

Food Security in Complex Emergencies

A Challenge for FAO

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INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
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Our Concerns with Food Security in Complex Emergencies

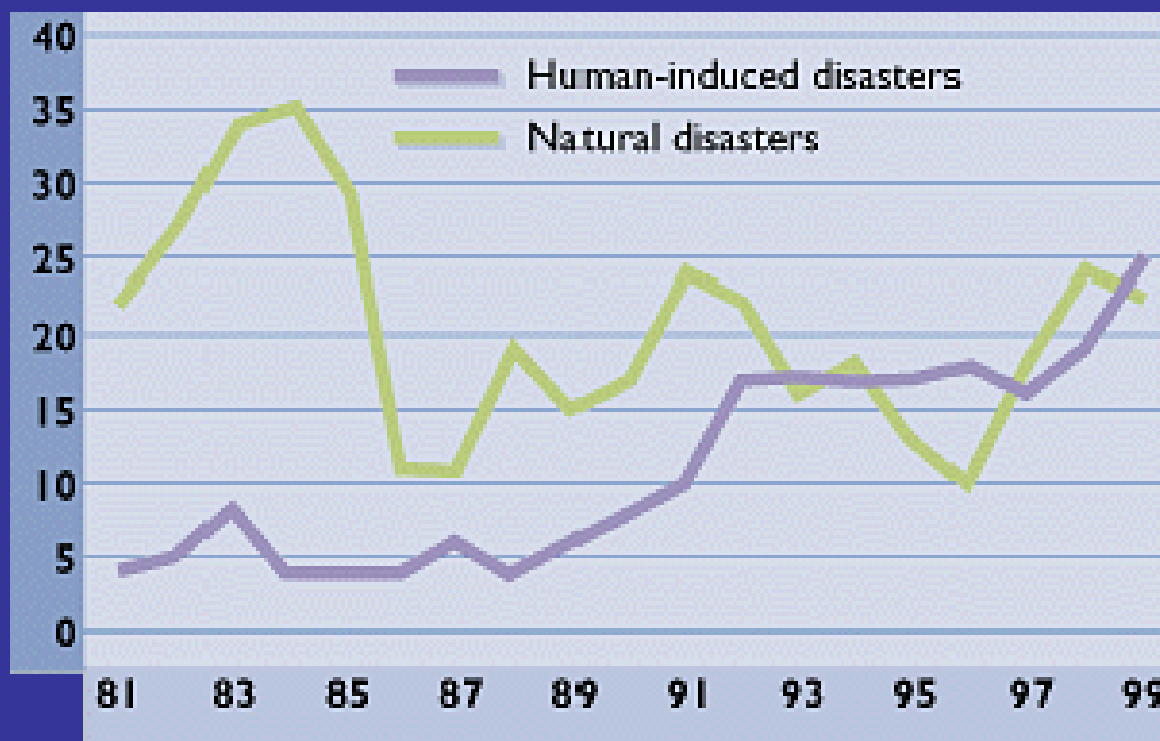
- Major ESA research themes
- The incidence in low-income countries
- From emergency relief to rebuilding food systems resilience
- Policy and planning framework for longer-term food security responses
- Critical component of the FAO/EC Food Security Programme



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Trends in Causes of Food Emergencies

Numbers of countries affected



Source: FAO



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Countries Facing Food Emergencies in 2003

