

المنتدى العربي للبيئة والتنمية
ARAB FORUM FOR
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT



البيئة 2014
ARAB ENVIRONMENT 2014

ARAB ENVIRONMENT•7

FOOD SECURITY

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS



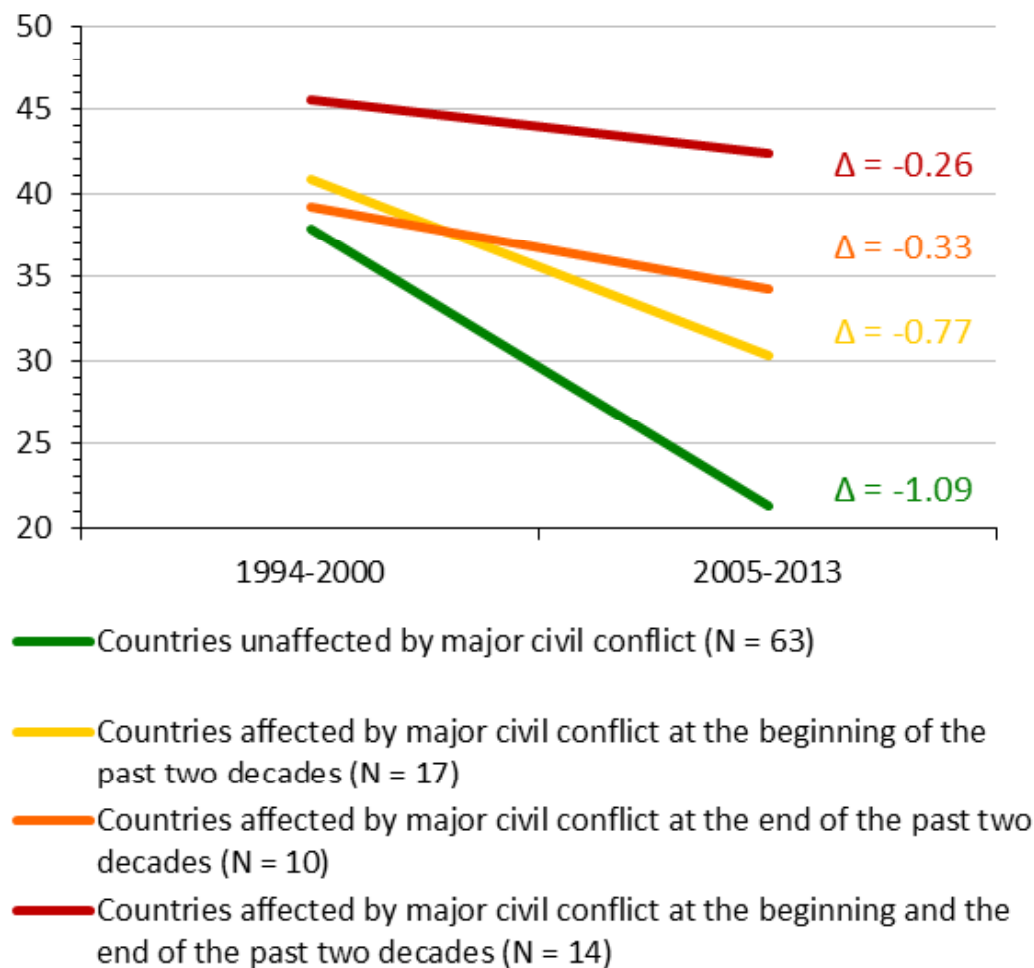
INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

How to Build Resilience to Conflicts

Clemens Breisinger

Globally, food and nutrition insecurity becomes increasingly concentrated in conflict-affected countries

Children aged less than five years (percentage)



