

# Harvesting Peace: Food Security, Conflict, and Cooperation

September 12, 2013

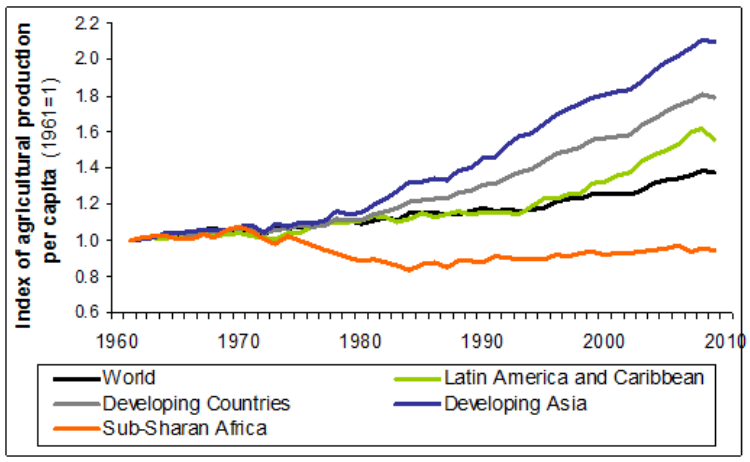
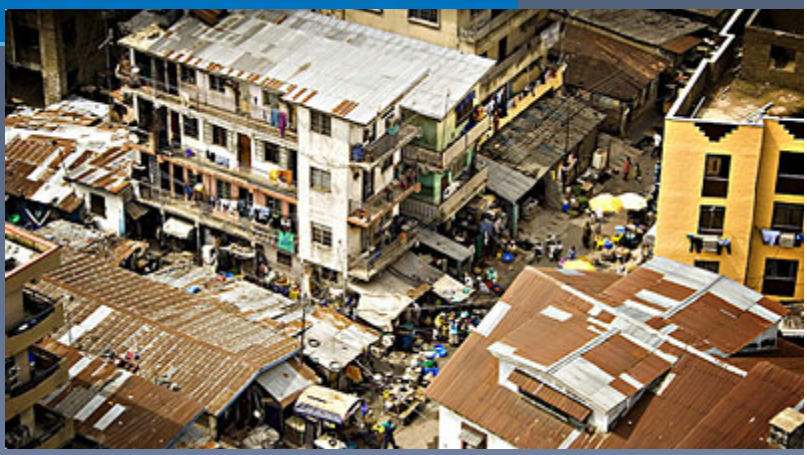
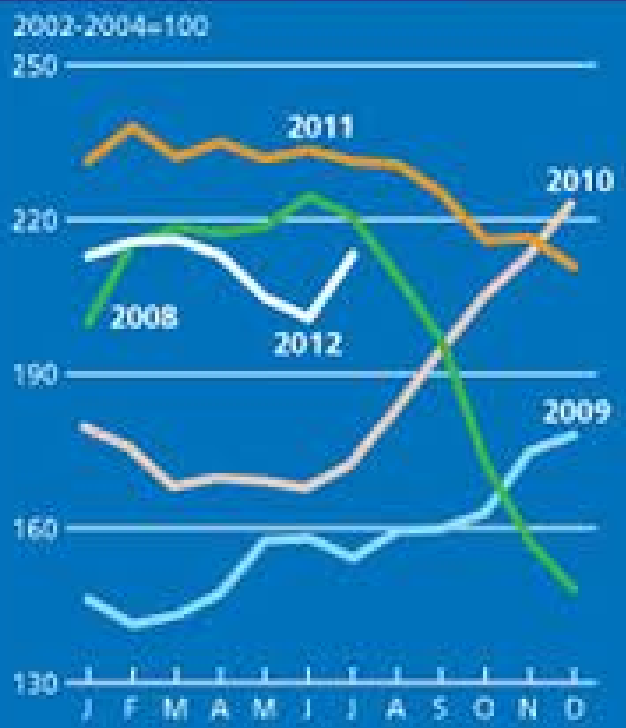
# Discussion Paper

- ◉ Food and conflict in the same frame
- ◉ Key questions: How does conflict affect food security? How does food insecurity contribute to conflict?
- ◉ Defining conflict and the risk of conflict: From demonstrations to food wars, violence to post-conflict recovery
- ◉ External “help” is essential, but what, how?
- ◉ Some thoughts for USAID