Total	38
Africa	25
Asia	6
Latin America	5
Europe	2

Source: GIEWS



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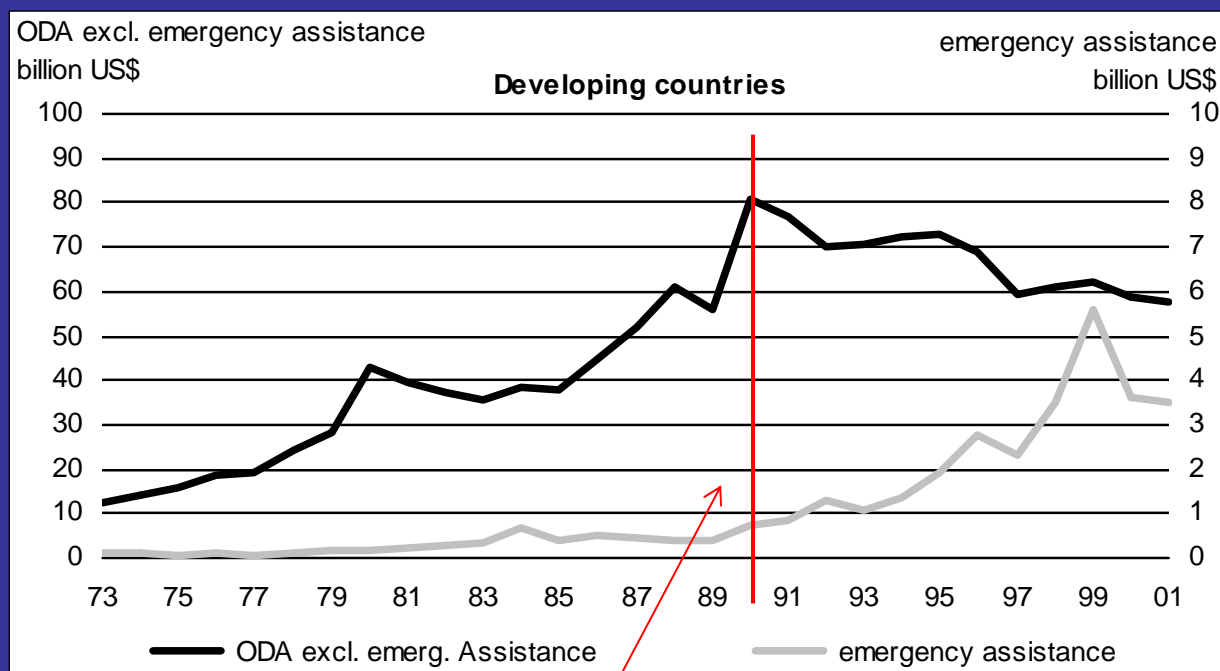
Main Cause of Emergencies in the African Countries in 2003

