



# Food security, conflict and resilience

Facilitator: Rojan Bolling (F&BKP)

Research & Policy: two peas in a pod? A dialogue for food security impact

*1 December 2017, The Hague*



## Session programme

- Introduction “Food security, conflict and resilience”
- Pitches by ARF & GCP and other research projects
- World Café - table discussions
- Plenary exchange of actions
- Wrap-up and follow-up



## Introduction

Food security, conflict and resilience

Maarten Voors – Wageningen University (WUR)

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### Theme 8

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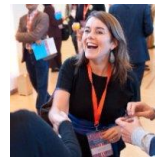
## Food Security, Conflict and Resilience

“Research & Policy: two peas in a pod?  
A dialogue for food security impact”

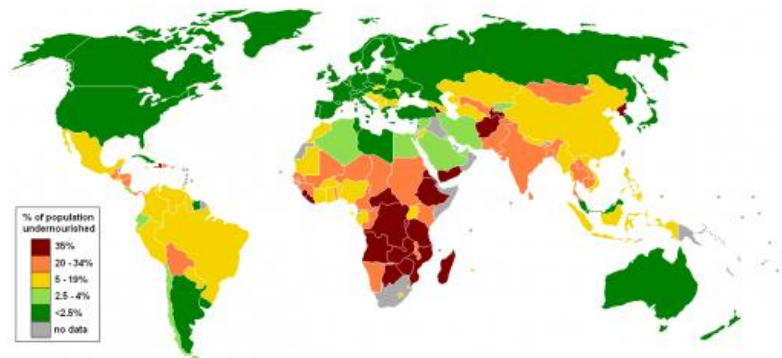
## Contributers



- Rojan Bolling (The Broker)
- Abdullahi Hashi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Sebastiaan Soeters (Utrecht University)
- Corinne Lamain (NWO)
- Christopher Kyeswa (Africa 2000 Network)
- Giregon Olupot (University of Makerere)
- Maarten Voors (Wageningen University)

