

**Committee:** Disarmament and International Security Committee

**Issue:** Food security in conflict and post-conflict zones

**Student Officer:** Dimitris Alexopoulos

**Position:** Co- chair

---

## PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Dimitris Alexopoulos, I am a 10th grade student at Champion School. I have the utmost honor to serve in ACG MUN 2020 as a Co-Chair of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1), as the expert chair on the topic of Food security in conflict and post-conflict zones.

The purpose of this study guide is to introduce you to the topic and familiarize you with its basic aspects, guiding you when doing your own research, as you prepare for the conference. I highly encourage you to read the study guide all the way through as to get the basic information about the topic. I also I highly recommend that you do your own research on your country's policy and how it adapts to the issue at hand and what solutions you can propose adhering to previous solutions proposed by the country you are representing and its policy. It is also important to research your country's diplomatic relations with other nations and how your policies align in order to better co-operate with other delegations during the conference, working towards solving the issue.

I wish you luck with your research and preparation and I look forward to meeting you all. If you have any questions about the study guide or run into any problems when preparing feel free to contact me via email at: [dalexopoulos@champion.edu.gr](mailto:dalexopoulos@champion.edu.gr)

Yours truly,

Dimitris Alexopoulos

## TOPIC INTRODUCTION

The concept of food security is a simple one but the factors which influence food security are much more complex. Food security is simply the idea that every day you have a stable food source. Food insecurity is when there isn't a stable source of food, resulting in hunger. As defined by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) there are 4 pillars/ dimensions of food security. The first one is physical availability. Physical availability refers to the supply of food. This is determined by the levels of food production and stock (in storage). The second pillar is access. This is both referring to physical access to food and economic. The average person should be able to find food but also be able to afford it. The third pillar of food security is food utilization, this refers to how food is prepared and consumed. People preparing and consuming foods that meet their nutritional demands, and how knowledgeable they are on doing the aforementioned. The fourth and last pillar is stability. Stability refers to the other three factors and if they are all fulfilled over time with no fluctuations or deficiencies. Someone is lacking in food security if they can't eat 3 months out of the year.<sup>1</sup>

The effects of food insecurity are very pronounced. Food insecurity results in hunger and malnutrition. Hunger and malnutrition cause people to be less productive often preventing them from working or attending school or other forms of education. This causes poverty and prevents a country from economically developing leading to the problem of food insecurity worsening. Malnutrition and hunger kill due to starvation and by leaving people more vulnerable to diseases. This also contributes negatively to a country's economic development and further exasperates the issue.<sup>2</sup>

Conflict is one of the biggest causes of food insecurity, leaving permanent damage to the places where it occurs leading to food insecurity in post-conflict zones. Conflict takes the lives of thousands of combatants and civilians due to collateral damage. They also take lives indirectly by causing food insecurity, resulting in famine. People have starved to death due to conflicts. It is important we mitigate the issue of food insecurity due to conflict as it claims the lives of thousands of people each year.

---

<sup>1</sup> Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides - Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides. EC - FAO Food Security Programme, 2008, Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides - Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides, [www.fao.org/3/al936e/al936e00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/al936e/al936e00.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides - Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides. EC - FAO Food Security Programme, 2008, Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides - Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides, [www.fao.org/3/al936e/al936e00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/al936e/al936e00.pdf).

## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

### Conflict zone

A territory of land engaged in conflict (war), this can be a region or a whole nation and multiple nations. This also includes multiple types of conflicts such as: large scale armed conflicts, small scale armed conflicts, civil armed conflicts, etc. Some examples of conflict zones include Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Somalia and Libya.

### Post- conflict zone

Post-conflict zone is defined as a territory of land that was recently engaged in conflict (war). As mentioned above this includes multiple types of conflicts and territories. A post- conflict zone still has signs and suffers from the effects of conflict. Depending on the specific case a territory that was previously engaged in conflict may be considered a post- conflict zone for a long or short after the conflict has finished. Some examples of post- conflict zones include Iraq, Ukraine and Chad.

### Food security

Food security ensures that people are “able to consistently access or afford adequate food.”<sup>3</sup>

### Famine

Famine is defined as “an extreme scarcity of food”<sup>4</sup> Food insecurity causes famine. Famine results in malnutrition which can have permeant health effects. It also results in starvation and eventually deaths. Some notable examples of famines include the famine in Yeomen, the famine in Bangladesh, the famine in Sudan and the Great Famine in Greece.

