

- 1 International Monetary Fund (IMF). 2010. *World Economic Outlook: Rebalancing Growth*. World Economic and Financial Surveys. Washington, DC.
- 2 D. Ratha, S. Mohapatra, and A. Silwal. *Outlook for remittance flows 2010–11*. Migration and Development Brief 12. Washington, DC, World Bank.
- 3 FAO. 2010. *Crop Prospects and Food Situation*. No. 2 (May). Rome.
- 4 Of all the regions, Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced the smallest decline of just 1.1 percent. The fact that there has only been a slight decrease in the number of undernourished people can be attributed to the region's slower growth during the period 2008–10; its vulnerability, as a net exporter of food, to the decline in food commodity prices following the global food crisis and the slow recovery of reduced remittance flows to the region as a result of the United States recession.
- 5 A. Harmer and J. Macrae (eds). 2004. *Beyond the continuum: aid policy in protracted crises*. HPG Report 18, p. 1. London, Overseas Development Institute.
- 6 P. Pingali, L. Alinovi and J. Sutton. 2005. Food security in complex emergencies: enhancing food system resilience. *Disasters*, 29(S1): S5–S24.
- 7 D. Maxwell. 2010. In between and forgotten: constraints to addressing smallholder transformation and food insecurity in protracted crises. Submitted to *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* (January) (unpublished).
- 8 The 10 percent threshold represents the global average proportion (1995–2008) of ODA (excluding debt relief) in the form of humanitarian assistance.
- 9 The Crisis States Research Centre defines a "failed state" as a state that can no longer perform its basic security and development functions and that has no effective control over its territory and borders (<http://www.crisisstates.com>).
- 10 The factors analysed include those that make up measures of poverty found in the Human Development Index (HDI) and of governance found in the Worldwide Governance Indicators (compiled by the World Bank Institute).
- 11 Chambers and Conway (1991) provided the following definition of livelihoods that has been adopted by this report: "A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks." See R. Chambers and R. Conway. 1991. *Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the 21st century*. IDS Discussion Paper 296. Brighton, UK. Institute of Development Studies.
- 12 Restricted mobility reduces access to seasonal grazing and often results in outbreaks of livestock disease. Reported during field work for M. Buchanan-Smith and S. Jaspars. 2006. *Conflict, camps and coercion: the continuing livelihoods crisis in Darfur*. Final report. Report to WFP, Sudan.
- 13 NFSWG (Nuba Food Security Working Group). 2001. Food Security Assessment and Intervention Strategy, Nuba Mountains, Southern Kordofan. Internal document. Nairobi.
- 14 S. Pantuliano. 2008. Responding to protracted crises: the principled model of NMPACT in Sudan. In Alinovi, Hemrich and Russo, eds, *Beyond relief: food security in protracted crisis*, pp. 25–63. Rugby, UK, Practical Action Publishing.
- 15 T. Raeymaekers. 2008. Conflict and food security in Beni-Lubero: back to the future? In Alinovi, Hemrich and Russo (2008), pp. 169–195. See note 14.
- 16 P. Little, 2008. Livelihoods, assets and food security in a protracted crisis: the case of Jubba region, southern Somalia. In Alinovi, Hemrich and Russo (2008), pp. 107–126, see note 14.
- 17 M. Buchanan-Smith, and A.A. Fadul. 2008. *Adaptation and devastation: the impact of the conflict on trade and markets in Darfur*, Medford, USA, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University.
- 18 Little (2008), see note 16.
- 19 Raeymaekers (2008), see note 15.
- 20 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2008. *Destitution, distortion and deforestation: the impact of the conflict on the timber and woodfuel trade in Darfur*. Geneva, Switzerland, and Khartoum.
- 21 H. Young, A.M. Osman, A.M. Abusin, M. Asher and O. Egemi, 2009. *Livelihoods, power and choice: the vulnerability of the northern Rizeigat, Darfur, Sudan*. Medford, USA, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University.
- 22 As termed by Young *et al.* (2009), see note 21.
- 23 L. Alden Wily. 2009. Tackling land tenure in the emergency to development transition in post conflict states: from restitution to reform. In S. Pantuliano, ed. *Uncharted territory: land, conflict and humanitarian action*. pp. 27–50. Rugby, UK, Practical Action Publishing.
- 24 Little (2008), see note 16.
- 25 Raeymaekers (2008), see note 15.
- 26 This section draws on S. Jaspars and D. Maxwell. 2009. *Food security and livelihoods programming in conflict: a review*. HPN Network Paper No. 65. London, Overseas Development Institute.
- 27 See, for example, Pantuliano (2009), see note 23.
- 28 A recent global report on gender-based differences in socio-economic indicators, covering most countries in the world, included only seven countries in protracted crisis because of lack of reliable data. See World Economic Forum, 2009. *The Global Gender Gap Report 2009*. Geneva, Switzerland.
- 29 E. Kaplan. 2005. *Child soldiers around the world*. Council on Foreign Relations (available at http://www.cfr.org/publication/9331/child_soldiers_around_the_world.html).
- 30 See, for example, B. Korf. 2004. War, livelihoods and vulnerability in Sri Lanka. *Development and Change*, 35(2): 275 – 295; and J. Tefft. 2005. *Agricultural policy and food security in Liberia*. ESA Working Paper No. 05-11. Rome, FAO.
- 31 World Bank. 1993. *World Development Report 1993. Investing in health*. New York, USA, published for the World Bank by Oxford University Press.
- 32 Global Campaign for Education. 2003. *A fair chance: attaining gender equality in basic education by 2005*. London.
- 33 K. Bird and S. Busse. 2007. *Re-thinking aid policy in response to Zimbabwe's protracted crisis*. Discussion Paper. London, ODI.
- 34 S. Aikman and E. Unterhalter (eds). 2005. *Beyond access: transforming policy and practice for gender equality in education*. Oxford, UK, Oxfam GB.
- 35 R.D. Semba, S. de Pee, K. Sun, M. Sari, N. Akhter and M.W. Bloem. 2008. Effect