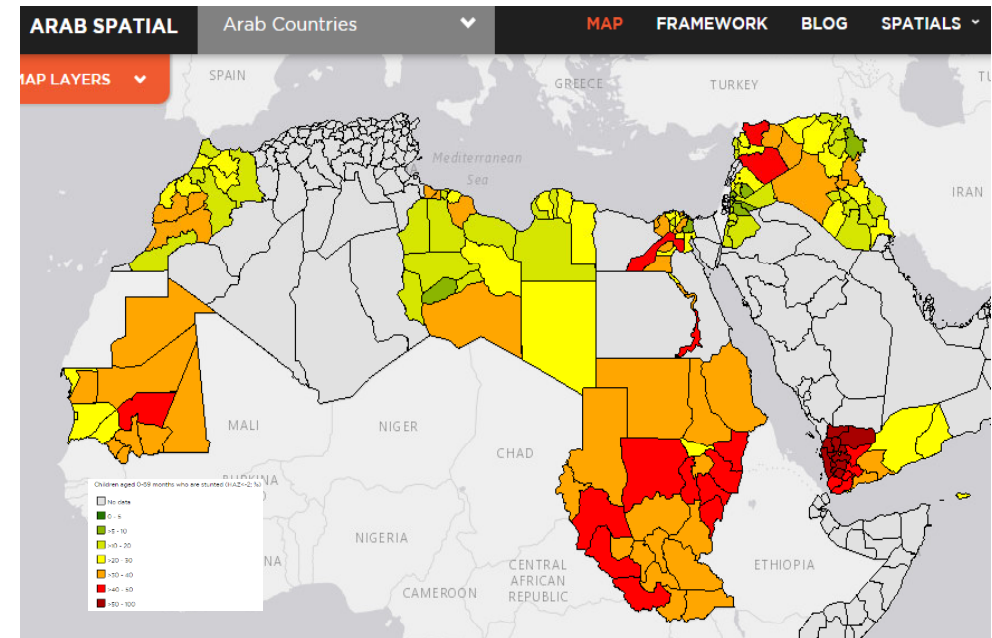
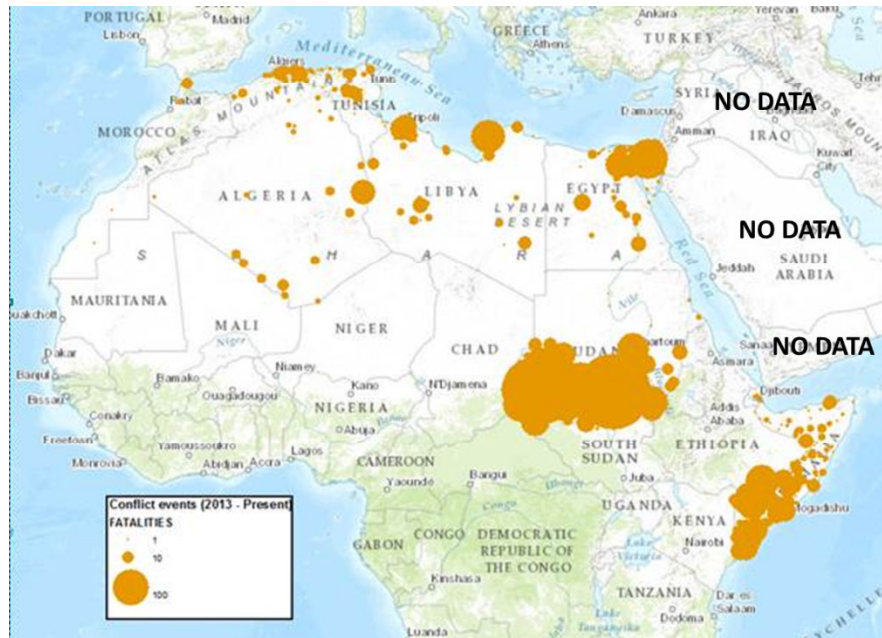
- **65** percent of all stunted children live in conflict-affected, developing countries, up from **46** percent 20 years ago
- In conflict affected countries, **42** percent of children are stunted, compared to **21** in unaffected countries

Source: IFPRI, Global Food Policy Report, forthcoming.

