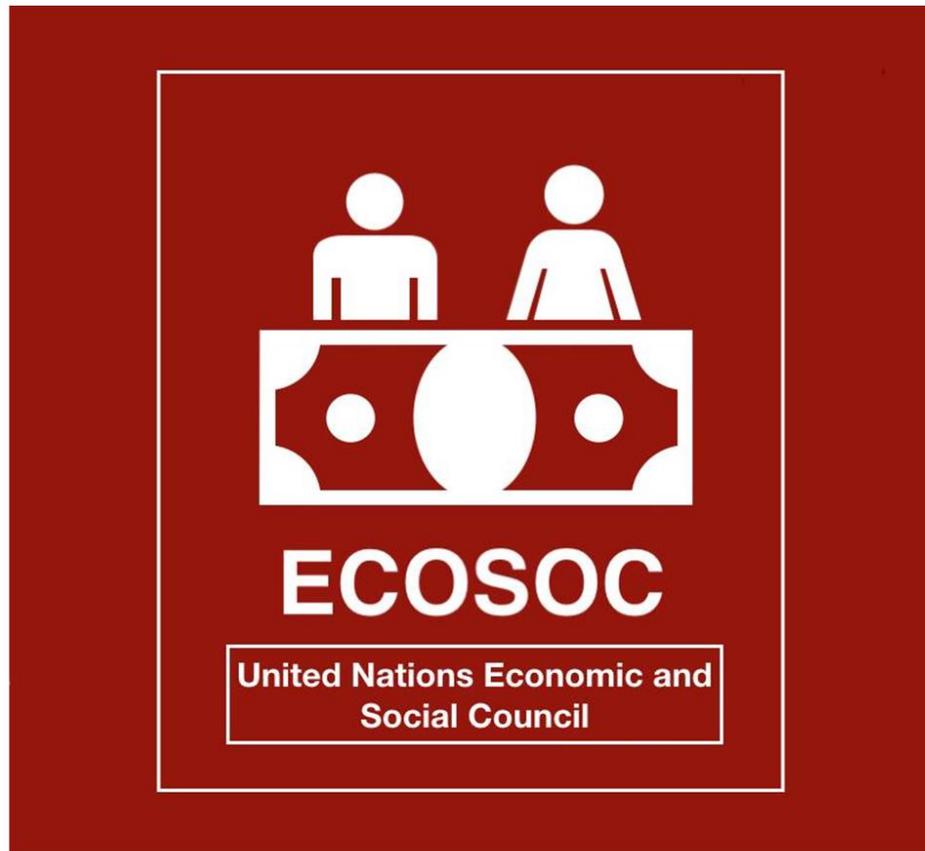


# MUNER '19



## STUDY GUIDE

<http://munerofficial.org/>

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## LETTER FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL

Distinguished participants,

First of all, I want to welcome you all to the first annual session of MUNER 2019. I'm Asil Efe Akyol and it is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Under Secretary General responsible for the United Nations Economic and Social Council this year. In this council, we will discuss upon "Ensuring food security in conflict zones". For this topic, delegates are expected to come up with revolutionary and innovative solutions. I strongly advise you to study this guide as effectively as possible to get a comprehensive understanding of the topic. If you have any question bubbles upon your heads, please do not hesitate to contact me via:

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Economic and Social Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, responsible for coordinating the economic and social fields of the organization, specifically in regards to the 15 specialized agencies, the eight functional commissions and the five regional commissions under its jurisdiction.

## KEY TERMS

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization

**USDA** United States Department of Agriculture

**WFP** World Food Programme

**IPC** Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

**GDP** Gross Domestic Product

**IDP** Internally Displaced People

## FOOD SECURITY

Food security is a measure of the availability of food and individuals' ability to access it. Affordability is only one factor. There is evidence of food security being a concern many thousands of years ago, with central authorities in ancient China and ancient Egypt being known to release food from storage in times of famine. At the 1974 World Food Conference the term "food security" was defined with an emphasis on supply. They said food security is the "availability at all times of adequate, nourishing, diverse, balanced and moderate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices". Later definitions added demand and access issues to the definition.

The final report of the 1996 World Food Summit states that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Individuals who are food secure do not live in hunger or fear of starvation. Food insecurity, on the other hand, is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a situation of "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways". Food security incorporates a measure of resilience to future disruption or unavailability of critical food supply due to various risk factors including droughts, shipping disruptions, fuel shortages, economic instability, and wars.