- of parental formal education on risk of child stunting in Indonesia and Bangladesh: a cross-sectional study. *Lancet*, 371 (9609): 322–8.
- 36 IFAD. 1999. *The issue of poverty among female-headed households in Africa* (available at <http://www.ifad.org/gender/learning/challenges/women/60.htm>).
- 37 Tefft (2005), see note 30.
- 38 K.T. Silva. 2003. Armed conflict, displacement and poverty trends in Sri Lanka: evidence from selected displaced populations. In M. Mayer, D. Rajasingham-Senanayake and Y. Thangarajah, eds. *Building local capacities for peace: rethinking conflict and development in Sri Lanka*, pp. 245–70. Delhi, Macmillan. Cited in Korf (2004), see note 30.
- 39 O. Muza. 2009. *Informal employment and gender vulnerability in subsistence based agricultural economies: evidence from Masvingo in Zimbabwe*. Paper presented at the FAO-IFAD-ILO Workshop on Gaps, Trends and Current Research in Gender Dimensions of Agricultural and Rural Employment: Differentiated Pathways out of Poverty, Rome, 31 March–2 April 2009.
- 40 Tefft (2005), see note 30.
- 41 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). 2003. *Gender equality and humanitarian assistance: a guide to the issues*. Gatineau, Canada.
- 42 C.O.N. Moser and F.C. Clark. 2001. Gender, conflict and building sustainable peace: recent lessons from Latin America. In C. Sweetman, ed. *Gender, development and humanitarian work*. London, Oxfam.
- 43 H. Khogali and P. Takhar. 2001. Empowering women through cash relief in humanitarian contexts. In Sweetman (2001), see note 42.
- 44 L. Russo 2008. Crisis and food security profile: Sudan. In Alinovi, Hemrich and Russo (2008), see note 14.
- 45 FAO and WFP. 2009. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2009. Economic crises – impacts and lessons learned*. Rome, FAO.
- 46 P. Peeters, W. Cunningham, G. Acharya, A. Van Adams. 2009. *Youth employment in Sierra Leone: sustainable livelihoods opportunity in a post-conflict setting*. Washington, DC, USA, World Bank.
- 47 J. Bellows and E. Miguel. 2006. *War and local institutions in Sierra Leone* (available at http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/poisci/wgape/papers/10_BellowsMiguel.pdf).
- 48 Peeters et al. (2009), see note 46.
- 49 R. Fanthorpe and R. Maconachie. 2010. Beyond the “crisis of youth”? Mining, farming, and civil society in post-war Sierra Leone. *African Affairs*, 109(435): 251–272.
- 50 K. Vlassenroot and T. Raeymaekers. 2008. Crisis and food security profile: the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Alinovi, Hemrich and Russo (2008), pp. 157–168. See note 14.
- 51 A. Sawyer. 2005. *Social capital, survival strategies, and their potential for post-conflict governance in Liberia*. Working Papers RP2005/15. Helsinki, World Institute for Development Economic Research (UNU-WIDER).
- 52 FAO/MAFS. 2002. *Sierra Leone Special Programme for Food Security: Community-based extension and capacity building*. Plan of Operations. Rome, FAO Investment Centre Division/Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Sierra Leone.
- 53 A. Catley, T. Leyland and S. Bishop. 2008. Policies, practice and participation in protracted crises: the case of livestock interventions in southern Sudan. In Alinovi, Hemrich and Russo (2008), pp. 65–93. See note 14.
- 54 World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2009*, Global links, Table 6.15 – Aid dependency, pp. 376–379. Washington, DC.
- 55 The statistical analysis for this chapter was prepared for FAO by Development Initiatives International and is based on the data sets from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and on the Financial Tracking System (FTS) managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The rationale for using two different data sets is that while OECD-DAC statistics are based on clear and consolidated procedures they are limited to OECD countries and offer only a limited disaggregation of humanitarian assistance. FTS data sets are still under consolidation but are more comprehensive and offer a more detailed analysis of sector allocation of humanitarian assistance.
- 56 Least-developed countries (LDCs) are those countries that, according to the United Nations, exhibit the lowest indicators of socio-economic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world. The current list of LDCs includes 49 countries: 33 in Africa, 15 in Asia and the Pacific and one in Latin America.
- 57 This includes all aid disbursements (not including humanitarian assistance and debt relief).
- 58 FAO. 2005. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2005: eradicating world hunger – key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals*. Rome.
- 59 M. Carnoy. 1992. *The case for investing in basic education*, pp. 26, 34 and 41. New York, USA, United Nations Children’s Fund.
- 60 This section is based on data from the Financial Tracking System (FTS) of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which is based on current prices and is based on commitments. See note 55 for an explanation of the difference between FTS and OECD-DAC data.
- 61 The CAP is an advocacy and planning tool for humanitarian financing, in which projects managed by the United Nations, NGOs and other stakeholders come together to approach the donor community funding international development activities on a yearly basis. As of 2006, the CAP is divided into “clusters” representing the various groups of implementing agencies in humanitarian aid. Humanitarian principles drive the formulation of the CAP. The humanitarian need on the ground is assessed by the stakeholders, to ensure that appeals’ funding requests are grounded in solid evidence.
- 62 This estimate includes carry-over funds, i.e. contributions made at the end of the year in which they are registered but that are actually for the requirements for the following year. This may distort the estimates. WFP estimates that the actual level of funding of food aid is 82 percent and not 96 percent as estimated by FTS.
- 63 The European Union’s recent definition of food assistance also includes the transfer or provision of relevant services, inputs, skills and knowledge.

