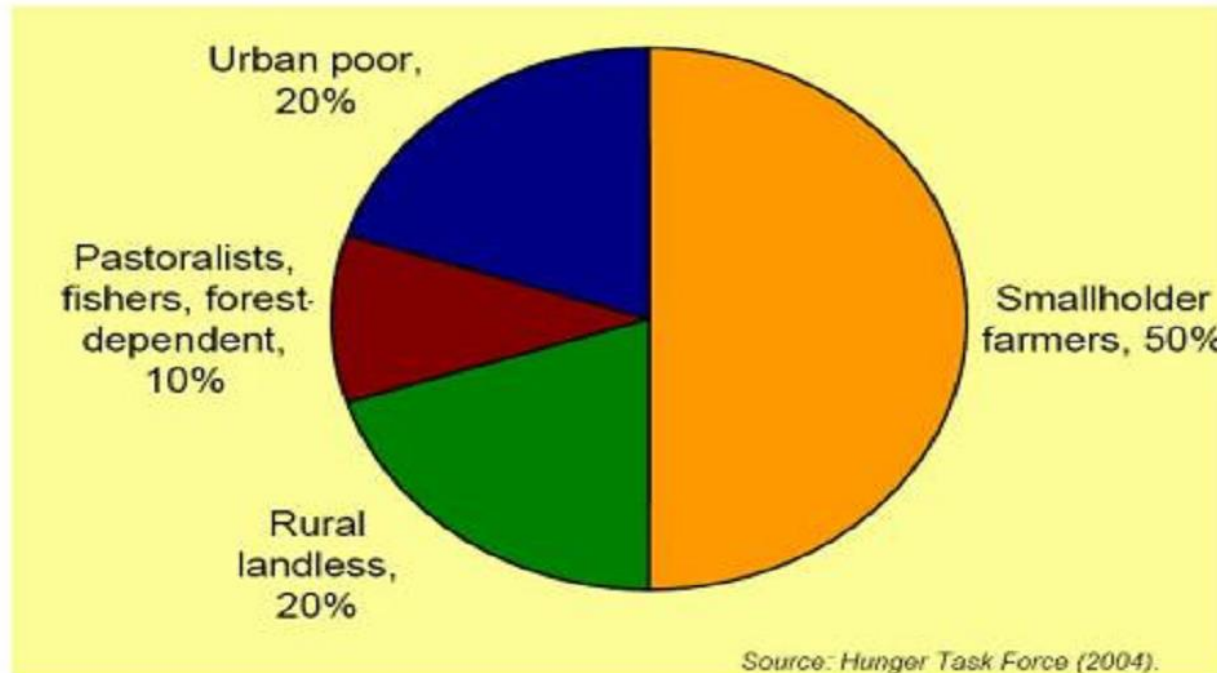


Hunger

- the uneasy or painful sensation caused by lack of food.
- the recurrent and involuntary lack of access to food may produce malnutrition over time

Hunger

Who are hungry ?



State of Food Insecurity (SOFI)

- FAO estimates indicate that the trend in global hunger reduction continues
- About 805 million people were estimated to be chronically undernourished in 2012 – 14
- Reduction by more than 100 million over the last decade and by 209 million since 1990–92

– FAO , 2014

SOFI

- One in every nine people in the world still has insufficient food for an active and healthy life.
- The vast majority of these undernourished people live in developing countries, where an estimated 791 million were chronically hungry in 2012–14.
- One in eight people in these regions, or 13.5 % of the overall population, remain chronically underfed down from 23.4% in 1990–92.