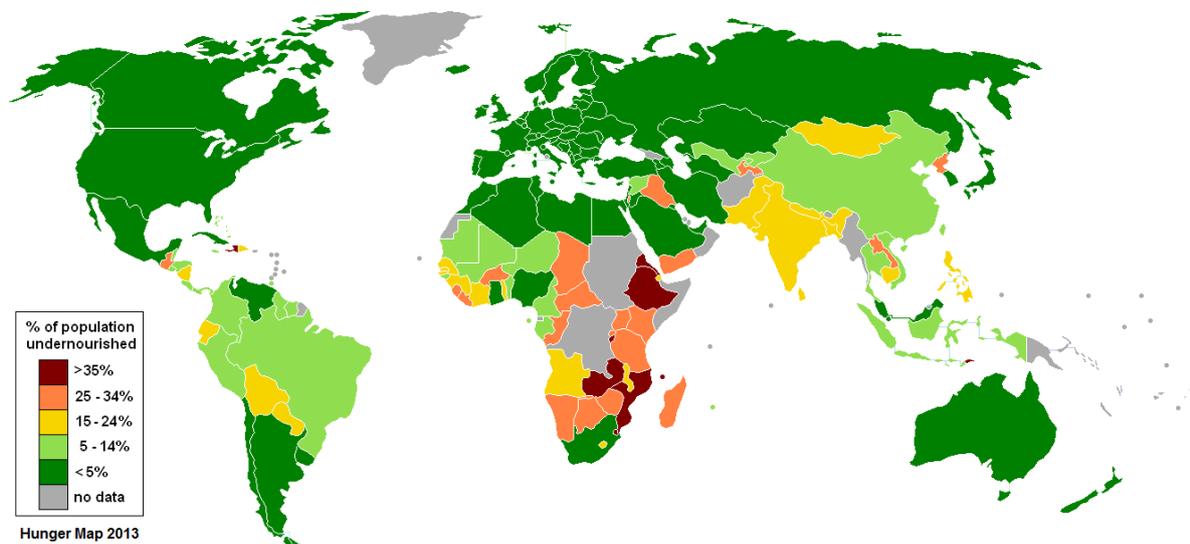
Over the years, much progress has been made to improve food security, with global undernourishment falling significantly between 1992 and 2016 from 23% to 13% of the world population. But improvement has been uneven across countries and regions, and significant challenges remain. According to estimates by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, over 800 million people worldwide remain food insecure today.

### Measurement

Food security can be measured by calorie intake per person per day, available on a household budget. In general, the objective of food security indicators and measurements is to capture some or all of the main components of food security in terms of food availability, accessibility, and utilization/adequacy. While availability (production and supply) and utilization/adequacy (nutritional status/anthropometric measurement) are easier to estimate and, therefore, more popular, accessibility (the ability to acquire the sufficient quantity and quality of food) remains largely elusive. The factors influencing household food accessibility are often context-specific.

## Rates

With its prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) indicator, the FAO reported that almost 870 million people were chronically undernourished in the years 2010–2012. This represents 12.5% of the global population, or 1 in 8 people. Higher rates occur in developing countries, where 852 million people (about 15% of the population) are chronically undernourished. The report noted that Asia and Latin America have achieved reductions in rates of undernourishment that put these regions on track for achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving the prevalence of undernourishment by 2015. The UN noted that about 2 billion people do not consume a sufficient amount of vitamins and minerals. In India, the second-most populous country in the world, 30 million people have been added to the ranks of the hungry since the mid-1990s and 46% of children are underweight.



