

Food and security

Week 8 of POLS3033 Environment, Human Security and Conflict

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Image source: <https://medium.com/@caroline.stocks/farming-in-a-war-zone-what-its-like-to-feed-syria-526e6678b7a8>

Paris, November 2019





Vacleuse, November 2014

Toulouse, November 2014



Image source: The Atlantic (<https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/11/french-farmers-grow-angry/100847/>)

Marseilles, November 2014



Image source: The Atlantic (<https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/11/french-farmers-grow-angry/100847/>)

ARGUMENT

Food Price Spikes and Social Unrest: The Dark Side of the Fed’s Crisis-Fighting

Emergency monetary policies produce an unintended consequence: rising food prices around the world.

BY ORE KOREN, W. KINDRED WINECOFF | MAY 20, 2020, 10:13 AM



Demonstrators in southern Santiago, Chile, clashed with riot police after protesting the lack of food and work as a result of the coronavirus crisis on May 18. PABLO ROJAS/AFP VIA GETTY IMAGES

EDITOR’S NOTE: We’re making some of our coronavirus pandemic coverage free for nonsubscribers. You can read those articles [here](#) and subscribe to our newsletters [here](#).

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In early December 2010, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [released a policy brief](#) that noted: “Recent bouts of extreme price volatility in global agricultural markets portend rising and more frequent threats to world food security.” Several days later, on Dec. 17, a Tunisian street vendor named Mohamed Bouazizi lit himself on fire after

Petrograd, Russia, March 1917



Image source: <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/february-revolution-begins>

Holodomor Memorial, Kiev, Ukraine



Holdomor

From the Ukrainian words hunger (hold) and extermination (more)

A 1932-1933 man-made famine in Ukraine.

Part of a broader Soviet famine stemming from Stalin's 1929 decision to collectivize agriculture.

This decision led to some armed peasant uprisings and deportation of wealthier peasants (kulaks).

Across USSR at least 5 million people died of hunger from 1931-4.

3.9 million were Ukrainians.

Not mentioned in USSR until 1986

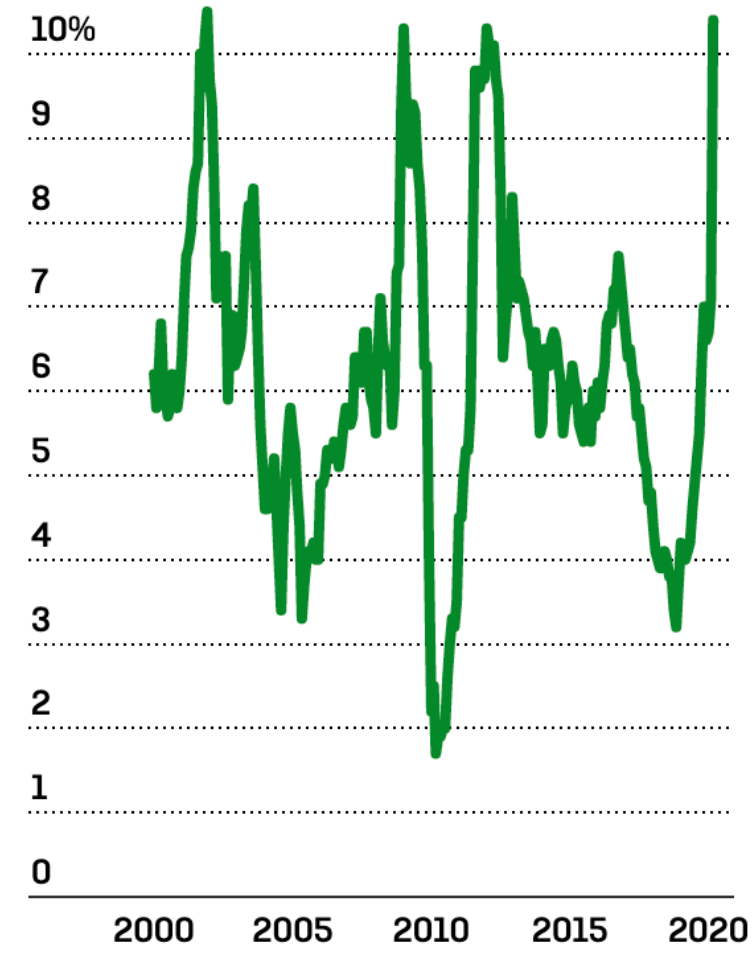
16 countries have recognized it as a genocide.

Australia did so in 2003.

Food Shocks and the Dollar Supply

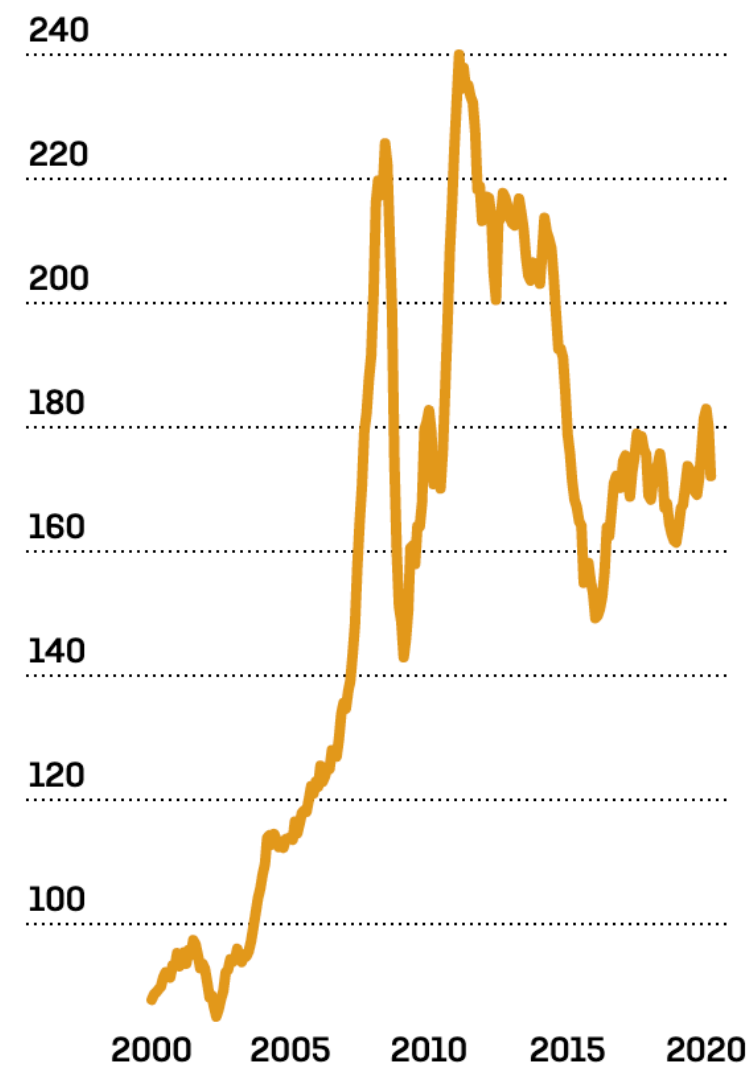
The supply of U.S. currency alongside the Food Price Index, which measures the monthly change in global prices of a basket of commodities

Percent change in the USD money supply:



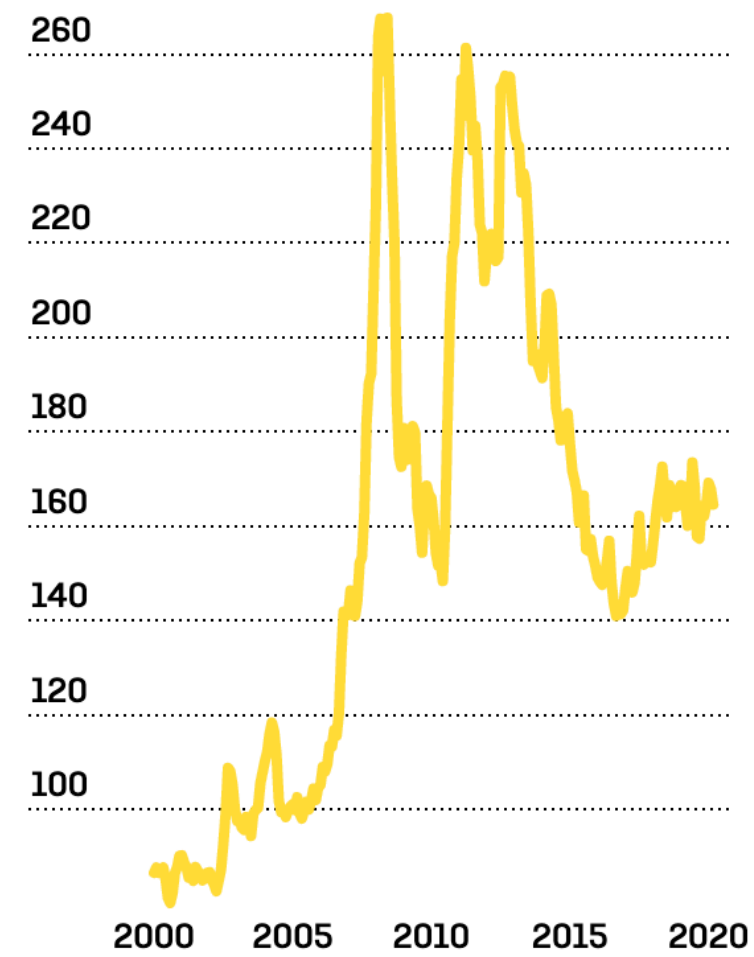
SOURCE: BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Food Price Index

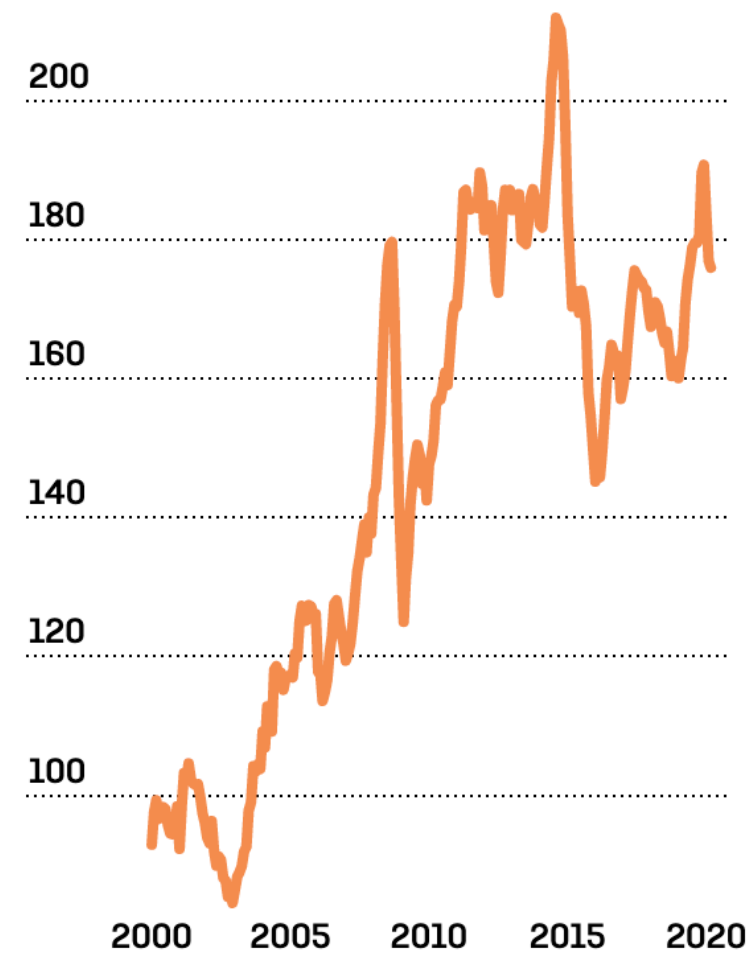


SOURCE: U.N. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Cereal Price Index

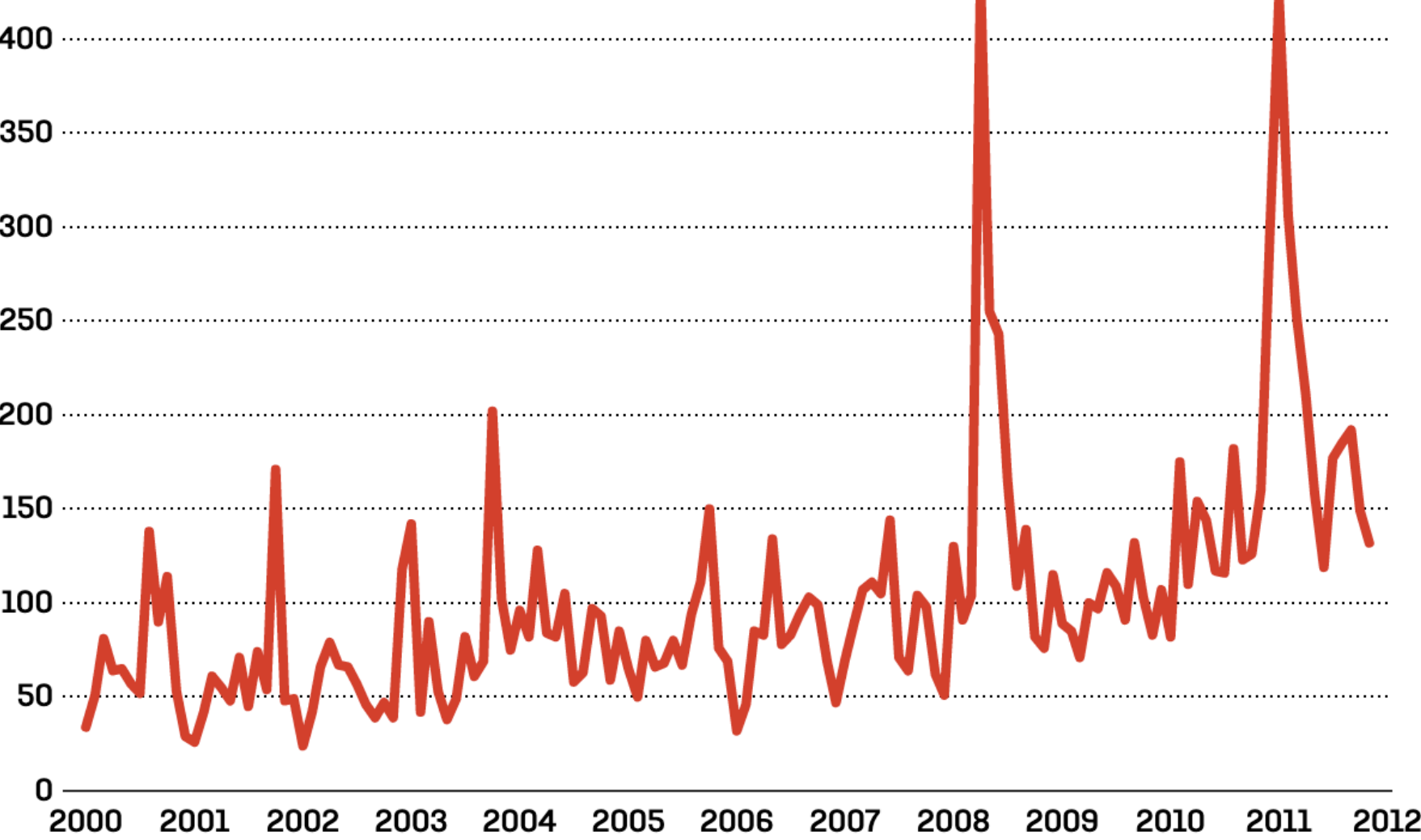


Meat Price Index



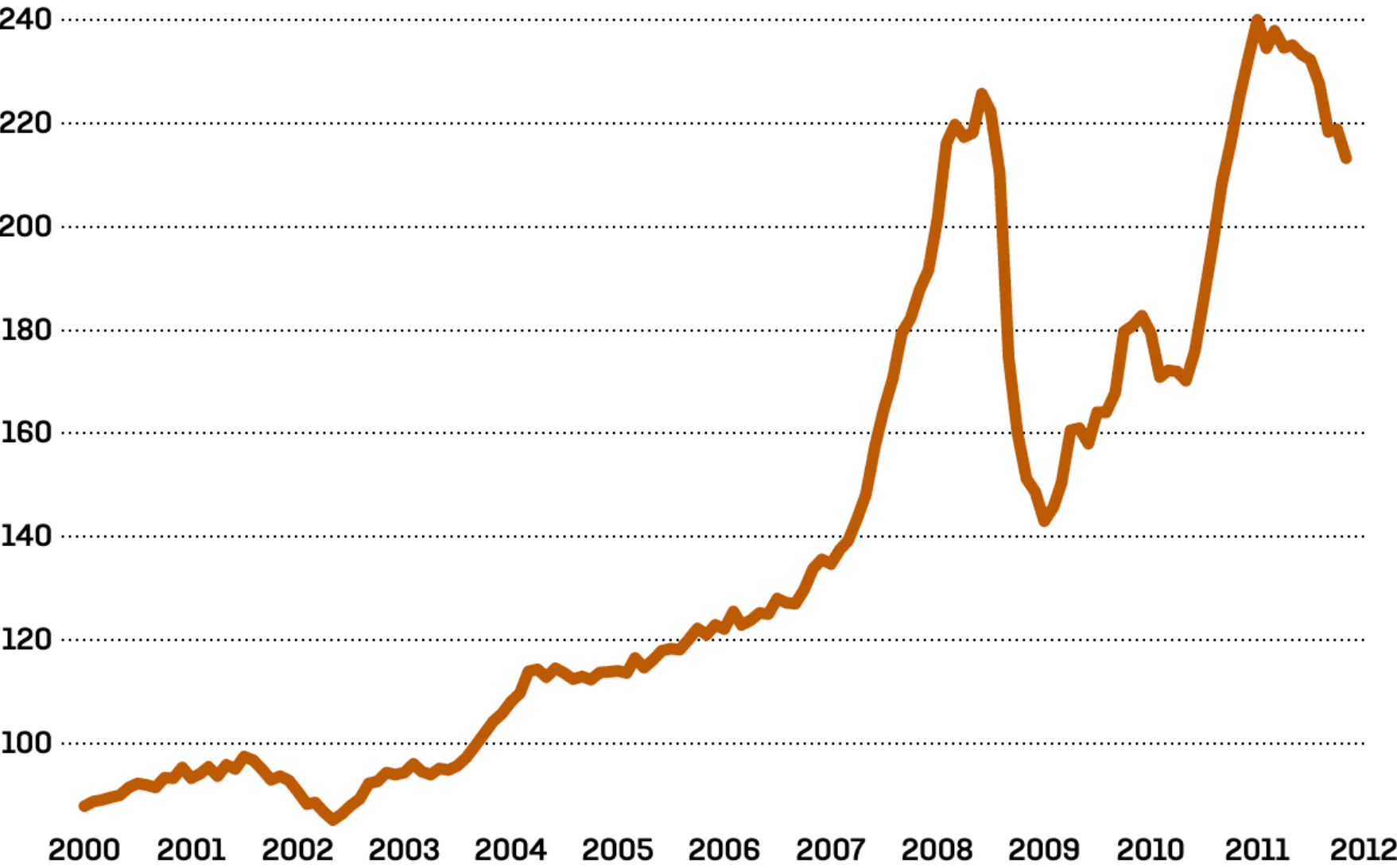
Source: <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/05/20/food-price-spikes-and-social-unrest-the-dark-side-of-the-feds-crisis-fighting>

NUMBER OF GLOBAL FOOD RIOTS



SOURCE: BELLEMARE 2015

FOOD PRICE INDEX



SOURCE: U.N. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Today

I want to focus on potential and actual **resource conflicts/disputes** centering on **land access** and the **food** that can be grown (or grazed) on that land.

Motivating question: How are food production and consumption linked to human security and conflict?