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# FAO Food Price Index







# What do we know?

- Data
- Exploration of various hypotheses
- Experiences with interventions

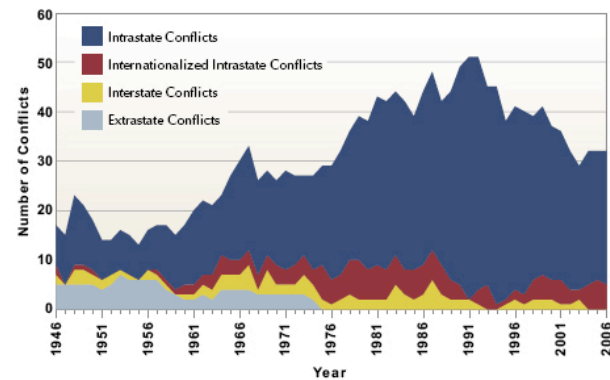
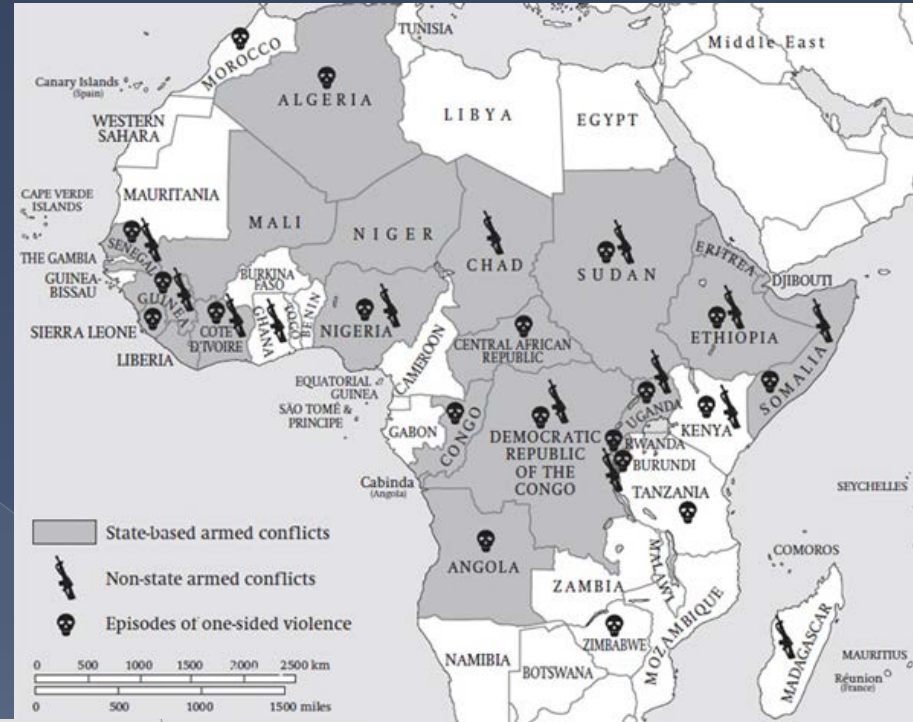
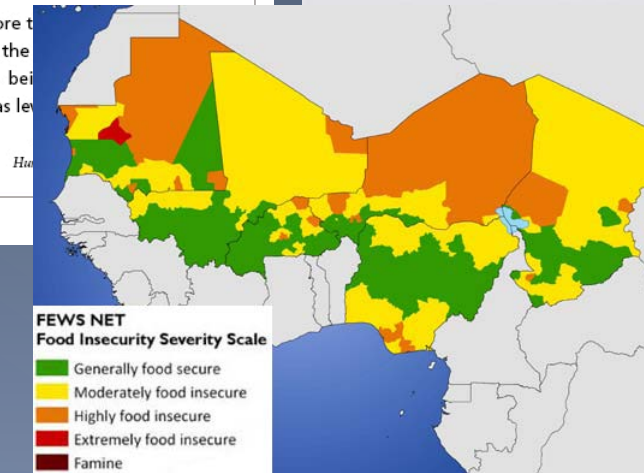


Figure 3.1 State-Based Armed Conflicts by Type, 1946-2006

After more than a century of decline, the number of conflicts in the world has leveled off.



# How Does Conflict Affect Food Security?

- ◎ In all dimensions:
  - Availability
  - Access
  - Utilization
  - Stability, certainty
- ◎ Invariably leads to increased food *insecurity*
- ◎ With both short-term and long-term effects



# How Does Food Insecurity Contribute to Conflict?

- ⦿ Triggers conflict responses
- ⦿ Catalyzes action
- ⦿ Builds momentum toward engagement
- ⦿ Provides incentives to support
- ⦿ Sustains conflict

# Intervening to help



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



Defending dignity.  
Fighting poverty.



- Feeding the hungry and rebuilding lives and livelihoods
- Replacing and restructuring institutions of governance
- Helping households recover
- Mobilizing civil society and the private sector
- Understanding what's going on

# Some Thoughts for USAID

- ⦿ Integrated efforts in Feed the Future countries for conflict-sensitive development assistance
- ⦿ Breaking the cycle through agricultural development?
- ⦿ Attention span
- ⦿ A micro-economic approach to reduce risks
- ⦿ A learning agenda