Percentage of population suffering from hunger, World Food Programme, 2013

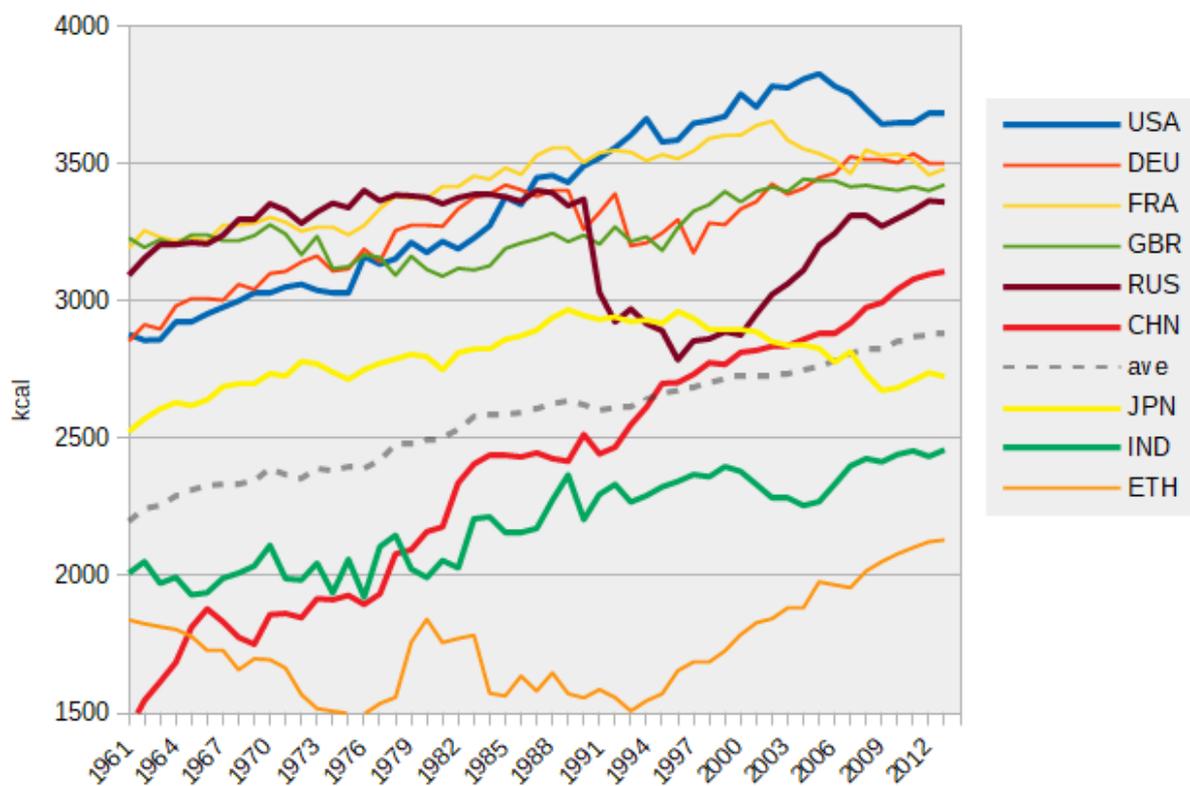
## FOOD SECURITY IS NOT ONLY ABOUT THE AVAILABILITY OF FOOD, BUT ALSO ABOUT BETTER ACCESS TO FOOD.

While short-term intervention can be important to address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable (emergency food aid, for example), policy efforts must also focus on sustainable solutions to build medium- and long-term resilience to food supply shocks for those people currently afflicted by chronic hunger and food insecurity.

Globally, there is enough food available to feed everyone, but many people are too poor or have inadequate incomes to afford it. As such, increasing the incomes of the poor and tackling development challenges for countries are critical elements for achieving global food security. But policies may also be needed to ensure that higher incomes translate into improved nutrition, including policies focused on health, education, social protection and infrastructure.

## Access

Food access refers to the affordability and allocation of food, as well as the preferences of individuals and households. The UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights noted that the causes of hunger and malnutrition are often not a scarcity of food but an inability to access available food, usually due to poverty. Poverty can limit access to food, and can also increase how vulnerable an individual or household is to food price spikes. Access depends on whether the household has enough income to purchase food at prevailing prices or has sufficient land and other resources to grow its own food. Households with enough resources can overcome unstable harvests and local food shortages and maintain their access to food.



Growth of World Food Supply (caloric base) per capita

There are two distinct types of access to food: direct access, in which a household produces food using human and material resources, and economic access, in which a household purchases food produced elsewhere. Location can affect access to food and which type of access a family will rely on. The assets of a household, including income, land, products of labor, inheritances, and gifts can determine a household's access to food. However, the ability to access sufficient food may not lead to the purchase of food over other materials and services. Demographics and education levels of members of the household as well as the gender of the household head determine the preferences of the household, which influences the type of food that are purchased. A household's access to enough and nutritious food may not assure adequate food intake of all household members, as intrahousehold food allocation may not sufficiently meet the requirements of each member of the household.