I. Food security trends

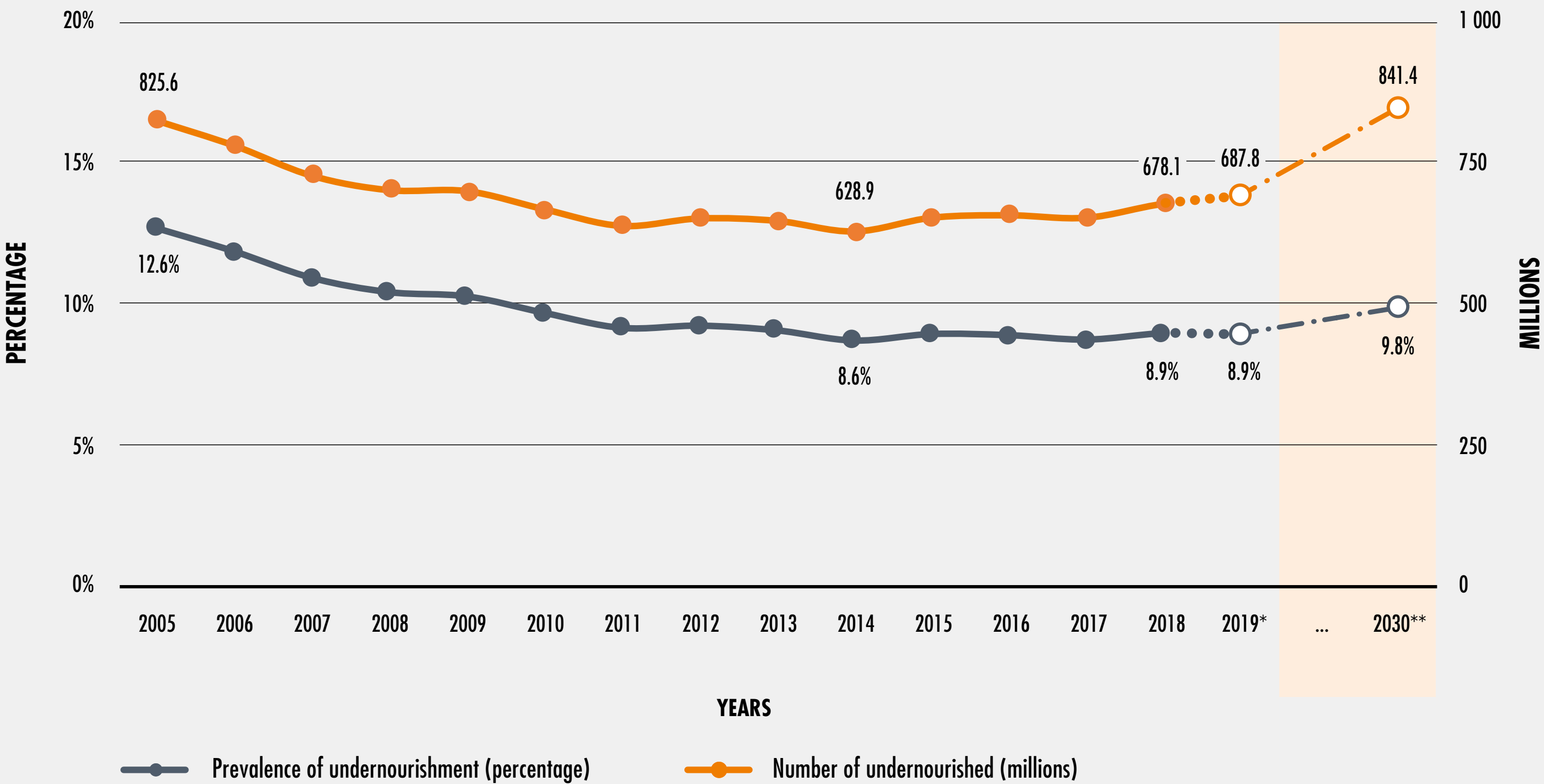


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

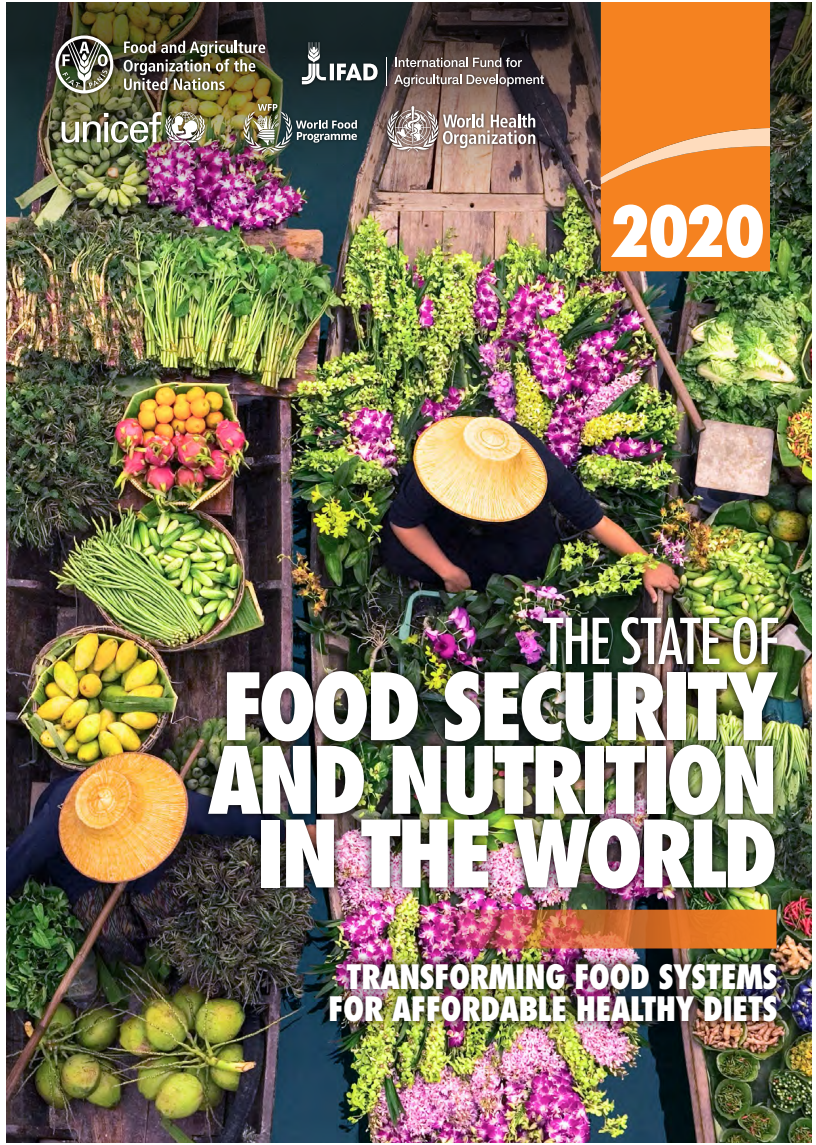


Source: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

FIGURE 1
THE NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD CONTINUED TO INCREASE IN 2019.
IF RECENT TRENDS ARE NOT REVERSED, THE SDG 2.1 ZERO HUNGER TARGET WILL NOT BE MET



NOTES: Projected values in the figure are illustrated by dotted lines and empty circles. The shaded area represents projections for the longer period from 2019 to the 2030 target year. The entire series was carefully revised to reflect new information made available since the publication of the last edition of the report; it replaces all series published previously.
* See Box 2 for a description of the projection method. ** Projections to 2030 do not consider the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
SOURCE: FAO.



Countries can have both **overweight** and **underweight** children.

Reversals most noticeable in areas of conflict and conflict in areas of droughts and floods.

2019—38 million children were **overweight**.

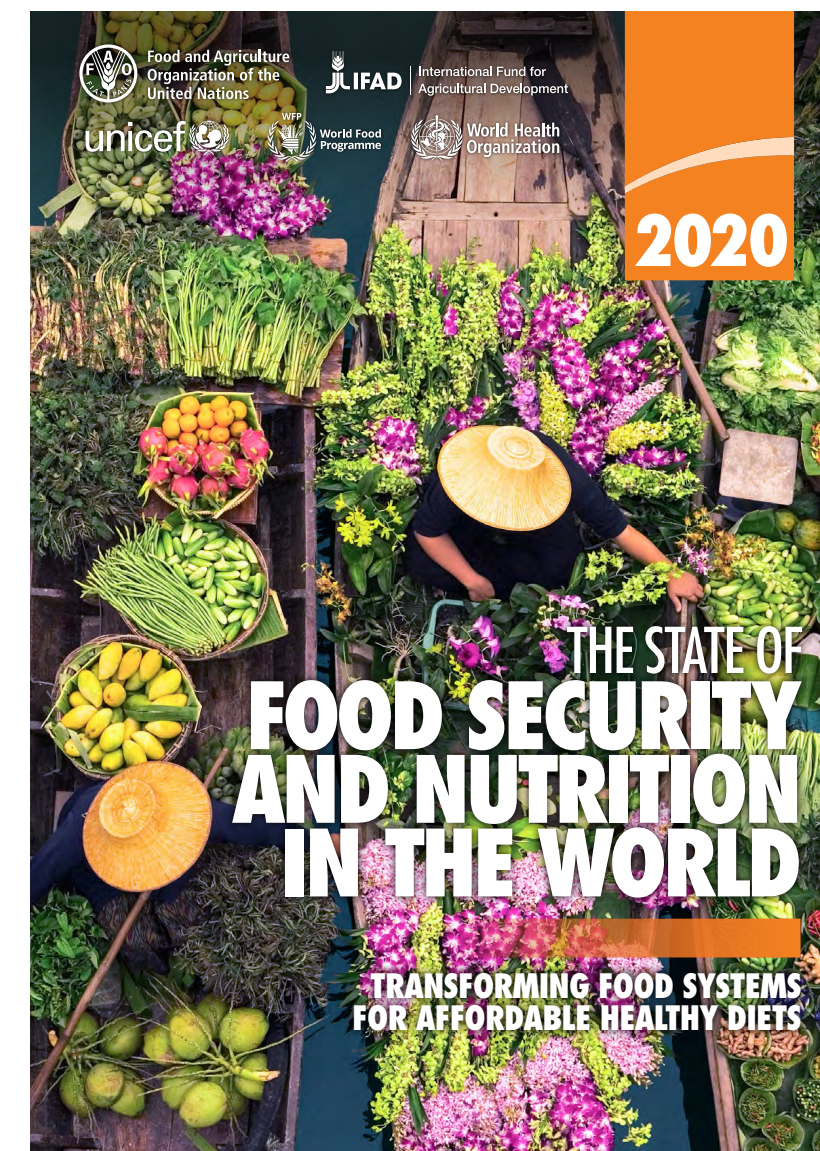
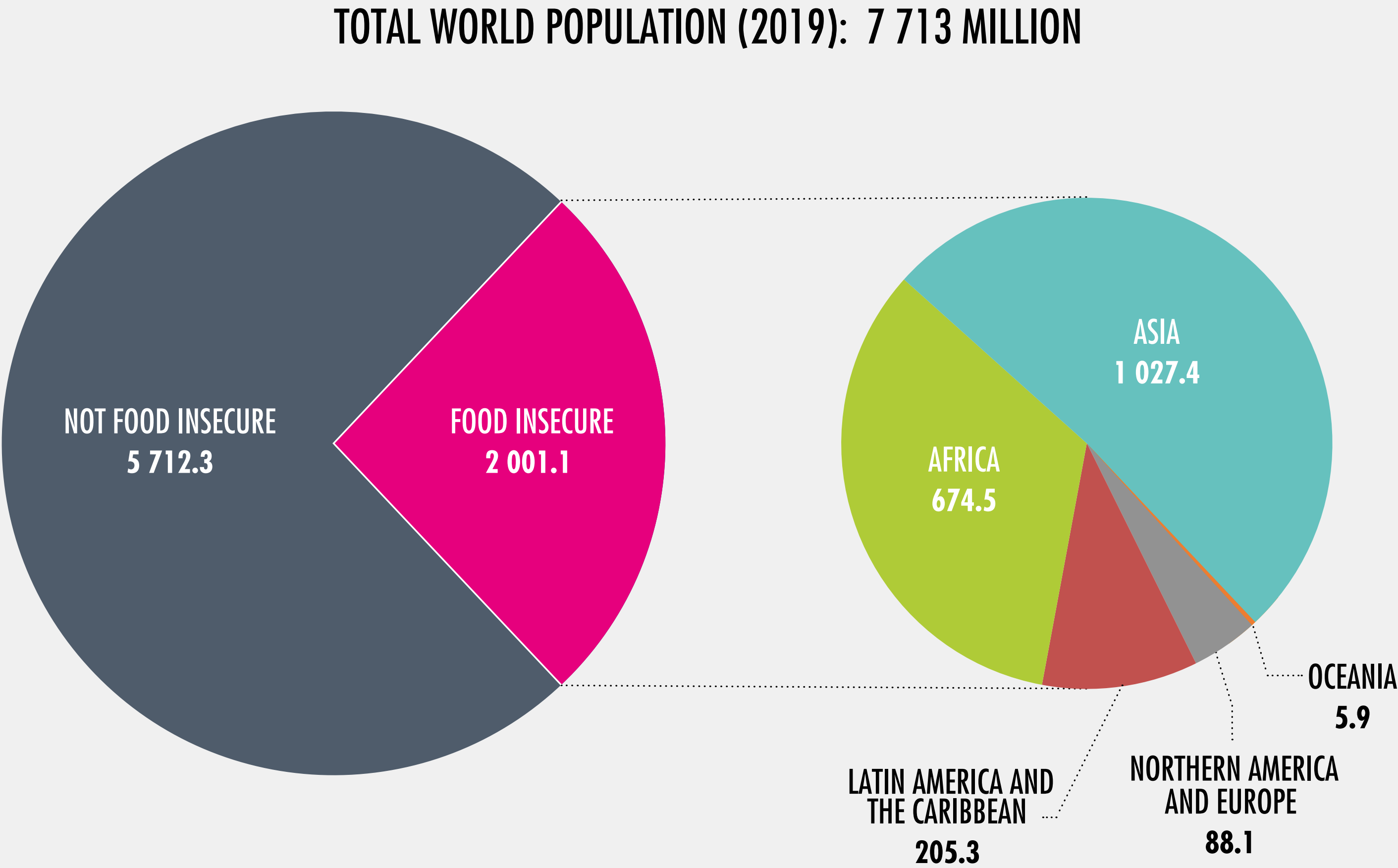
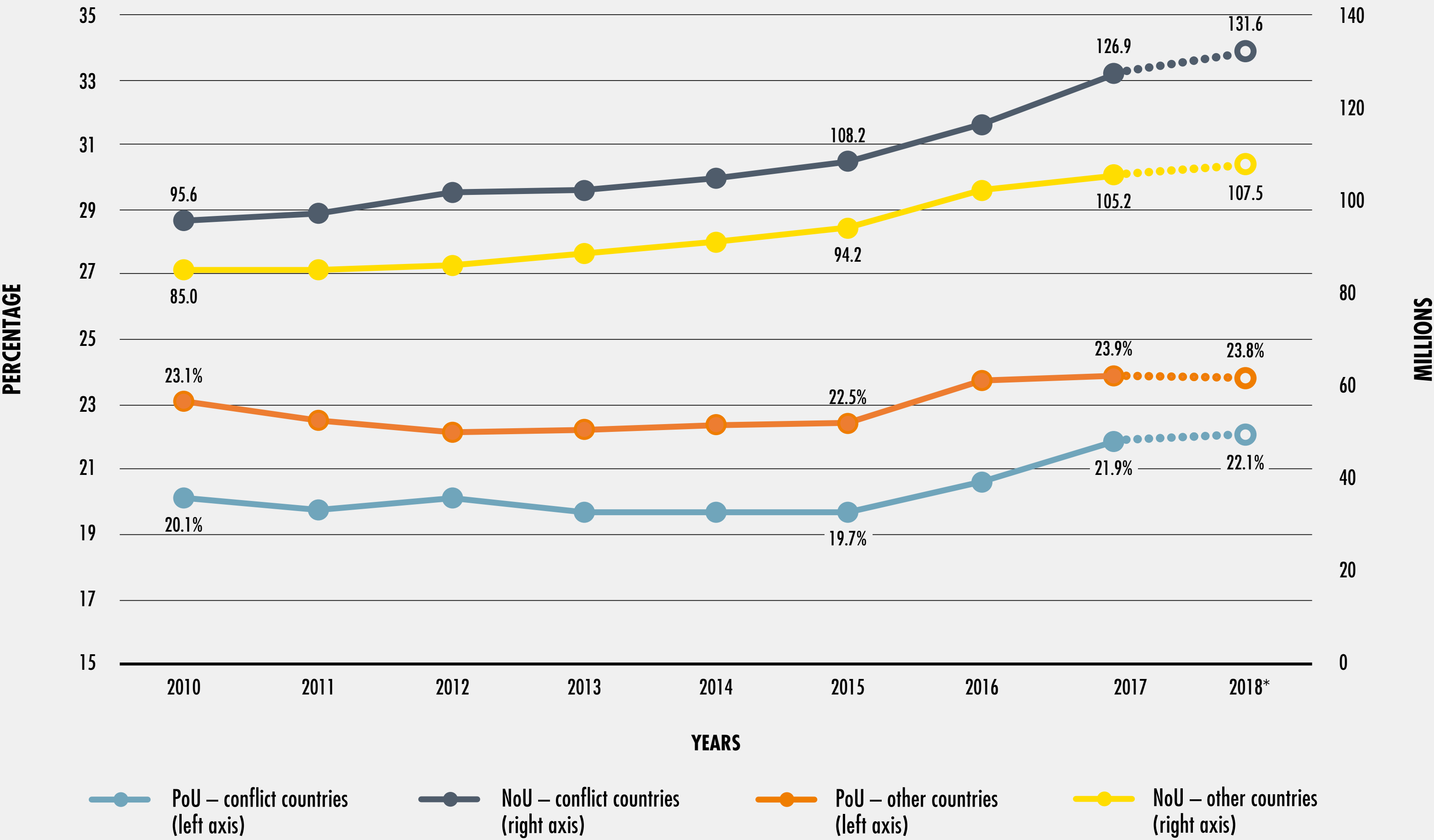


FIGURE 8
OVER HALF OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
IN THE WORLD LIVE IN ASIA AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD LIVE IN AFRICA



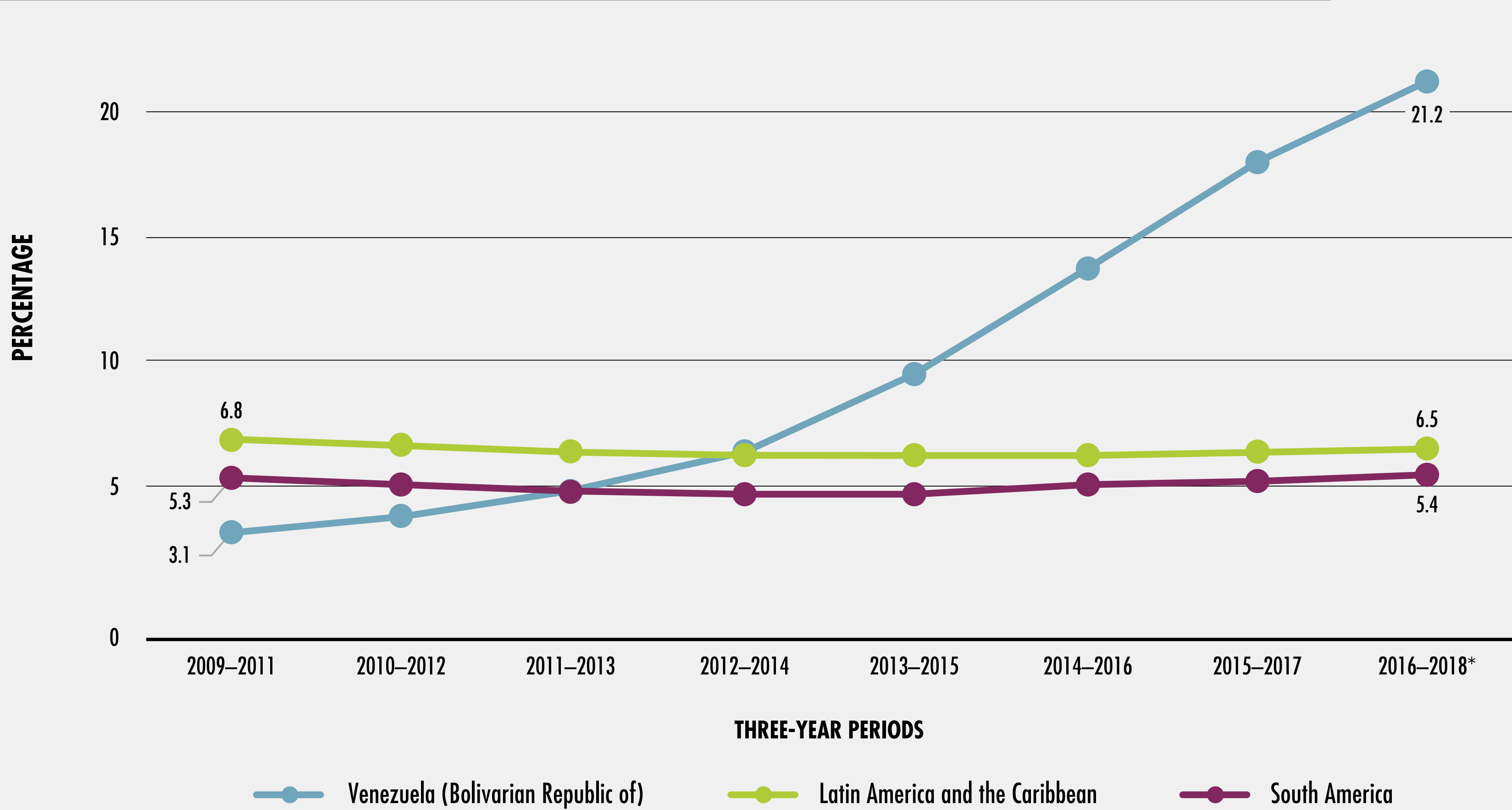
NOTES: Number of food insecure/not food insecure people in millions.
SOURCE: FAO.

FIGURE 3
UNDERNOURISHMENT INCREASES SHARPLY IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY CONFLICT
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



NOTES: * Projected values, illustrated by dotted lines and empty circles.
SOURCE: FAO.

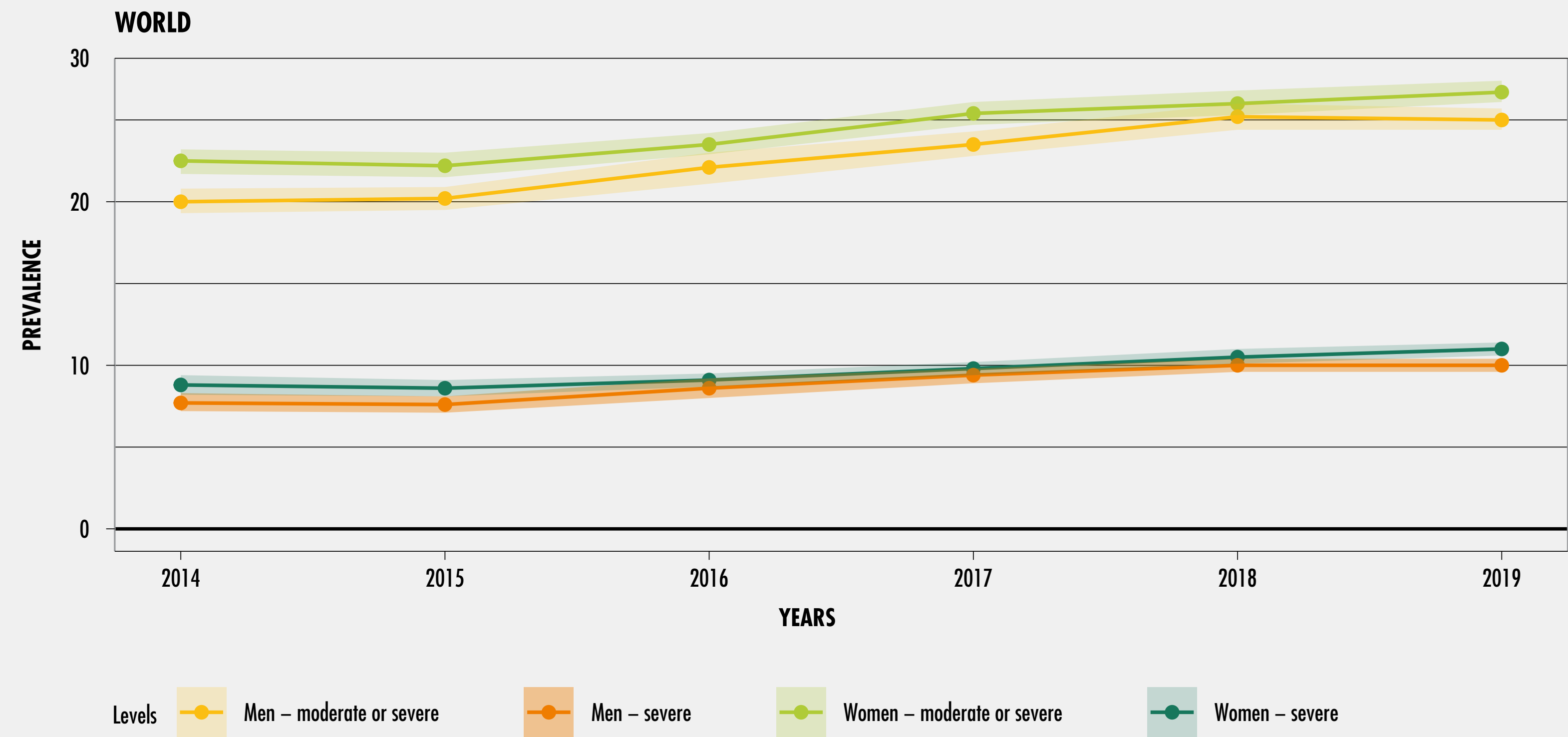
FIGURE 8
THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA SHOWS A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE
IN THE PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT IN RECENT YEARS



NOTES: * 2018 estimates in the 2016–2018 three-year averages are projected values.
SOURCE: FAO.

