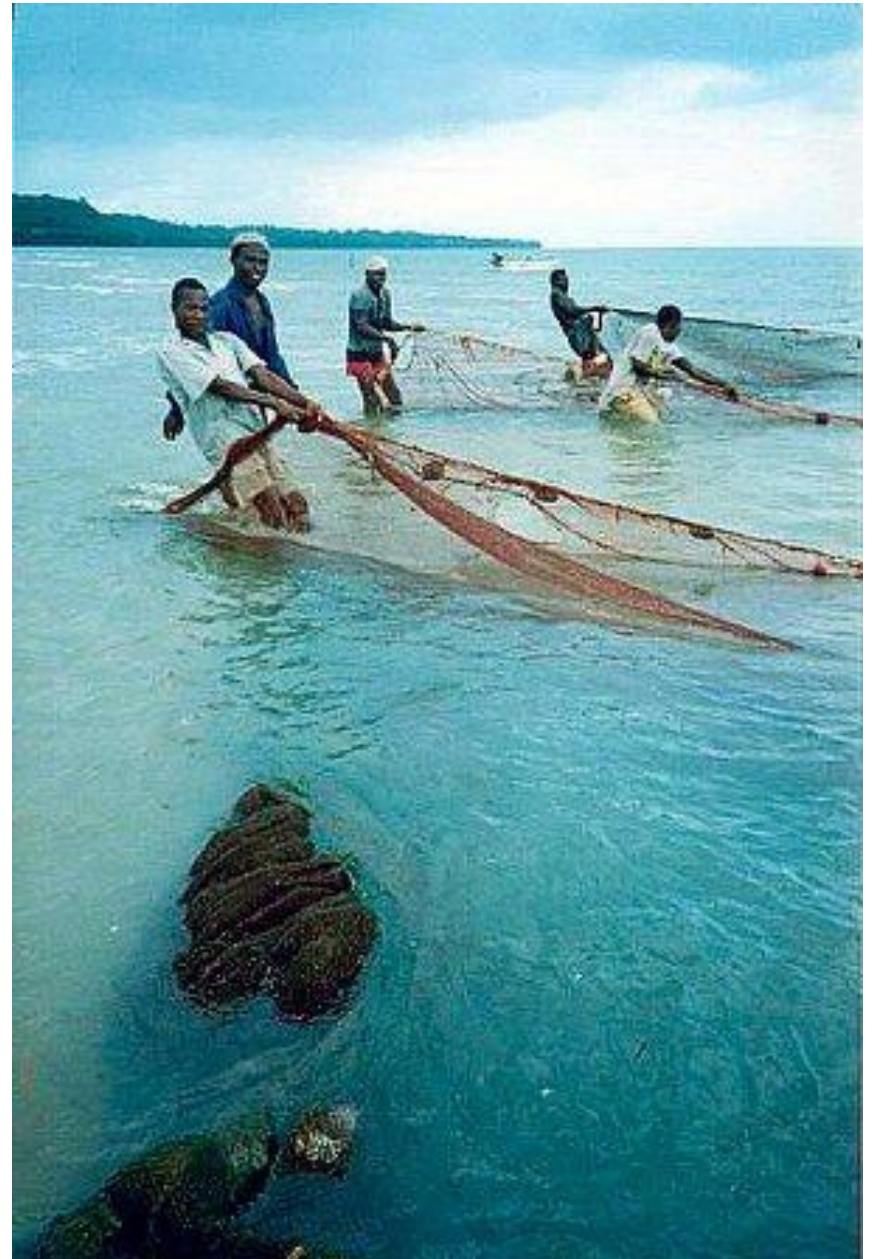


“Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.”

-- Proverb



“Food Failures and Futures”