The USDA adds that access to food must be available in socially acceptable ways, without, for example, resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing, or other coping strategies.

## Availability

Because food consumers outnumber producers in every country, food must be distributed to different regions or nations. Food distribution involves the storage, processing, transport, packaging, and marketing of food. Food-chain infrastructure and storage technologies on farms can also affect the amount of food wasted in the distribution process. Poor transport infrastructure can increase the price of supplying water and fertilizer as well as the price of moving food to national and global markets. Around the world, few individuals or households are continuously self-reliant for food. This creates the need for a bartering, exchange, or cash economy to acquire food. The exchange of food requires efficient trading systems and market institutions, which can affect food security. Per capita world food supplies are more than adequate to provide food security to all, and thus food accessibility is a greater barrier to achieving food security.

## Utilization

Food utilization refers to the metabolism of food by individuals. Once food is obtained by a household, a variety of factors affect the quantity and quality of food that reaches members of the household. In order to achieve food security, the food ingested must be safe and must be enough to meet the physiological requirements of each individual. Food safety affects food utilization, and can be affected by the preparation, processing, and cooking of food in the community and household. Nutritional values of the household determine food choice, and whether food meets cultural preferences is important to utilization in terms of psychological and social well-being. Access to healthcare is another determinant of food utilization, since the health of individuals controls how the food is metabolized. For example, intestinal parasites can take nutrients from the body and decrease food utilization. Sanitation can also decrease the occurrence and spread of diseases that can affect food utilization. Education about nutrition and food preparation can affect food utilization and improve this pillar of food security.

## Stability

Food stability refers to the ability to obtain food over time. Food insecurity can be transitory, seasonal, or chronic. In transitory food insecurity, food may be unavailable during certain periods of time. At the food production level, natural disasters and drought result in crop failure and decreased food availability. Civil conflicts can also decrease access to food. Instability in markets resulting in food-price spikes can cause transitory food insecurity. Other factors that can temporarily cause food insecurity are loss of employment or productivity, which can be caused by illness. Seasonal food insecurity can result from the regular pattern of growing seasons in food production.

Chronic (or permanent) food insecurity is defined as the long-term, persistent lack of adequate food. In this case, households are constantly at risk of being unable to acquire food to meet the needs of all members. Chronic and transitory food insecurity are linked, since the reoccurrence of transitory food security can make households more vulnerable to chronic food insecurity.

## EFFECTS OF FOOD INSECURITY

Famine and hunger are both rooted in food insecurity. Chronic food insecurity translates into a high degree of vulnerability to famine and hunger; ensuring food security presupposes elimination of that vulnerability.

### Malnutrition

Malnutrition is a condition that results from eating a diet in which one or more nutrients are either not enough or are too much such that the diet causes health problems. Not enough nutrients is called undernutrition or undernourishment while too much is called overnutrition. Malnutrition is often used to specifically refer to undernutrition where an individual is not getting enough calories, protein, or micronutrients. If undernutrition occurs during pregnancy, or before two years of age, it may result in permanent problems with physical and mental development. Extreme undernourishment, known as starvation, may have symptoms that include: a short height, thin body, very poor energy levels, and swollen legs and abdomen. People also often get infections and are frequently cold. The symptoms of micronutrient deficiencies depend on the micronutrient that is lacking.

### Stunting and chronic nutritional deficiencies

Many countries experience ongoing food shortages and distribution problems. These result in chronic and often widespread hunger amongst significant numbers of people. Human populations can respond to chronic hunger and malnutrition by decreasing body size, known in medical terms as stunting or stunted growth. This process starts in utero if the mother is malnourished and continues through approximately the third year of life. It leads to higher infant and child mortality, but at rates far lower than during famines. Once stunting has occurred, improved nutritional intake after the age of about two years is unable to reverse the damage. Stunting itself can be viewed as a coping mechanism, bringing body size into alignment with the calories available during adulthood in the location where the child is born. Limiting body size as a way of adapting to low levels of energy (calories) adversely affects health in three ways:

- Premature failure of vital organs during adulthood. For example, a 50-year-old individual might die of heart failure because his/her heart suffered structural defects during early development;
- Stunted individuals suffer a higher rate of disease and illness than those who have not undergone stunting;
- Severe malnutrition in early childhood often leads to defects in cognitive development. It therefore creates disparity among children who did not experience severe malnutrition and those who experience it.

## Depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders

A recent comprehensive systematic review showed that over 50 studies have shown that food insecurity is strongly associated with a higher risk of depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders. For depression and anxiety, food-insecure individuals have almost a 3x risk increase compared to food-secure individuals.

## FOOD SECURITY IN CONFLICT ZONES

Food insecurity in conflict-stricken countries continues to deteriorate, meaning humanitarian efforts to provide affected communities with food relief and livelihood support remain extremely critical, FAO and WFP have told the UN Security Council.

Their latest report to the Council on food insecurity covers 16 countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon regarding the Syrian refugees, Liberia, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen, plus the transboundary Lake Chad Basin area.

In half of these places, the FAO-WFP assessment notes, a quarter or more of the population is facing crisis or emergency levels of hunger as measured on the international IPC food insecurity scale. These include Yemen (17 million people - 60 percent of the population affected), South Sudan (4.8 million - 45 percent of the population) and Syria (6.5 million - 33 percent). But these are far from being the only countries flagged as cause for concern.

For example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo -- where serious food security concerns have been overshadowed by crises in other parts of Africa -- the situation is rapidly deteriorating, the report warns. There, 11 percent of the population is now in IPC Crisis phase or above, adding up to 7.7 million people who are coping with acute hunger.

In Sudan, 3.8 million people are in IPC Crisis phase or above. In Iraq, that figure is 3.2 million while in the Lake Chad basin, the number is 2.9 million people. In Burundi and Haiti, it is 1.8 and 1.3 million, respectively. Full report: <http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf>

### **Conflict drives hunger**

A common factor undermining food security in all 16 countries included in the report: conflict.

Indeed, the intensification of conflicts is a key reason behind the recent resurgence of world hunger levels following decades of steady declines, according to the UN's most recent assessment of global food security. The number of hungry people on the planet rose to 815 million people in 2016, up from 777 million the year before, the assessment, released last October, found. The majority of the hungry live in countries wracked by conflict – 489 million people.

## Syria and Yemen Crisis

The conflicts in Syria and Yemen are two of the largest humanitarian crises that have occurred within the last decade. Due to the insecurity of the ongoing political crises, both countries have seen their populations plunged into deeper stages of impoverishment and vulnerability. Stretched to their limits, the coping capacities and resilience of millions is beginning to decrease and people have begun to resort to more negative coping strategies, such as selling their livelihoods, assets and begging.

One of the cross-cutting issues which exacerbates susceptibility to other problems is the issue of nutrition and food security. Many do not know where their next meal will come from and the food that is available is often inadequate to meet the nutritional needs and mostly unaffordable as prices are skyrocketing due to the scarcity. Markets have become almost non-existent in many parts of Syria and Yemen, and agricultural and livestock productions have stalled as people do not have access to the agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers) or tools needed. Many agricultural assets have been destroyed and there has been a severe decrease in both crop and livestock production due to diseases, lack of fodder and vaccinations. This decline in agricultural output and loss of livestock is a contributing factor to malnourishment and poverty.

The international development community's efforts to combat hunger and improve lives have been making considerable progress for the past three decades. The Global Hunger Index Score has gone from 35.4 in 1990 to 21.7 in 2015. At the same time, extreme poverty has declined from 36% to below 10%, mortality of children under five has dropped from 93.4 per 1,000 to 40.8 per 1,000 and since 1950 and life expectancy has risen from 48 to 71.5.

HOWEVER, RECENT YEARS HAVE SEEN THIS PROGRESS  
REVERSED IN SOME REGIONS, WITH BOTH CONFLICT AND  
CLIMATE CHANGE INCREASING FOOD INSECURITY AND  
MALNUTRITION.

Hunger is more prevalent in countries affected by conflict, especially when institutional and environmental conditions are fragile. Of the 815 million people who can be classified as hungry, 489 million live in countries affected by conflict, and people in countries in the midst of protracted crises are 2.5 times more likely to be undernourished. This is especially true in the case of two of the worst conflicts of this decade - the ongoing civil wars in Syria and Yemen.

The short-term effects of malnutrition are devastating for both women and children. Malnourished pregnant or lactating women are unable to provide enough vital nutrients needed for their babies, which can consequently lead to long-lasting damage to brain development, leaving the child vulnerable and more open to infections and diseases.