– FAO , 2014

SOFI

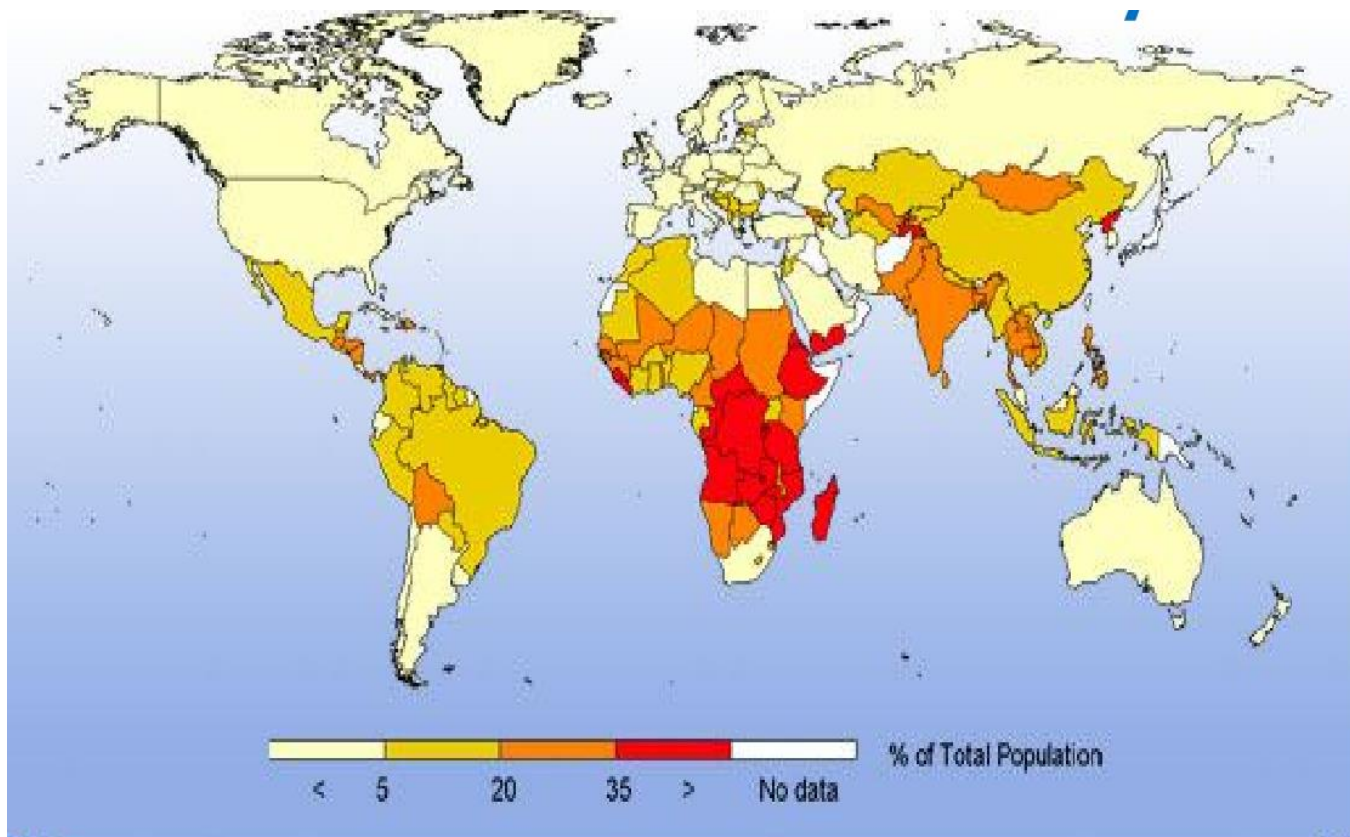
TABLE 1

Undernourishment around the world, 1992–92 to 2012–14

	Number of undernourished (millions) and prevalence (%) of undernourishment									
	1990–92		2000–02		2005–07		2008–10		2012–14*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WORLD	1 014.5	18.7	929.9	14.9	946.2	14.3	840.5	12.1	805.3	11.3
DEVELOPED REGIONS	20.4	<5	21.1	<5	15.4	<5	15.7	<5	14.6	<5
DEVELOPING REGIONS	994.1	23.4	908.7	18.2	930.8	17.3	824.9	14.5	790.7	13.5
Africa	182.1	27.7	209.0	25.2	211.8	22.6	216.8	20.9	226.7	20.5
Northern Africa	6.0	<5	6.5	<5	6.4	<5	5.6	<5	12.6	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	176.0	33.3	202.5	29.8	205.3	26.5	211.2	24.4	214.1	23.8
Asia	742.6	23.7	637.5	17.6	668.6	17.4	565.3	14.1	525.6	12.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.6	14.1	10.9	15.3	8.5	11.3	7.4	9.5	6.0	7.4
Eastern Asia	295.2	23.2	222.2	16.0	218.4	15.3	185.8	12.7	161.2	10.8
South-Eastern Asia	138.0	30.7	117.7	22.3	103.3	18.3	79.3	13.4	63.5	10.3
Southern Asia	291.7	24.0	272.9	18.5	321.4	20.2	274.5	16.3	276.4	15.8
Western Asia	8.0	6.3	13.8	8.6	17.0	9.3	18.3	9.1	18.5	8.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	68.5	15.3	61.0	11.5	49.2	8.7	41.5	7.0	37.0	6.1
Caribbean	8.1	27.0	8.2	24.4	8.4	23.7	7.6	20.7	7.5	20.1
Latin America	60.3	14.4	52.7	10.7	40.8	7.7	33.9	6.1	29.5	5.1
Oceania	1.0	15.7	1.3	16.5	1.3	15.4	1.3	13.5	1.4	14.0