<i>Total</i>	<i>25</i>
Human Induced	9
Weather Induced	9
Combined: Human and Weather	7



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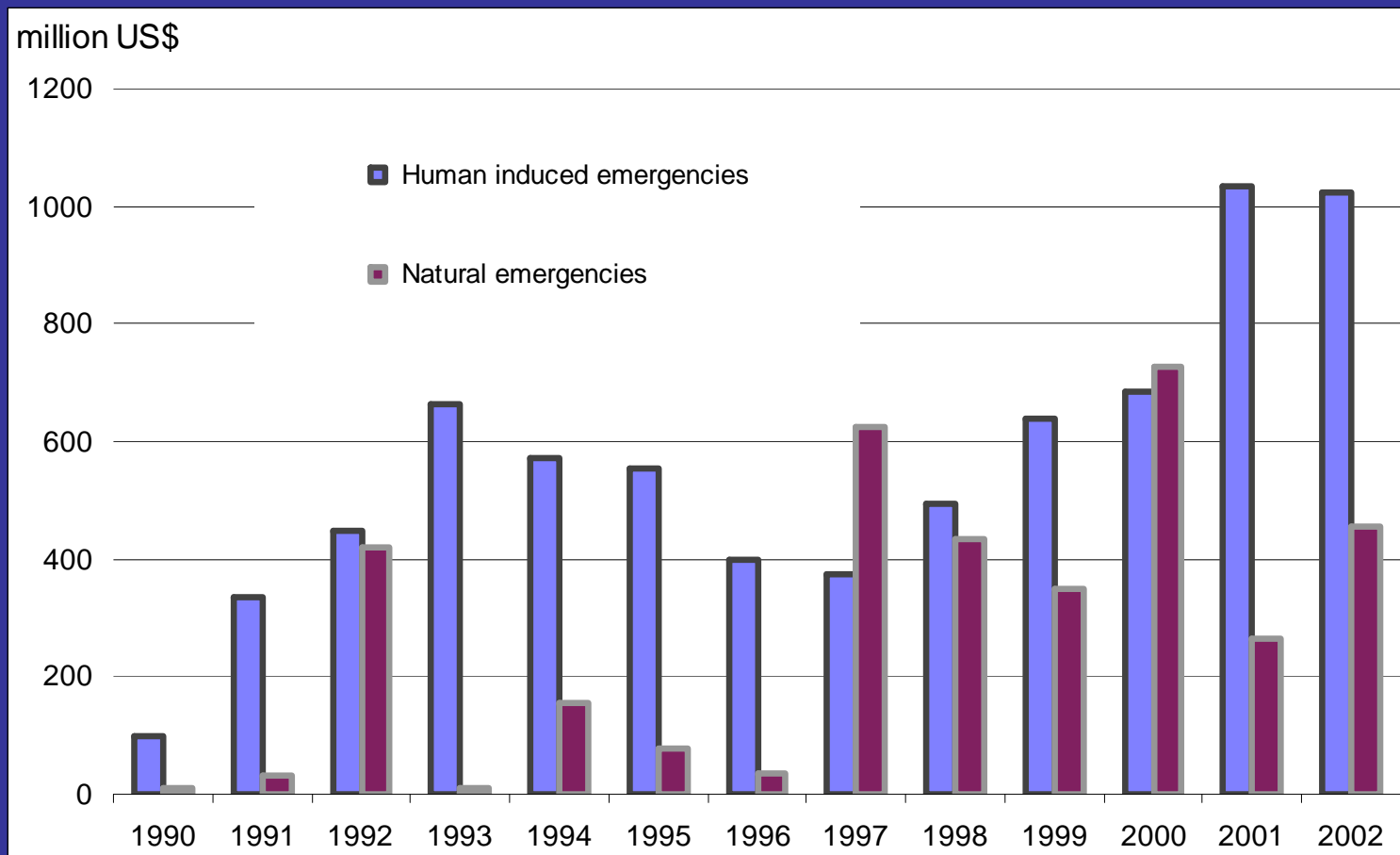
ODA and Emergency Assistance in Developing Countries