Source: FAO 2019 report

FIGURE 9
GLOBALLY AND IN EVERY REGION, THE PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY IS
SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN WOMEN THAN IN MEN



Source: FAO 2020 report: 25

Gender effects vary by region

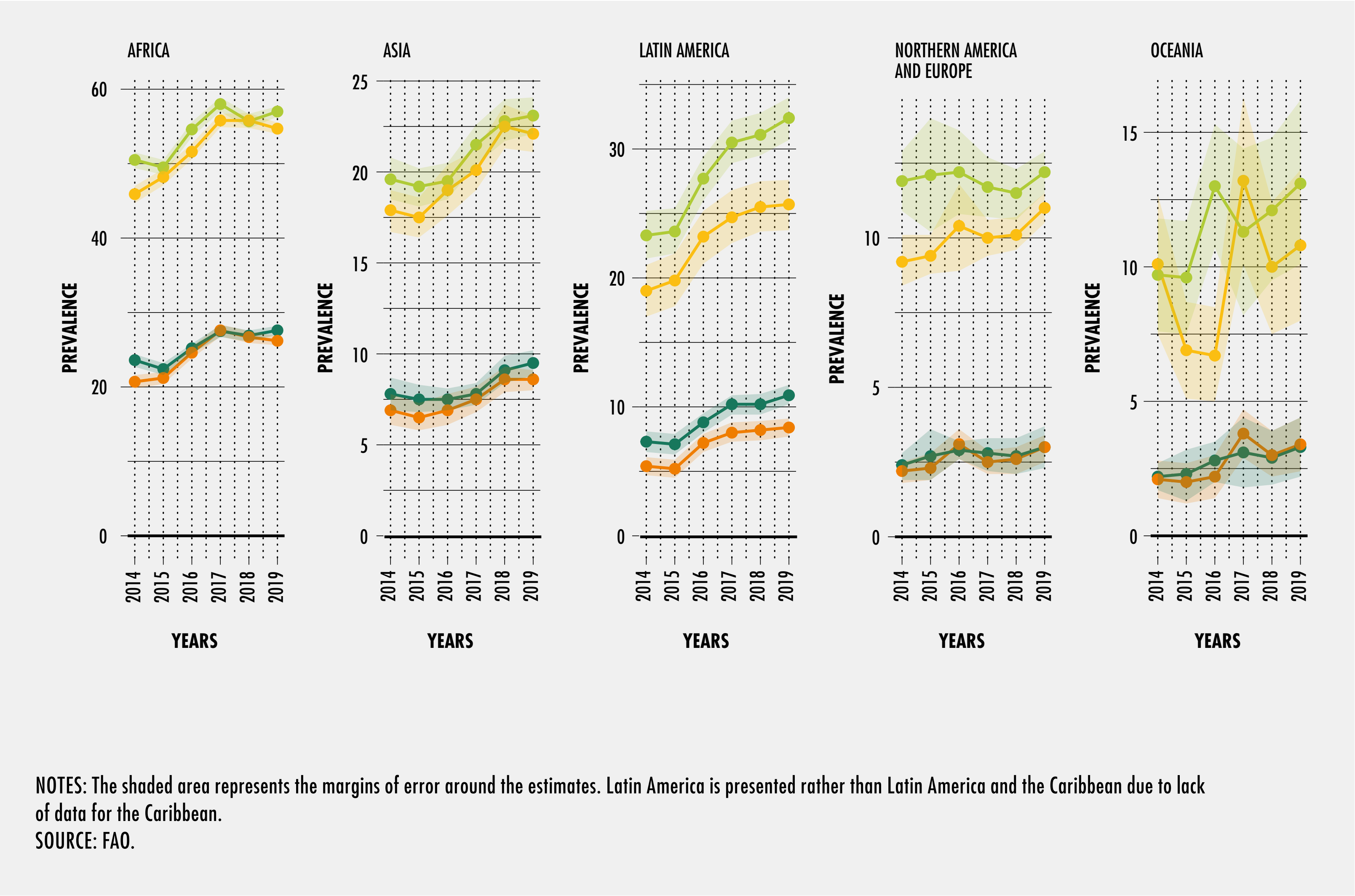
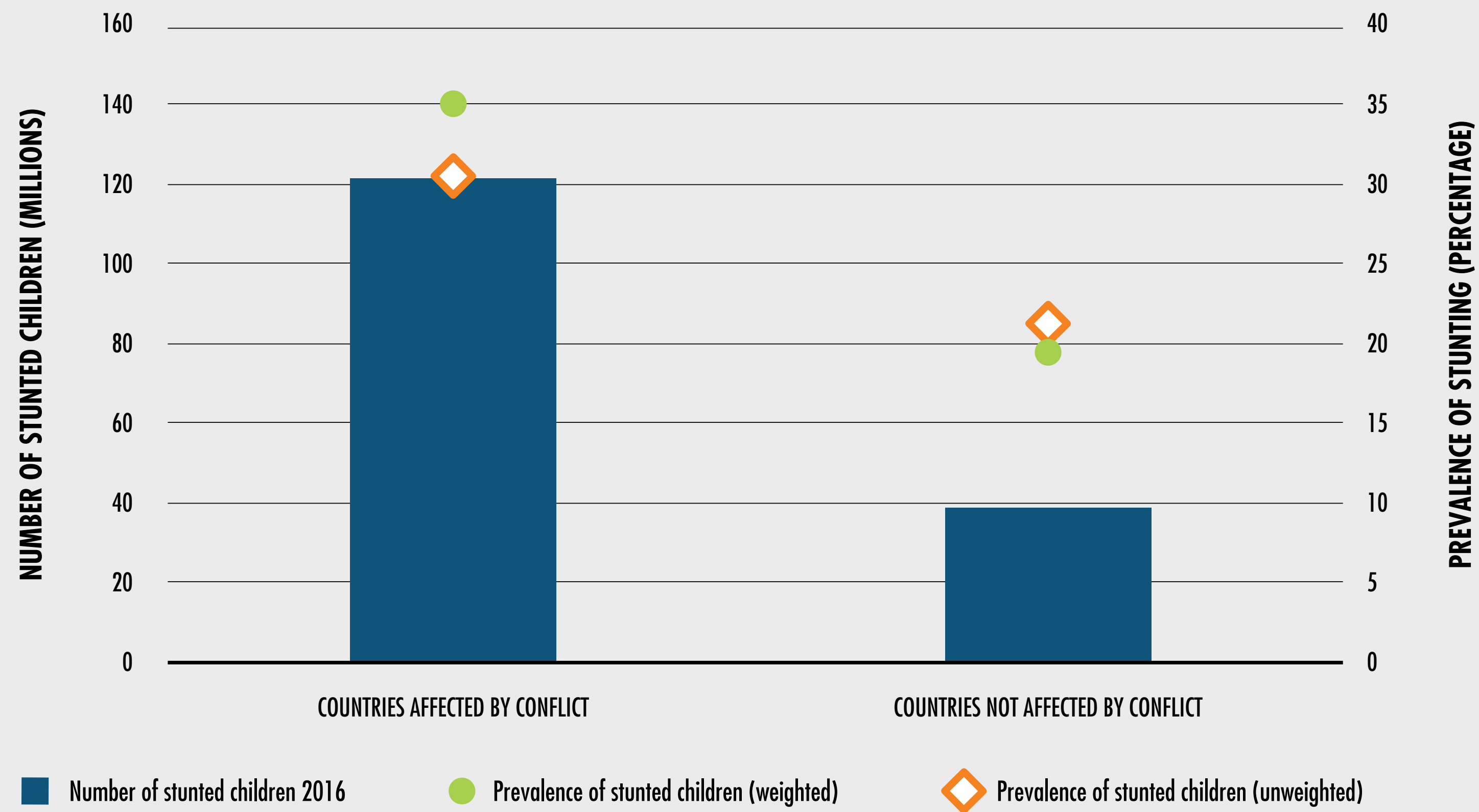


FIGURE 15
THE MAJORITY OF STUNTED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS LIVE IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY
CONFLICT



NOTES: Prevalence and number of stunted children in low- and middle-income countries with and without conflict, 2016.
See Annex 2 (p. 102) for the list of countries affected by conflict, and for definitions. Region aggregates were calculated by population-weighting the latest available survey data (from 2010 to 2016); data were available for more than 50 percent of population in each region.
SOURCES: UCDP for classification of countries affected and not affected by conflict; WHO, UNICEF and World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates data set, 2017 edition, for prevalence of child stunting; UNDESA Population Division for population of children under five years in 2016.

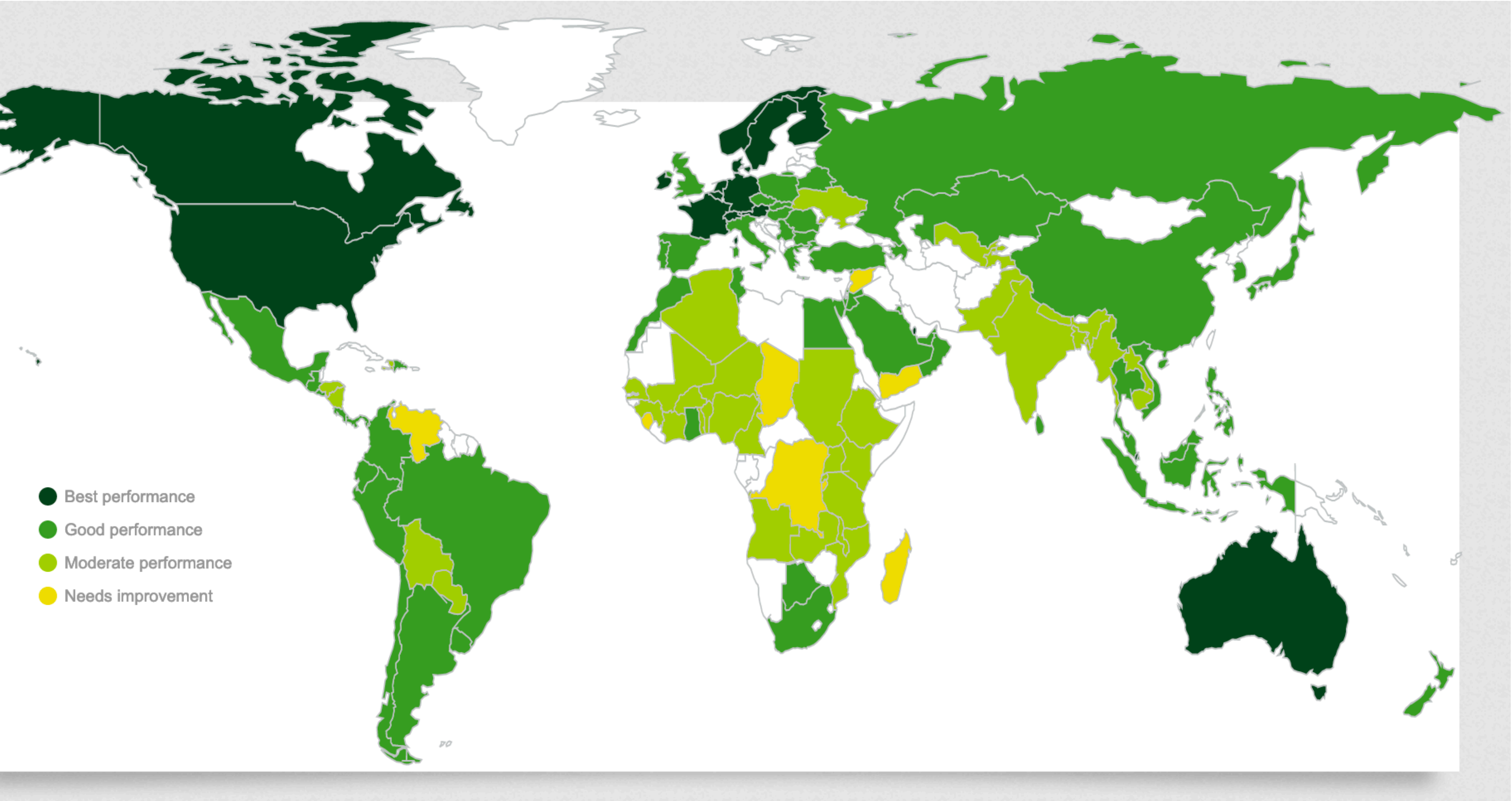
Source: FAO 2017 report: 36



GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX 2019

Strengthening food systems and the environment
through innovation and investment

Global Food Security Index 2019



Source: <http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Country>

Fertile land, fresh water and the oceans are under threat from a range of cross-cutting and often interconnected risks, with a significant impact on global food security.



By understanding these risks (for example, their causes, effects and interconnections), insights can be developed into how to alleviate them and build resilience in ways that reduce disruption and speed recovery, thereby supporting global food security.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit. 2018. Global Food Security Index 2018: 8.

What is the Global Food Security Index (GFSI)?

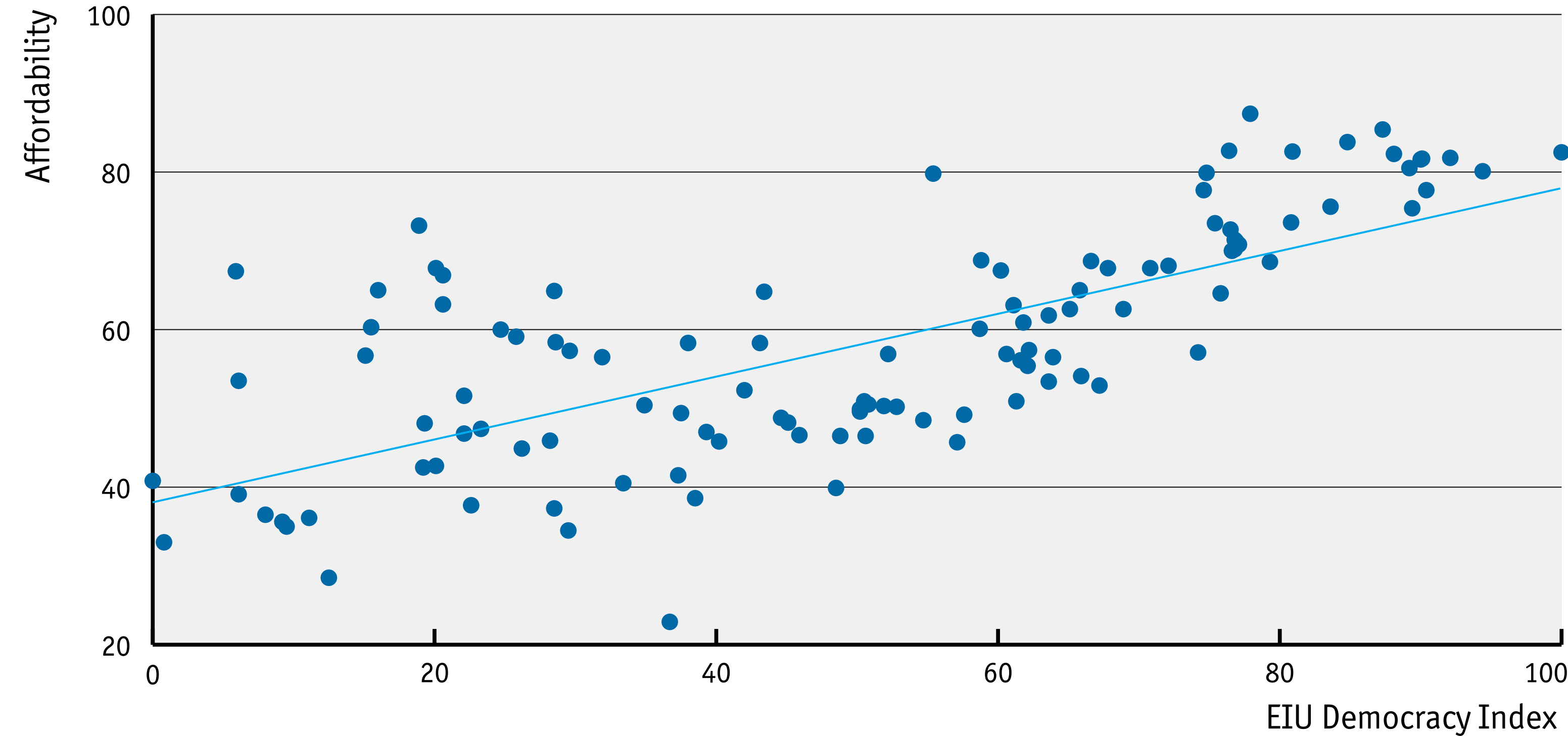
The Economist Intelligence Unit's Global Food Security Index (GFSI), sponsored by Corteva Agriscience, the Agriculture Division of DowDuPont, provides a common framework for understanding the root causes of food insecurity by looking at the dynamics of food systems around the world. It seeks to answer the central question: How food-secure is a country? Food security is a complex, multifaceted issue influenced by culture, environment and geographic location. While the index does not capture intra-country nuances, by distilling major food security themes down to their core elements it provides a useful approach to understanding the risks to food security in countries, regions and around the world.

By creating a common framework against which to benchmark a country's food security, the GFSI has created a country-level food-security measurement tool that addresses the issues of affordability, availability, and quality and safety in 113 countries around the world. Since its inception, the GFSI has become a policy benchmark for governments and a country diagnostic tool for investment. Non-governmental organisations, multilaterals and academia have turned to the GFSI as a research tool to identify key countries in which to focus advocacy efforts for food-security policy changes and developments. The private sector uses the tool as a launch pad to make strategic decisions, explore food consumption trends and develop corporate social responsibility initiatives.

Availability v EIU Democracy Index

Correlation (x,y) 0.72

Democracy increases food affordability



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit. 2016. Global Food Security Index 2016: 18.

2019 adjusted overall GFSI score

Overall GFSI score adjusted by the Natural Resources & Resilience overall score (0-100 where 100 = most favourable)

■ Rise in ranking ■ Decline in ranking

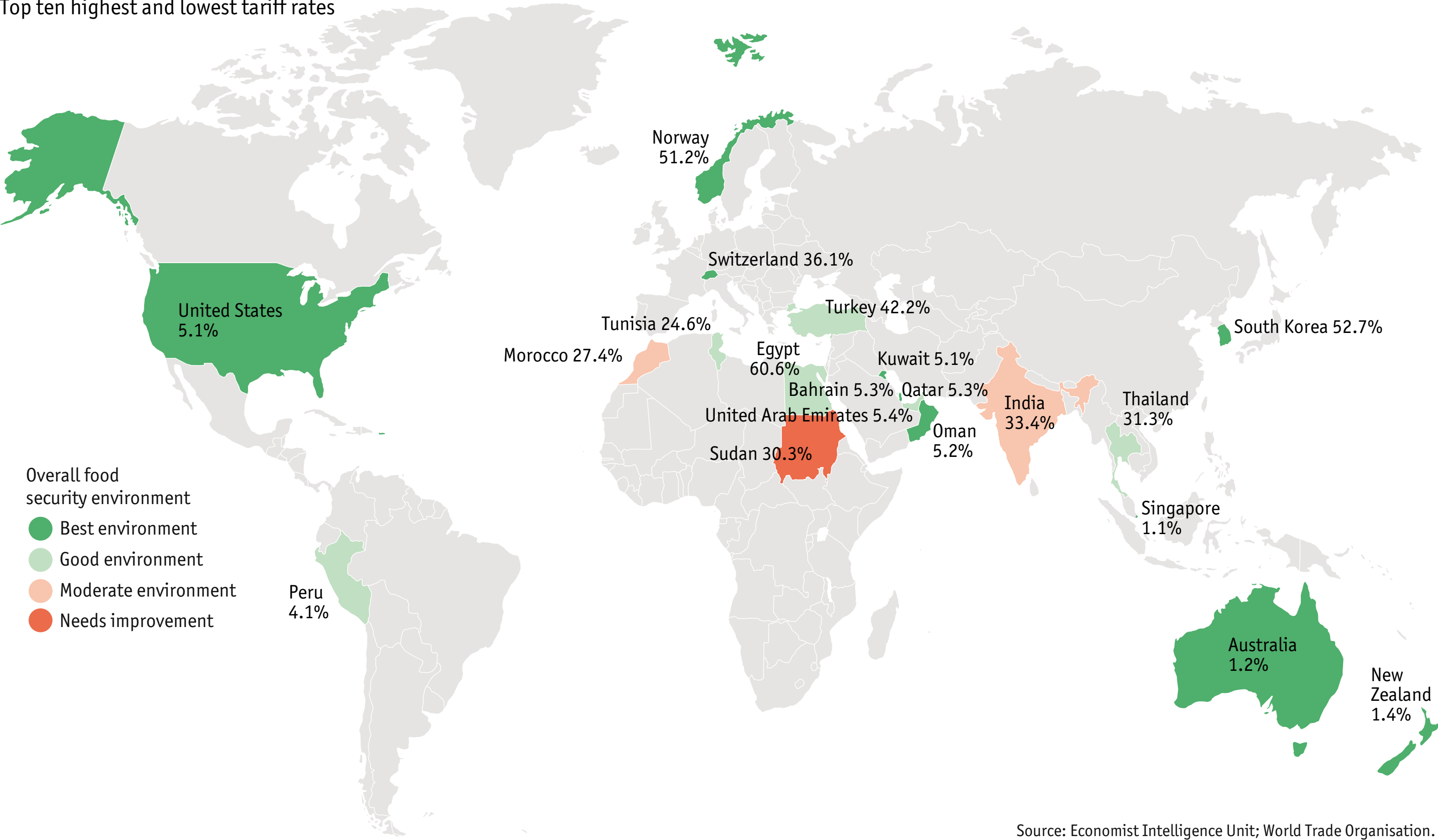
Rank	Country	Score / 100	Rank change
1	Ireland	77.9	+1
2	Finland	77.5	+3
3	Switzerland	77.3	+1
4	Sweden	76.9	+3
5	Norway	76.5	0
6	Denmark	75.7	+8
7	United States	75.6	-4
8	Austria	75.5	+2
=9	Canada	75.3	-1
=9	Netherlands	75.3	0
11	Germany	75.1	0
12	Singapore	74.8	-11
13	France	74.0	+3
14	New Zealand	73.7	+5
15	Belgium	73.2	0
16	Australia	72.3	-4
17	United Kingdom	71.9	0
18	Portugal	71.0	+2
19	Qatar	70.8	-6
20	Japan	70.5	+1
21	Poland	69.9	+3
=22	Italy	69.1	+1
=22	Spain	69.1	+3
24	Czech Republic	68.6	+8
25	Israel	68.1	-7
26	Chile	68.0	-1
27	Uruguay	67.6	+6
28	Hungary	67.2	+6
29	Greece	66.9	+2
30	United Arab Emirates	65.8	-9
31	Kuwait	65.7	-4
32	South Korea	65.5	-3
33	Malaysia	65.1	-5
34	Romania	64.3	+4
35	Slovakia	63.7	+12
36	Russia	63.6	+6
37	Saudi Arabia	63.3	-7
38	Belarus	63.1	-2

Rank	Country	Score / 100	Rank change
=39	Argentina	62.9	-2
=39	China	62.9	-4
=41	Costa Rica	62.8	-2
=41	Turkey	62.8	0
43	Brazil	62.3	-4
44	Colombia	61.8	-1
45	Kazakhstan	61.1	+3
46	Mexico	60.9	-3
47	Bulgaria	60.5	+4
48	Panama	60.0	-3
49	South Africa	59.0	-1
50	Oman	58.8	-4
51	Thailand	58.4	+1
52	Egypt	57.9	+3
53	Botswana	57.1	+4
54	Serbia	56.9	+5
55	Azerbaijan	56.7	-2
56	Bahrain	56.4	-6
57	Vietnam	56.2	-3
58	Ghana	55.4	+1
59	Dominican Republic	55.2	-3
60	Morocco	54.6	-1
61	Peru	54.5	-3
62	El Salvador	54.2	+5
63	Jordan	54.1	+1
64	Ecuador	53.8	-1
65	Indonesia	53.3	-3
66	Guatemala	53.0	+2
67	Sri Lanka	52.9	-1
68	Uzbekistan	52.7	+3
=69	Myanmar	52.5	+8
=69	Tunisia	52.5	0
71	Honduras	52.4	+2
72	Philippines	52.2	-8
73	Algeria	52.1	-3
74	Paraguay	51.9	0
75	Bolivia	51.3	0
76	India	51.1	-4

Rank	Country	Score / 100	Rank change
77	Ukraine	51.0	-1
78	Pakistan	50.7	0
79	Mali	49.1	+1
80	Nepal	49.0	-1
81	Nicaragua	48.4	+1
82	Senegal	48.2	-1
83	Cote d'Ivoire	48.0	+1
84	Bangladesh	46.6	-1
85	Niger	45.7	+4
86	Burkina Faso	45.4	+1
=87	Kenya	44.4	-1
=87	Laos	44.4	+5
=89	Benin	43.9	-4
=89	Cameroon	43.9	-1
91	Rwanda	43.7	+4
92	Cambodia	43.6	-2
93	Ethiopia	43.2	-2
94	Nigeria	43.0	0
95	Tanzania	42.6	+1
96	Uganda	42.2	+2
97	Tajikistan	41.7	-4
98	Guinea	40.7	-1
99	Sudan	40.2	0
=100	Angola	40.1	0
=100	Zambia	40.1	+1
=102	Malawi	39.2	+2
=102	Togo	39.2	0
104	Haiti	38.2	-1
105	Mozambique	36.1	0
106	Sierra Leone	34.1	0
107	Madagascar	33.8	+1
108	Syria	33.1	-1
109	Chad	32.6	0
110	Burundi	31.2	+2
111	Congo (Dem. Rep.)	30.8	-1
112	Yemen	30.3	-1
113	Venezuela	28.2	0

- Between 2015-6 more countries saw scores for national nutritional standards decline rather than improve.
- 35 of 40 most food secure countries in 2016 are coastal.
- Political instability exacerbates food insecurity.