### Civil war

Civil is called the “war between opposing groups of citizens of the same country”<sup>5</sup> Also known as an interstate war, a civil war is when groups of civilians or militia group start fighting within a country. There are many reasons why civil wars start. One of the main ones is political and religious differences. Control over valuable resources is another. Some examples of civil wars include: The Syrian Civil War, Iraqi civil war, First Libyan civil war and second Yemeni civil war.

---

<sup>3</sup> “Food secure.” The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/food%20secure>. Accessed 25 January 2020.

<sup>4</sup> “Famine.” The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/famine>. Accessed 25 January 2020.

<sup>5</sup> “Civil war.” The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/civil%20war>. Accessed 25 January 2020.

## Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

“The IPC Classification System distinguishes and links acute food insecurity, chronic food insecurity and acute malnutrition to support more strategic and better coordinated responses. The protocols used by the IPC are harmonized across the three individual scales (IPC Acute Food Insecurity, IPC Chronic Food Insecurity, and IPC Acute Malnutrition). This allows for the analysis of linkages between the three conditions and the possibility of detangling acute food insecurity, chronic food insecurity and acute malnutrition, in support of a more strategic response analysis.”<sup>6</sup> There are 5 severity phases for acute food insecurity: (1) Minimal/None; (2) Stressed; (3) Crisis; (4) Emergency; (5) Catastrophe/ Famine.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Causes of food insecurity (in relation to conflict zones)

In order to properly understand and solve the issue of food insecurity it's important to understand which factors influence it and cause it to occur. There are many factors which cause insecurity such as drought, conflict and poverty. But for this topic, conflict is the one we are concerned about. Conflict has many indirect and direct effects on food security.

Conflicts often cause food shortages; physical availability of food is the first pillar of food security and is crucial to have food security in a country. One of the causes of food shortages is unavailability. If there is not enough farmland not enough food can be produced to feed the population leading to shortages. Conflict often causes the destruction of farmland and other agricultural/ food production facilities, or it makes it into an unsittable environment for farming (if it is an active combat zone it cannot be used for farming. The destruction of food stores also contributes to creating food shortages. War and conflict also drive off farmers which cuts down on food production. Loss of human resources along the food supply chain (production, processing, storage, sale) result in decreased production and shortages.

The second pillar of food security is access, both physical and economical. Conflict disrupts both. Physical access is disrupted as conflict disrupts critical food distribution chains. Many times, stores are forced to close due to the fighting but also because of economical unsustainability (they go bankrupt), this happens due decreased revenue due to people not shopping and increased operating costs (lower profit), caused by the poverty conflict creates. This limits the access people have to food, leading to food insecurity and hunger. Economic access to food is also important, if there is food but the average person cannot afford it the result is hunger. Decreased

---

<sup>6</sup>“IPC Overview and Classification System.” IPC Portal, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, 2019, [www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/ipc-overview-and-classification-system/en/](http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/ipc-overview-and-classification-system/en/).

food production and scarcity make food more expensive and less affordable. Conflict also causes poverty as a country's economy is heavily damaged and unemployment rises. These factors combined make food too expensive for many resulting in hunger. Food utilization suffers during times of conflict. People stop following health standards when preparing food and stop eating nutritionally. Both those things have serious consequences on their health. Malnutrition at a young age has a permanent effect on a child's mental and physical development. Conflict also affects the last pillar stability. Conflicts are highly volatile, changing unexpectedly with unforeseen consequences on the three other pillars of food security, creating an unstable food supply for people.<sup>7</sup>

The economic and public health decline caused by conflicts contributes to food insecurity creating a vicious cycle. Conflicts cause economic decline. This negatively affects the farming and agricultural sectors of countries leading to food insecurity. The poverty caused also makes it harder for people to afford food further contributing. The public health decline caused by malnutrition and disease also creates food insecurity as less people are healthy enough to work which further damages a country's economy but also its food supply as there are less agricultural and livestock farmers.<sup>8</sup>

### **The challenges faced when recovering from a conflict**

There are challenges from countries recovering from conflicts and even countries who have exited conflicts still face the issue of food insecurity. One of these challenges is the rebuilding of a country's economy. Many countries are left economically devastated after exiting conflict.