Note: * Projections.
Source: FAO.

HUNGER MAP



Ethiopian context

- Both chronic and transitory problems of food insecurity are widespread and severe in Ethiopia
- Chronic food insecurity : the result of overwhelming poverty indicated by lack of assets
- Acute (transitory) food insecurity : a transitory phenomenon related to man made and natural shocks such as drought
 - Cyclical: There is a regular pattern to food insecurity, e.g., the 'lean season' or 'hungry season' that occurs in the period just before harvest, and
 - Temporary : Result of a short-term, exogenous shock such as droughts or floods. Civil conflict

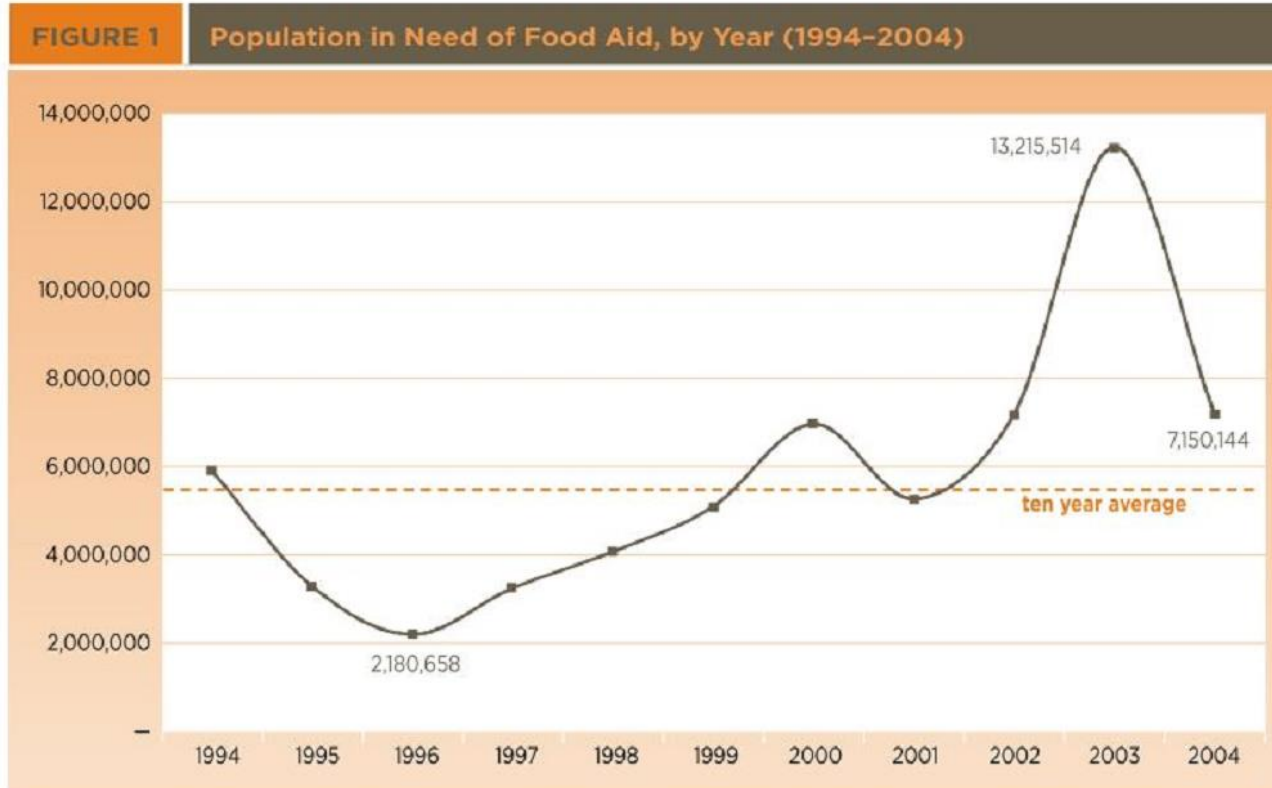
Category of food insecure households in Ethiopia