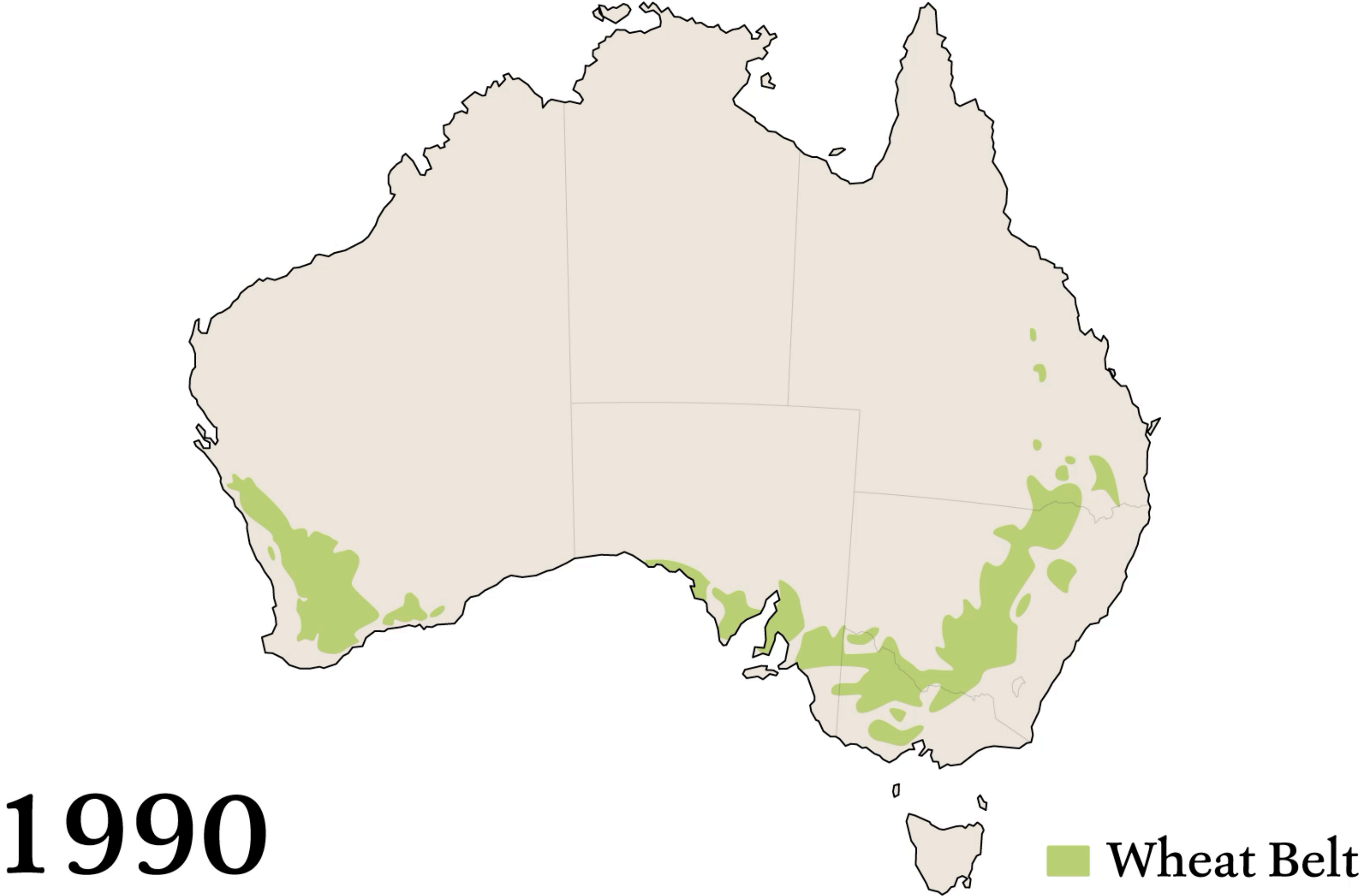
Agricultural import tariffs
Top ten highest and lowest tariff rates



5 UN World Food Programme (WFP). (2015). “10 Facts About Hunger In Myanmar”. Available at <https://www.wfp.org/stories/10-facts-about-hunger-myanmar> WFP. (2012). “WFP in Myanmar: Looking forward 2013-2017”. Available at [http://www.themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/RefDoc_UNMyanmar_WFP_Looking%20Forward%20\(2013-2017\).pdf](http://www.themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/RefDoc_UNMyanmar_WFP_Looking%20Forward%20(2013-2017).pdf)

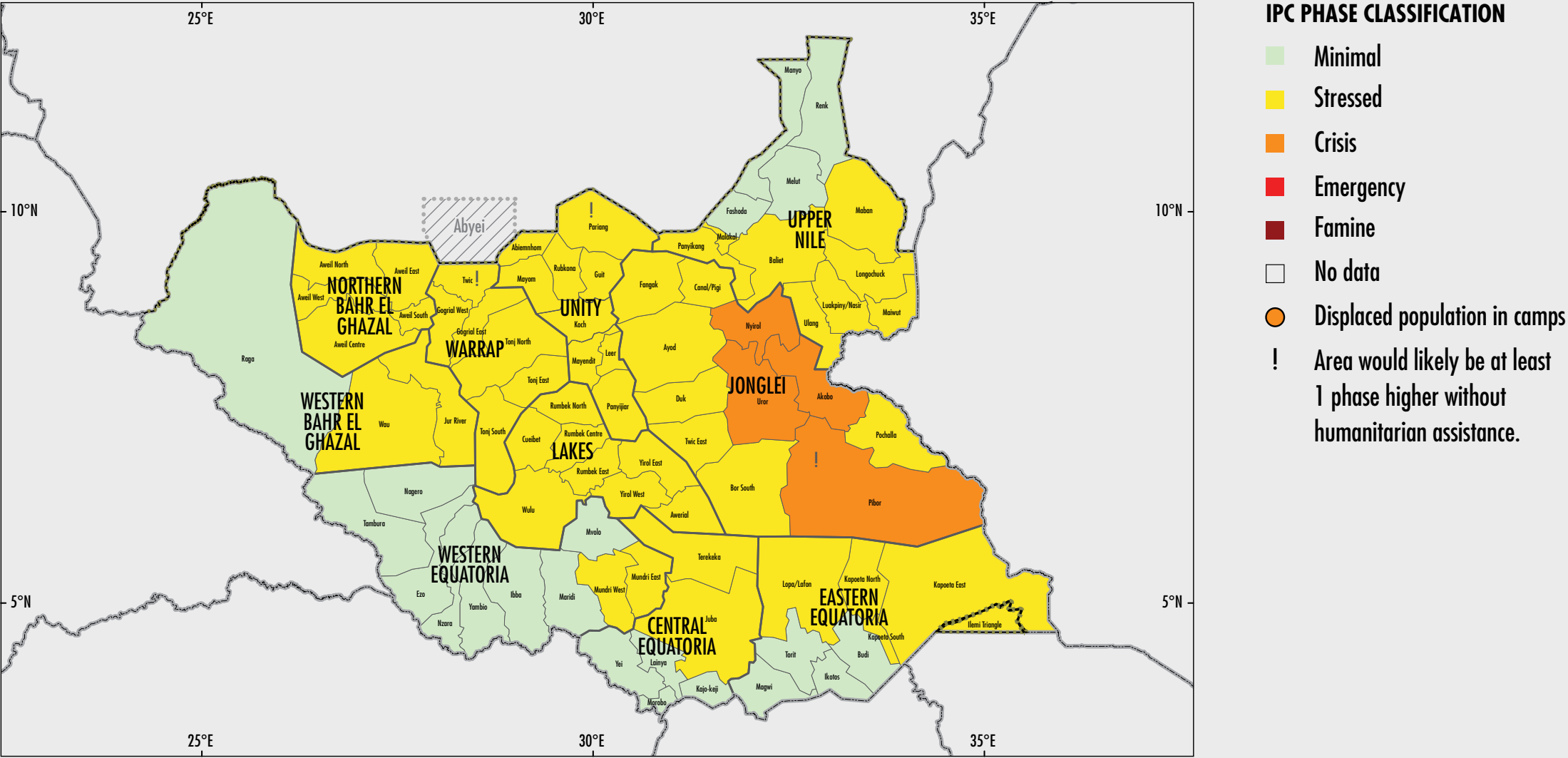
Source: Economist Intelligence Unit. 2016. Global Food Security Index 2016: 13.

Between 1990 and 2015, production dropped in much of Australia's Wheat Belt due to drier than average conditions. The areas that disappear from this map are those where output dropped **50 percent or more**.

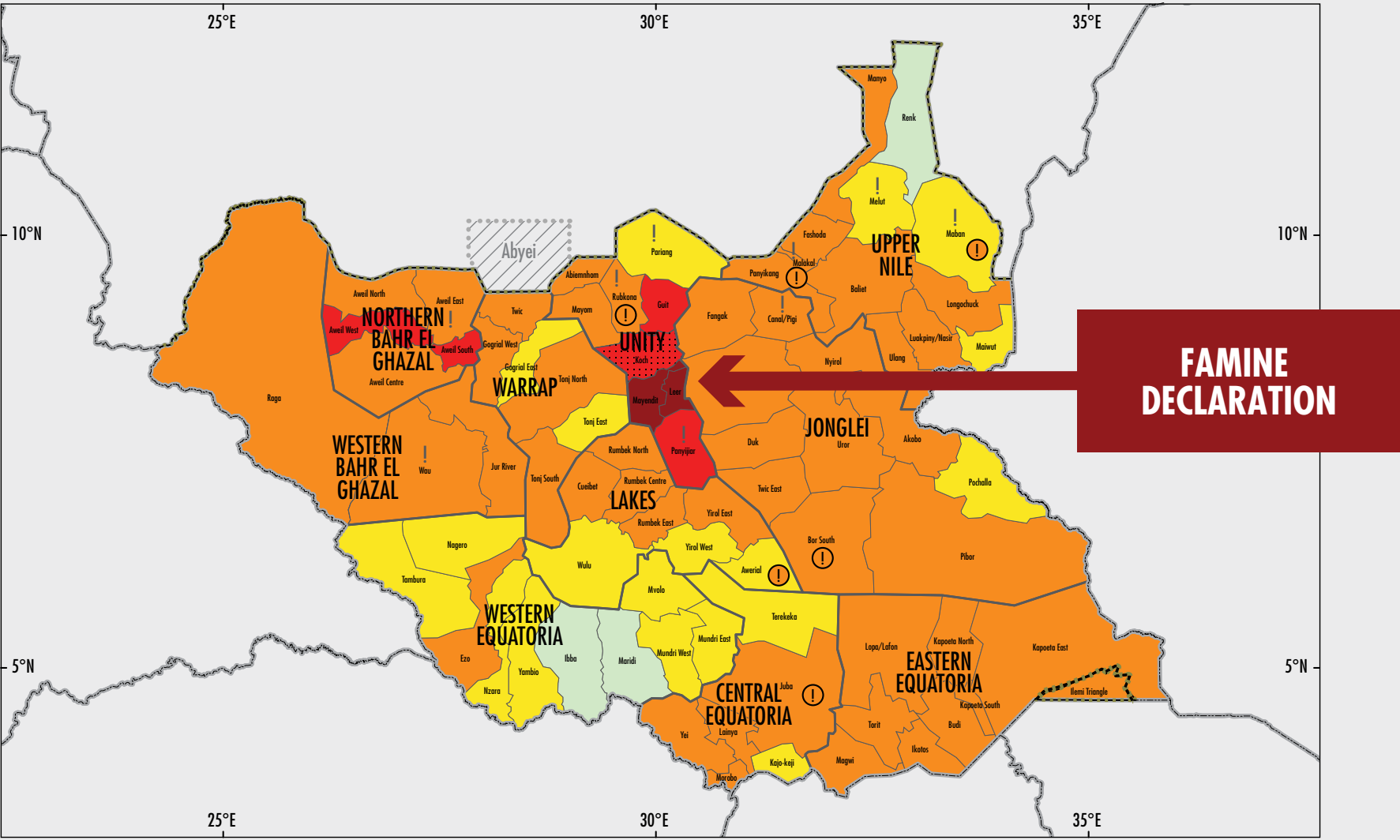


Source: Hochman, Gobbett, & Horan, Global Change Biology, 2017. Graphic by Katie Peek.
<https://e360.yale.edu/features/redrawing-the-map-how-the-worlds-climate-zones-are-shifting>

PRE-CRISIS: JULY 2013



CURRENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY – APRIL 2017



NOTE: The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Final status of the Abyei area has not yet been determined.
SOURCE: South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group (TWG), IPC Analysis 2013, 2017.

Conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan

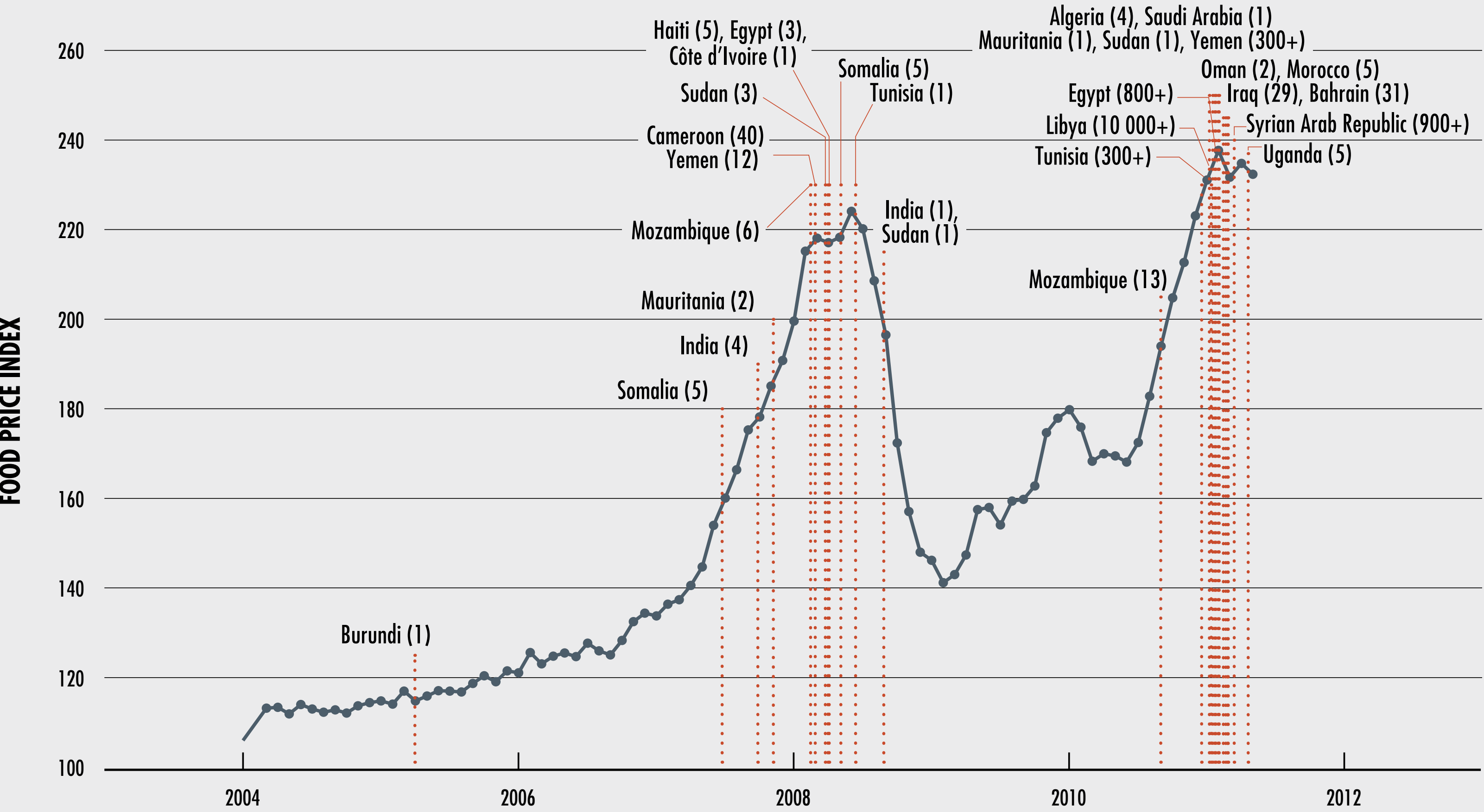
TABLE 4
 CONFLICT AND CLIMATE-RELATED SHOCKS ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD CRISIS SITUATIONS IN 2016

Country	Main climate/weather adverse effect on food security	Number of food-insecure people (IPC/CH phase 3+) in millions
Afghanistan	Floods, landslides in winter; drought in Ghor province	8.5
Burundi	El Niño phenomenon	2.3
Central African Republic	Localized floods	2.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	El Niño phenomenon	5.9
Iraq*	Drought	1.5
Somalia	El Niño-related drought	2.9
South Sudan	Drought and floods	4.9
Sudan	El Niño phenomenon	4.4
Syrian Arab Republic*	Drought in Aleppo, Idlib and Homs	7.0
Yemen	Flooding, heavy rains and tropical cyclones	14.1
Total		53.5

NOTE: Figures for food-insecure populations for countries indicated with an asterisk are reported by the government, Food Security Cluster (HNO or HRP) or WFP-CARI; figures for South Sudan and Somalia refer to IPC analyses conducted in January and February 2017, using data from 2016.

SOURCE: Food Security Information Network (FSIN). 2017. *Global Report on Food Crises 2017*. Rome.

FIGURE 20
SUDDEN FOOD PRICE SURGES HAVE TRIGGERED FOOD RIOTS AND PROTESTS
IN MORE THAN 40 COUNTRIES



NOTES: Time dependence of FAO Food Price Index from January 2004 to May 2011. Red dotted vertical lines correspond to beginning dates of “food riots” and protests associated with the major recent unrest in North Africa and the Near East. Overall death toll in parentheses. Price data are FAO Food Price Index from 2004 to 2011.

SOURCE: Adapted from M. Lagi, K.Z. Bertrand and Y. Bar-Yam. 2011. *The food crises and political instability in North Africa and the Middle East*. Cambridge, USA, New England Complex Systems Institute.

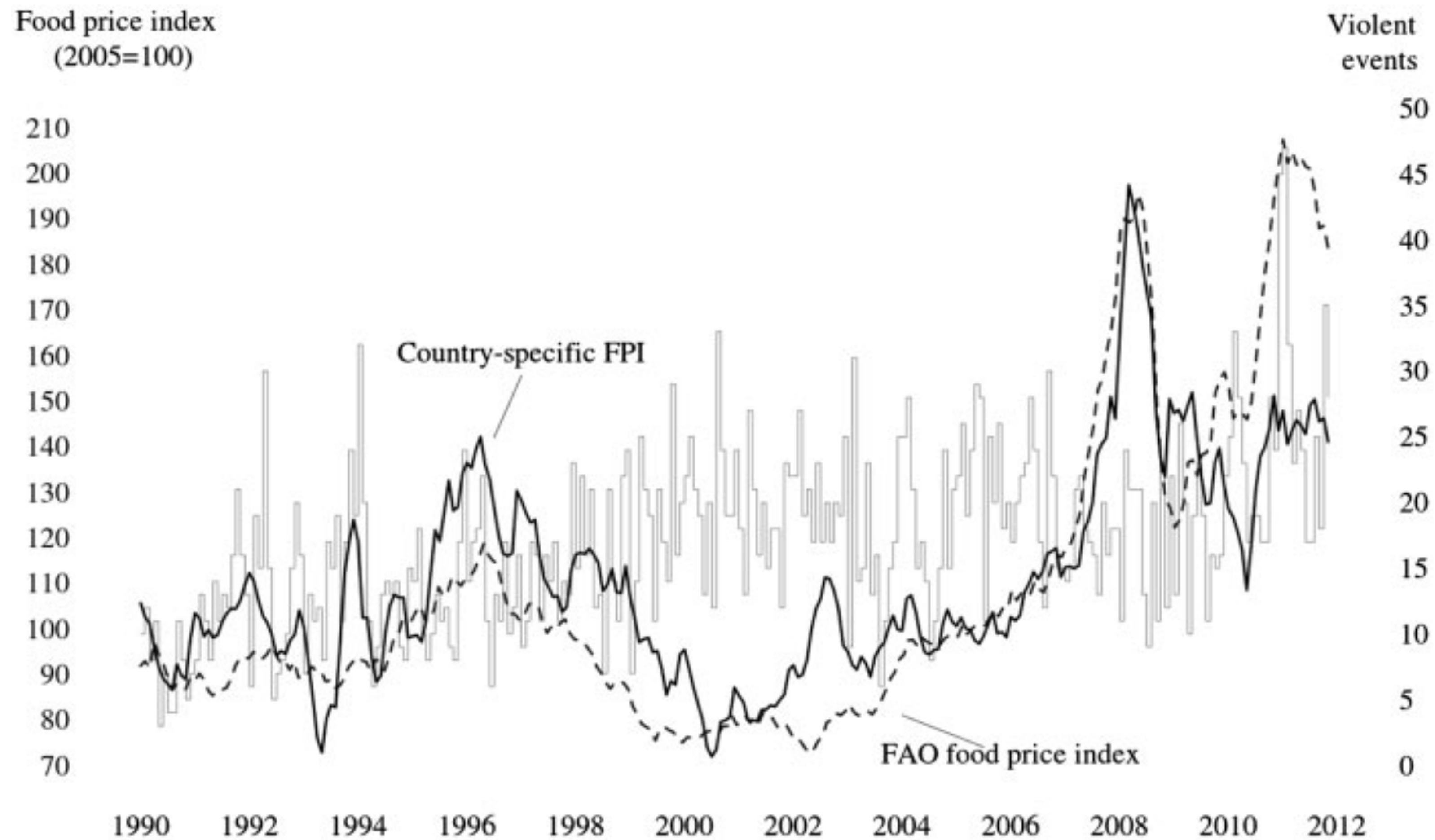


Fig. 3. Food prices over time plotted against the violence incidence level in each month between 1990 and 2011.