Malnourished, pregnant women are also more inclined to disease and exhaustion which impacts and reduces economic productivity, further deepening the cycle of poverty. Sadly, many lose their lives. The long-term effects of malnourishment for women and children are equally distressing. Malnourished infants often miss what is known as the 'Window of Opportunity' during the first 1,000 days of life.

Malnutrition in the first 1,000 days can cause poor development both mentally and physically. It is then more likely that these children, as they grow into young adolescents and adults, will be affected by irreversible health problems due to the lack of critical nutrients in their diet. Subsequently, a child's education will suffer immensely. An undernourished and malnourished schoolchild will not be able to focus, finish or complete their school education, which can hinder future economic development.

The 'Window of Opportunity' is when it is vital for both the mother and child to consume the essential, vital and necessary nutrients to allow for healthy growth and development which will provide a positive impact on a child's life and education. Furthermore, well-nourished women before, during and after pregnancy are less likely to die during childbirth. By ensuring that mothers are healthy and able to breastfeed, the lives of almost 1 million children could be saved. For pregnant women and infants, having access to the right nutrition during this 1,000-day time frame can have a profound and long-lasting impact – not only will a child be able to grow healthily, learn and thrive; they will have a lasting effect on a country's economic prosperity.

#### FOOD INSECURITY IN THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

On March 15th 2018, the Syrian war entered its eighth year. This conflict has already lasted almost a year longer than the Second World War and nearly three years longer than the First World War. As this conflict continues, often intensifying, food insecurity is growing. Since October 2015, the estimated number of people unable to obtain the basic food required to meet their needs has risen from 6.3 million to 7 million, or 38% of the population. A further 4 million are at risk of becoming what is described as acutely "food insecure". The conflict has resulted in a severe decline in Syria's agriculture.

It has disrupted routes used to trade food and other goods, unemployment has risen dramatically with many having become displaced from their homes, and in many locations they are under a state of siege unable to escape from the violence and fighting. All of this has contributed to the worsening food crisis for the Syrian people. Overall, an estimated 13.1 million people in Syria require some form of humanitarian assistance, as well as assistance in the production of agriculture and agricultural jobs.

Before the outbreak of the civil war in March 2011, Syria had one of the largest agricultural producers in the Middle East. The country was a net exporter of wheat, producing 4 million tons and exporting 1.5 million tons annually, with 3.5 million tons of wheat being kept by the government as reserves for protection from drought or economic sanctions. As the conflict marks its seventh anniversary, the situation looks vastly different.

Syria has become a net importer of food, and agricultural production continues to decline due to the destruction of vital infrastructure such as irrigation canals, lack of fertilizers, lack of electricity and power, and failure to rotate crops causing a loss in soil nutrients. Farmland has been reduced by a third. In Hasaka, the north-east province once produced almost half of the country's wheat however, this area has been nearly destroyed by air strikes and heavy conflict. The recent siege of Ghouta has also disrupted food supply to Damascus leaving hundreds of thousands without the basic supplies they need. The Syrian conflict has cost more than \$16 billion in lost crops, lost livestock production, and destroyed farming assets.

Furthermore, wheat production fell by 53% from 2011 to 2016, with other staple foods, such as lentil production falling by 70%, and chickpeas by 30%. Consistent access to safe water also remains a challenge for many Syrians, with families spending more than a quarter of their income on water. For many farmers, acute loss of income means that migration is not an option, and the risk of starvation has become imminent.

Over 8.2 million Syrians currently live in areas affected by fighting. These people face forcible displacements and deliberate targeting of both civilians and infrastructure.