End of Cold War

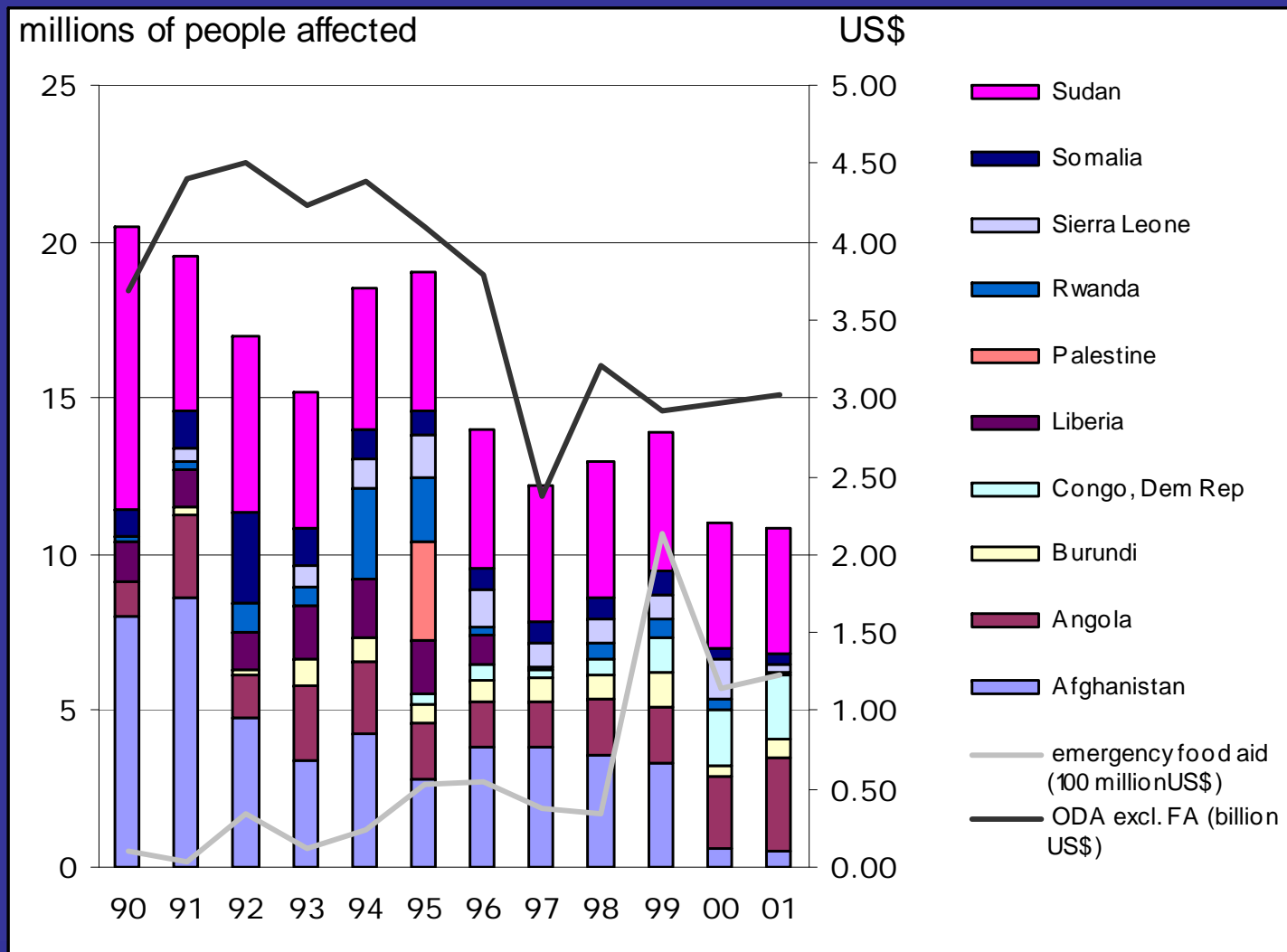


Food Aid for Natural and Human Induced Emergencies



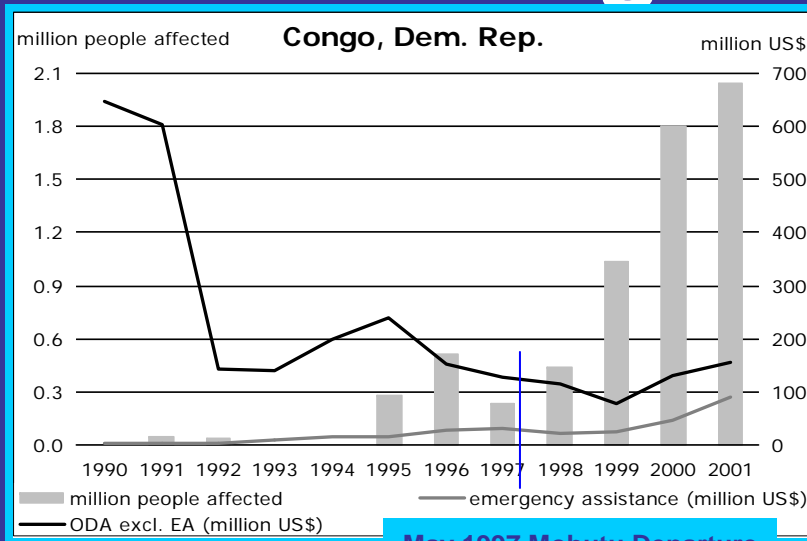
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13 Countries Facing Complex Emergencies: People Affected, Food Aid and ODA

