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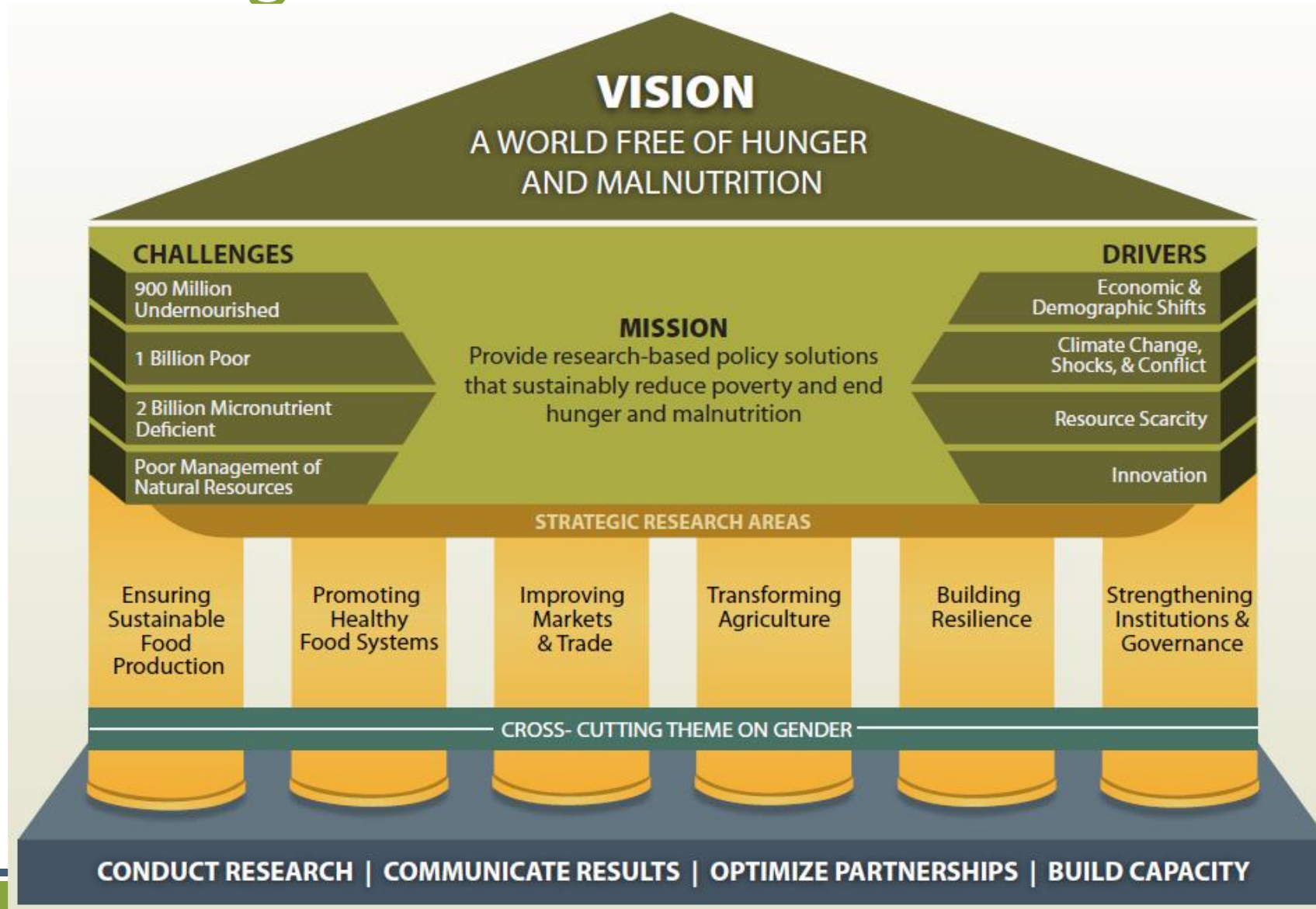
# Reflections on Research Priorities Related to Food Security and Nutrition in Central Asia

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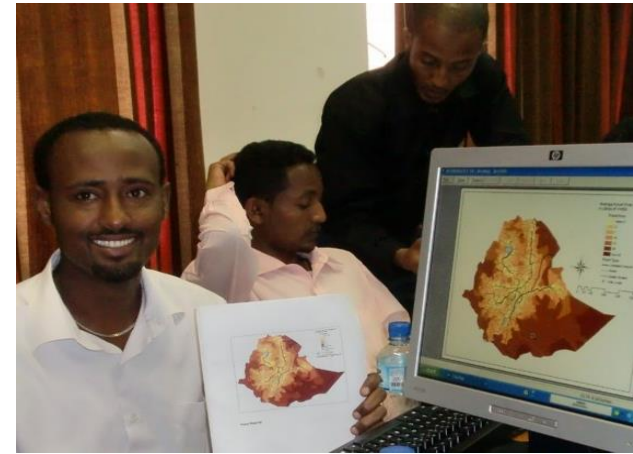
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# IFPRI Strategic Framework