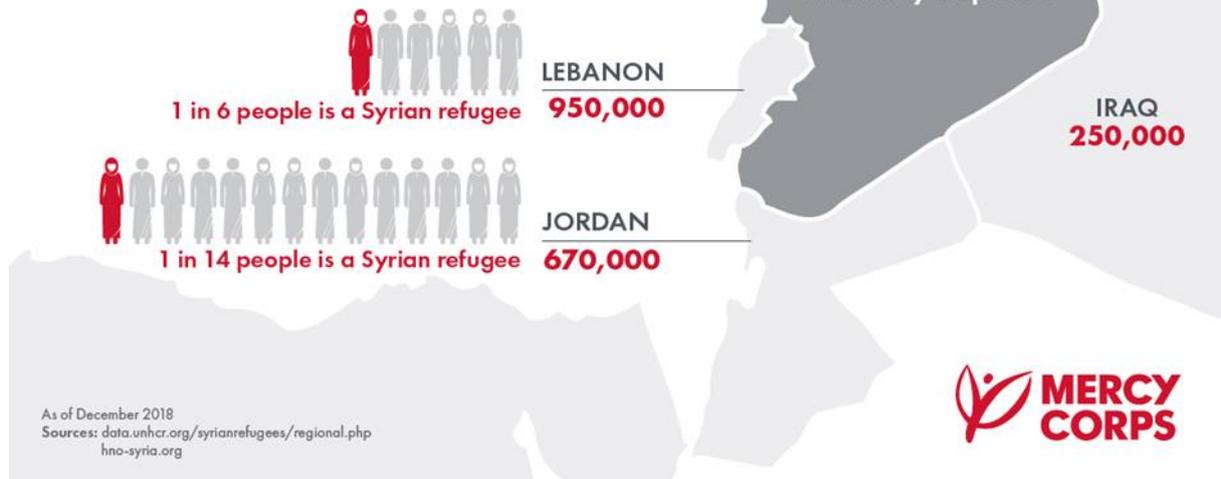
This is a major challenge to the production capacity of the areas that people are leaving. It is also proving a strain on the limited resources of the communities receiving those people. In the first 6 months of 2017, over 440,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned to their homes, which in many cases lacked basic food supplies and were restricted from being accessed by humanitarian organizations.

Internationally, refugees are also being pushed to return home, or are desperate to escape the conditions in which they are forced to reside. Consequently, the return of displaced people without appropriate information and coordination further increases the pressure on resources, with many becoming displaced again. Another driver of food insecurity in Syria is the use of siege as a weapon throughout the conflict by the Syrian government, with 3.5 million currently living under siege or in places which are difficult to access. In this way, food insecurity and the threat of starvation is being used to encourage rebels to stand down. There have been military sieges in cities such as Aleppo, Homs and Dara'a, and continues to do so in Eastern Ghouta, where the blockade is affecting tens of thousands and killing hundreds.

## SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS

# FAMILIES FLEEING VIOLENCE

More than **11 million Syrians** are on the run, including some 5.6 million who have been forced to seek safety in neighboring countries. Inside Syria, more than 6.2 million people are displaced and **13.1 million** are still in need of humanitarian assistance.



Many factors, such as the shrinking of the agricultural sector, lack of access to food and basic healthcare services and reduced immunization, along with the often overcrowded and unhygienic living conditions of people who are displaced or living under siege, have increased the risk of severe acute malnutrition and disease for Syrian people. While humanitarian aid has allowed many Syrians to access necessary supplies of food, many are now totally dependent on humanitarian assistance, with 1 in 3 people unable to afford basic food items. This method of food provision is unsustainable. Despite the conflict, agriculture remains a key sector of the economy; accounting for an estimated 26 per cent of GDP and is still a critical safety net for the 6.7 million Syrians who remain in rural areas. Moreover, due to years of strong droughts as well as lack of investments in irrigation systems, it is vital to assist Syrian people in restoration of agricultural production, and thus restore their “food sovereignty.” Food sovereignty is when people within a community has control over the way its food is produced, traded and consumed and that the food is healthy and culturally appropriate for the people it intends to feed.