- 64 World Bank. 2006. *Repositioning nutrition as central to development: a strategy for large-scale action*. Directions in Development. Washington, DC.
- 65 R. Martínez and A. Fernández. 2008. *The cost of hunger: social and economic impact of child undernutrition in Central America and the Dominican Republic*. Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/WFP.
- 66 D. Bundy, C. Burbano, M. Grosh, A. Gelli, M. Jukes and L. Drake. 2009. *Rethinking school feeding: social safety nets, child development and the education sector*. Washington, DC, World Bank.
- 67 See D. Keen. 1994. *The benefits of famine: a political economy of famine and relief in southwestern Sudan, 1983–1989*. Princeton, USA, Princeton University Press; and Human Rights Watch. 1998. *Sudan: How human rights abuses caused the disaster*. HRW Background Paper on the 1998 Famine in Bahr el Ghazal. Washington, DC.
- 68 S. Bailey and S. Harragin. 2009. *Food assistance, reintegration and dependency in southern Sudan*. A report commissioned by the WFP. London, Oversea Development Institute.
- 69 D. Keen. 1999. *The political economy of war, with special reference to Sudan and Bahr el Ghazal*. SWP-CPN Analysis and Evaluation Paper (AEP) VI. Cited in D. Maxwell and J. Burns. 2008. *Targeting in complex emergencies: South Sudan country case study*. Medford, USA, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University.
- 70 S. Jaspars and D. Maxwell. 2008. *Targeting in complex emergencies: Somalia country case study for the World Food Programme*. Medford, USA, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University.
- 71 FAO and WFP (2009), see note 45. See also M. Grosh, C. del Ninno, E. Tesliuc and A. Ouerghi. 2008. *For protection and promotion: the design and implementation of effective safety nets*. Washington, DC, USA, World Bank
- 72 See, for example, D. Maxwell, P. Webb, J. Coates and J. Wirth. 2010. Fit for purpose? Rethinking food security responses in protracted protracted humanitarian crises. *Food Policy*, 35(2): 91–97.
- 73 There are some new examples emerging, however, such as Afghanistan’s specific pillar on social protection as part of the National Development Strategy (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. 2008. *Afghanistan National Development Strategy 1387–1391 (2008–2013): A strategy for security, governance, economic growth and poverty reduction*. Kabul). This followed previous efforts to conceive social protection in the country (*Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development*. 2002. *From humanitarian assistance to social protection*. Paper prepared for the Afghanistan Support Group Meeting. Oslo, 17–18 December. Kabul).
- 74 M. Ravallion. 2009. *Do poorer countries have less capacity for redistribution?* Policy Research Working Paper No. 5046. Washington, DC. World Bank; and R.R. Slater and A. McCord. 2009. *Social protection, rural development and food security: issues paper on the role of social protection in rural development*. London, ODI.
- 75 OECD. 2009. *Promoting pro-poor growth: social protection*. Paris.
- 76 UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund). 2009. *Strengthening social protection for children: West and Central Africa*. Dakar.
- 77 ILO (International Labour Organization). 2008. *Can low-income countries afford basic social security?* Social Security Policy Briefings Paper No. 3. Geneva, Switzerland.
- 78 F. Ellis, S. Devereux and P. White. 2009. *Social protection in Africa*. Cheltenham, UK, Edward Elgar Publishing.
- 79 For example, as part of the IDA eligibility process, the World Bank measures social protection as the simple average of values (ranging from 1 to 6) assigned to five sub-indicators covering labour markets, pensions, safety nets and social funds. Scores for those domains are based on questionnaires compiled by World Bank offices in client countries. Such composite index informs the calculation of the broader IDA Resource Allocation Index, which, in addition to social protection, is the result of the average rating of another 15 social and economic dimensions (World Bank, 2009, see note 54). For quantitative assessments of social protection coverage and incidence see, for example, the ADePT toolkit (www.worldbank.org/adept).
- 80 See WFP’s Food Aid Information System, Quantity Reporting (available at <http://www.wfp.org/fais/quantity-reporting>).
- 81 This may largely stem from poorly conducive conditions on the ground, especially around markets, security and delivery mechanisms; mixed evidence on cost-efficiency; and limited understanding about short- and long-term impacts of potentially larger-scale interventions. See U. Gentilini. 2007. *Cash and food transfers: a primer*. Occasional Paper No. 18. Rome, WFP; and P. Harvey. 2007. *Cash-based responses in emergencies*. HPG Report No. 24. London, ODI.
- 82 U. Gentilini and S.W. Omamo. 2009. *Unveiling social safety nets*. Occasional Paper No. 20. Rome, WFP.
- 83 A related debate revolves around “entitlement-based” versus “incentive-oriented” approaches. These are often lumped together as “developmental” initiatives (essentially because of the predictability and longer-term vision), while they may entail different outcomes and costs, see U. Gentilini. 2009. Social protection in the “real” world: issues, models and challenges. *Development Policy Review*, 27(2): 147–166.
- 84 Palestinian National Authority. 2010. *Social Protection Sector Strategy*. Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs. First draft (January).
- 85 Recommendation adopted at the Regional Experts Meeting on Social Protection, “Investing in social protection in Africa”, convened by the African Union and HelpAge International, 28–30 April 2008, Kampala.
- 86 In terms of lesson sharing and capacity building, see, for example, the UNDP-supported Africa–Brazil Cooperation Programme on Social Protection (<http://www.ipc-undp.org/ipc/africa-brazil.jsp>).
- 87 P. Lindert. 2004. *Growing public: social spending and economic growth since the eighteenth century*. 2 vols. Cambridge, UK, Cambridge University Press.
- 88 A. Shepherd, R. Marcus and A. Barrientos. 2004. *General review of current social protection policies and programmes*. Report for DFID. London. Mimeo.
- 89 P. Collier and A. Hoeffler. 2004. Aid, policy and growth in post-conflict societies. *European Economic Review*, 48(5): 1125–1145.