# IFPRI Research: Publications and Impact

- **IFPRI provides high quality policy research**
  - Ranked among top 10 institutions in agricultural (2<sup>nd</sup>), computational (7<sup>th</sup>) and development (7<sup>th</sup>) economics in RePEc/IDEAS rankings
- **IFPRI's research has broad impact**
  - Shaping public investment priorities
  - Moving nutrition up the global agenda
  - Food security monitoring, analysis and planning
  - Supporting sound trade and market policies





# Agricultural Policy and Food Security in Central Asia Project: Four Main Research Areas

## 1. Applied economic modeling

- Building SAM/CGE and microsimulation models
- Analyzing the impact of alternative agricultural development strategies and policies on agricultural growth, food security and nutrition

## 2. Climate change

- Validate global IMPACT model for Central Asian countries
- Monograph on climate change, agriculture, and food security

## 3. Food security, agriculture-nutrition linkages and value chains

- Consider topics related to agriculture, labor, migration, and gender
- Food supply chains

## 4. Emerging issues related to food and nutrition security

- Current food policy issues
- Competitiveness, market integration, & price transmission in food markets
- Agricultural productivity, structural transformation, labor migration, & food security

# Looking Forward: New Areas of Research

1. Multiple burdens of malnutrition
2. Land reform, privatization, and its importance for food and nutrition security
3. Migration, remittances, and linkages with food and nutrition security
4. Fortification of food
5. The water, food, and energy nexus

# Multiple Burdens of Malnutrition

- Food consumption patterns are changing given sustained economic growth
- The incidence of overweight and obesity is on the rise in the region
  - Especially acute within certain demographic subgroups including older women
  - Also on the rise among men
- Earlier concerns included caloric insufficiency, but new concerns have emerged:
  - “Overnutrition” = consumption of too many calories
  - “Hidden hunger” = a lack of micronutrients (vitamins and essential minerals)
- What current or existing dietary patterns have contributed to these new concerns?
- How can regional stakeholders best address multiple burdens of malnutrition?



# Land Reform, Privatization, and its Importance for Food and Nutrition Security

- How do alternative land and water tenure arrangements affect agricultural productivity and food and nutrition security?
  - What are the implications for young children's health?
- What are the effects of land reform—including privatization?
- What are optimal farm sizes?
- More broadly: What is the role of government in management of property rights?





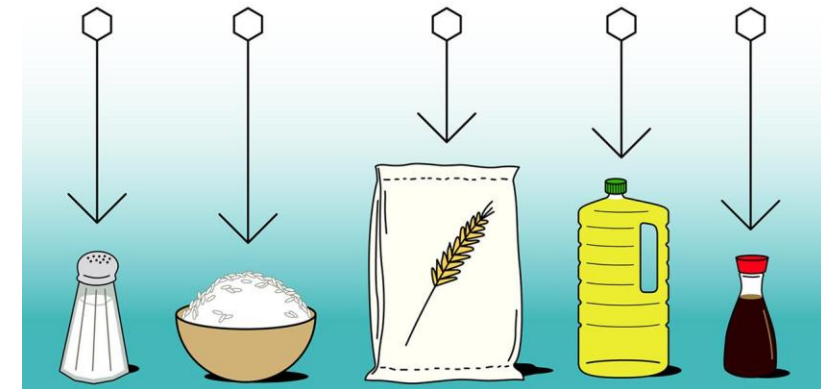
# Migration, Remittances, and Linkages with Food and Nutrition Security

- How do urbanization and migration stand to influence diets, food and nutrition security, and poverty in the region?
  - Since urbanization has not been driven by large agricultural productivity increases as it has been in East Asia, its impacts may be quite distinct
- What role do income shocks play in driving employment and migration decisions of agriculture-dependent households?
  - How do income shocks in turn affect food and nutrition security, including dietary diversity?
  - How are men and women differentially affected?



# Fortification of Food

- Biofortification: increase nutrient levels in crops during plant growth through agronomic practices, conventional plant breeding, or modern biotechnology
  - Most appropriate when households consume what they grow
  - Not as appropriate when households purchase (often imported) items from a store
- Fortification or enrichment: manually add micronutrients to food during processing of crops
  - Potentially helpful in Central Asia
  - In this context: fortifying wheat flour during the milling process)
- How might fortification improve diets and food security in the region?
  - What are the potential gains?
  - What are possible sources of opposition?
  - What are the challenges or issues related to regional trade?



# The Water, Food, and Energy Nexus

- What are the regional consequences of potential bottlenecks in this nexus?
  - Need to take biophysical, economic, and political systems into account
  - What are the implications of some of these bottlenecks for food and nutrition security in particular?
- How can different countries' policies be better integrated, in recognition of linkages between these domains?
  - Requires analysis and models that cross country boundaries



Спасибо

Thank you