

FOOD SECURITY, THE MOVING BORDERS OF POVERTY, FREE MARKETS AND POLITICAL INTERVENTIONS

Done by: Sandra Cherry Tendering dpt.



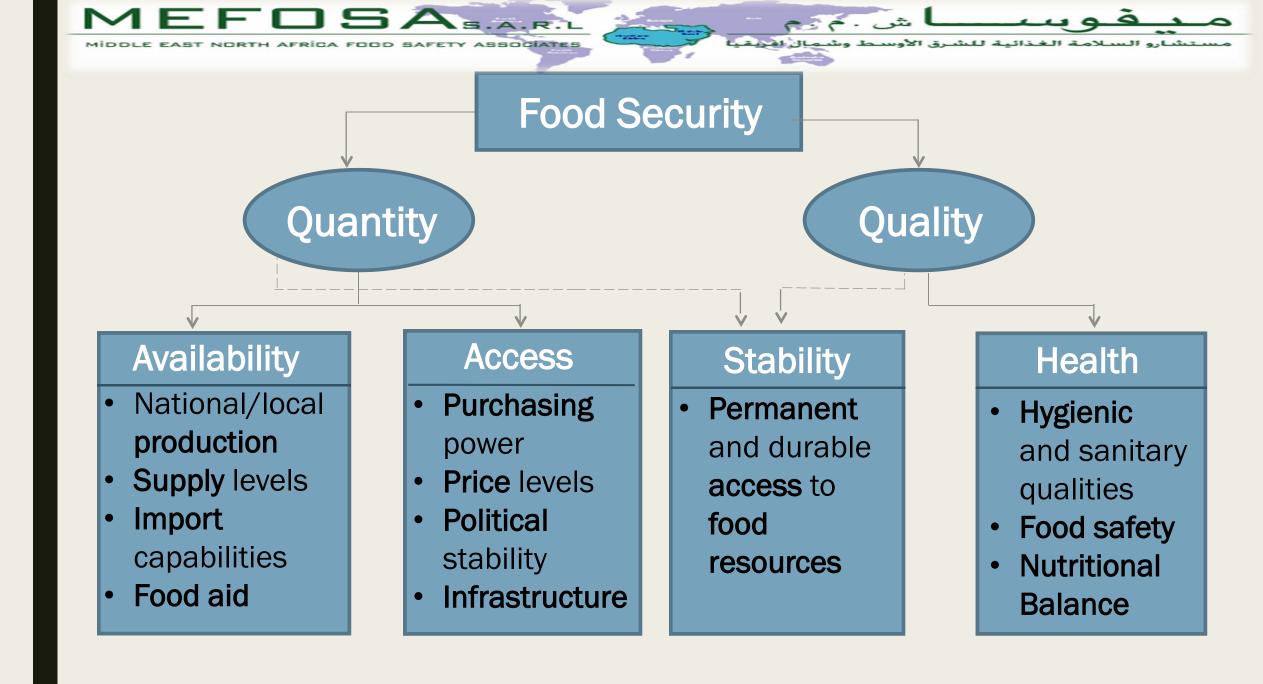
Outline:

- Background information
- Objective
- Findings
- Recent findings
- Conclusion



Background: What is Food Security?

Food Security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2002).





Background: What Causes Food Insecurity?

- Climate changes
- Agricultural problems
- Rapid population growth
- Political instability
- Food deserts
- Cash crops dependence



Background: What Does Food Insecurity Cause?

- Food shortage Hunger & Malnutrition
- Weakens diseases resistance
- Reduces in the ability of those affected to learn
- Hampers work productivity
- Economic disadvantages



The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) states that the number of undernourished people in the world has increased reaching an estimate of 821 million in 2017.

مستشارو السلامة الغذائية للش

Returning to levels from a decade ago





WHAT ARE WE DOING WRONG?



Objective:

The objective of this paper is to analyze and structure MENA's major development challenges related to food security.