- 90 M. Ravallion. 2009. Economic growth and poverty reduction: do poor countries need to worry about inequality? In J. von Braun, R. Vargas Hill and R. Pandya-Lorch, eds. *The poorest and hungry: assessments, analyses, and action*. Washington, DC, IFPRI.
- 91 H. Alderman and J. Hoddinott. 2009. Growth-promoting social safety nets. In von Braun, Vargas Hill and Pandya-Lorch (2009), see note 90.
- 92 S. Devereux, R. Al-Hassan, A. Dorward, B. Guenther, C. Poulton and R. Sabates-Wheeler. 2008. *Linking social protection and support to small farmer development*. Paper commissioned by FAO. Rome, FAO.
- 93 Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Central Statistics Office (Afghanistan). 2007. *The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2005: Afghanistan*, p. 60. Rheinbach, Germany, ASA Institut für Sektoranalyse und Politikberatung GmbH.
- 94 The World Bank Group. 2007. *Afghanistan at a glance* (available at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOUTHASIAEXT/Resources/223546-1189611264671/afg_aag.pdf).
- 95 The "cluster approach" has been a key element of humanitarian responses and coordination since 2005. Clusters exist at the global level and the country level, with WFP serving as a lead for the food clusters and FAO for the agriculture clusters. At the moment FAO and WFP are considering establishing a global level food security cluster. A global food security cluster (food security clusters already exist in some countries) would bring under the same framework short term and immediate needs concerns that are typical of the food cluster(s) with longer term consideration that characterize the agriculture cluster(s).
- 96 The High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis, chaired by the UN Secretary-General, and the Government of Afghanistan, supported the establishment of the Agriculture Task Force, supported by UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNAMA) and the World Bank.
- 97 USAID and DFID provided almost US\$6 million to support this activity.
- 98 UNICEF. 1989. *Children on the Frontline: The impact of apartheid, destabilization and warfare on children in southern and south Africa*. Third edition. New York, USA.
- 99 World Bank, 2009. *Mozambique: from post-conflict recovery to high growth* (available at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/ida_Mozambique_10-02-09.pdf).
- 100 C. Tanner. 2002. *Law making in an African context: the 1997 Mozambican Land Law*. FAO Legal Papers Online No. 26. Rome, FAO.
- 101 P. De Wit, C. Tanner and S. Norfolk. 2009. *Land policy development in an African context: lessons learned from selected experiences*. Land Tenure Working Paper 14. Rome, FAO.
- 102 S. Levine and C. Chastre. 2004. *Missing the point: an analysis of food security interventions in the great lakes*. Humanitarian Policy Network (HPN) Paper No 47 (July). London: ODI.