Laurie A. Garrett

May 15, 2008

A Maurice R. Greenberg Center for Geoeconomic Studies Working Paper

Council on Foreign Relations

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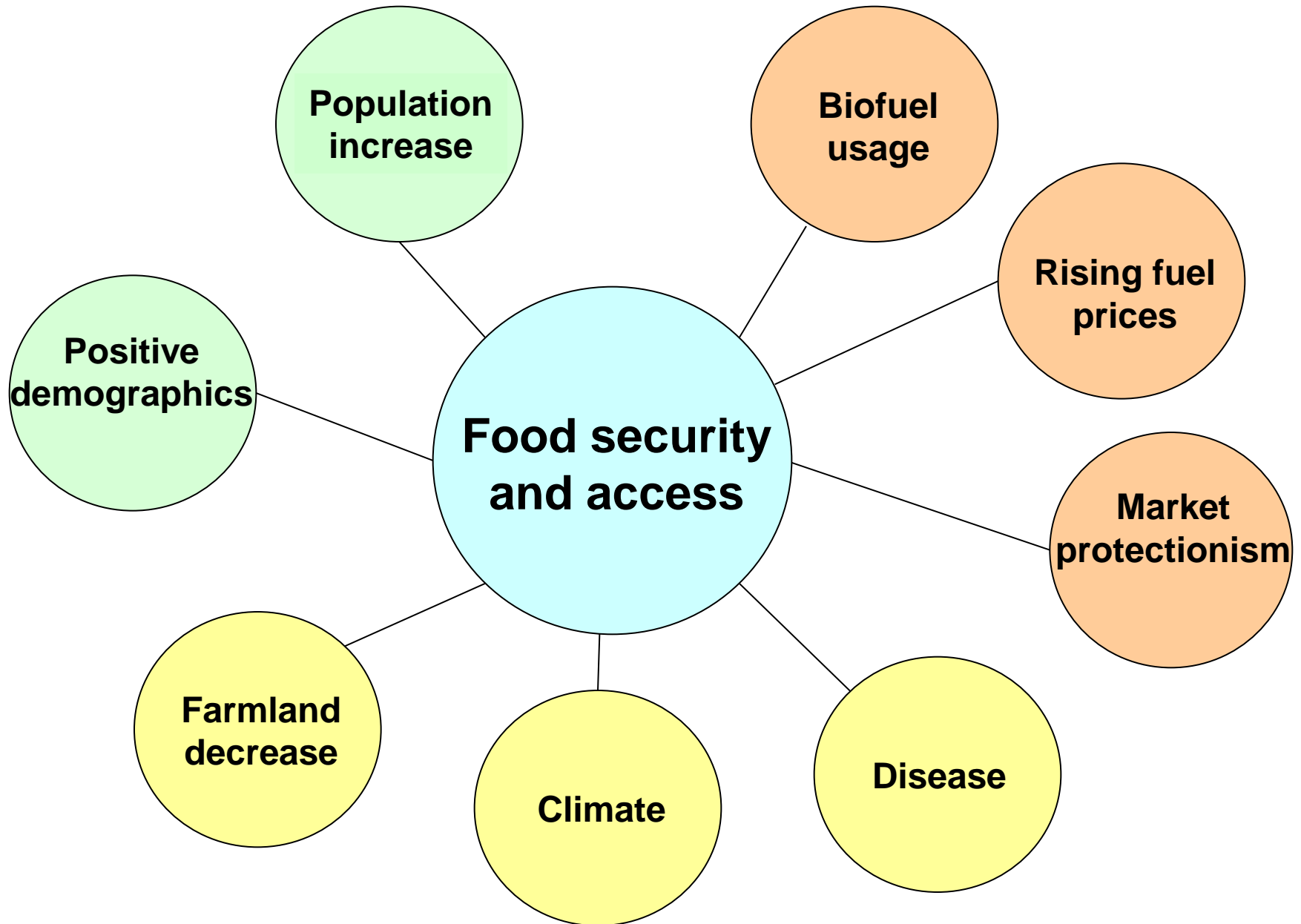
**Discussion by
Brynne Gilmore, Stephen Macdonald, Rinette Reimer, and Jillian Wilmott**

**MSc. in Global Health session 2011-12
Centre for Global Health, Trinity College Dublin**



“...quick solutions will only prevent deaths and malnutrition for the few in the immediate months ahead. The crisis that is unfolding is a fundamental, structural change in the world food supply and agricultural production... Unless food crisis is addressed at that level, starvation and malnutrition will become enduring features of the global landscape...”¹

