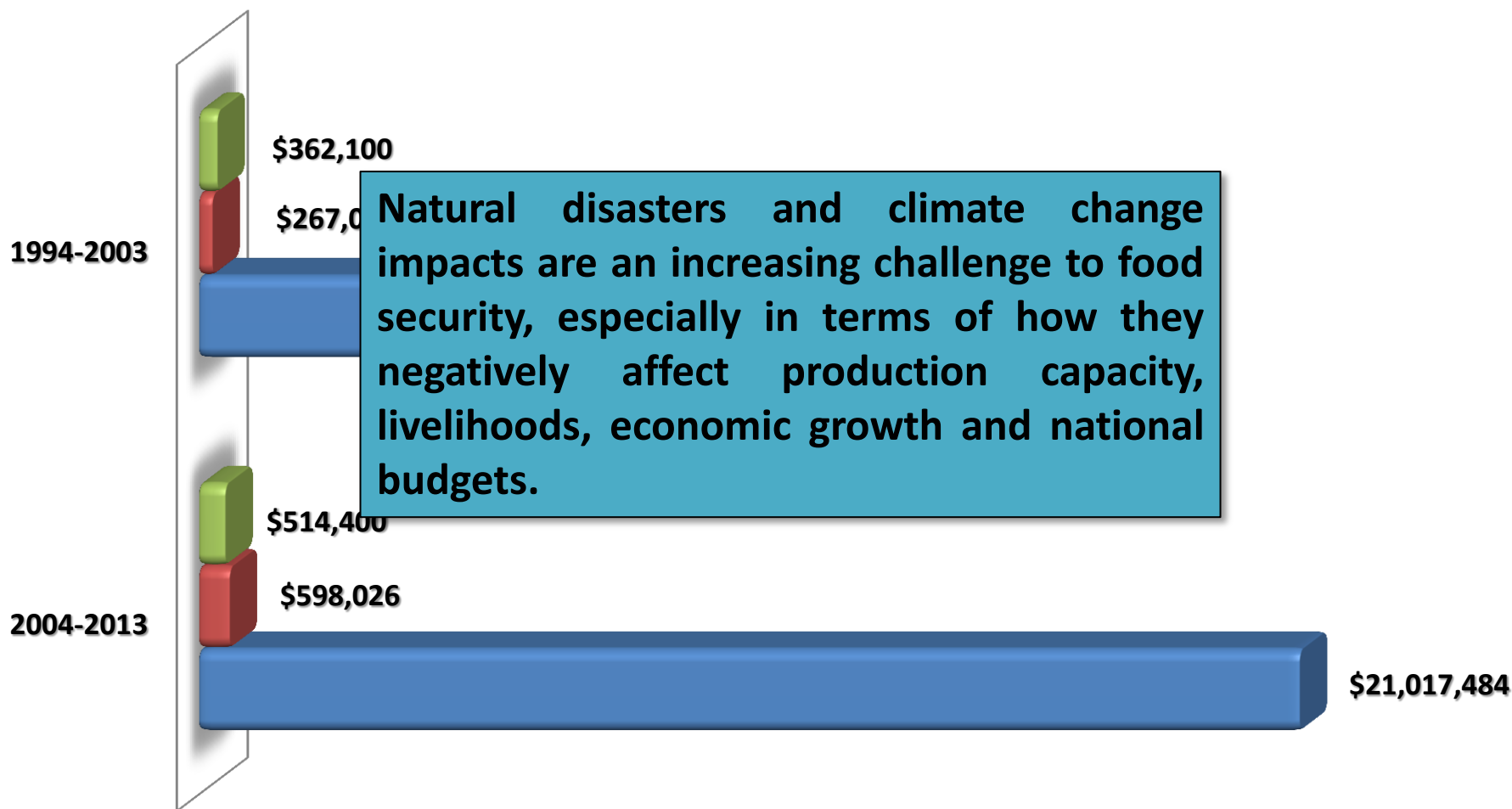
Food Dependence Ratio in PACIFIC



Impact of Natural Disasters on Economy

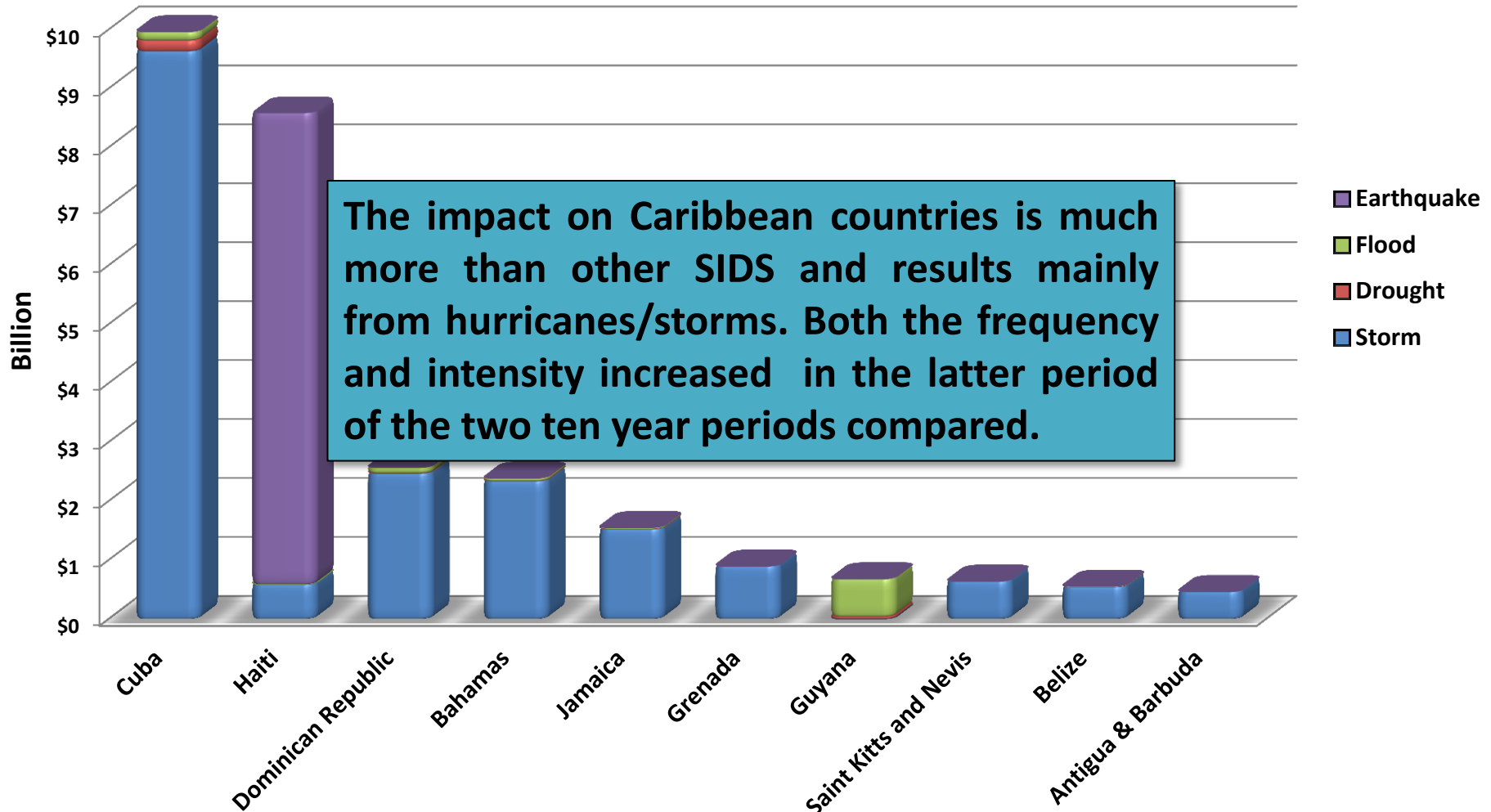
Total Economic Damage by Natural Disasters (\$US '000)

INDIAN OCEAN PACIFIC CARIBBEAN



Impact of Natural Disasters on Economy

Top 10 CARICOM Economies by Economic Damages in 1994-2013 from Natural Disasters (\$US Billion)





SAMOA Pathway Food Security Outcome

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

SAMOA Pathway Food Security Outcome

The SAMOA Pathway recognizes that SIDS are exceptionally vulnerable to the fluctuating availability and excessive price volatility of food imports and stresses the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture for enhancing food security and livelihoods of people living in SIDS. The Pathway recognizes the danger caused by an unhealthy diet and the need to promote healthy food production and consumption.