■ NOTES for Table - 1

Prevalence of undernourishment and progress towards the World Food Summit (WFS) and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets in developing countries

1. World Food Summit goal: halve, between 1990–92 and 2015, the number of undernourished people.
2. Millennium Development Goal 1, target 1C: halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Indicator 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (undernourishment).
3. Latest report period refers to 2005–07 estimates and baseline refers to 1990–92. For countries that did not exist in the baseline period, the 1990–92 proportion of undernourished is based on 1993–95 and the number of undernourished is based on their 1990–92 population and this proportion.

Countries revise their official statistics regularly for the past as well as the latest reported period. The same holds for population data of the United Nations. Whenever this happens, FAO revises its estimates of undernourishment accordingly. Therefore, users are advised to refer to changes in estimates over time only within the same *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* publication and refrain from comparing data published in editions for different years.

Figures following country name refer to the prevalence categories (proportion of the population undernourished in 2005-07):

- [1] < 5% undernourished
- [2] 5-9% undernourished
- [3] 10-19% undernourished
- [4] 20-34% undernourished
- [5] ≥ 35% undernourished

Developing countries for which there were insufficient data are not listed in the table

- * Ratio current/baseline number of undernourished - Ratio for WFS target = 0.5
- ** Ratio current/baseline prevalence of undernourished - Ratio for MDG target = 0.5
- *** Although not listed separately, provisional estimates for Afghanistan and Iraq (Near East and North Africa), Papua New Guinea (Asia and the Pacific) and Somalia (East Africa) have been included in the relevant regional aggregates.
World estimates for developed countries include countries in Europe (Western Europe, Eastern Europe, former CIS in Europe and Baltic States) in addition to Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa and United States of America.
- **** Eritrea and Ethiopia were not separate entities in 1990-1992 but estimates of the number and proportion of undernourished in the former Ethiopia PDR are included in regional and subregional aggregates for that period.
- ***** Including North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa.