	Rural	Urban	Others
Chronic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Resource poor households •Landless or land scarce HH •Poor pastoralists •Female headed households •Elderly, disabled sick •Poor non-agricultural HHs •Newly established settlers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low income HH employed in informal sector •Those outside the labor market •elderly, disabled & sick •Some female headed HH •Street Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Refugees •Displaced people
Transitory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Less resource poor HHs vulnerable to shocks especially drought •Farmers & others in drought prone areas •Pastoralists •Others vulnerable to economic shocks (eg. In low potential areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Urban poor vulnerable to economic shocks especially those causing food price rises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Groups affected by temporary civil unrest

Ethiopian context

- The most dramatic images of food insecurity and famine in Ethiopia came from the mid-1980s when an estimated one million people died
- From the mid-1990s, food insecurity affected up to an estimated 15 million people in rural Ethiopia
- Weather-related shocks are frequent events, such as in 1994, 2000 , and 2002

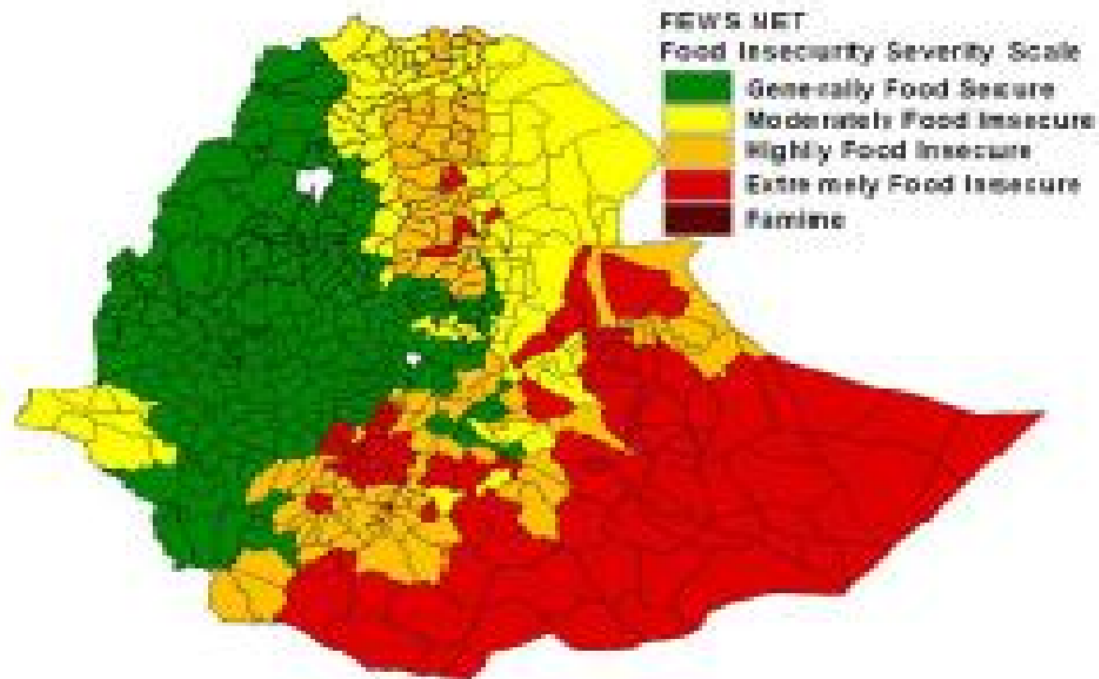
Ethiopian context



Source: DPPA data. In: World Bank. *Project Appraisal Document for Phase One of the Productive Safety Net Program*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2004.

