

Rest of Asia and Pacific

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The countries in the “Rest of Asia and Pacific” region are: Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Japan, Korea DPR, Korea Rep, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Timor-Leste.

Pathway Assumptions					
		A) CURRENT TRENDS	B) NATIONAL COMMITMENTS	C) GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY	JUSTIFICATION
1. Macroeconomics	1.1) GDP per capita	SSP1	SSP1	SSP2	Based on current trends (2000-2020 World Bank data for East Asia and Pacific)
	1.2) Population	UN_low	UN_low	UN_low	Based on current trends (2000-2020 World Bank data for East Asia and Pacific)
	1.3) Inflation	Average inflation	Average inflation	Average inflation	Based on current trends (2000-2020 average yearly CPI change)
	1.4) Inequalities	Increase	Increase less	Stabilize	<p>Current trends: (NDP (2022). 'Reducing Inequality in the Decade of Action to Achieve the SDGs and Accelerate Post-Pandemic Recovery')</p> <p>National Commitments: Mentioned as an issue to tackle for most governments (UNDP (2022)). 'Reducing Inequality in the Decade of</p>

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					Action to Achieve the SDGs and Accelerate Post-Pandemic Recovery')
2. Land	2.1) Constraints on agricultural expansion / deforestation	Free expansion of agricultural land	Free expansion of agricultural land	No deforestation after 2030	Current trends: No official pledge (UNFS, NDC) National Commitments: No official pledge to stop deforestation in most countries of the region (UNFS, NDC) Global Sustainability: Objective fixed in COP26
	2.2) Afforestation, and forest plantations targets	No afforestation	1550 Mha forest	1550 Mha forest	National Commitments and Global Sustainability: Based on the commitments to the Bonn Challenge
	2.3) Urban and settlements area	Large increase	Large increase	Increase less	Based on current trends (2000-2020 World Bank data for East Asia and Pacific)
	2.4) Protected areas	No change	Increase	Increase	National Commitments: Based on NDCs
3. Productivity and management	3.1) Crop productivity for the key crops	Compared with 2020 levels, in 2050: rice yields decrease by 26% sugarcane yields is stable oil palm fruit yields increase by 77%	Compared with 2020 levels, in 2050: rice yields increase by 48% sugarcane yields increase by 35 oilpalmfruit yields increase by 73%	Compared with 2020 levels, in 2050: rice yields increase by 47% sugarcane yields increase by 33% oilpalmfruit yields increase by 71%	Current Trend: The key crops are rice, sugarcane, and oil palm fruit. In 2020, crop productivity was at: 4 t/ha for rice 46 t/ha for cassava 18 t/ha for oil palm fruit National Commitments:

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				Increasing productivity is mentioned as a goal in several UNFS pathway	
	3.2) Cropland under agroecological practices	40%	55%	75%	<p>Current Trends: In 2010, around 35% of the cropland was under agroecological practices.</p> <p>National Commitments: Will extend agroecological practices in some UNFS pathways of the countries of the region.</p>
	3.3) Livestock productivity for the key livestock products	The key livestock products are milk, chicken, and pork. In 2050, compared with 2020 levels: milk's productivity decreased by 10% chickens' productivity increased by 11% pork's productivity increased by 11%	The key livestock products are milk, chicken, and pork. In 2050, compared with 2020 levels: milk's productivity decreased by 14% chickens' productivity increased by 16% pork's productivity increased by 16%	The key livestock products are milk, chicken, and pork. In 2050, compared with 2020 levels: milk's productivity decreased by 14% chickens' productivity increased by 16% pork's productivity increased by 16%	National Commitments: Increasing livestock productivity is mentioned as a goal in several NDCs.
	3.4) Pasture stocking rate	Density increases +1.1% per year	Density increases +1.5% per year	Density increases +1.5% per year	
	3.5) Forest management	NA	NA	NA	
4. Trade	4.1) Share of consumption which is imported for key imported products (%)	By 2050, the share of total consumption which is imported is: 100% for corn and wheat	By 2050, the share of total consumption which is imported is: 100% for corn and wheat	By 2050, the share of total consumption which is imported is: 95% for corn and 63% for wheat	

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	4.2) Evolution of exports for key exported products (1000 tons)	By 2050, the volume of exports are: 42.5Mt for rice. 74.4Mt for cassava. 32.2Mt for milk.	By 2050, the volume of exports are: 42.5Mt for rice. 74.4Mt for cassava. 32.2Mt for milk.	By 2050, the volume of exports are: 28.3Mt for rice. 49.6Mt for cassava. 21.5Mt for milk.	
5. Food	5.1) Average dietary composition	By 2050, the average daily calorie consumption per capita is 3700 kcal and the main food groups are: Cereals (1960 kcal) Oil (400 kcal) Sugar (250 kcal) Pork (200 kcal)	By 2050, the average daily calorie consumption per capita is 3100 kcal and the main food groups are: Cereals (1700 kcal) Oil (200 kcal) Sugar (100 kcal) Fruits and vegetables (200 kcal)	By 2050, the average daily calorie consumption per capita is 2800 kcal and the main food groups are: Cereals (1400 kcal) Oil (200 kcal) Sugar (100 kcal) Fruits and vegetables (200 kcal)	Current Trend: In 2020, the average daily calorie consumption per capita is 3200 kcal and the main food groups are: Cereals (2000kcal) Oil (212kcal) Sugar (182kcal) National Commitments: Will promote a healthier diet mentioned in most UNFS pathways Global Sustainability: There is a will to promote a healthier diet mentioned in most UNFS pathways
	5.2) Share of food consumption which is wasted at household level	No change	30% less compared with the 2020 level	30% less compared with the 2020 level	Current Trend: No clear cut-off of food loss and waste in the current trend. National Commitments: There is a will to reduce food loss and waste in most UNFS pathways of the countries of the region.

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6. Biofuels	6.1) Targets on biofuel and/or other bioenergy use	Biofuel production will follow the OECD-AGLINK scenario	Biofuel production will follow the OECD-AGLINK scenario	Biofuel production will follow the OECD-AGLINK scenario	
	6.2) Targets on other non-food use	No change	No change	No change	
7. Water	7.1) Irrigated crop area	No change	No change	No change	