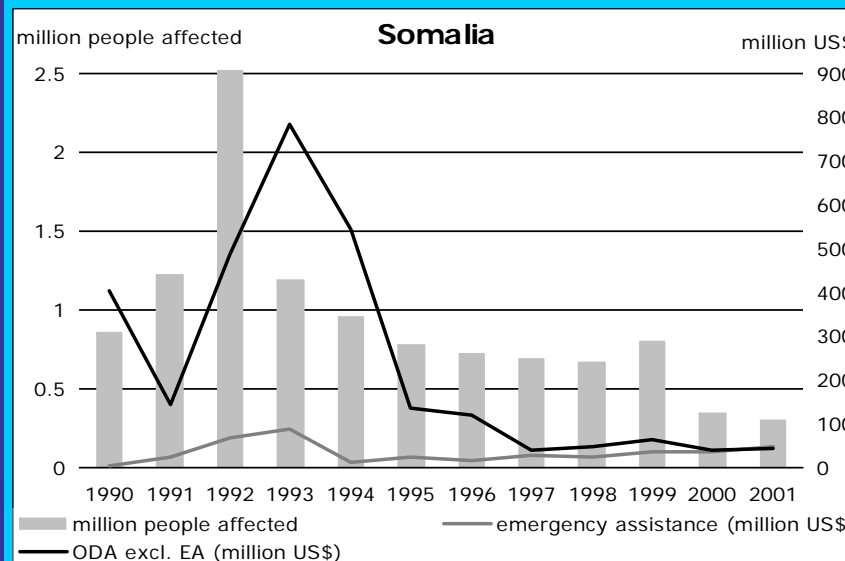
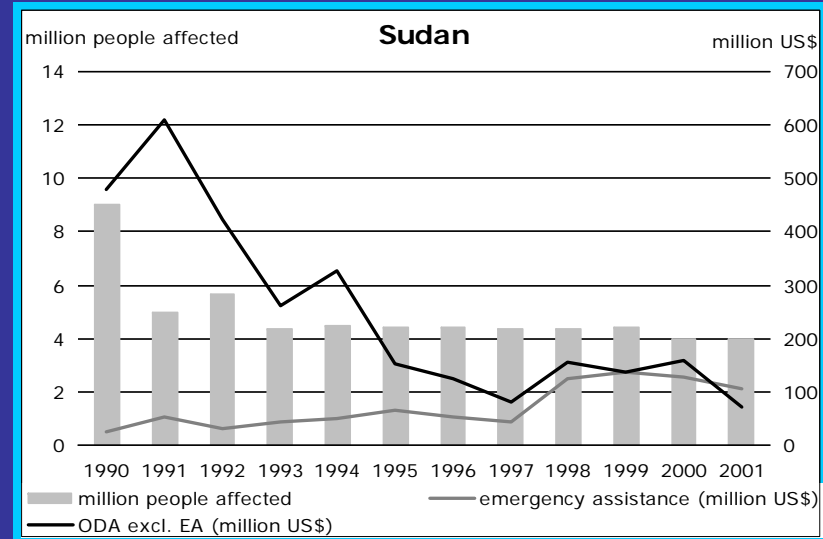


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Conflicts: People Affected, ODA, Emergency Assistance