Sources: FAO Food Price Index, GEM Commodities, and SCAD 3.0.

Source: van Weezel 2016: 768

Takeaways from international trends in food security

- Food security is an **international priority** (SDG#2)
- **Scarcity** and **overabundance** are both issues.
- **Conflict** bad.
- **Democracy** helps.
- **Women** slightly more insecure.
- **Climate shocks** can lead to food crisis.
- **Price shocks** can lead to protest.

Lecture question #1

How price sensitive are you in your food purchasing decisions?

Did you notice any price fluctuations or availability constraints during the early months of the pandemic?

I. Food security trends



Image source: https://archive.org/details/amrc_198912_cna_00990_031

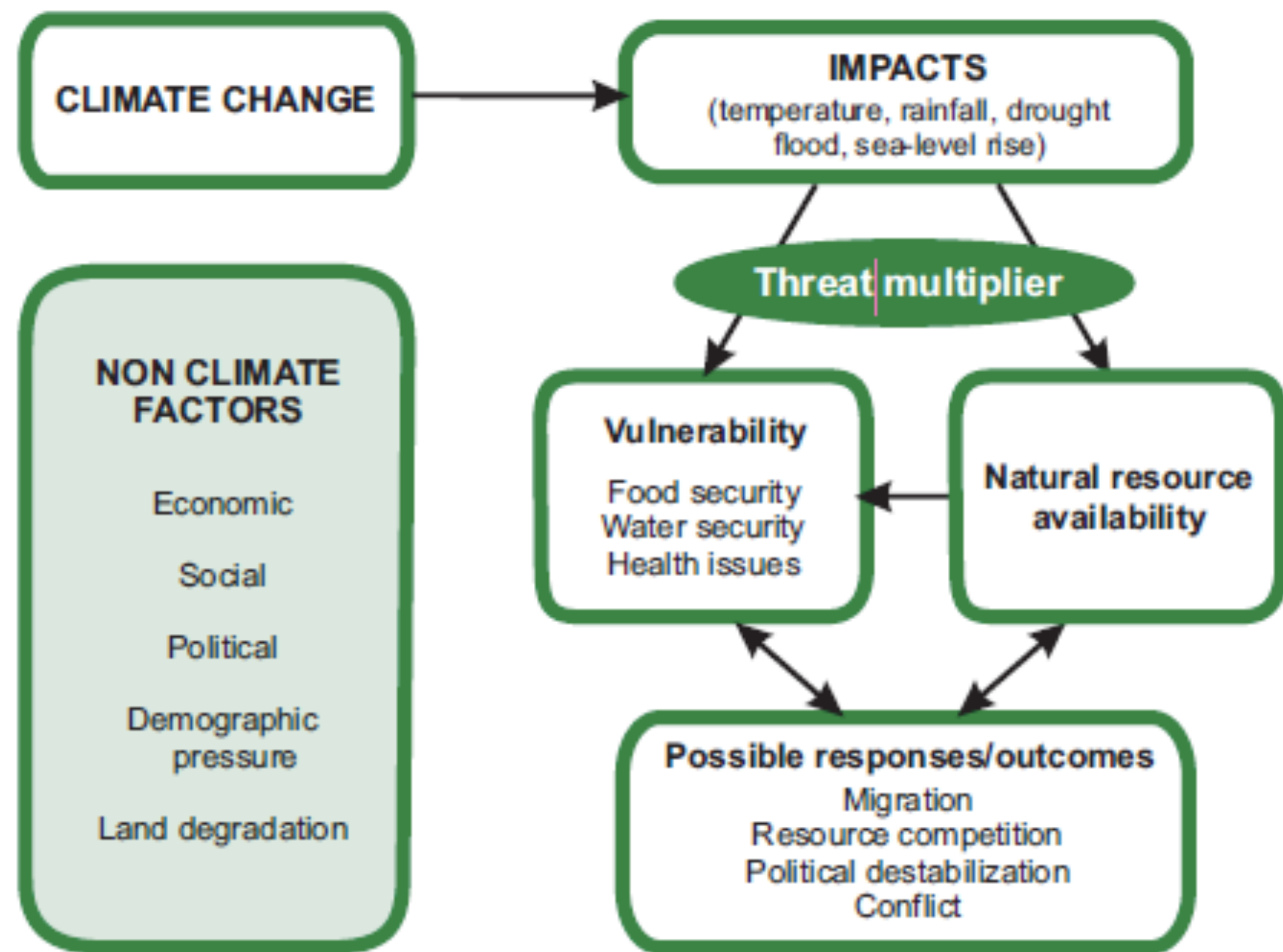
II. Theory—food and security



How are food production and consumption linked to human security and conflict?

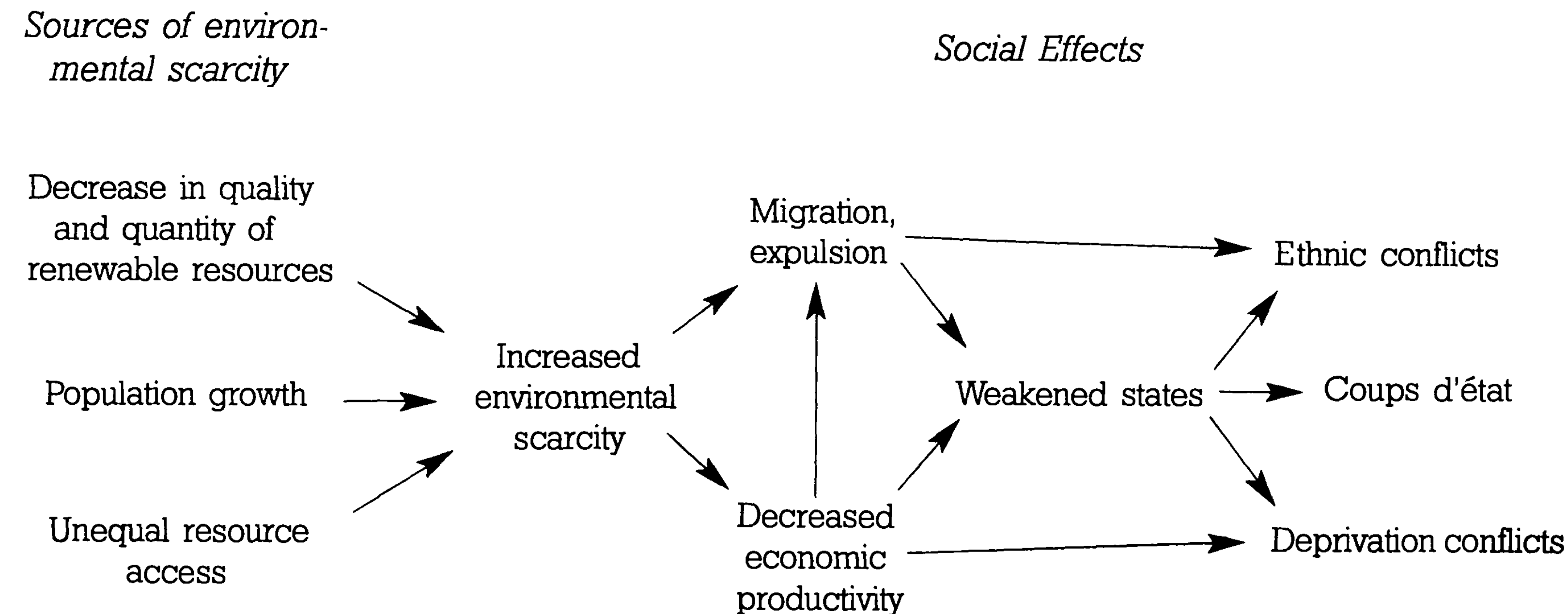
- **Climate change** can combine with political and economic **instability**, **poverty**, **inequality** and historical **grievances** to exacerbate tensions and/or trigger conflicts.
- Poor **governance**, weak institutions, capacity constraints and corruption restrict the ability of states and their citizens to address climate change.
- Simple **scarcity** and/or **shocks** affect adaptive capacity.

United Nations Environment Programme's (2007) causal mechanisms



Source: United Nations Environment Programme. 2007. *Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel*. Available from http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEP_Sahel_EN.pdf :14

Figure 2. Some Sources and Consequences of Environmental Scarcity.



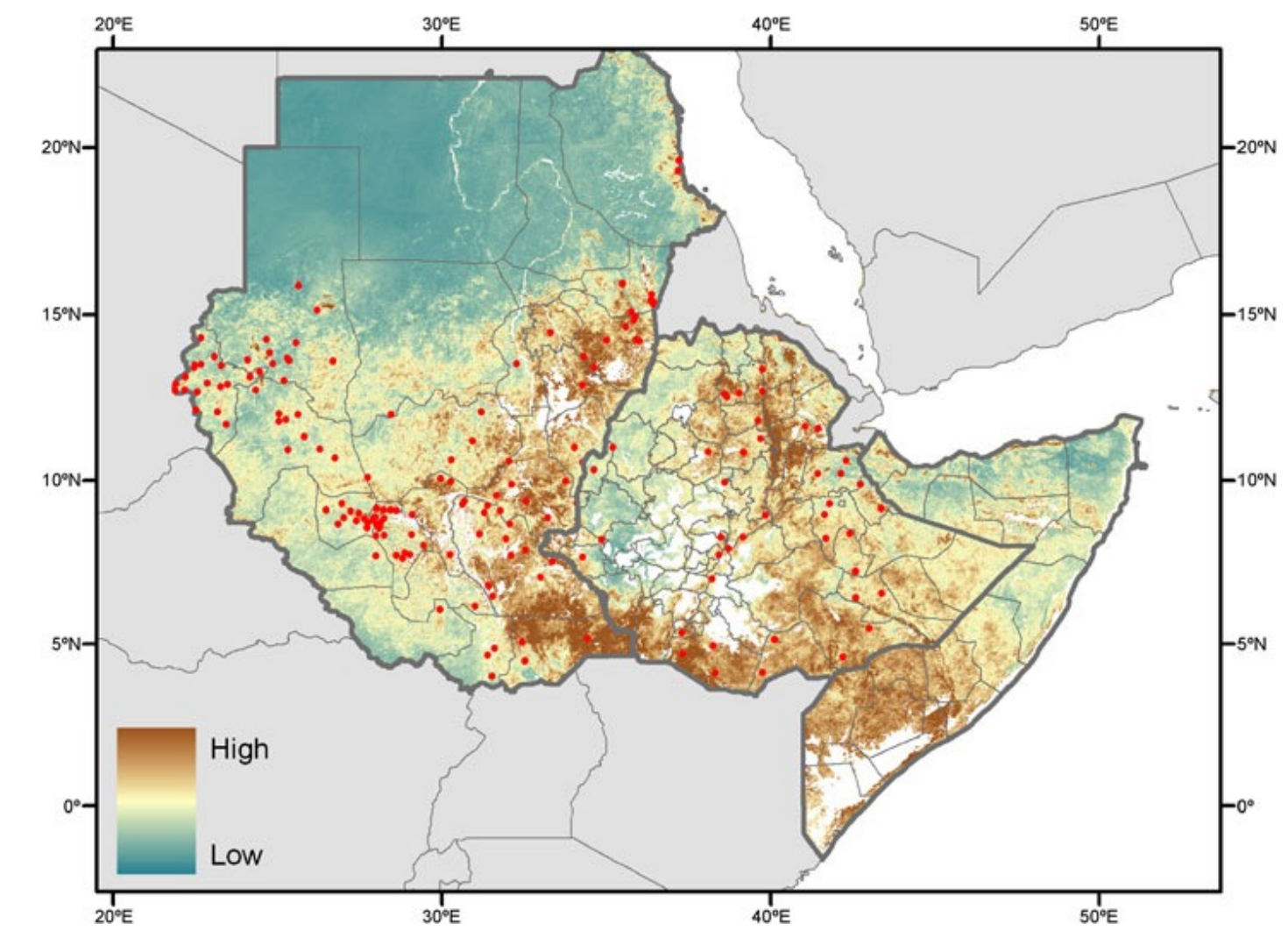
Source: Homer-Dixon (1994: 31)

Benjaminsen et al. (2012)

- A creative mix of quantitative and qualitative **inductive** research design.
- Focuses on conflict in Mali's Mopti region in the Niger river delta
- They find that **three structural factors** were the most important to explain this conflict:
 - **Agricultural encroachment** obstructed the mobility of herders and livestock.
 - A **political vacuum** led to rural actors' opportunistic behavior.
 - Government officials' **corruption** and **rent seeking**

Rowan et al. (2011)

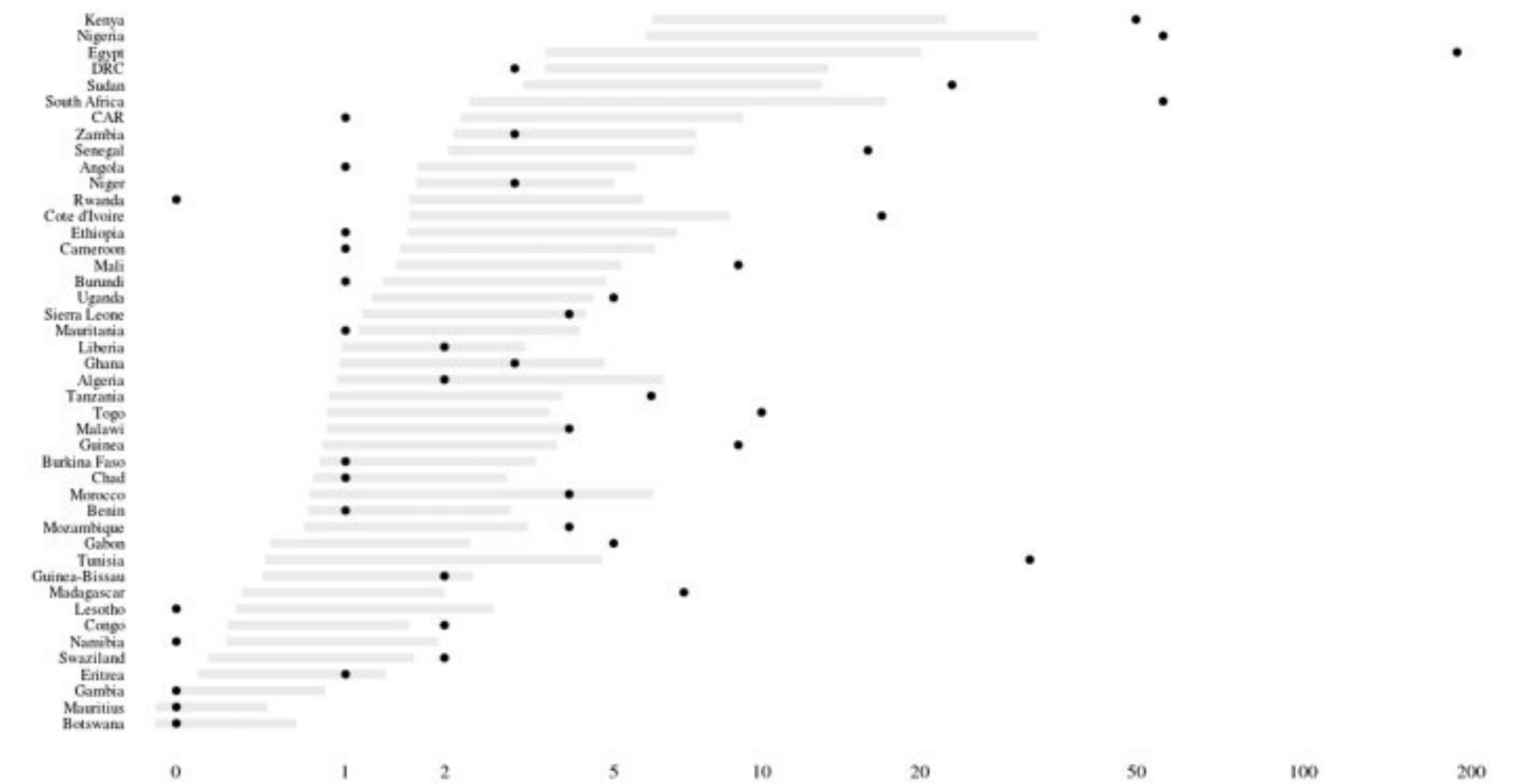
- Theoretical focus on the links between **malnutrition** and conflict
- Focus on the **eastern** side of the **Sahel**.
- Empirical evidence from Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia.
- **Satellite** data analysis did not show significant relationship between land degradation and either malnutrition or armed conflict.



Source: Rowan et al. (2011: 213)

van Weezel (2016)

- This article looks at the links between **food prices** and violence.
- Empirical analysis looks at **prices** of food imports, international prices for foodstuffs, and violence in Africa from 1990 to 2011.
- Results suggest that **increases** in prices are associated with violence, and there are significant **spillover effects**.
- The size of the **substantive** effect is **pretty small**.
- This is consistent with other research on this topic.



Source: van Weezel (2016: 7)

Theoretical and empirical **links** between readings

- Political **incentives** and **history** often of greater substantive importance than the specific nature of agricultural challenges or changes.
- The **climate change's** effects are likely to be **indirect**.
- **Governments' capacity** (and willingness) to respond is crucial.

II. Theory—food and security



III. Case study—The Sahel

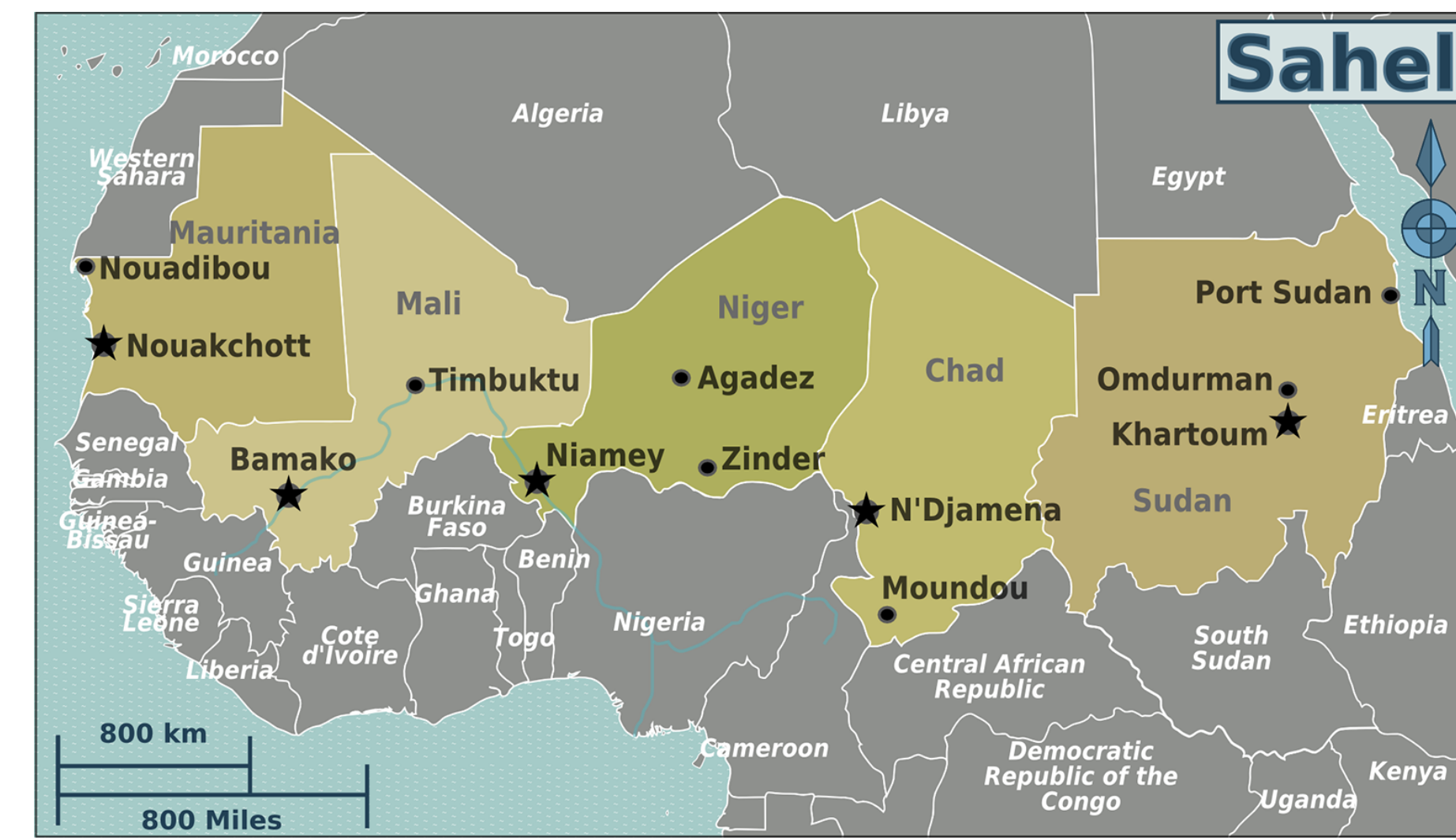




Source: http://www.carbonbrief.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Saharan_Africa_regions_map-Sahel.png

The Sahel

- The Arabic word sahel (“**shore**”) denotes the **transition zone** between the Sahara Desert to the north and the savannah plains to the south,
- It is a semiarid region with an average rainfall between 30-50 cm per year.
- Since the definition of the Sahel is based on climate, it does not abide by strict international borders, and it covers all or part of 12 countries.
- In 2008 the UN’s chief advisor, Jan Egeland, referred to the Sahel region of West Africa as “**ground zero**” for vulnerable communities struggling to with climate change.



The Sahara desert has gotten **10 percent bigger** since 1920.