Poverty is one of the immediate effects of conflicts. This causes people not to be able to afford food meaning they lack economic access. During conflict food becomes scarce (high demand, low supply) this causes prices to rise to high for people to afford. Markets are also left damaged as a country's economy is recovering. This means there are less stores, resulting in less physical access to food. The damage to markets is further worsened by the damage to government infrastructure and bureaucracy.

---

<sup>7</sup> Simmons, Emmy. Harvesting Peace: Food Security, Conflict, and Cooperation (Environmental Change & Security Program Report Vol. 14, Issue 3. Edited by Meaghan Parker et al., Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 2013, Harvesting Peace: Food Security, Conflict, and Cooperation (Environmental Change & Security Program Report Vol. 14, Issue 3, [www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/HarvestingPeace.pdf](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/HarvestingPeace.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> Simmons, Emmy. Harvesting Peace: Food Security, Conflict, and Cooperation (Environmental Change & Security Program Report Vol. 14, Issue 3. Edited by Meaghan Parker et al., Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 2013, Harvesting Peace: Food Security, Conflict, and Cooperation (Environmental Change & Security Program Report Vol. 14, Issue 3, [www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/HarvestingPeace.pdf](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/HarvestingPeace.pdf).

Damaged farming infrastructure along with displaced workers make it hard for a country to produce food even after a conflict has ended. This causes problems when food production is restarted. Often the population is malnourished making less efficient and having more medical problems, reducing the workforce and worsening the economy. This makes food production even harder, while further damaging the economy. The damage to government infrastructure and bureaucracy is also to blame.

## MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

Civil wars ravage the Democratic Republic of the Congo, leading to its low food security. “7.7 million people (11% of the population) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from June to December 2017 required urgent food, nutrition and livelihood assistance”<sup>9</sup> The civil conflicts are the main cause of the Democratic Republic of the Congo’s food insecurity and it only keeps getting worse. The displacement caused by the conflicts is also a factor that plays a role along with poor agricultural production and escalating food prices and increasing poverty. But all these stem from the civil war taking place and the situation is not looking any better as “number of acutely food insecure people has increased by almost 2 million since the same period in 2016.”<sup>10</sup> Immediate action must be taken to stop the civil conflicts as they are the root cause of food insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

### Afghanistan

Afghanistan has been through many conflicts and is still currently in a state of conflict. This has caused its food security to deteriorate. “7.6 million people (26 percent of the population) is in in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from August to November 2017 required urgent food, nutrition and livelihood assistance”<sup>11</sup> Conflict is one of the main causes of food insecurity along with internal displacement and high unemployment. Conflict has caused poverty which keeps rising. Many people were forced to leave their homes and jobs to protect themselves. It is also a challenge to provide humanitarian assistance as much of the population

---

<sup>9</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

lives in hard-to-access areas. Armed groups also prevent people from receiving humanitarian aid. A third of the population lives in contested areas which are not under state control. The lack of proper sanitation and clean drinking water. Along with the lack of knowledge on food storage and processing have contributed to worsening food security. Afghanistan has high levels of malnutrition which does not help to improve the situation.<sup>12</sup>

### Central African Republic

The Central African Republic also is involved in civil conflicts. This has resulted in high amounts of food insecurity. “1.1 million people (30% of the population) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from February to May 2017 required urgent food, nutrition and livelihood assistance”<sup>13</sup> The conflicts in the Central African Republic have caused a decrease of the economy and peoples income along with trade channels being cut- off and the prices of imported increasing. The food stocks are low. The sharp rises in food prices along with a lack of land (taken over due to ethnic tensions preventing people from accessing their land) are also partly to blame to the food insecurity by again this is caused by the conflicts occurring. Civilians constantly live under the threat of violence which further deteriorates the situation. Furthermore, the humanitarian crisis is worsening as conflict spreads and intensifies. The FAO has attempted to aid the situation by providing tools, seeds and food.<sup>14</sup>

### Syrian Arab Republic

The majority of food insecurity in Syria is caused by the proxy civil war it is engaged in. “6.5 million people (33% of the population) remaining in the country were food insecure as of November 2017”<sup>15</sup> The causes of food insecurity in Syria (created by the civil war) are the high displacement of people, low agricultural production, dysfunctional markets, high food prices and low income combined with high inflation rates. Many people have been displaced, fleeing from their homes and livelihoods due