رو السلامة الغذائية للشرق





■ The MENA region is **food import-dependent**

Demand:

 \Rightarrow increase in population \Rightarrow consumption pattern changes (higher-value products)

Supply:

 \Rightarrow limited natural resources





Factors Determining Supply & Demand:

Supply	Demand
 Volume/Stability of food production Available food stocks Food imports 	 Availability of foreign exchange to pay food imports Availability of productive assets Food- Aid

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وشمال افريق



Findings:

Future food security must secure access to food through:
 ⇒ Domestic investments
 ⇒ International arrangements

Food Imports to Exports (1:1 ratio)
 External shock vulnerability



Findings:

Individuals and households:
 ⇒ Food availability (surplus, storage facilities)
 ⇒ Food accessibility (jobs, income, education)
 ⇒ Food utilization (nutrition security)





Findings

■ Invest in complementary resources:
⇒ Nutrition education
⇒ Health care

⇒ Provision of **safe water** and better **sanitation**

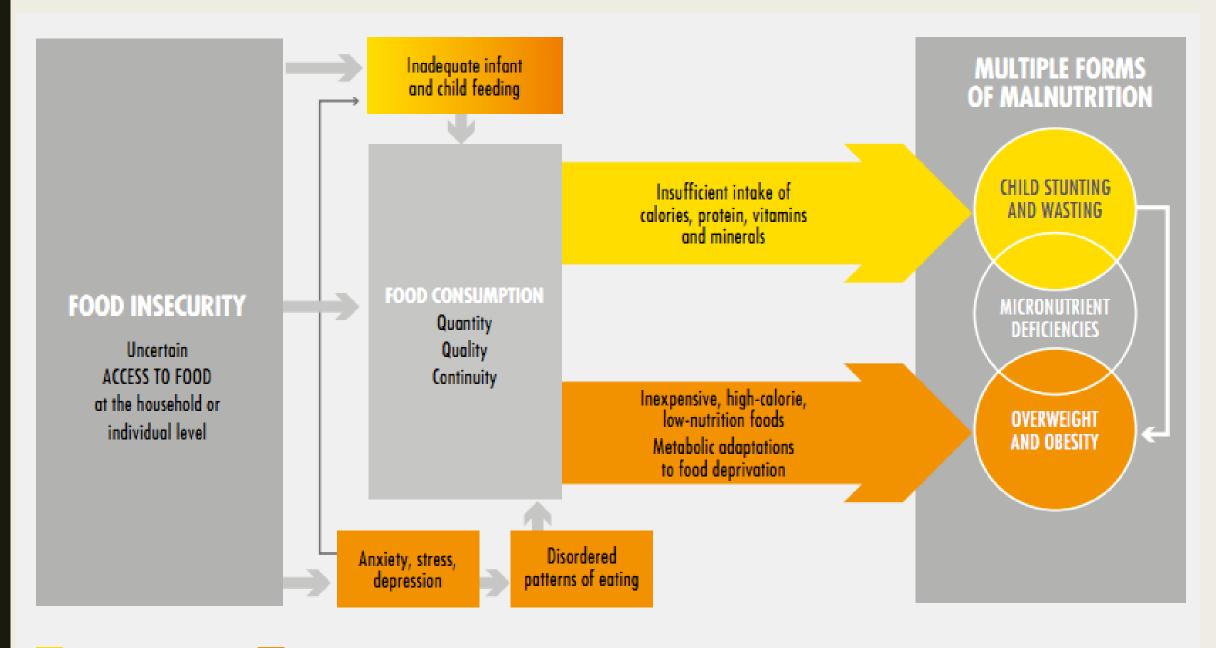




<u>Recent Findings: Links Between Food Insecurity</u> and Malnutrition

Main pathways from food insecurity to malnutrition pass through food consumption, or diet."

"Indicators of dietary intake are crucial to understanding the pathway from food insecurity to nutritional outcomes."



Obesogenic pathway

Undernutrition pathway

Created by FAO Statistics Division for their report: "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018."



Recent Findings: Outside Factor

Number of undernourished people are high due to:

- \Rightarrow **Climate** extremes (South Eastern Asia)
- ⇒ Agricultural systems are highly sensitive to climate variability.
- "As climate change reshapes agriculture, international trade will be increasingly important to feeding the world"



Conclusions:

Food security is complex and interrelated

- A sustainable shift must be made towards nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems that can provide safe and highquality food for all
- More attention should be given to vulnerable groups such as infants, adolescent girls, women, etc. who suffer from insufficient food access.

"The path to food security begins by exploring the challenges, then developing solutions."

- 2017; Global Food Security Index



THANK YOU!



Sandra Cherry – Tendering Department MEFOSA - MENA Food Safety Associates s.a.r.l. Lions Building # 301 | 126 Sourati Street | Hamra, Beirut – Lebanon | P.O.Box: 113-6382 Tel: +961 1 745744 |Fax: +961 1 739986 Email: <u>sales4@mefosa.com</u> Website: www.mefosa.com