May 1997 Mobutu Departure

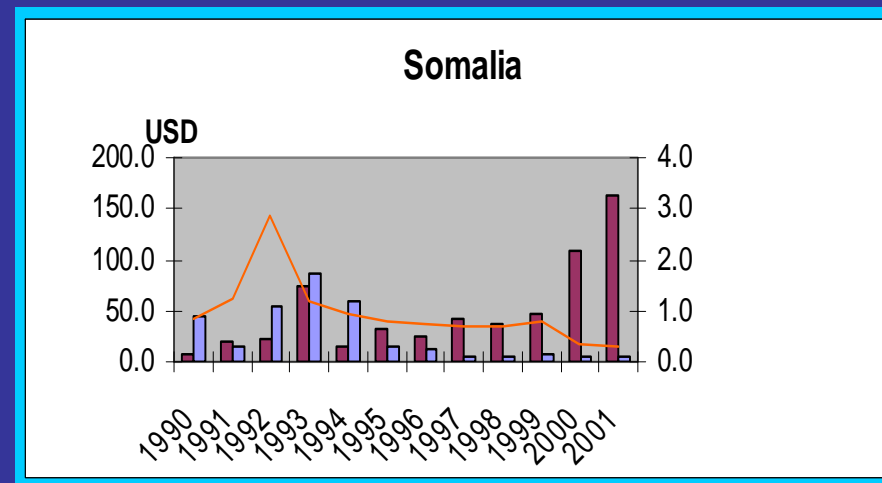
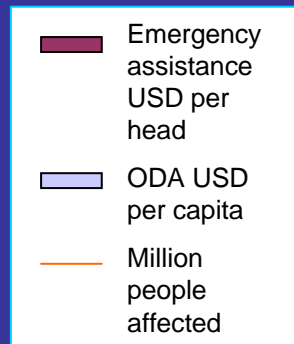
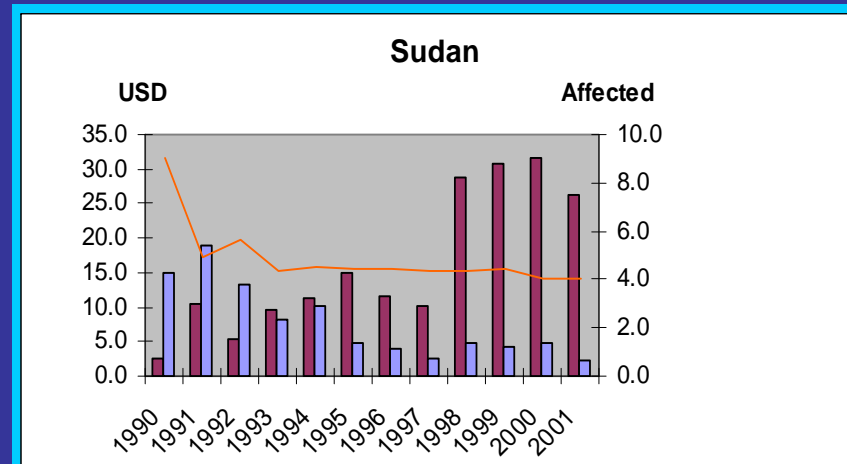
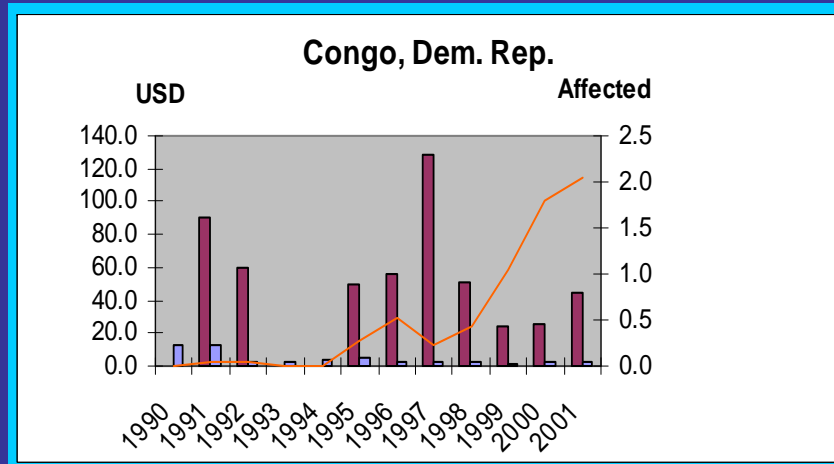


Source FAO: OECD and CRED datasets



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Per Capita Emergency Assistance and ODA



Dimensions of Food Security

Availability



Domestic production
Import capacity
Food aid

Access



Income distribution /
Poverty
Access to assets (e. g.
land)
Markets and infrastructure
capacity