---

<sup>12</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

to the war. These people lack food, protection and access to health care. The war also caused low agricultural production lowering the supply of available food. Dysfunctional markets caused by disrupted supply routes combined with low income and high inflation make access to food very hard resulting in high food insecurity.<sup>16</sup>

### Ukraine

Most of Ukraine does not have a problem with food security but its conflict involved eastern part does. Unemployment, low income and high inflation is limiting about a million people's access to food. The high unemployment and falling incomes were caused by the closure of mines and factories due to the conflict with Russia. The mines and factories consisted of a major source of employment in the area and workers were forced to flee.<sup>17</sup>

### Yemen

"Yemen is currently the world's largest food security crisis and most severe human-made humanitarian crisis today. 17 million people 60 percent of the population<sup>1</sup> in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from March to July 2017 required urgent food, nutrition and livelihood assistance"<sup>18</sup> The main factor causing this is conflict. This caused supply routes to be cut along with the closure of ports and the internal displacement of millions of people. Along with that prices of food jumped extremely high while salaries and income has dropped dramatically. All this combined limited humanitarian access has caused this crisis.<sup>19</sup>

### Iraq

Iraq has been involved in many different conflicts for a long time leaving 3.2 million people food insecure. War and sanctions have caused harm to Iraq's economy. This had trickled down to the people, having limited opportunities leading them to not be able to afford food. War has had an impact on Iraq's agricultural production as

---

<sup>16</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>19</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

many farmers in rural areas fled to escape the violence. The destruction of farming infrastructure has also contributed to the decreased production and makes it hard for new farmers to start working. Many animals were also lost because of war leading to decreased livestock production.<sup>20</sup>

### UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

“The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. We believe that everyone can play a part in ending hunger.”<sup>21</sup> The FAO monitors food security globally and takes steps to improve it like the ones mentioned in the “Previous attempts to solve the issue” section of the study guide.

### World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is a UN organization established in 1961, similar to the FAO. It is dedicated and focus on delivering food assistance and in improving nutrition in malnourished communities. They also provide aid and assistance to conflict- affected countries. They assist 86.7 million people in 83 countries each year.<sup>22</sup>

### TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
1941	Great Famine (Greece)
1945	FAO is established
1961	World Food Programme is established
1960	Congo Crisis
1974	Famine in Bangladesh
1993	Famine in Sudan
2011	Syrian Civil War begins
2012	Famine in West Africa

<sup>20</sup> Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> “About FAO.” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2020, [www.fao.org/about/en/](http://www.fao.org/about/en/).

<sup>22</sup> “Overview.” World Food Programme , World Food Programme , 2020, [www.wfp.org/overview](http://www.wfp.org/overview).

2014	The Libyan Civil War starts
2015	Yemen Civil War
2016	Famine in Yemen

## RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

### 1943: UN Conference on Food and Agriculture

This conference was held on the very early years of the UN and it was one of the first steps towards establishing the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. The fight against hunger was discussed.

### 1961: World Food Programme is established - A/RES/1714(XVI)

In this resolution the World Food Programme was established, an organization dedicated to fighting hunger and ensuring food security all around the world.

### 1992: First International Conference on Nutrition - World declaration and plan of action for nutrition

The World declaration and plan of action for nutrition was as pledge by signatory member states to eliminate famine, starvation and nutritional deficiencies in communities affected by natural and man-made disasters.<sup>23</sup>

### 1948: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

This document is considered a foundation to the basic human rights recognized by the UN. It includes provisions such as article 25 which states: “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”<sup>24</sup>

## PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

This issue has had some very severe effect on people’s lives. Some organizations such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have taken measures to try and mitigate it.

<sup>23</sup> Nishida, Chizuru. The 1992 International Conference on Nutrition: How It Was Prepared, What Was Achieved and Lessons Learned. World Health Organization, 2013, The 1992 International Conference on Nutrition: How It Was Prepared, What Was Achieved and Lessons Learned, [www.unscn.org/files/Annual\\_Sessions/UNSCN\\_Meetings\\_2013/nishida\\_MOM\\_1992ICN.pdf](http://www.unscn.org/files/Annual_Sessions/UNSCN_Meetings_2013/nishida_MOM_1992ICN.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> “Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” United Nations, United Nations, [www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/](http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/).