KEY

- Proportion less than five percent of undernourished
- na Data not available
- 0.0 Zero or less than half the unit shown
- ns Not statistically significant

SOURCES

Total population: UN Population Prospects, 2008 revision
Undernourishment: FAO estimates

■ NOTES for Table - 2

Selected development and food security indicators for countries in protracted crisis

1. The Human Development Index (HDI) generated by UNDP is a summary composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic areas of human development: health, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Health is measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge by a combination of the adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio; and standard of living by GDP per capita (PPP US\$). Each component is given a score, which is then averaged to create the overall index which ranges from 0 to 1.
2. Calculated using figures for humanitarian ODA from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) bilateral donors and multilateral agencies (as defined under the OECD-DAC) divided by total ODA (excluding debt relief) from DAC bilateral donors and multilateral agencies.
3. Figures are based on all humanitarian ODA disbursements (actual amount spent, as opposed to amount committed). Source: OECD-DAC database.
4. Figures are based on all ODA disbursements (actual amount spent, as opposed to amount committed) and calculated by subtracting humanitarian ODA and debt relief from total ODA.
Source: OECD-DAC database.
5. Data comes from the OECD-DAC online database for the humanitarian ODA figures and population figures come from the World Bank World Development Indicators website. Figures calculated by dividing average humanitarian ODA (2000–08) by average population for the period.
6. Data comes from the OECD-DAC online database for the development ODA figures and population figures come from the World Bank World Development Indicators online database. Figures calculated by dividing average ODA (2000–08) by average population for the period.
7. Figures are based on commitments and measure the percentage of development ODA allocated to agriculture, averaged over the period 2005-08. Source: OECD-CRS database.
8. Source: World Bank.
9. Source: World Bank.
10. This indicator signals a country's dependency on aid by measuring the extent to which its capital – schools, roads, railways, hospitals and land improvements – is financed with external resources. It serves as a proxy for a country's capacity to finance social protection systems domestically. Figures calculated based on ODA and cover loans and grants from the DAC member countries, multilateral organizations and non-DAC donors (World Bank. 2009. *World Development Indicators 2009*, Global Links, Table 6.15 – Aid dependency, pp. 376–379. Washington, DC).
11. DES = dietary energy supply available for human consumption (FAO).

KEY

- a 2007
- b 2006
- c 2005
- d 2003
- e 1990
- na Not available

Cover photos: *All photos are from the FAO Mediabase.*

Copies of FAO publications can be requested from:

SALES AND MARKETING GROUP
Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy

E-mail: publications-sales@fao.org
Fax: (+39) 06 57053360
Web site: <http://www.fao.org/catalog/inter-e.htm>

The State of Food Insecurity in the World

Addressing food insecurity in protracted crises

Following more than a decade of seemingly inexorable increases in the number of undernourished people, estimates for 2010 presented in this edition of *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* show a slight glimmer of hope, with the first fall since 1995. But that still leaves nearly a billion people going hungry, and it is too early to know if this is the beginning of a downward trend or merely a momentary dip in the number of undernourished.

This year, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* focuses on a particular group of countries, countries in protracted crisis, where levels of undernourishment are estimated to be at almost 40 percent. It examines the difficulties faced in trying to turn around the situation in such countries, not least the difficulty of moving beyond the mindset of humanitarian intervention towards a broader-based development agenda.

The report highlights actions that can be taken to rationalize the way protracted crises are handled. These include more holistic assessment of the crisis itself, including a deeper understanding of the drivers of crises; building on local community responses and institutions; introducing or supporting social protection mechanisms such as food-based safety nets; and moving from food aid to a broader-based food assistance approach.

The final section of the report provides recommendations on ways to improve engagement with countries in protracted crisis. These focus on improving the analysis and understanding of protracted crises; supporting the protection, promotion and rebuilding of livelihoods and the institutions that support and enable livelihoods; and changing the architecture of external intervention in protracted crises to match the reality on the ground.

As this edition of *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* shows, there are many challenges facing countries in protracted crisis. But they are not insurmountable – there is hope. Through improved understanding of the nature of protracted crisis comes the ability to respond more effectively. Lessons from the experience of many countries show that with careful attention to livelihoods, strengthening longer-term assistance to existing local institutions, investing in social protection mechanisms and transitioning from food aid to food assistance are all powerful and fundamental tools for addressing the root causes of protracted crises. This report illustrates that there are many positive experiences to learn from through which to better address the multiplicity of issues, including that of extremely high undernourishment, in countries in protracted crisis.

ISBN 978-92-5-106610-2



11683E/1/07.10