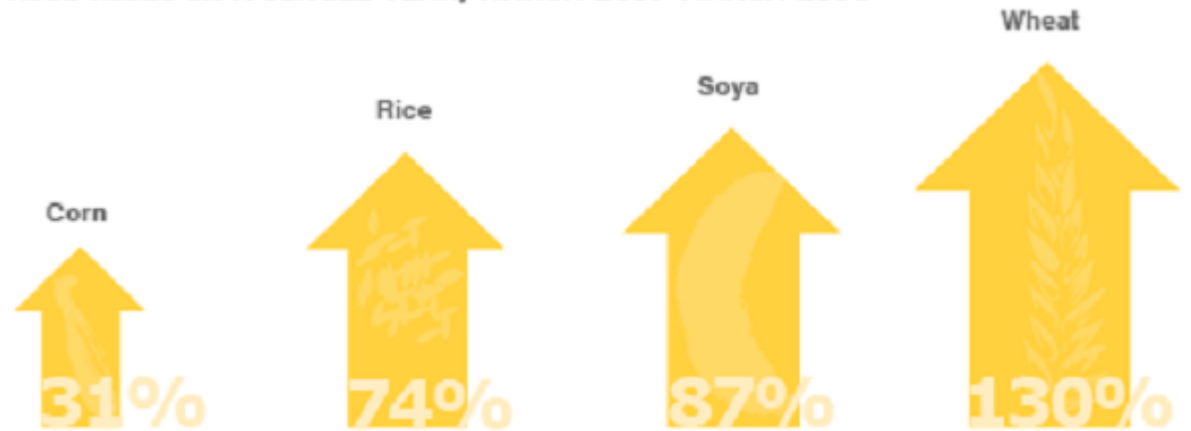
Challenges to food security and access



Rising prices increase dependency on aid

Staple foods

PRICE RISES IN A SINGLE YEAR, MARCH 2007-MARCH 2008

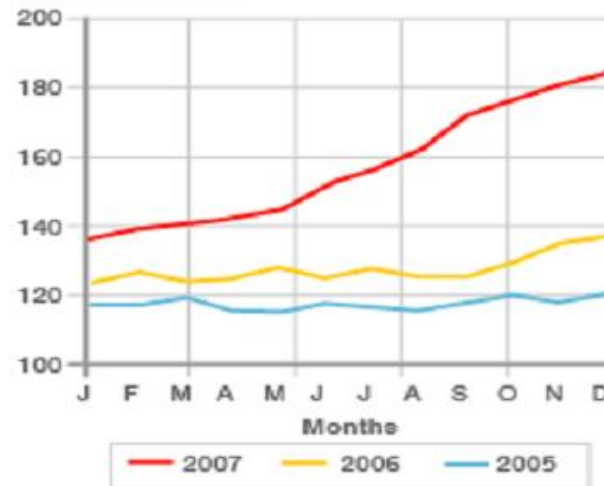


SOURCE: Bloomberg, except rice: FAO/ Jackson Son & Co

Accelerated price rises

RISING FOOD PRICES, 2005-2007

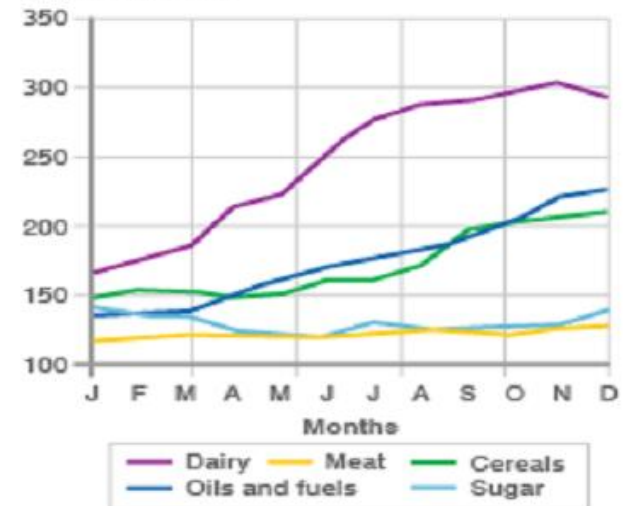
1998-2000 = 100*



*Changes in price are indexed against the costs dating from 1998-2000

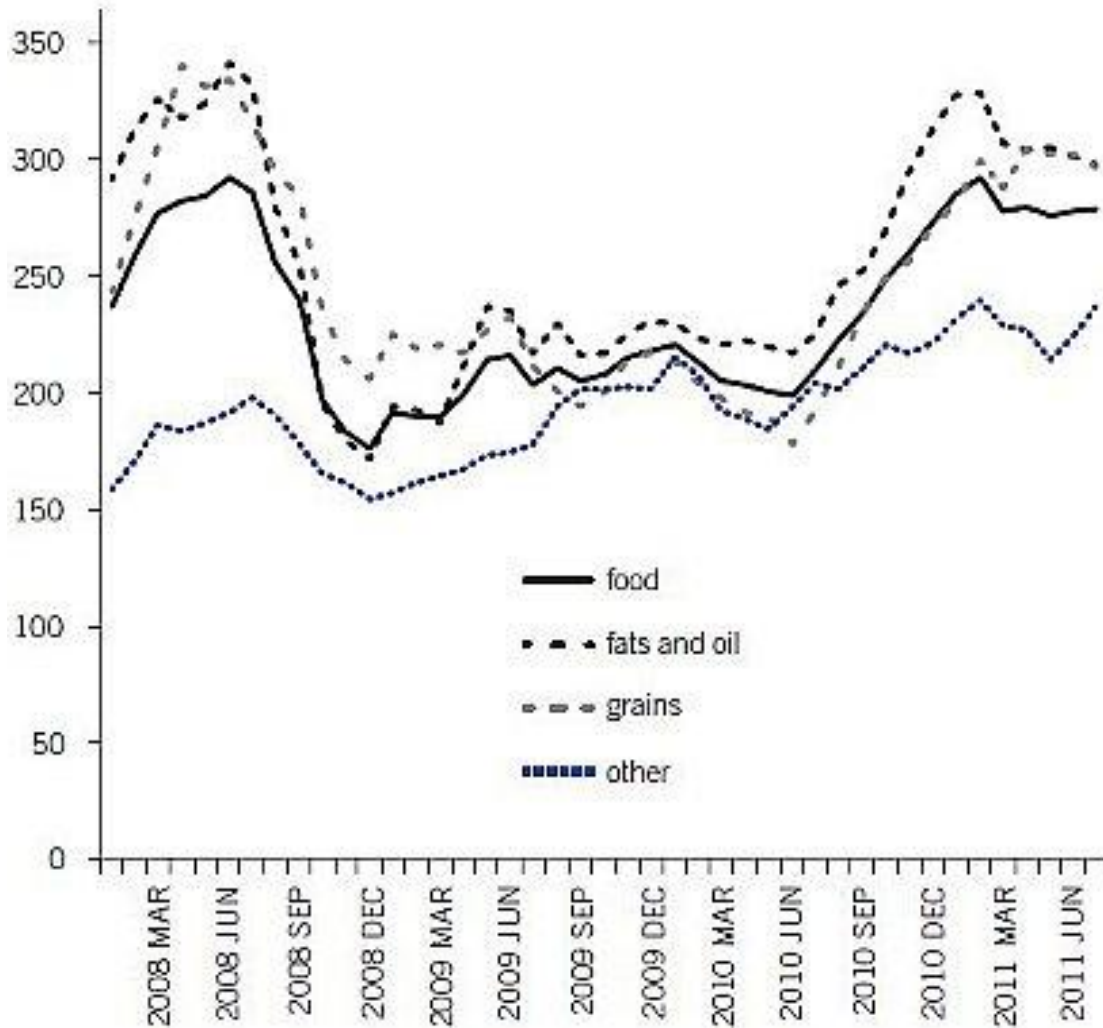
PRICES RISES BY FOOD TYPE, 2007

1998-2000 = 100*



SOURCE: Source: FAO

2008 and the current food crisis



2008 World Bank prediction:
~100 million people would face famine

2010:
A further 44 million predicted to face famine

12 million of those are in the Horn of Africa

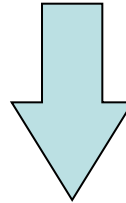
Food failures- how to provide a future?

Market
tariffs

Inappropriate biofuel
use of food crops

Increasing
urbanisation

Water
security



Fairer policies to allow lower-income nations
to compete equally in international markets