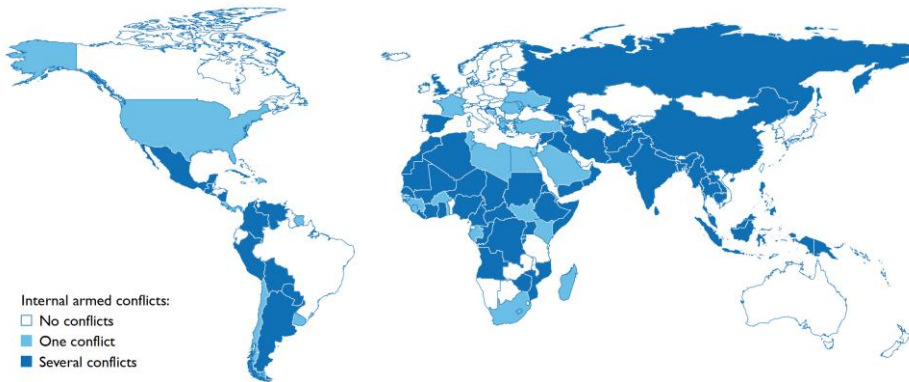


## Global food security



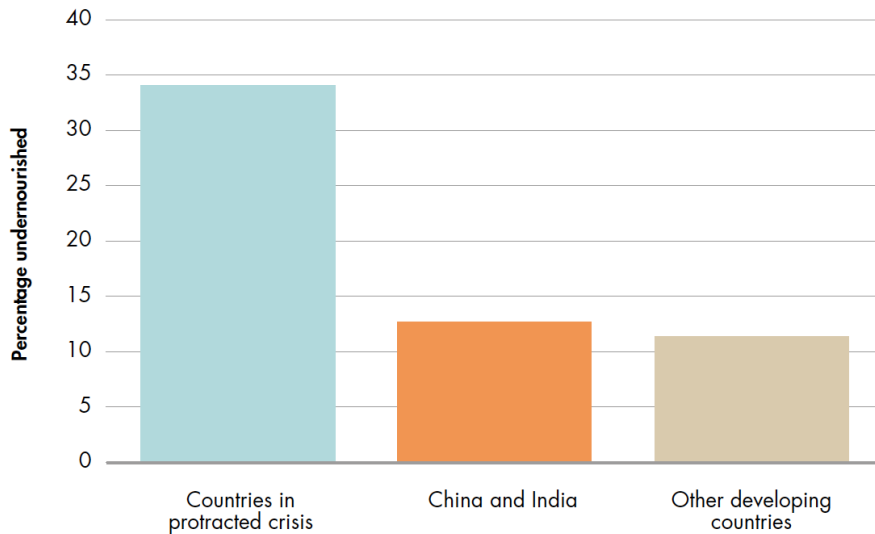
<http://www.futureoffood.ox.ac.uk/>

## Global conflict



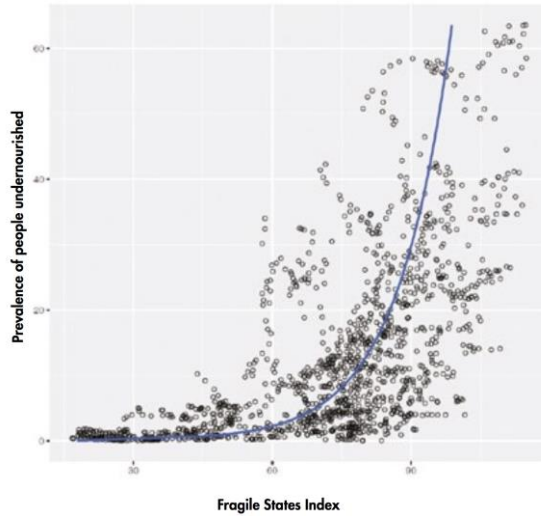
[http://file.prio.no/publication\\_files/prio/Gates,%20Nyg%C3%A5rd,%20Trappeniers%20-%20Conflict%20Recurrence,%20Conflict%20Trends%202-2016.pdf](http://file.prio.no/publication_files/prio/Gates,%20Nyg%C3%A5rd,%20Trappeniers%20-%20Conflict%20Recurrence,%20Conflict%20Trends%202-2016.pdf)

## Global patterns



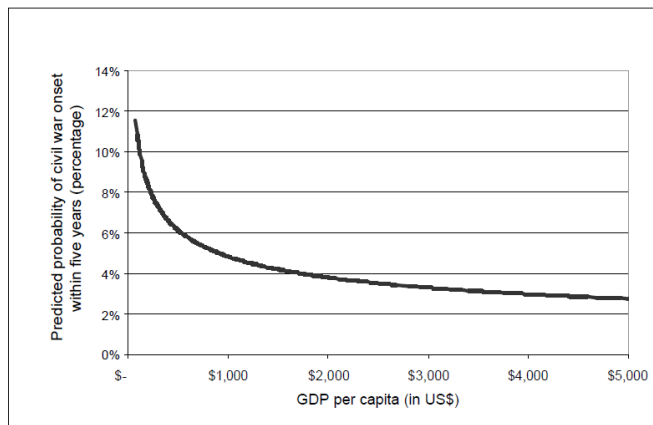
FAO (2016)

## Global patterns: fragility and hunger



## This is what endogeneity looks like

Figure II  
The link between poverty and civil war



Source: Research undertaken by Macartan Humphreys (Columbia University), based on data provided by the World Bank, the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University and the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.

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## Global trends

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- *“Post-conflict countries with high food insecurity are 40% more likely to relapse into conflict within 10 years”*
  - FAO (2016)
- *By 2030, the share of global poor living in fragile and conflict-affected situations is projected to reach 46%, up from 17% today.*
  - The World Bank Group on Fragility (2017)



<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/overview>

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## What policy? dominant views

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- *“Increased investment and industrialization will help to unlock the potential for job creation and poverty reduction in African countries.”*
  - Makhtar Diop (VP for Africa) et al.
- *“[D]eveloping countries face substantially higher risks of violent conflict and poor governance if they are highly dependent on primary commodities.”*
  - Ian Bannon (Fragile States, Conflict and Social Development in Africa)



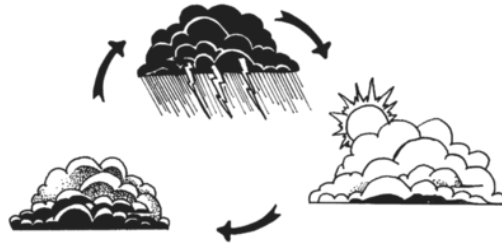
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## What policy?