In many Arab countries, conflicts and food insecurity have increased in recent years

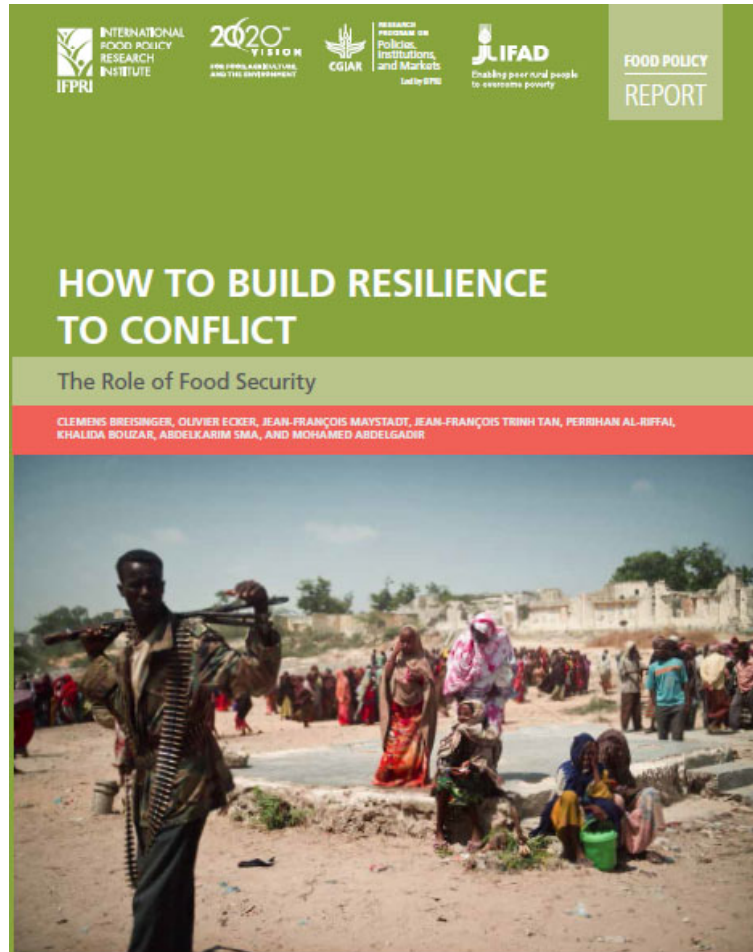
Conflict location weighted by the number of fatalities (January 1st 2013 to Sept 20th 2014)

Food and nutrition insecurity at subnational level (prevalence of stunting in %)



Source: www.arabspatial.org based on ACLED 2014 WHO Global database.

New IFPRI-IFAD-CGIAR-PIM Food Policy Report



- Do conflicts increase food insecurity or can food insecurity spark conflicts?
- What is the role of crises and shocks in the food security-conflict association?
- How to build resilience to conflict?

<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/pr28.pdf>

Key messages

- Food (and nutrition) insecurity is a main driver of civil conflict, particularly in Arab countries
- Conflicts are often related to other shocks such as economic crises, price shocks, and climate disasters
- Building resilience to shocks and stresses requires global, regional and country solutions (examples in report are Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Yemen)
- Need for better information on links bw. shocks, food security and policies, example Arab Spatial Food and Nutrition Monitoring initiative: www.arabspatial.org

Good economic and food policies work do work!

Security and food security are improving in some Arab countries

	Law & order ¹	National economy ²	Employment ³	Food security ⁴
MENA countries	□	■	▼	▼
Low & middle income countries	▼	▲	□	▼
Egypt (2014)	▲▲▲	▲▲	▼	▲▲▲
Iraq (2014)*		▲	▲▲	▼▼▼
Jordan (2014)	□ □	▼	▼▼▼	▼▼
Lebanon (2014)	▼▼	▲	▲	▲▲
Mauritania (2013)	▼▼	▲▲	▼	▼
Morocco (2013)	▲▲▲	▲	▼▼	▼
Palestine (2014)*	▼	■	▼	▲
Syria (2013)	▼▼▼	▼	▼▼▼	▼▼▼
Tunisia (2013)	▼	▲	▲	□
Yemen (2014)*	▼▼	▼	▲	▲▲
High income countries		▼▼	▼	▼▼
Bahrain (2013)		▼	▲▲	□ □ □
Kuwait (2013)		▼▼▼	▼	
Saudi Arabia (2014)		▼▼▼	▼▼▼	▼▼▼
UAE (2014)		▲▲▲	▲	▼▼▼
Non-MENA countries	▼	▲	□	▼
Low- & middle-income countries	▼	■	■	■
High-income countries	▲	▲	▼	□

Source: IFPRI based on Gallup data, Global Food Policy Report, forthcoming.

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THANK YOU