Investment in technology- e.g. biofuels from
prairie grass and other non-foods

Water and irrigation training

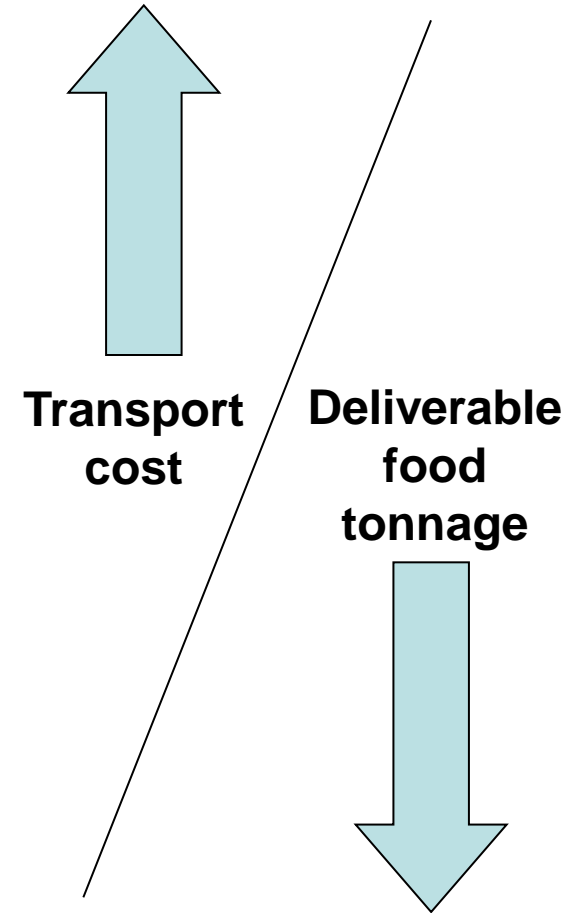
Aid by education

Food aid

The problem with food aid...

There exists a profound imbalance in the amounts of actual food that can be delivered per dollar of *food aid*:

- Transport / distribution costs
- Higher nominal cash value of 'food aid' may not necessarily represent higher tonnage of actual food
- Doesn't promote local farm development
- Slows local shipping
- Effect on local market costs- exogenous food aid can have a devaluing effect on *in-situ* produce



Food aid's imbalance

Food aid is often a greater benefit to the donor country than the recipient:

- Food is from homegrown (often surplus) crops
- Shipping done by wealthy donor countries

Acute solutions do not provide long-term gains to the receiving country

U.S. Overseas Food Aid

The Bush administration is requesting an additional \$770 million in emergency food aid for fiscal 2009.

IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



*Includes emergency requests from Bush administration

SOURCE: U.S. Agency for International Development
GRAPHIC: The Washington Post

Solutions proposed for the food aid crisis

**Government investment
in local food production**

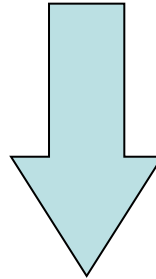
**Decrease “food aid”,
increase cash donation**

**More responsible aid
approach**

**Eliminate policies of
market protectionism**

**Amend shipping
requirement legislation**

**Non-food crop
biofuels research**



Increase recipient countries' long-term self-sufficiency

“The real goal of food aid should
be building local agricultural
capacities, bringing dependency
to an end”¹

An example of a novel, *in-situ* aid strategy to promote self-sufficiency

“Enterprise EthioPEA”



Source: Sheknows (www.sheknows.com)

[1] <http://pepsico.com/PressRelease/PepsiCo-World-Food-Programme-and-USAID-Partner-to-Increase-Food-Production-and-A09212011.html> (21.9.11)

[2] World food programme press release, 21.9.11

Ethiopian gov. + PepsiCo + WFP + USAID

“Enterprise EthioPEA”

Aims

- Double Ethiopian farmers' chickpea yield
- Develop domestic and export markets
- Develop a locally-produced Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), with high nutritional content
- Deliver nutrition to up to 40,000 infants between the ages of 6-23mo