### Food and Nutrition Security Interventions

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- Conflict affected counties



- **Common theme: invest in conflict sensitiveness**

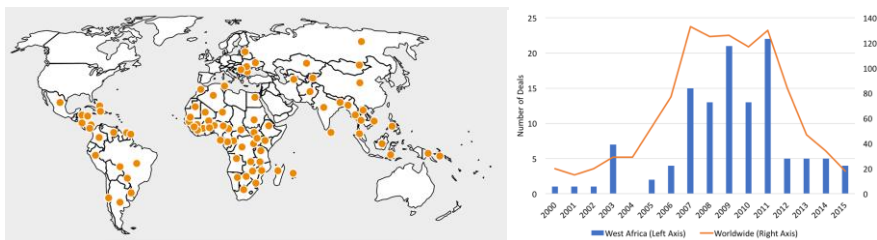


[http://en.hesperian.org/hhg/Where\\_Women\\_Have\\_No\\_Doctor:The\\_Cycle\\_of\\_Violence](http://en.hesperian.org/hhg/Where_Women_Have_No_Doctor:The_Cycle_of_Violence)

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## Dilemma 1: Investing in agriculture?

Global investments in land



- Understand potential drivers of conflict
- *Who gains, who loses? At what cost?*
  - A case for conflict sensitivity analysis?

*GCP : Helping Poor Farmers Grow Money: Sustainable Cocoa Productivity and Socio-Economic Impacts of International Investments in Sierra Leone*



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## Dilemma 2: Climate adaptation?

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*“Don’t wait  
for peace to  
fight climate  
change”*



Large-scale land acquisitions in West-African drylands result in conflict

<http://www.adaptationlandscapes.org/>



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## Dilemma 3: Reducing conflict?

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- Investing in cassava: food security in Uganda
- **Co-create!** with farmers, NGOs, Private Sector



*ARF2 Cassava Applied Research for food security in Northern Uganda*





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## Key statement 1: What risks are acceptable?

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- How do we balance productivity and inclusiveness?
  
- *Conflict sensitive designs* are needed
  - ...supported by:
    - development *practitioners*,
    - *governments*
    - *and the private sector.*



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## Key statement 2: Climate change

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- *Conflict-sensitive designs* are needed for climate interventions
  - to avoid (local) conflicts
  
- Invest to know existing conflict dynamics



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## Key statement 3: Public not Private

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- Governments have a responsibility in designing food security interventions in a conflict-sensitive manner
- This cannot be left to the private sector ---they driven by other motives.



### Pitches ARF & GCP and other research projects

- ARF “*Cassava Applied Research for Food Security in Northern Uganda*” – Christopher Kyeswa (A2N - Africa 2000 Network)
- GCP “Helping poor farmers grow money in Sierra Leone” - Maarten Voors (WUR)
- CCMCC “*Towards Inclusive Climate Change Interventions*” – Sebastiaan Soeters (Utrecht University)



## Policy response

- Abdullah Hashi (*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*)



## World Café

One concept note statement / dilemma is discussed per table:

Round 1: What does this dilemma mean to you? (20min)

Round 2: What is the role of policy in this? Is change needed? (20min)

Round 3: What can you (as individual or within your organisation) do to contribute to this change? (20min)



## Exchange of Actions

Round 4: What will you (as individual or within your organisation) do (differently) to contribute to this change?

> Post-it on the flipchart



## Wrap up & Follow-up

How will the research – policy dialogue on ‘Food security, conflict and resilience’ be taken forward?