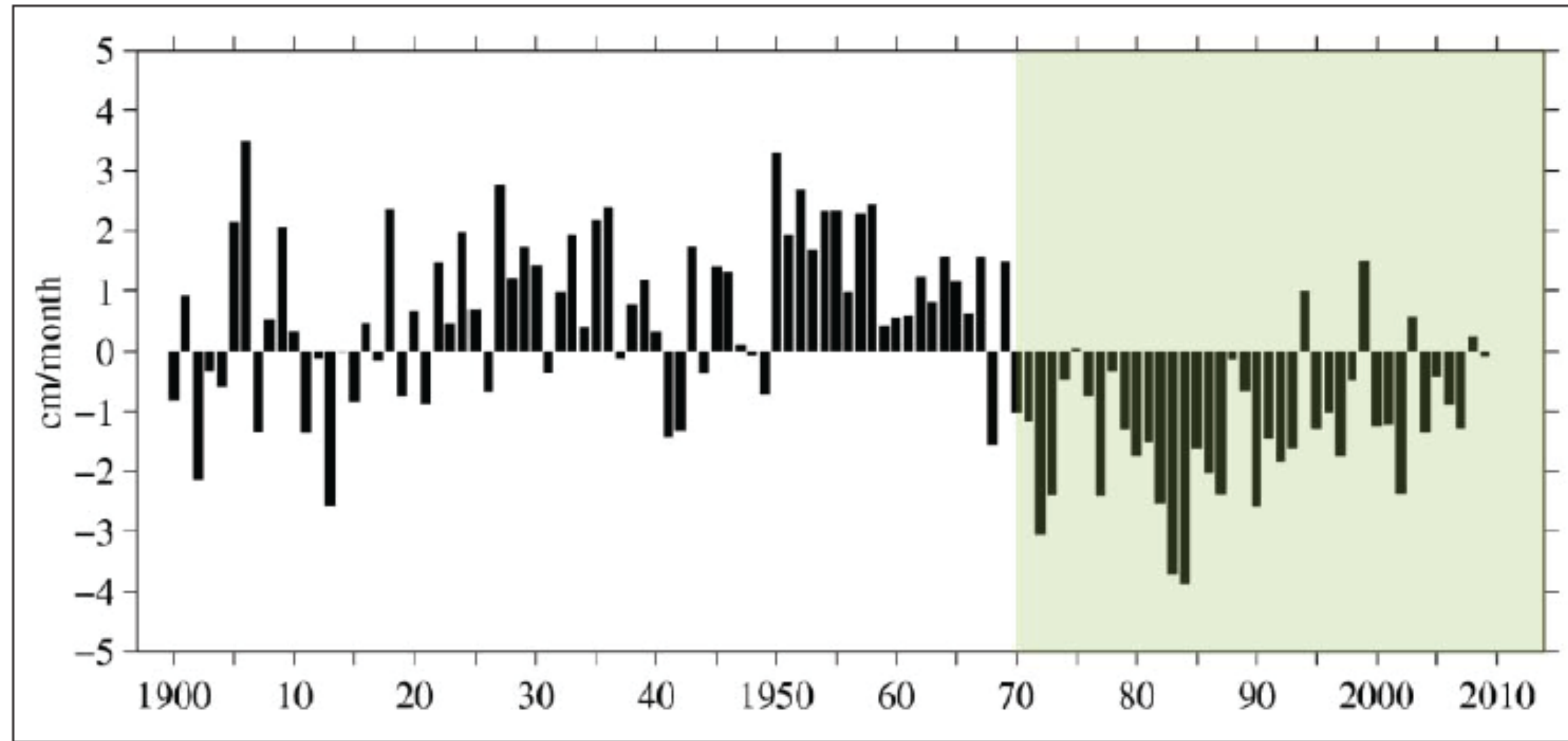
Source: <https://e360.yale.edu/features/redrawing-the-map-how-the-worlds-climate-zones-are-shifting>

The Sahel

- Temperatures have risen by nearly 1°C since 1970, nearly twice the global average rate.
- The region faces increasingly variable rainfall, and more frequent droughts and storms.
- The population of sub-Saharan Africa, estimated at 920 million in mid-2014, will more than double in the next 36 years.
- At least 95% of the food production in the Sahel is based on rain-fed agriculture.
- The agricultural sector employs, directly or indirectly, more than half of the Sahel's population.
- Many of these are small-scale subsistence farmers.

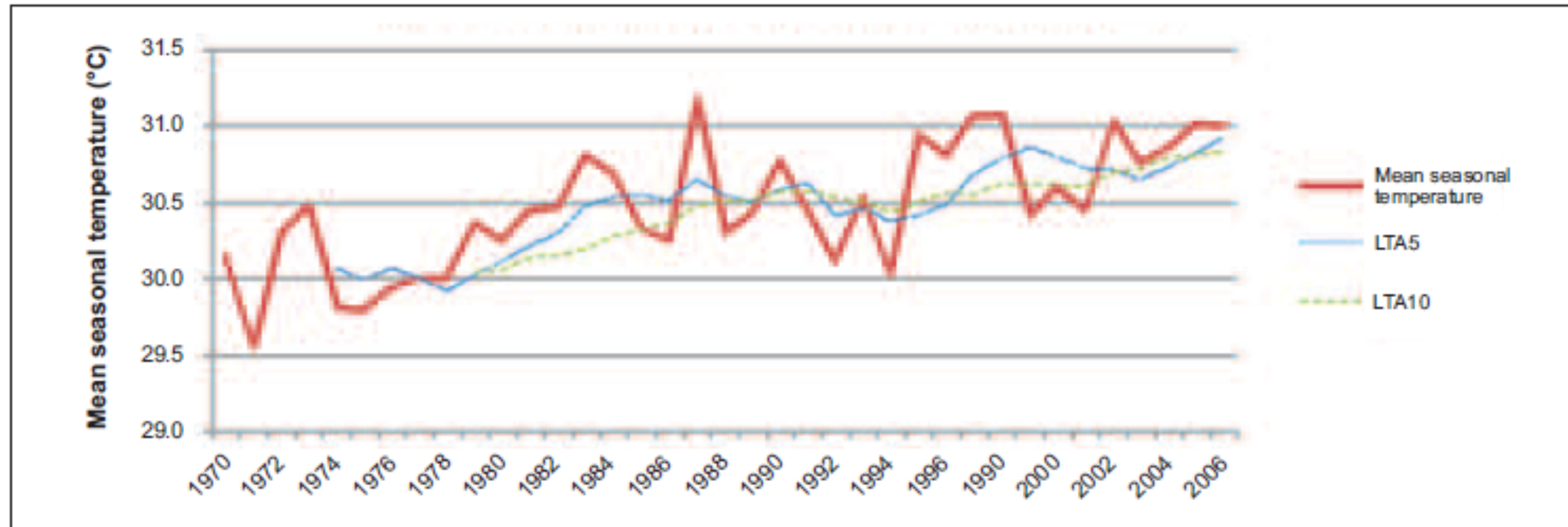
The Sahel's rainfall levels are quite variable and have seen significant decreases (on average) in recent decades.

Figure 4. Mean seasonal rainfall in the region (1900-2009)



Source: United Nations Environment Programme. 2007. *Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel*. Available from http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEP_Sahel_EN.pdf 35

Temperatures in the Sahel are also significantly increasing.

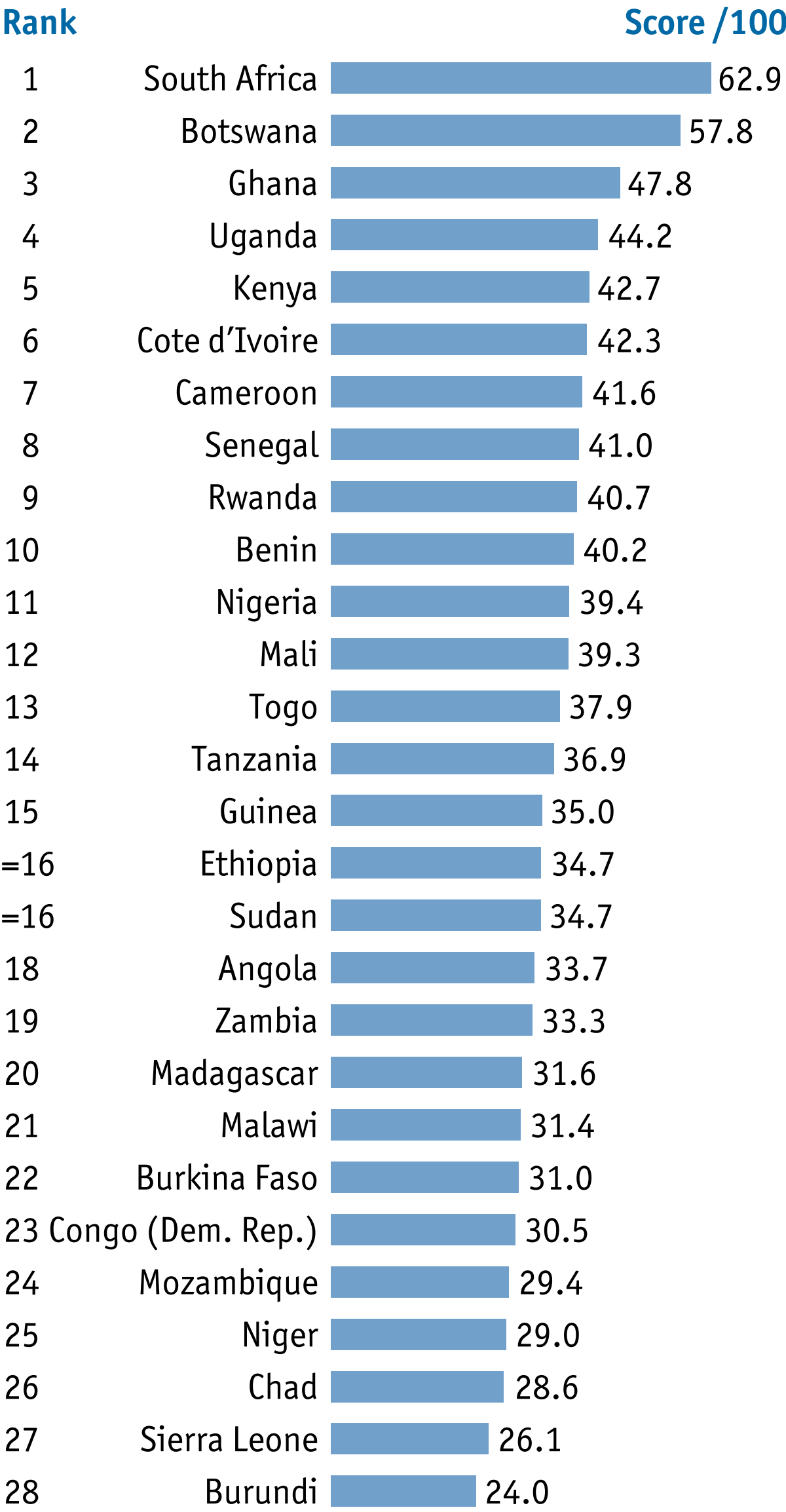


Source: Climate Research Unit Time-Series (CRU TS) 3.0 climate data. Includes the five year long-term average (LTA5), and the ten year long-term average (LTA10)

Source: United Nations Environment Programme. 2007. *Livelihood Security: Climate Change, Migration and Conflict in the Sahel*. Available from http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEP_Sahel_EN.pdf 31

Overall food security rankings in Sub-Saharan Africa

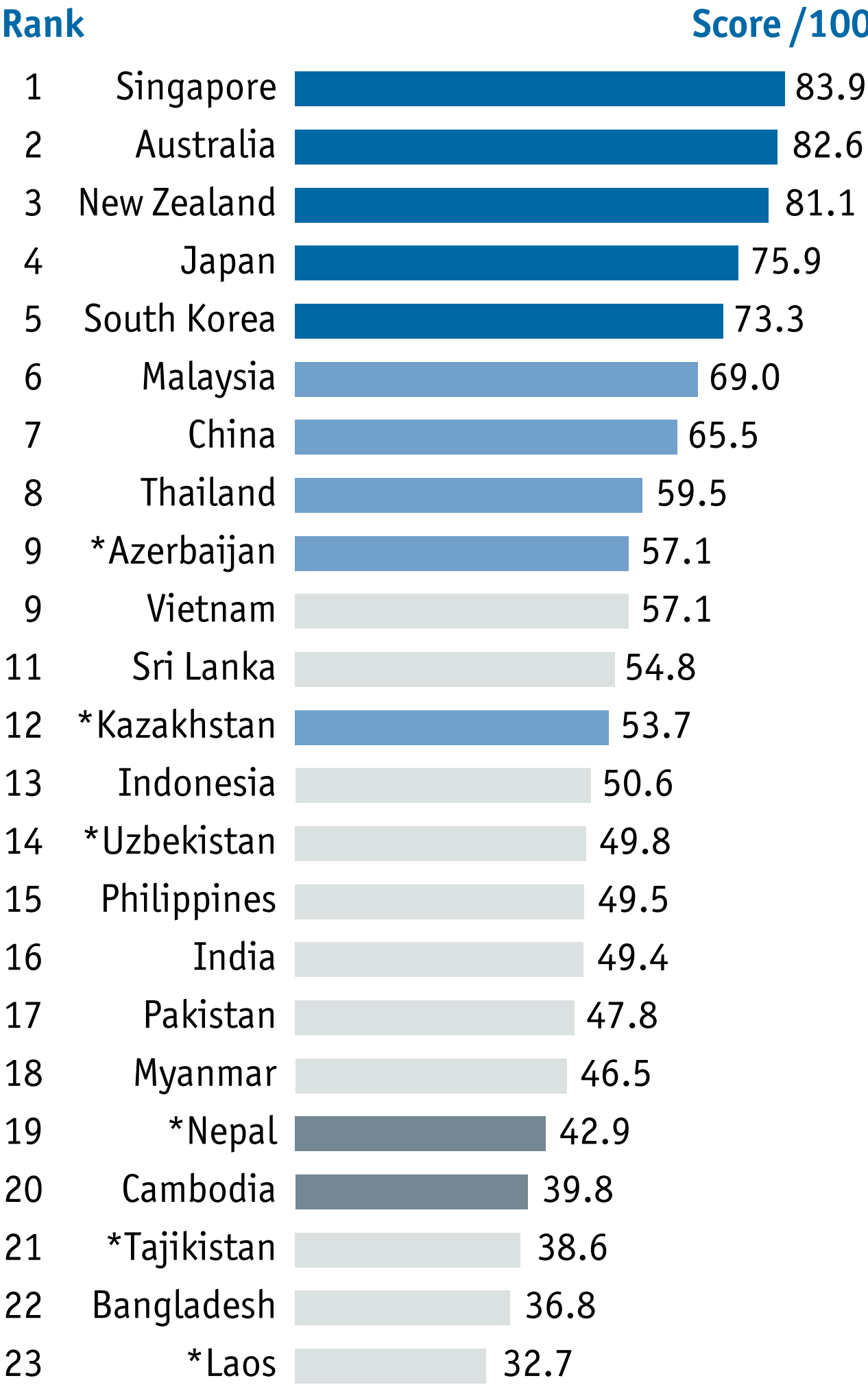
Weighted total of all category scores
(0-100 where 100=most favourable)



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

Overall food security rankings in Asia & Pacific,
by income level, 2016

Scores, 0-100 where 100 = best



- High income
- Upper-middle income
- Lower-middle income
- Low-income
- * Land-locked

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

These changes contribute to competition between pastoralists and agriculturalists

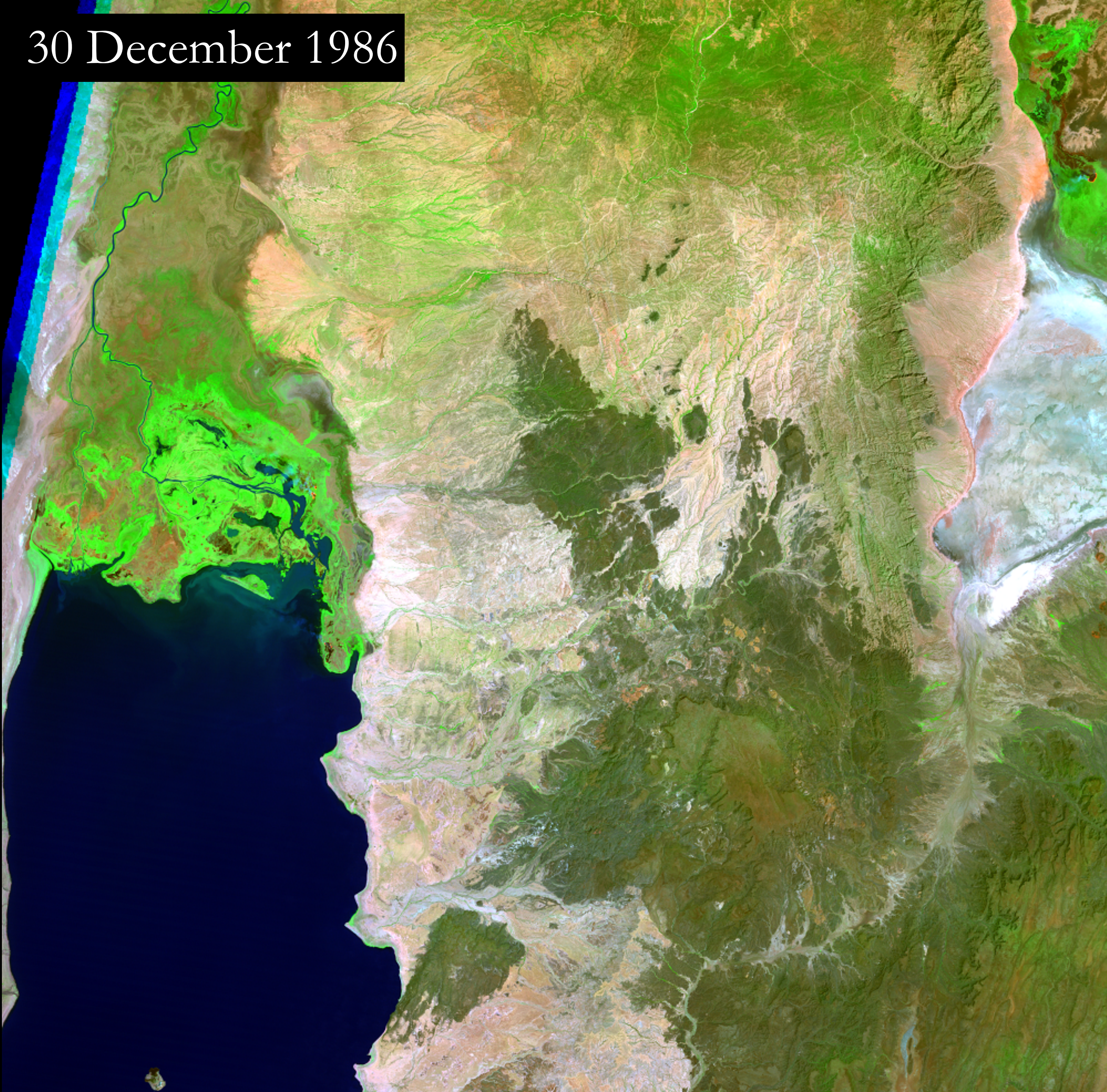
- Given the often porous borders in this region, the competition for resources and land often spill across borders.
- This can be seen in the next video of conflicts along the Omo river crossing Ethiopia/Kenya border.
- This is another example of the effects of a lack of state capacity and coordination.
- Also a further example (as in Mali) of how a dam being constructed in Ethiopia can have cross-border effects.



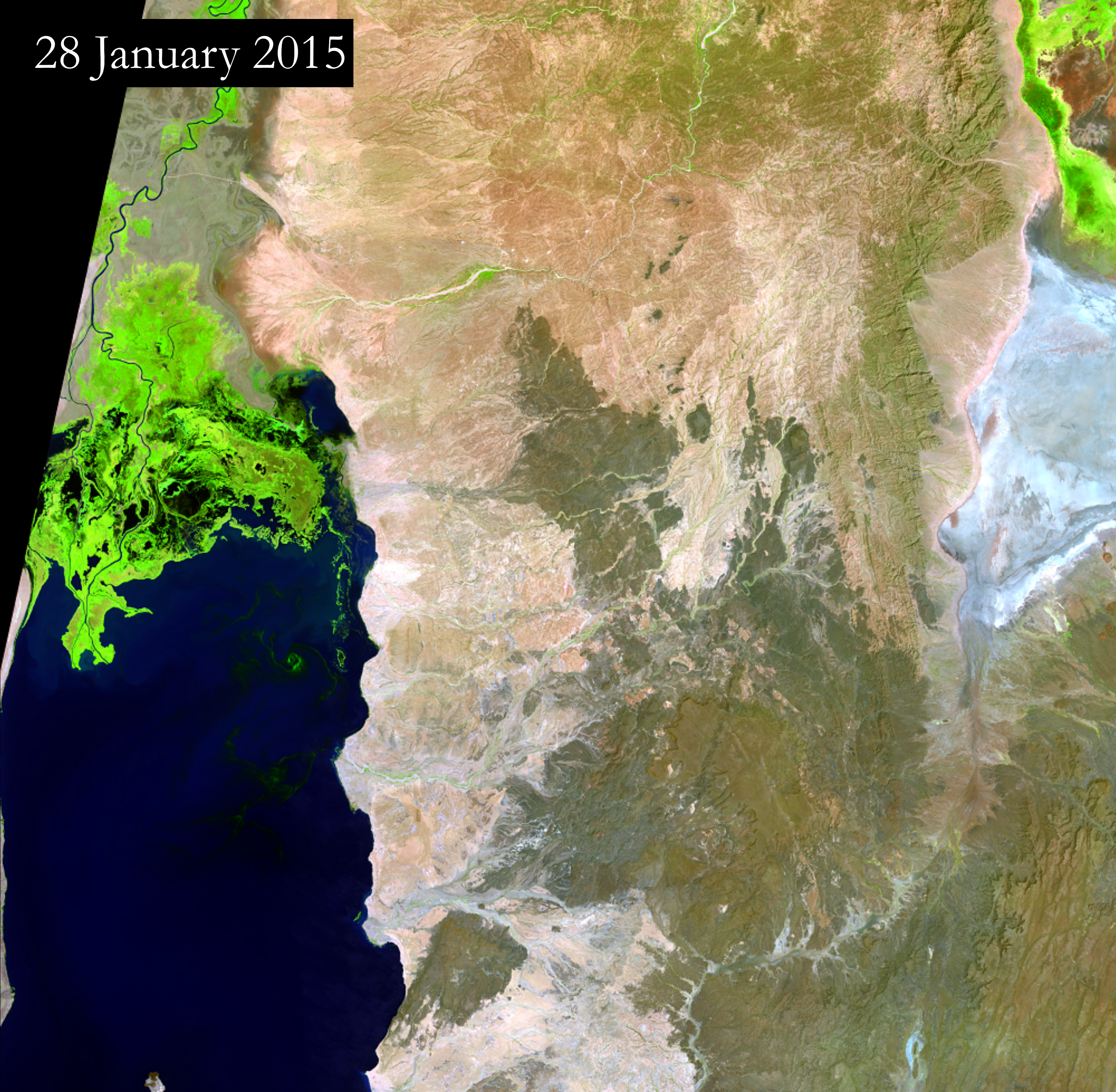
Lake Turkana
(world's largest desert lake)