Strengths

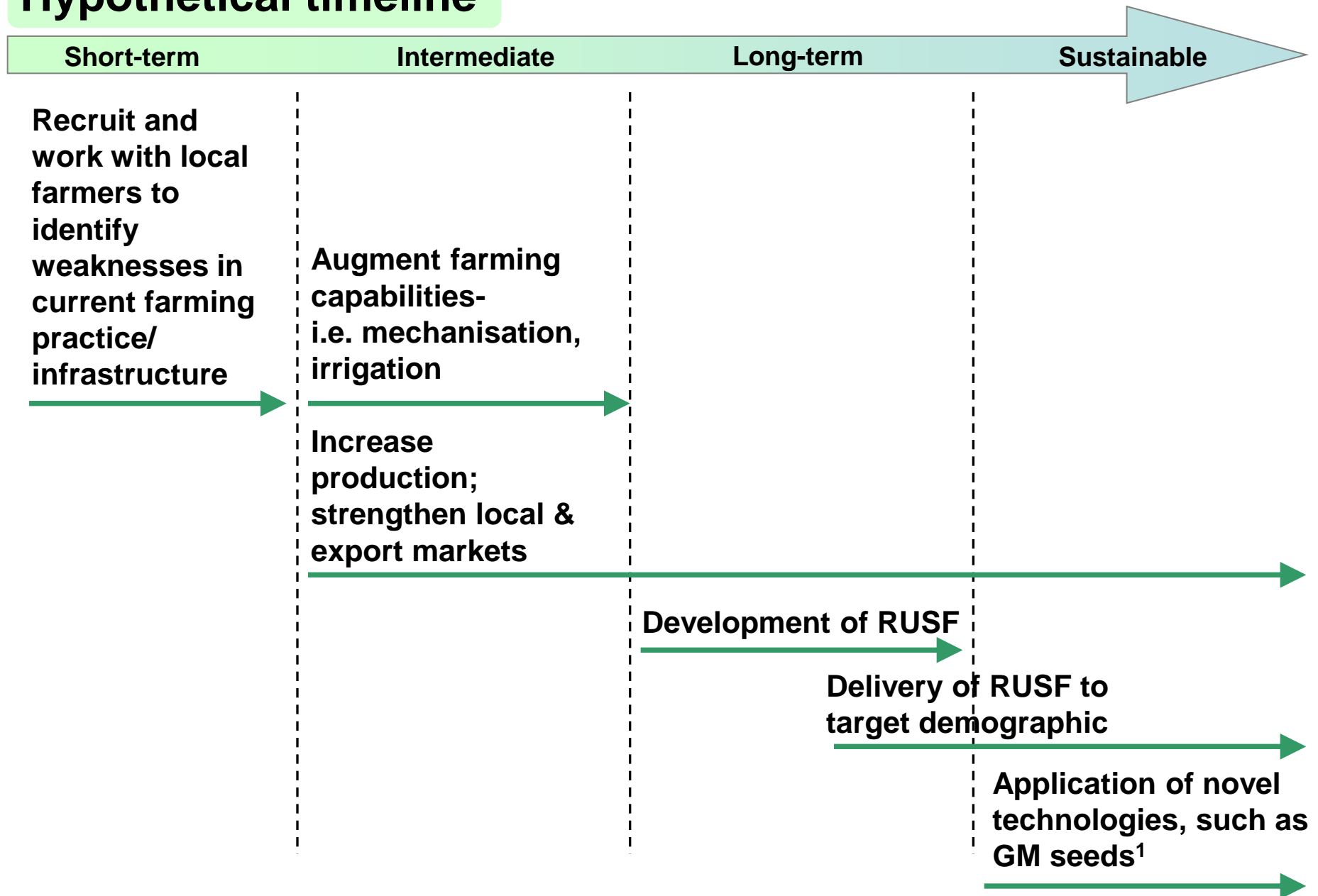
- Supplements local farming practices with PepsiCo industry expertise
- WFP's distribution network widens access
- Uses *in-situ* crops, and aims to strengthen production capacity
- *In-situ* supply less sensitive to food prices from foreign markets



[1] <http://pepsico.com/PressRelease/PepsiCo-World-Food-Programme-and-USAID-Partner-to-Increase-Food-Production-and-A09212011.html> (21.9.11)

[2] World food programme press release, 21.9.11

Hypothetical timeline



[1] Bhatnagar-Mathur et al. (2009) "Genetic engineering of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) with the P5CSF129A gene for osmoregulation with implications on drought tolerance." *Molecular Breeding* **23** (4): 591-606

Food and non-food aid in the famine in Somalia

UN figures indicate that “tens of thousands of Somalis have already starved to death and more than 3.2 million others are on the brink of starvation.”¹

•How can the need for immediate emergency response be balanced with good food security policies so as not to undermine local markets?

•When food aid (in addition to non-food aid) is necessary, how can it be mobilized effectively and ethically?



Source: Christian science monitor (www.csmonitor.com)

[1] <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=39835&Cr=somalia&Cr1> (27.9.11)

Replacing Food Insecurity with Food Security

Despite various efforts to implement food security initiatives in Somalia there has been little progress made



Source: Information.dk (www.information.dk)

•What are some preconditions that have existed in countries which have experienced successful food policy changes and developments?

Emergency response vs long-term strategy

Ongoing crises in the Asia-Pacific region-

Chronic food crisis in North Korea¹;

acute food shortage due to floods in Pakistan ²



•How can we effectively respond to famine crisis situations while not losing sight of larger global food and development strategies?

•Can we ensure continued support for existing initiatives globally in the many fields of development, in the face of newly-apparent challenges?



[1] <http://www.wfp.org/content/north-korea-knife-edge-aid-agencies-appeal-food-donations>

[2] <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2011/09/food-shortage-major-problem-for-flood-survivors/>