The Pathway commits to support the efforts of SIDS to:

- promote the further use of sustainable practices relating to agriculture and aquaculture to improve food and nutrition security while ensuring the sustainable management of the required water resources;
- promote open and fair international and domestic markets;
- enhance international cooperation to maintain access to global food markets, particularly during periods of higher volatility in commodity markets;
- increase rural income and jobs, with a focus on the empowerment of smallholders and small-scale food producers, especially women;
- enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse impacts of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters.



Addressing Paragraph 61

Vision for the Future

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Addressing Paragraph 61



Article 61:

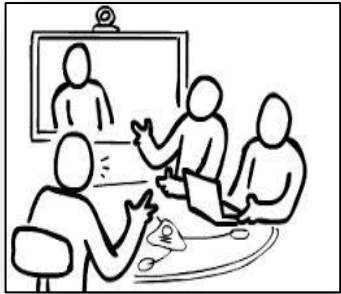
We recognize the call, in the outcome of the interregional preparatory meeting for the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, adopted in Bridgetown on 28 August 2013, to facilitate a meeting on food and nutrition security in small island developing States in order to develop an action programme to address food and nutrition challenges facing those States, and we invite the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate this biennial forum.



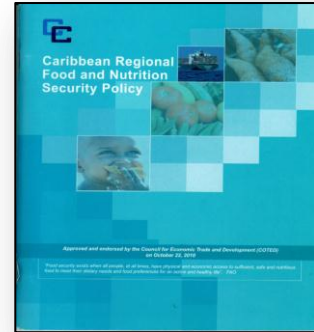
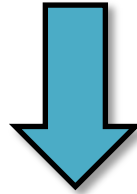


1. Address through maintaining focus on 3 critical issues faced by SIDS Food and Nutrition Security now and in the future

First Major Issue and FAO's Response in SIDS



Issue 1: Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)

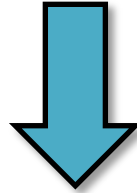


- Regional and National Food and Nutrition Strategies
- Zero Hunger Challenge Initiatives
- School Feeding and Gardening Programs and Food Based Dietary Guidelines
- Improved and Integrated FNS Governance
- Increased targeting of most vulnerable countries



Second Major Issue and FAO's Response in SIDS

Issue 2: Poverty, Rural Development and High Food Import Bill



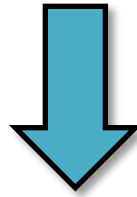
- Commercialization of the agriculture sector through the promotion of selected value chains (small ruminants, cassava, aquaculture, etc.)
- Support to family farms through improved market linkages and inclusive business models (public purchases, including for school feeding programs)
- Enterprise Development and Youth Employment
- Technology Promotion and Adoption - Scaling Up
- Targeted Products and Food Import Replacement
- Inclusion, Investment and Trade
- Support to public policies (public purchases, reduction of food loss and waste)



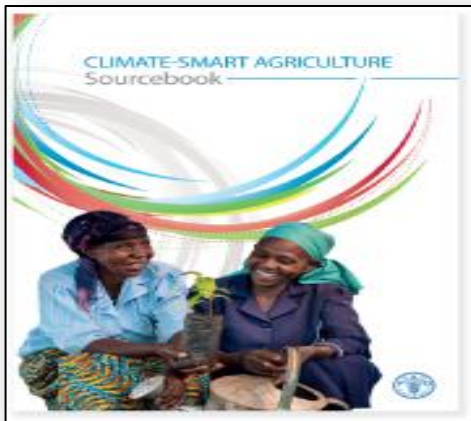
Third Major Issue and FAO's Response in SIDS



Issue 3. Disasters and Climate Change



- Early Warning Systems and Resilience Building
- Climate Smart Agriculture
- Sustainable land and water management, Land banks
- Participatory Watershed Management and Agroforestry
- Coastal zones management.