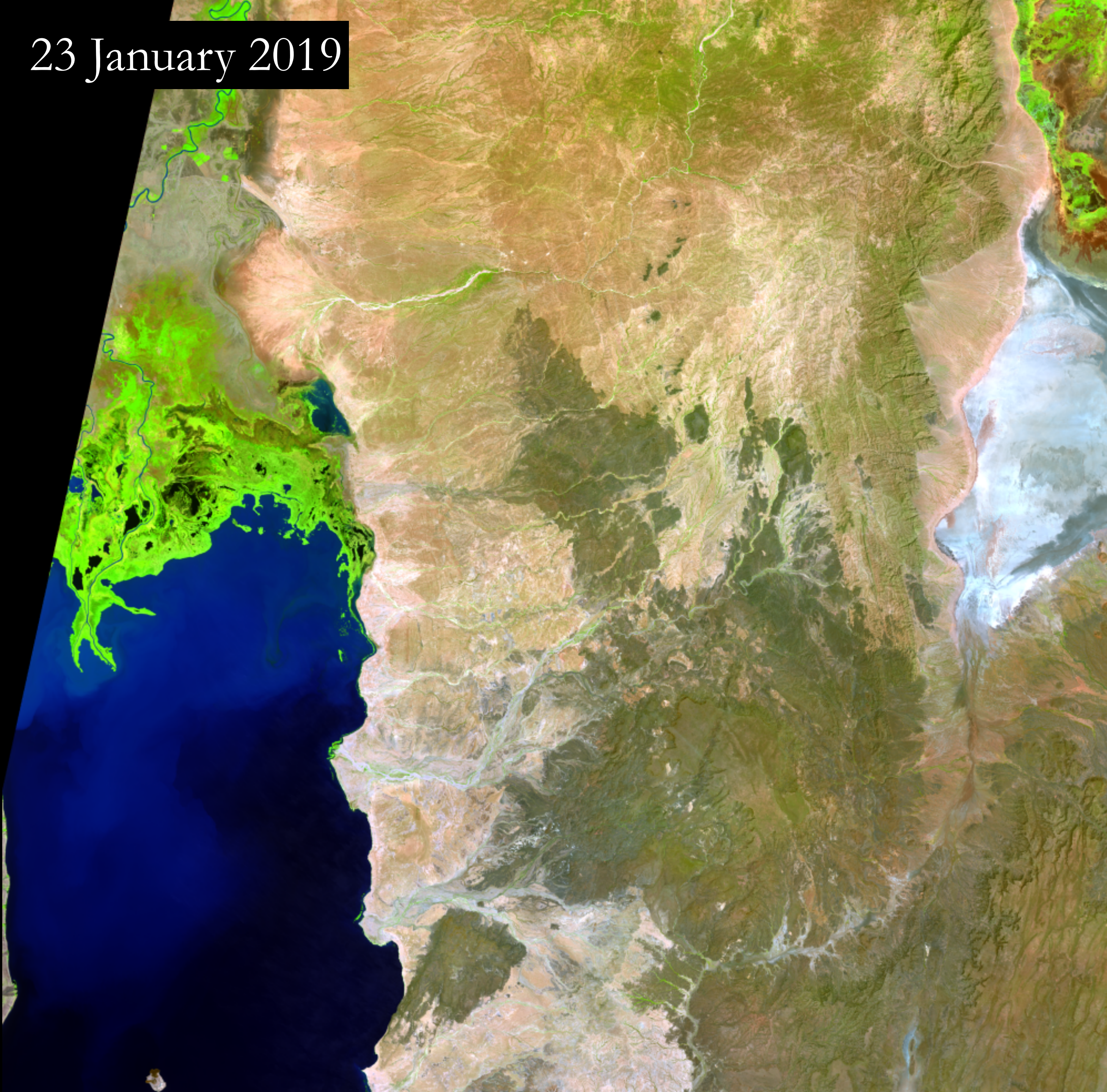
Upgrade plan

500 km



28 January 2015

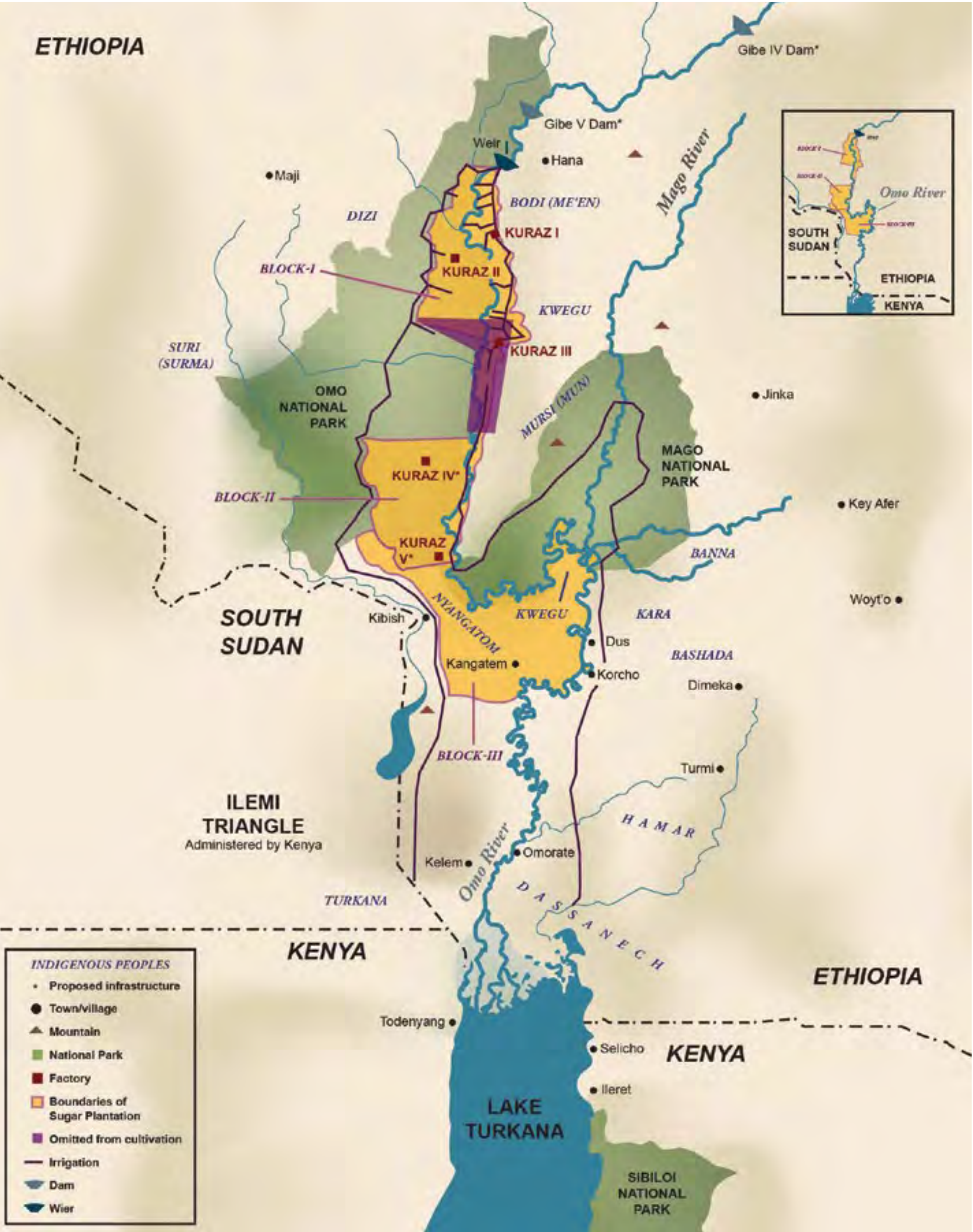




23 January 2019

Gibe III dam, Ethiopia






Overview map of the Omo-Turkana Basin showing the planned extent of the KSDP¹⁰

Environment

The drained Aral Sea is the world’s worst environmental disaster – now it's happening again in Africa

Over the past decade, the Ethiopian government has pushed ahead with a huge hydroelectric dam in a Unesco world heritage site. The project could spell ecological catastrophe and the displacement of thousands of local people

Timothy Clack | Wednesday 5 December 2018 00:00 |





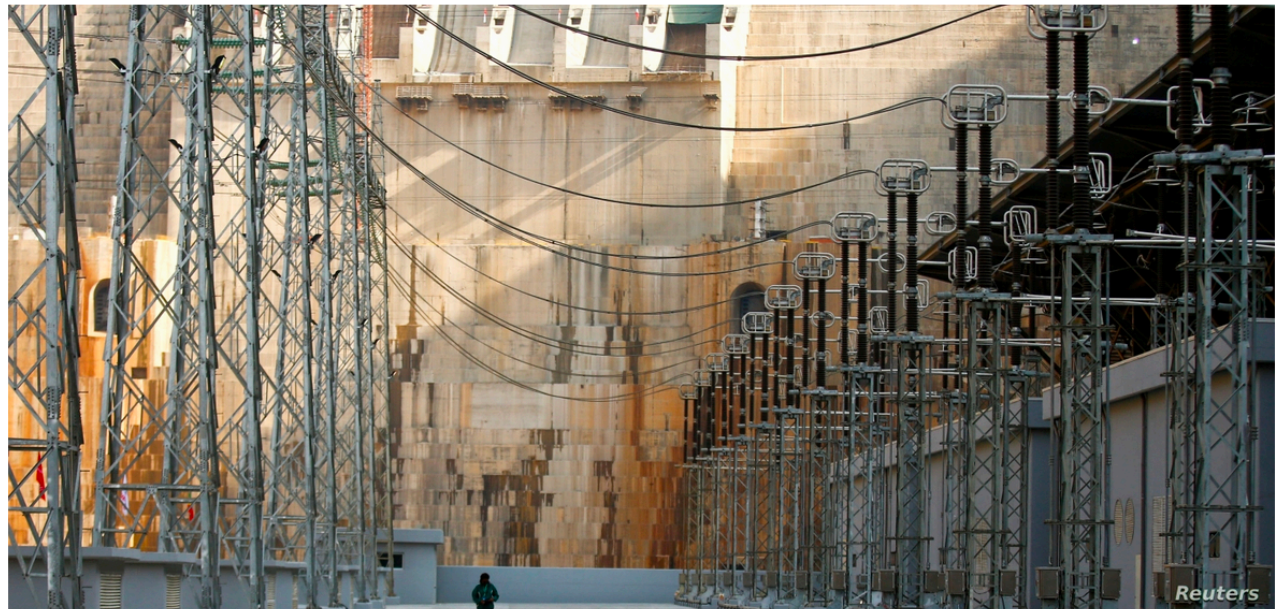
The completion of Gibe III, Africa's tallest dam to date, has eliminated the annual flood and radically reduced the Omo's flow, which produces



Africa

Forced Displacement Causes Controversy in Ethiopia's Omo Valley

By Salem Solomon
July 19, 2019 12:33 PM



FILE - A man walks within the Gibe III hydroelectric dam during its inauguration in Shoma Yero village in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region in Ethiopia, Dec. 17, 2016.

A dam project and sugarcane plantation intended to transform southern Ethiopia could mean the end to a way of life for indigenous people living in the region.

The \$1.7 billion hydroelectric Gibe III dam, completed in 2015, harnesses power from the Omo River. It can generate up to 1,870 megawatts of energy, equal to 40 percent of Ethiopia's total electricity demand.

And although the project has been a major source of pride for Ethiopians, the impact on people living in the region has been intensely debated.

The dam has ended the seasonal flooding that farmers and pastoralists relied on for their livelihood, according to a [new report](#) by the Oakland Institute, a California-based research institution.

The project has also failed to deliver employment for local people, and forced resettlement has led to food insecurity, the report outlined.

"The cost has been paid in huge proportions by these communities

1619-2019



US Marks 400th Anniversary of Arrival of First Africans

Fears over Ethiopian dam’s costly impact on environment, people

September 12, 2017 11.13am EDT



A man hangs fish to dry on the western shore of Lake Turkana. Reuters/Goran Tomasevic

✉ Email

🐦 Twitter 71

📘 Facebook 198

🌐 LinkedIn

Ethiopia’s GIBE III hydropower dam is now operational. However, rights groups have raised concerns over the impact that it is having on downstream communities and the environment. The Conversation Africa’s Moina Spooner asked expert Sean Avery about the dam and the huge controversy that has

Author



Disclosure

Sean Avery
Leicester
Africa Ltd
Research
Kenya

Partners

University
member of

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“HOW THEY TRICKED US”

LIVING WITH THE GIBE III DAM AND SUGARCANE
PLANTATIONS IN SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA



THE EXPANSION OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN LOWER OMO



March 21, 2014



March 8, 2015



February 22, 2016



March 13, 2017



February 22, 2018



How can we reconcile:

—the compelling local stories of conflicts between pastoralists and farmers at the local level and

—the mixed results at the national level?

Lecture question #2

At the end of the Abramson video (link below) there is a call for a regional response.

Given the actors involved, their environment and capabilities, what type of regional response do you think is necessary?

Lecture question #3

Once you have completed question #2, go to <https://reliefweb.int>.

In the search box type “Omo Turkana.”

Click on the second result (it should be posted on 3 Feb 2019 and from UNDP”).

Was this the sort of regional response you were thinking of?

Why or why not?

Alternate lecture questions #2 & #3

The Abramson video “Where the Water Ends” does include some nudity. If you would rather not watching the video here is an alternate assessment based on the CGTN video.

Lecture question #2—What country helped provide critical financing for this dam project?

Lecture question #3—Using online research what other funding agencies or organizations declined to help fund this dam? What were the reasons for them declining?

Conclusions

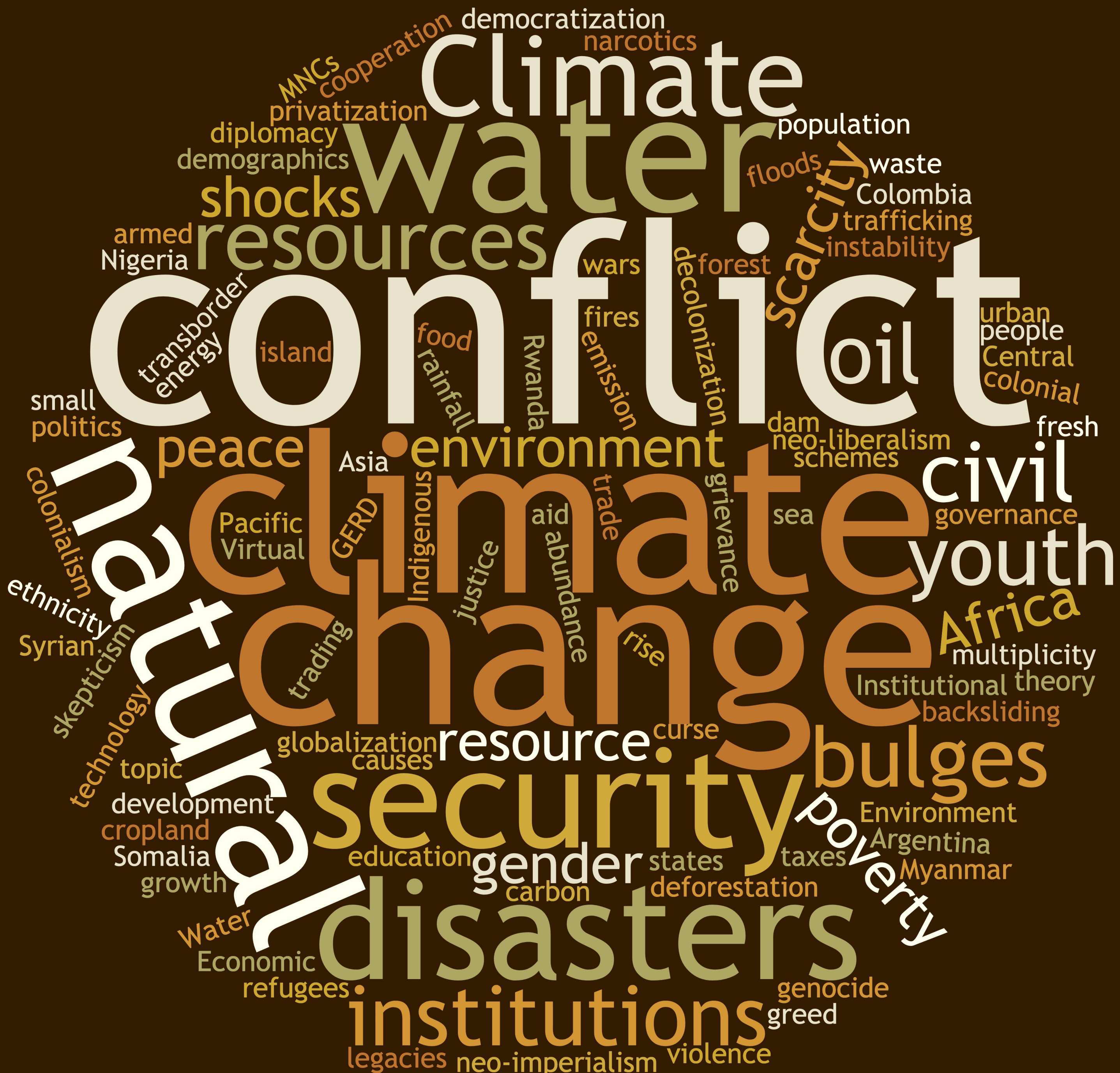
Motivating question: How are food production and consumption linked to human security and conflict?

- Resource disputes relate to water, land access, land use, and displacement
- Food production patterns are changing.
- Food prices fluctuate domestically and internationally with substantial effect
- Governments face tough balancing acts when developing policy about land use and food production.