Some of the solutions that they have tried implementing is giving people plots of land and vegetable seeds to plant and farm along with farming tools. This provides people a chance to work and improves their food supply. The UN FAO and the WFP gave seeds, hand tools and food to nearly 50,000 families in the most food insecure areas of the Central African Republic. Although a good solution on paper it is unknown how effective this has been, more time must pass to see the long-term effects.<sup>25</sup>

Another solution includes humanitarian missions to provide food to regions with severe food insecurity. The World Food Programme is one of the organizations that distributes food to regions that have a risk or are currently in famine. This is a good and many times successful solution in the short term to prevent malnutrition and death. But this is only temporary and does not solve the problem at large.

### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The most significant solution to this issue is stopping conflicts as they are the ones creating the whole problem of food insecurity. Global cooperation and awareness are key to this. People need to be more aware and better educated of the devastating effects conflicts have especially on food security in order to advocate against wars rather than support them. Global alliances such as NATO make the prospect of war less appealing as multiple small countries together could work as a large force. Something similar could be done in the Middle East and Africa to prevent foreign interference and conflict

The other most significant solution is for a country to develop economically as usually the reasons why food insecurity is created are economic or can be solved with an influx of capital. Some solutions to implement this foreign investments and aid along with better education. As educated workers make more money and contribute more to a country's economy than uneducated farm or factory workers.

Providing farmers with plots of land, tools and seeds along with training on modern agricultural techniques could be very useful as it could help countries increase their food production and produce food more efficiently. This could especially help countries recovering from conflicts with damaged food supplies and a lack of trained farmworkers. This would also positively contribute to the economy.

Storing more long-lasting food for cases of emergency and having planned import channels if not enough food is produced internally in a country. Along with ensuring that there is a stable supply of food that matches the demand to avoid waste

---

<sup>25</sup> "UN Agencies Provide Seeds, Tools and Food to Break Hunger Cycle in the Central African Republic." Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO, 25 May 2016, [www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/416234/](http://www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/416234/).

and being at a price the average citizens can afford with restrictions on how high the prices of food can get.

There are some short-term solutions too. Humanitarian missions with food distribution can help provide an alternative food source to regions with extreme food insecurity and prevent death. This can help prevent extreme malnutrition and death. Sufficient human and financial resources are required, and the issue remains unsolved. An organization which has done this previously is the World Food Programme.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

“Civil war.” The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/civil%20war>. Accessed 25 January 2020.

“Food secure.” The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/food%20secure>. Accessed 25 January 2020.

“Famine.” The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/famine>. Accessed 25 January 2020.

“About FAO.” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2020, [www.fao.org/about/en/](http://www.fao.org/about/en/).

Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides - Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides. EC - FAO Food Security Programme, 2008, Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides - Food Security Information for Action Practical Guides, [www.fao.org/3/al936e/al936e00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/al936e/al936e00.pdf).

Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council. FAO/ WFP, 2018, Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations A Joint FAO/WFP Update for the United Nations Security Council, [www.fao.org/3/l8386EN/l8386en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/l8386EN/l8386en.pdf).

Nishida, Chizuru. The 1992 International Conference on Nutrition: How It Was Prepared, What Was Achieved and Lessons Learned. World Health Organization, 2013, The 1992 International Conference on Nutrition: How It Was Prepared, What Was Achieved and Lessons Learned, [www.unscn.org/files/Annual\\_Sessions/UNSCN\\_Meetings\\_2013/nishida\\_MOM\\_1992ICN.pdf](http://www.unscn.org/files/Annual_Sessions/UNSCN_Meetings_2013/nishida_MOM_1992ICN.pdf).

“Overview.” World Food Programme , World Food Programme , 2020, [www.wfp.org/overview](http://www.wfp.org/overview).

Simmons, Emmy. Harvesting Peace: Food Security, Conflict, and Cooperation (Environmental Change & Security Program Report Vol. 14, Issue 3. Edited by Meaghan Parker et al., Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 2013, Harvesting Peace: Food Security, Conflict, and Cooperation (Environmental Change & Security Program Report Vol. 14, Issue 3, [www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/HarvestingPeace.pdf](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/HarvestingPeace.pdf).

“UN Agencies Provide Seeds, Tools and Food to Break Hunger Cycle in the Central African Republic.” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO, 25 May 2016, [www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/416234/](http://www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/416234/).

“Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” United Nations, United Nations, [www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/](http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/).