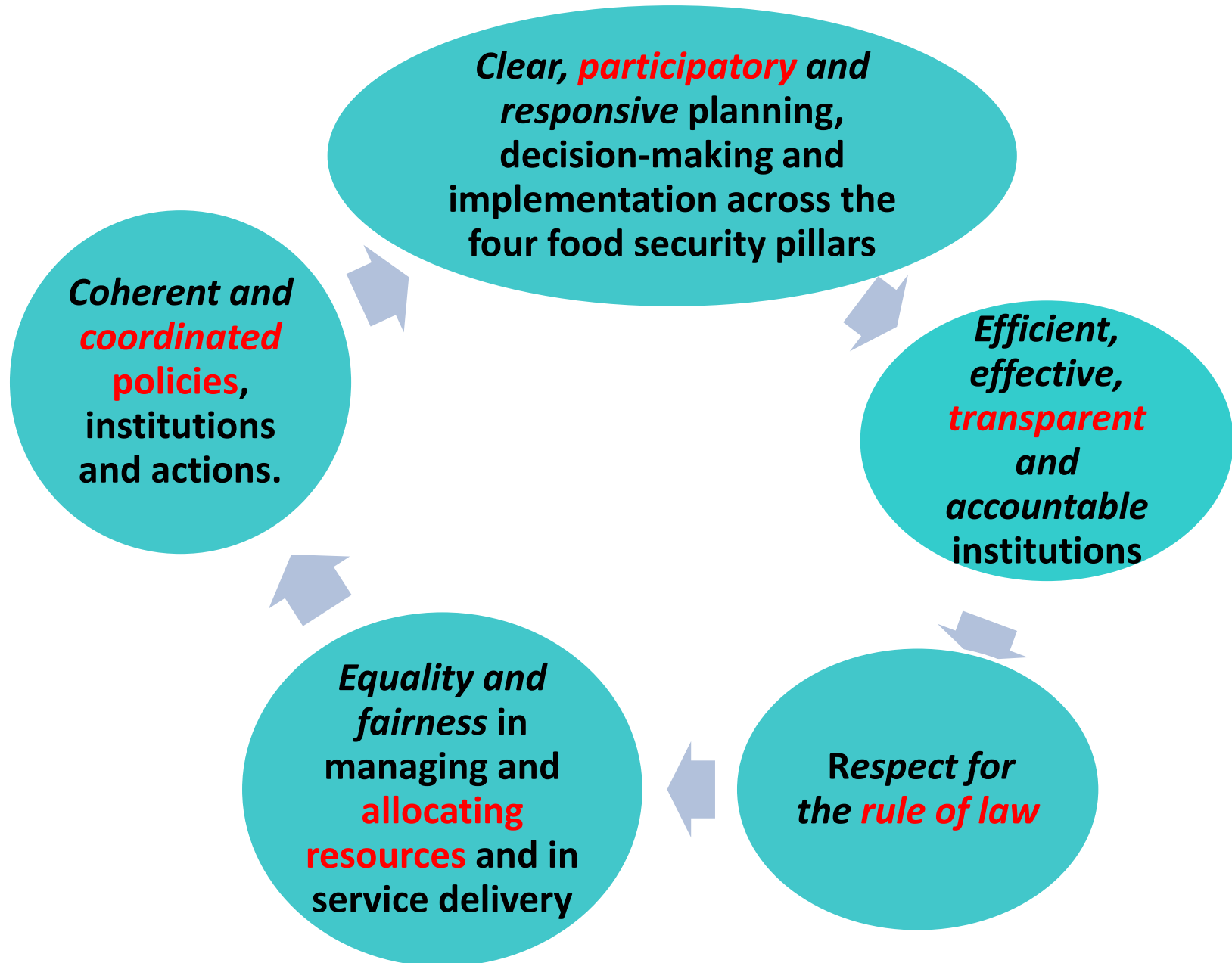
2. Address through improved governance

Importance of Governance



“ Good Governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development”
Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General, *HDR, 2002*

Good governance for food security





3. Address through the opportunity provided by the FAO regional conference every two years



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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