Stability



Weather variability
Price variability
Security and political
stability

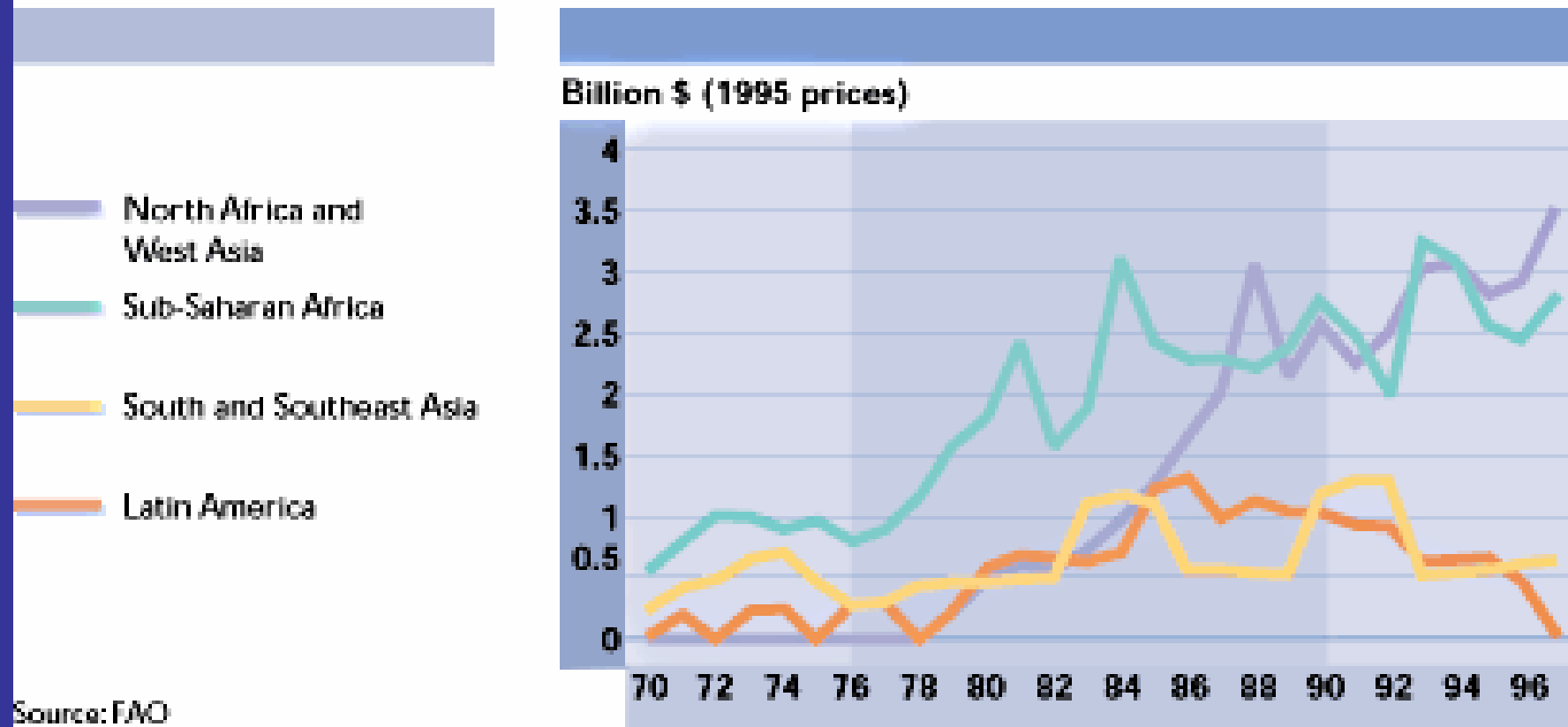


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Impact of Conflict on Food Availability



AGRICULTURAL LOSSES RESULTING FROM CONFLICT, BY REGION, 1970-1997



Source: FAO

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Impact of Conflict on Access to Food

- People directly affected by conflict;
- Displaced persons losing access to their food entitlements;
- Persons trapped in conflict zones cut-off from market links and relief food;
- Those losing employment and income as a result of fighting, economic decline and informal taxation (war tax).



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Impact of Conflict on Stability of Food Supply and Access

- impacts on prices and markets;
- exacerbates the effects of natural disasters;
- weakens institutions
 - safety nets
 - insurances



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Complex Emergencies Beyond Conflict

- Large Scale Epidemics (e. g. HIV/AIDS);
- Macro-economic policy failures

...may create crisis with similar food security implications as those involving violent conflict, particularly when combined with institutional breakdown and collapse.



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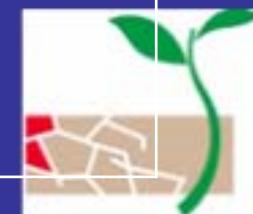
HIV/AIDS and Food Security

Determinant	Effects of the Pandemic on
Availability	labour, productive capital, agricultural knowledge
Access	Decline in household disposable income, breakdown of traditional safety nets
Stability	Viability of institutions and markets



Food Security and Economic Collapse

Determinant	
Availability	Food import capacity decline Access to technology
Access	Loss of employment sources and safety nets “Agriculture as a buffer”
Stability	Market price variation, market disruption, economic collapse



Conclusions

We need to:

- better understand the factors that contribute to the *resilience of agricultural and food systems* in protracted complex emergencies;
- develop *new approaches to designing flexible, principled support* to that resilience in situations subject to political manipulation and rapid change;
- establish *responsive policy and planning frameworks* capable of putting these approaches into effect;
- make sure that these frameworks use *field research and information systems* that can adequately capture the complexity of complex emergencies.



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Thank you

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