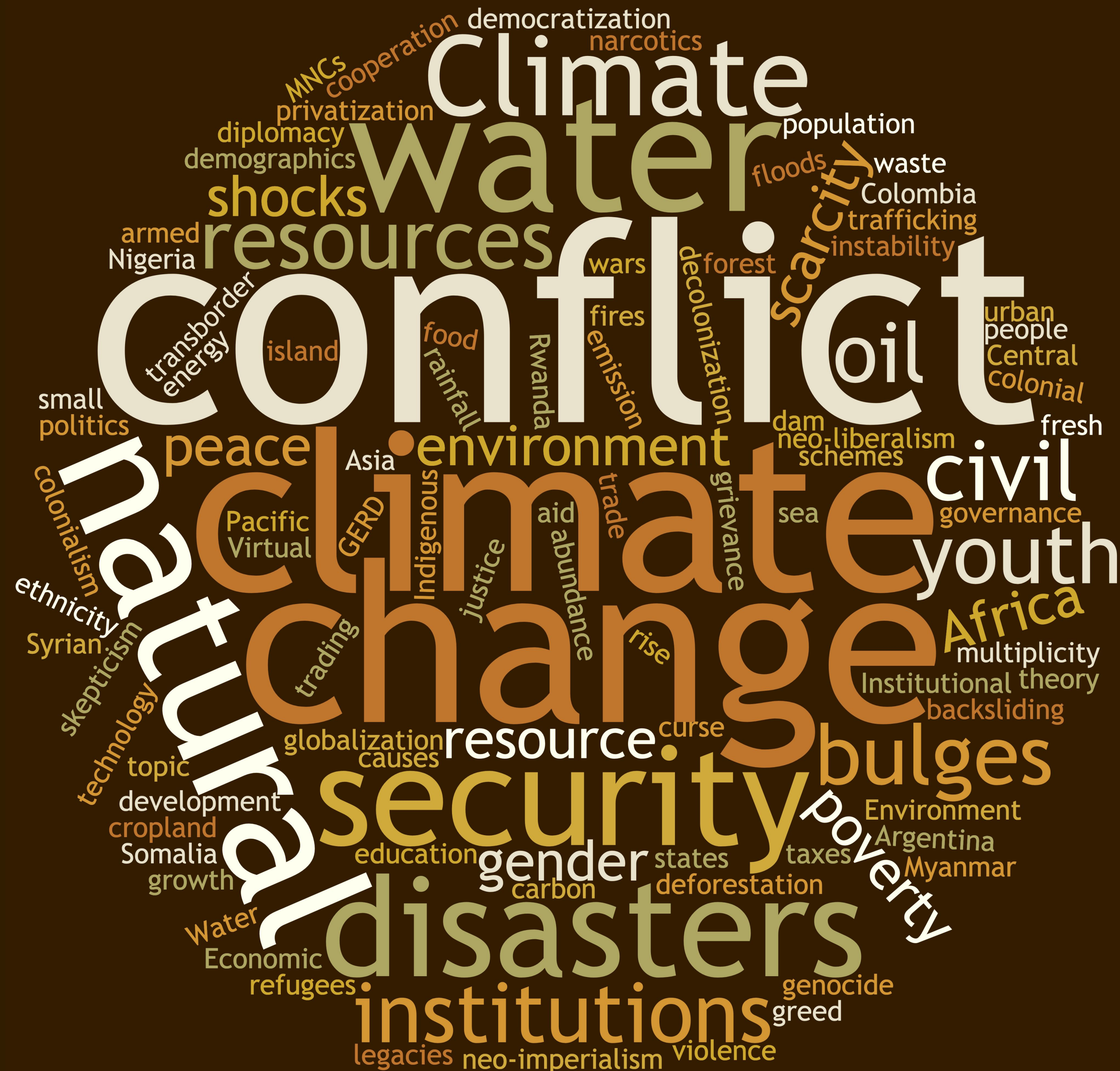
III. Case study—The Sahel



IV. literature review topics



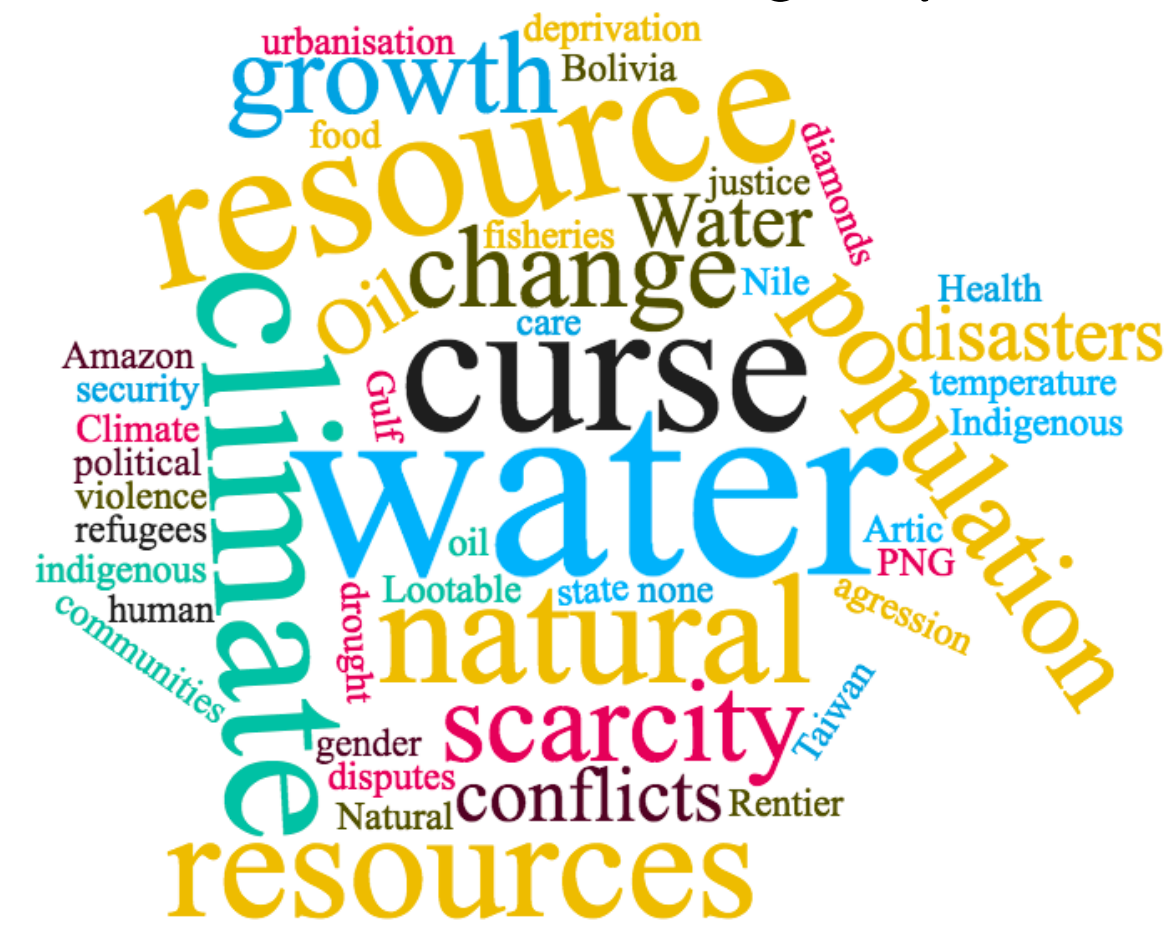
2020 literature review topics



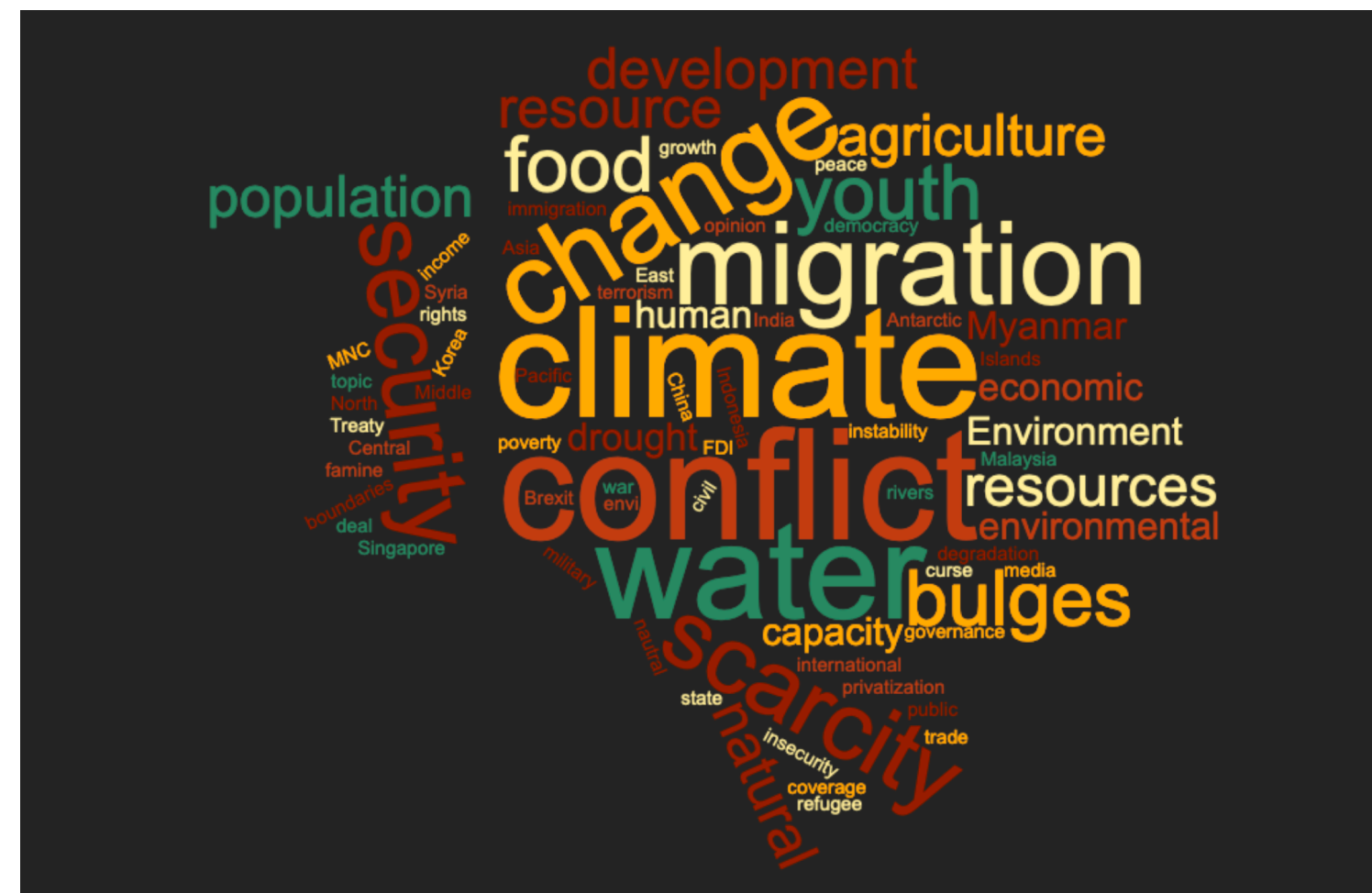
2016



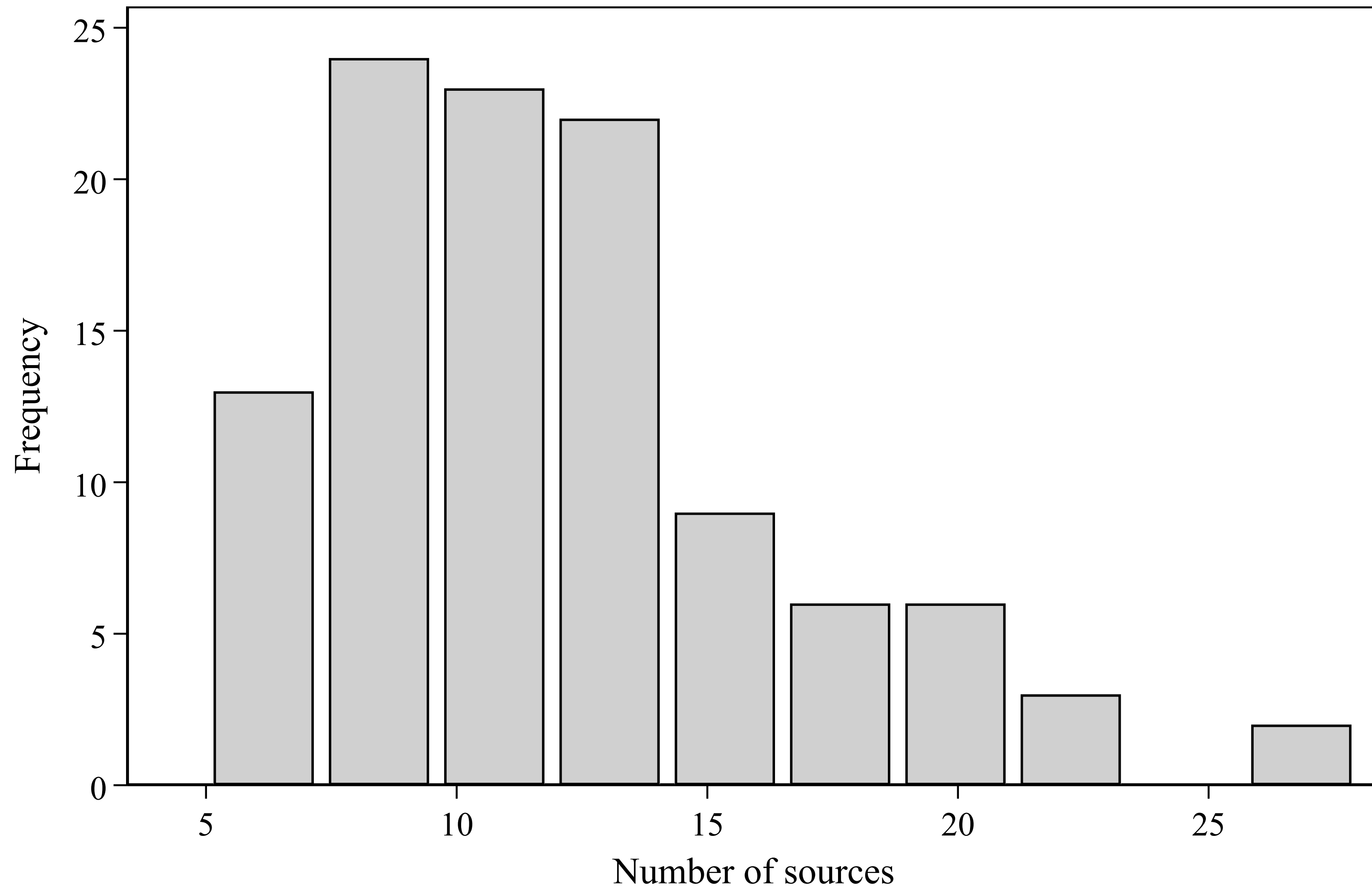
2017



2019

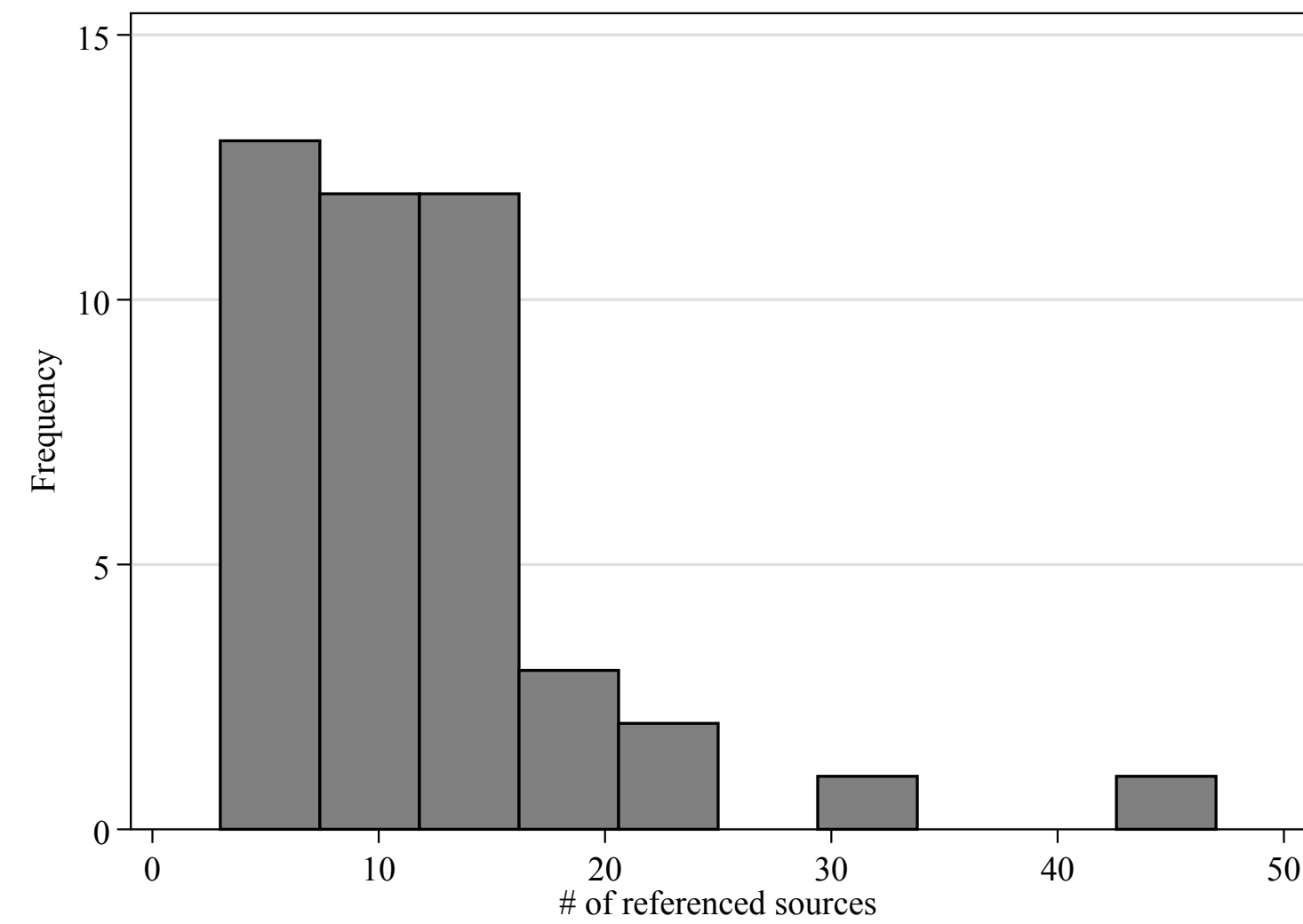


Number of referenced sources

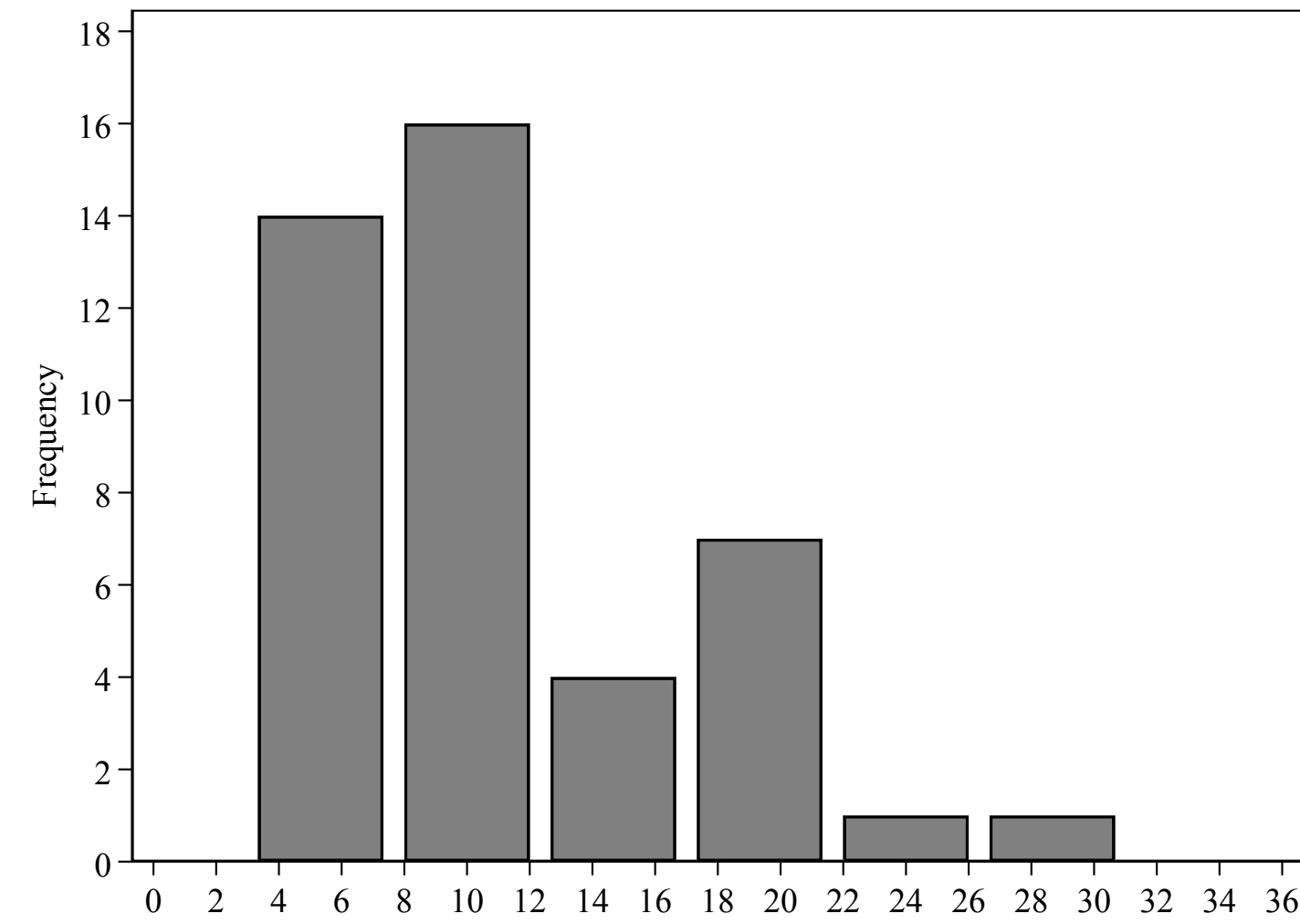


Number of referenced sources

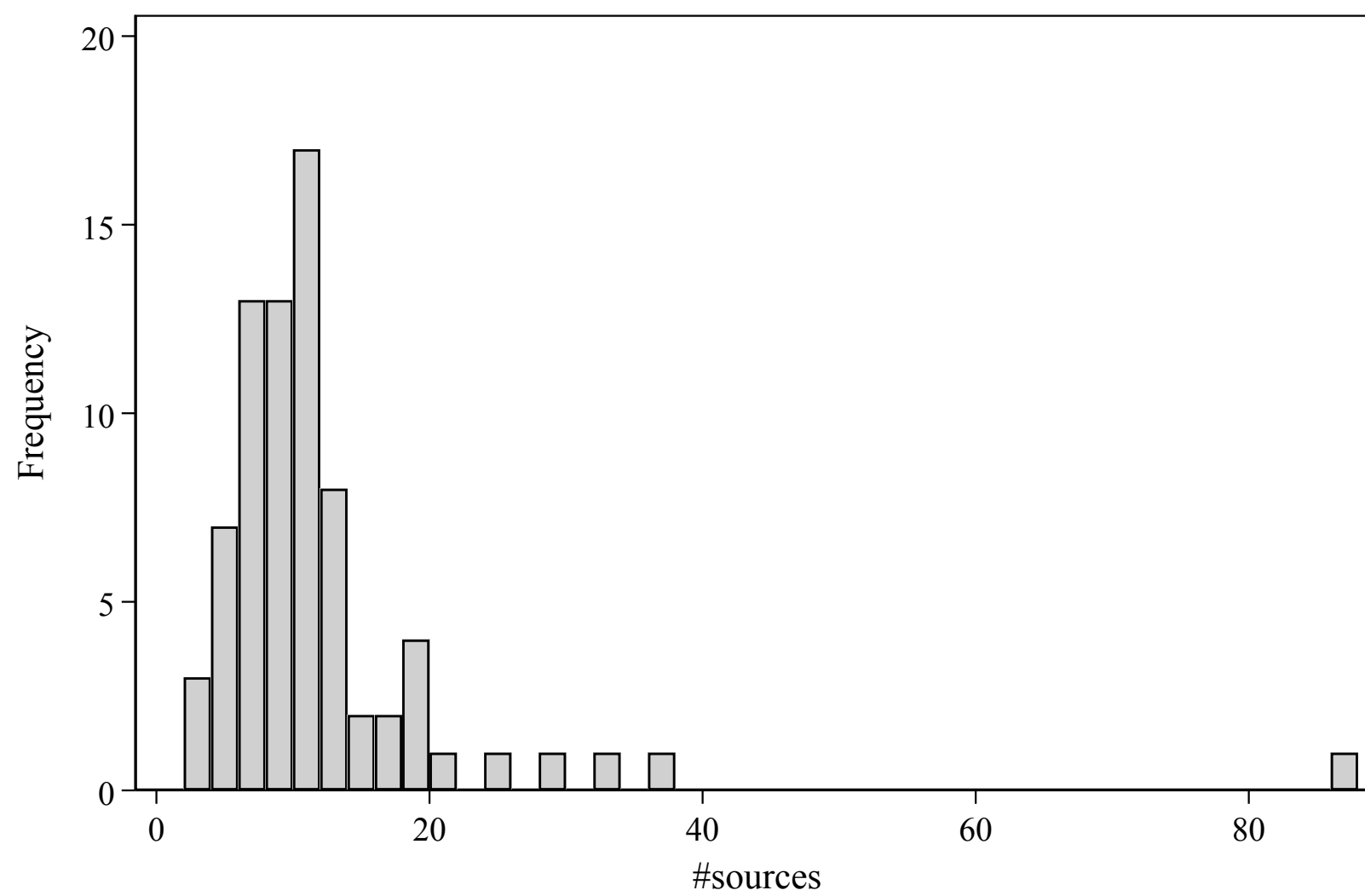
2016



2017



2019



74% of literature reviews
used page numbers.

2019: 39

2017: 50

Semester 1 2021 applications close 30 September



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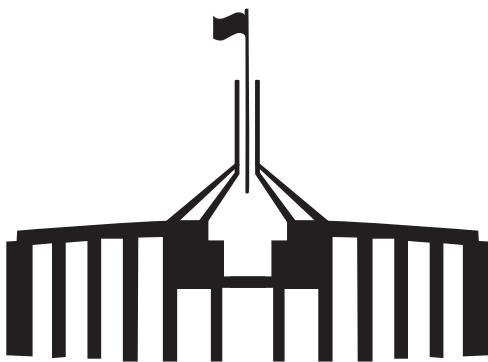
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were studying
41
undergraduate & postgraduate
degree programs

ANIP interns
have come from
48
different countries

IV. literature review topics



V. Research proposals

Me

This
semester



Source: Natural Geographic
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/2019/10/wildlife-photographer-of-the-year-2019/#/01-wildlife-awards-vongqing-bao---wildlife-photographer-of-the-year.jpg>

Bates Hall, Boston Public Library



Research proposal guide

Elements of a research proposal

Why research proposals matter

Elements of a research proposal

The literature

The research question

Your argument

Evidence

Questions and challenges

Research proposal rubric

Topic (20%): The proposal identifies a relevant and suitable topic and clearly demonstrates why it constitutes an important concern in contemporary political science.

Research question (20%): The proposal clearly states the research question being examined.

Argument (20%): The proposal clearly states the argument that the author thinks answers the proposed question.

Evidence (20%): The proposal clearly outlines appropriate sources to be used in evaluating the paper's argument.

Structure, citation, & errors (20%): The essay has clear topic sentences, is well structured, and paragraphs are clearly organised. The paper's footnotes, references, and bibliography are properly set out. The essay has clearly been proof-read and drafted and contains no/few grammatical errors.

V. Research proposals

Me

This
semester



Source: Natural Geographic
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/2019/10/wildlife-photographer-of-the-year-2019/#/01-wildlife-awards-vongqing-bao---wildlife-photographer-of-the-year.jpg>