SOFI by geography

Figure 1. Current estimated food security conditions, July to September 2008



Data: FEWS NET Ethiopia, WFP/VAM
Graphics: FEWS NET Ethiopia

Ethiopian context

- 65% of the households have been classified as being food secure,
- 21% mildly food insecure,
- 13% moderately food insecure ,and
- only 1% was severely food insecure

– EHNRI, 2009

Ethiopian context

- 75% of urban households were food insecure
 - 31.1% were moderately food insecure ,
 - And 23.3% were severely food insecure
- Birhane, Shiferaw et al. 2014

Ethiopian context

- Some 3.2 million people will be in need of humanitarian assistance from January - June 2012
- Ethiopia needs 168.7 million US dollars worth food and non-food items for the first half of 2012
- Ethiopia needs 365.6 MT of emergency food aid amounting to 1223 US dollars
 - Ministry of Agriculture Ethiopia

Ethiopian context

- Shortages of water and pasture are likely to reemerge during the first quarter of 2012
- especially in southern and southeastern pocket Lowlands
- Increasing food price negatively impacted the purchasing power of affected household and overall Food Security
 - January 20, 2012 Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Requirement Doc

SOFI & coping strategies

Stages of Food insecurity, coping mechanisms¹	
Stage of food insecurity process	Coping mechanisms (household level)
Food insecurity	Insurance strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reversible coping• Preserving productive assets• Reduced food intake, etc.
Food crisis	Crisis strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irreversible coping• Threatening future livelihood• Sale of productive assets, etc.
Famine & death	Distress strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No coping• Starvation and death• No more coping mechanisms

SOFI stages characteristics

Specific characteristics of food insecurity, food crisis and famine			
	Food insecurity	Food crisis	Famine
Mortality rate	Normal	Increased or high	Extremely high
Population movements	Seasonal migration	Population displacement +/-	Distress migration
Global malnutrition rate	could be increased	Increased	Extremely high
Mortality related to moderate malnutrition	Low	Elevated	High
Severe malnutrition rate	Low	Moderate or high	High
severe malnutrition in adults	Low	Low / moderate	High
Livelihood changes	Temporary	irreversible	Complete destitution
Selling of capital assets	none or very limited	Important	Exhausted or very limited
Activity diversification	Normal or slightly increased	Increased + + +	Exhausted or limited
Reduction of expenditures	Reduced	Reduced + + +	No more possibility to reduce.
Food availability	Normal or slightly decreased	Reduced	Rare or none
Food accessibility	Slightly reduced	Reduced	Severely reduced or none
Dependence on food aid	Low	High or moderate	Complete

coping strategies

Table 18: Coping strategies by level of severity

Type of coping strategy	Examples of Observed Behaviour	
	Consumption strategies	Livelihood strategies
Adaptive (generally sustainable and reversible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rely on less expensive/ less preferred foods • Gathering or hunting of nutrient/ calorie-rich foods • Slightly reduce food consumption (e.g. limit portion size, reduce number of meals in a day) • Reduce expenditure on non-food, nonessential items • Increase consumption of staple items vs. non-staple items • Minor reduction of diet diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow food, or cash to buy food, from neighbour/friend • Buy food on credit (with expectation of ability to pay back) • Atypical short-term, short-distance migration • Engage in atypical petty trade (e.g. firewood collection) • Engage in non-preferred wage labour • Slight sales of asset stocks (with expectation of renewal) • Adapting agricultural practices (e.g. planting quick-maturing annuals, switching to subsistence crops)
Distress (some not sustainable or reversible, depends on degree)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest immature crops • Moderately reduce food consumption • Consume next season's seed stocks • Devote all or nearly all cash resources to staple food purchase • Gathering or hunting of nutrient/ calorie-poor foods • Send family members (especially children) to richer relatives • Major reduction of diet diversity • Begging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing children from school • Child labour • Moderate to heavy sales of productive asset stocks • Atypical long-term, long-distance labour migration
Survival (unsustainable, irreversible, high risk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drastically reduce food consumption (e.g. restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, skip eating for entire days) • Severe reduction of diet diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete sales of assets • Widespread migration to search for money/food

Coping ...

- vulnerability
 - ‘the likelihood of experiencing future loss of welfare, generally weighted by the magnitude of expected welfare loss’;
- resilience refers to the ability to recover from such a welfare loss.
 - Sarris and Karfakis, 2008

Coping ...

- in emergency food insecurity we assess the livelihoods of households and individuals, and the ways in which these withstand problems or shocks.
- analysis of livelihood security begins with examination of household assets and livelihood strategies.
 - “Livelihoods comprise of the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living linked to survival and future well-being.”
 - The Sphere Project, Geneva, 2004

Coping ...

- asset : anything that is considered valuable or useful.
- six categories:
 - Human: health and nutrition status, physical capacity, skills, level of education, etc.;
 - Social: household, gender , kinship and other networks, community groups, values and attitudes ...;
 - Financial: income, credit and loans, savings, liquid assets, etc.;
 - Physical: productive assets such as tools & equipment, stores, housing, livestock, infrastructure ...
 - Natural: land, water , forests, etc.;
 - Political: power relationships, access to – and influence over – local and higher level government processes.

Famine

- “...catastrophic food crisis that results in widespread acute malnutrition & mass mortality...with beginning, a middle & an end”
 - USAID definition of famine
- This definition was critiqued for failing short of capturing
 - Accelerated deterioration of conditions that precede famine condition-the early warning signs
 - Broader crisis that includes health physical security
 - The range of livelihood crises that underpin famine vulnerability.

Famine intensity scale

- Have 5 scales - a continuum of trajectory from early warning signs to famine with a devastating mass death
- There are objective indicators for each category
 - CMR
 - Wasting
 - Social system
 - Prices
 - Coping strategies

Intensity scale 0

- food security conditions
 - CMR < 0.2/10,000/day
 - Wasting < 2.3%
 - Social system is cohesive;
 - Prices are stable;
 - Negligible use of coping strategies

Intensity scale 1-

- food insecurity conditions
 - $CMR \geq 0.2$ but $< 0.5/10,000/day$
 - AND/OR Wasting $\geq 2.3\%$ but $< 10\%$
 - Social system remains cohesive;
 - Price instability and seasonal shortage of key items;
 - ‘Reversible’ coping strategies start to fall (e.g., mild food rationing) are employed

Intensity scale 2

- food crisis conditions
 - $CMR \geq 0.5$ but $< 1/10,000/\text{day}$
 - AND/OR Wasting $\geq 10\%$ but $< 20\%$
 - Social system is significantly stressed but remains largely cohesive;
 - Dramatic rise in price of food;
 - ‘Reversible’ coping strategies start to fail;
 - Increased adoption of ‘irreversible’ coping strategies

Intensity scale 3

- famine conditions
 - CMR ≥ 1 but $< 5/10,000/\text{day}$
 - AND/OR Wasting =20% but $< 40\%$
 - Clear signs of social breakdown appear;
 - Markets begin to close or collapse;
 - Coping strategies exhausted,
 - Survival strategies are more common;
 - Affected populations identify food as the dominant problem at the onset of the crisis

Intensity scale 4

- severe famine conditions
 - $CMR \geq 5$ but $< 15/10,000/day$
 - AND/OR Wasting $\geq 40\%$
 - Widespread social breakdown;
 - Markets are closed or inaccessible to affected populations;
 - Survival strategies are widespread

Intensity scale 5

- extreme famine conditions
 - $CMR > 15/10,000/day$
 - Complete social breakdown;
 - Widespread mortality
 - Source: Synthesis Report on the Famine Forum, USAID, May 2004

Magnitude scale

Type of Famine	# of people affected
A Minor famine	0-999
B Moderate famine	1,000-9,999
C Major famine	10,000-99,999
D Great famine	100,000-999,999
E Catastrophic famine	1,000,000 and over

Source: adopted from Synthesis Report on the Famine Forum, USAID, May 2004

Famine in Ethiopia was catastrophic

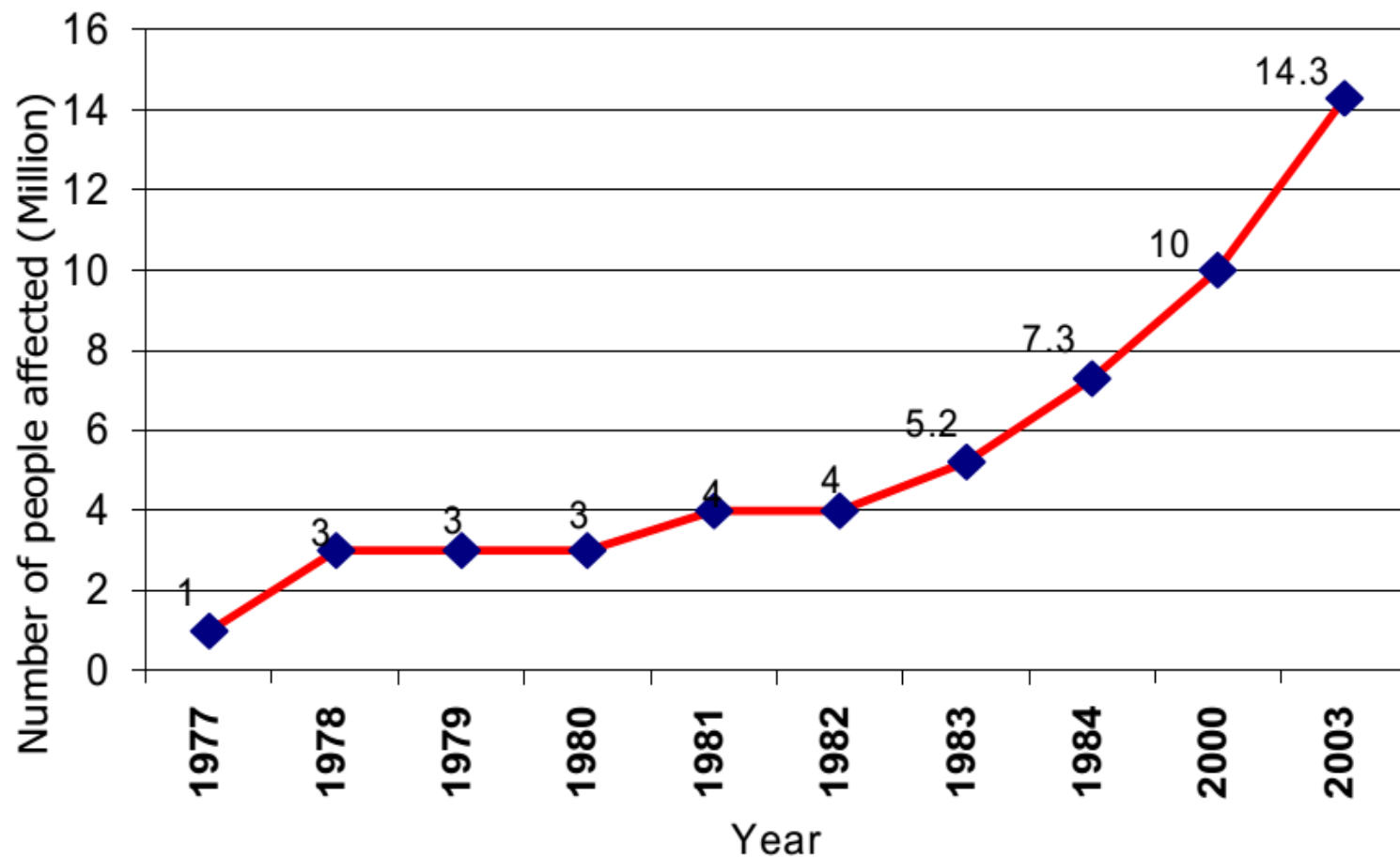


Figure1. Number of people affected by shortage of food in Ethiopia from 1977-2003.

Why are African countries prone to Famine?

- Conflict
- Extreme production fluctuation
- Limited employment other than farming
- Lower level of saving
- Regional break up of major markets
- High rate of natural erosion
- High rate of illiteracy and school attendance
- Poor health and sanitation
- Rapid population growth
- High national indebtedness
- HIV/AIDS
- Poor governance-often leads to poor distribution of resources, civil war
- High rates of chronic malnutrition

** Not all African countries affected by the above problems are prone to famine

What solutions?

- The famine experience in Botswana, similar to in Ethiopia & Sudan in 1984/5, was averted.
- The strategy of averting involved:
 - Steady economic growth
 - Supplementary poverty alleviation
 - Drought relief programs
- The above strategies provided the continuity & stabilization by:
 - Channeling sufficient food through market chains
 - Providing price support to prevent market collapse
 - Supplementing consumer's income

Rationale for investing in FNS

- Basic need, humanitarian task and ethical obligation
- Human rights
- Economic considerations

Cross cutting issues in FNS

- FNS is linked to a number of cross cutting issues in development of individuals and societies.
 - Gender,
 - poverty and poverty reduction,
 - HIV/AIDS,
 - conflicts, crises and natural disasters.

The interface between violent conflict and food insecurity