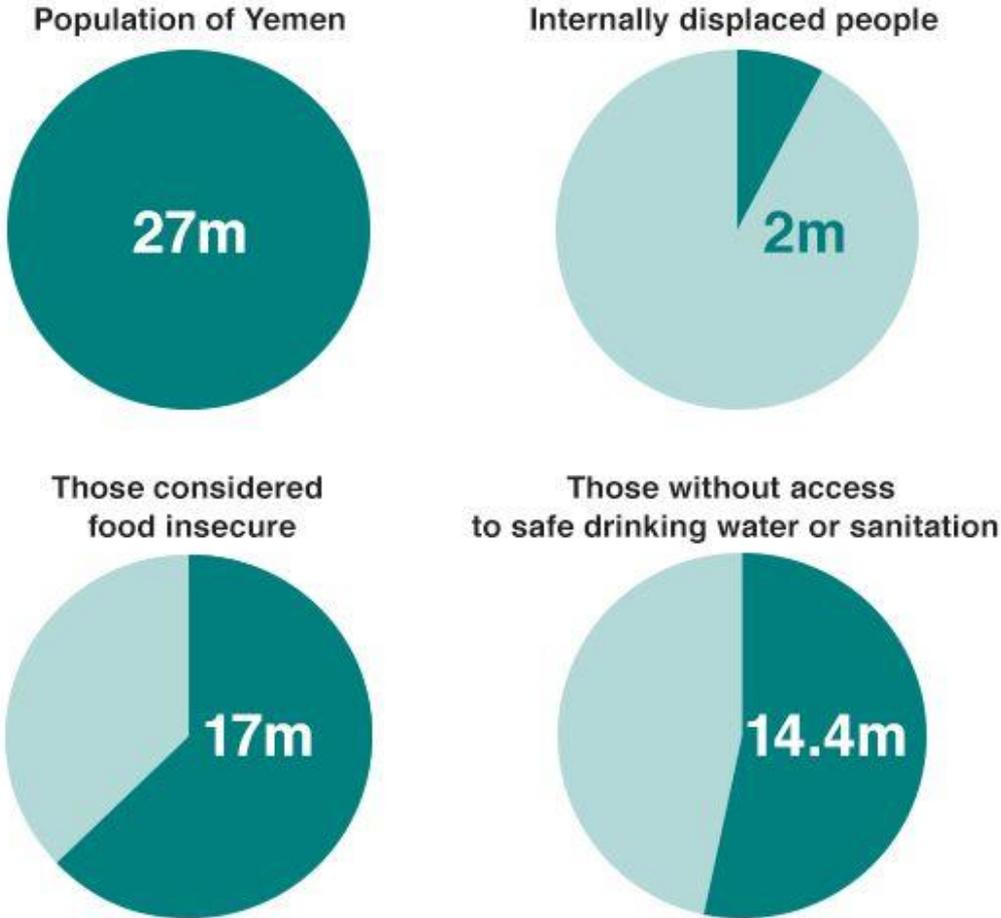
Despite these challenges, in many regions the agricultural sector has demonstrated resilience through sophisticated coping mechanisms and the determination of the Syrian people. However, the destroyed roads, disrupted trade routes, and the many larger businesses that have relocated to safer parts of the country (or even to nearby countries), are making it difficult and dangerous for people to access markets, even when harvests are successful.

Up to 40% of jobs and livelihoods in Syria are connected to the agricultural industry, but damage to the sector has led to high unemployment rates, further reducing the ability of many Syrians to purchase enough food to support themselves and their families. For the people in Syria, it is vital that humanitarian assistance, such as provision of food aid, and self-sustainability gets to them and is incorporated so that hunger is no longer used as a weapon of war.

### MALNUTRITION AND THE CIVIL WAR IN YEMEN

Whilst Syria had a strong agricultural sector prior to its conflict, Yemen is a different story. Before the outbreak of conflict in 2015, Yemen was already one of the poorest countries in the region and food insecure. The 2008 global financial crisis increased poverty levels in Yemen by 25%, from which the country had not fully recovered from by the time the conflict started. The ongoing conflict has caused a decline in Yemen’s already limited agricultural sector. Food insecurity has risen by 20% since June 2016, with over 60% of the population - 17 million people - now food insecure. Over 8 million people, many of them children, in the country are severely food insecure and at risk of starvation.

### Scale of humanitarian crisis in Yemen



Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



Yemen's malnutrition rate is one of the worst in the world with 2 million children under 5 acutely malnourished. Chronic malnutrition and stunting are affecting every second child and in some regions this number reaches to over 60% of children. The 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan shows that about 3.3 million children and pregnant or nursing women were acutely malnourished, including 462,000 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition. This was a shocking 57% increase since late 2015.

Children are 10 times more likely of dying compared to their peers not suffering from malnutrition. Extreme restrictions to market access due to insecurity and blockades, the rise in unemployment and limited social protection and health services have all exacerbated food insecurity and therefore malnutrition.

Food availability has also been damaged by restricted access to markets due to insecurity, damage to transport infrastructure, and blockades. Coupled with reduced purchasing power due to increasingly high unemployment, this has resulted in a dramatic increase in food prices. In February 2017, the cost of wheat flour was 37% higher pre-conflict, while sugar prices increased by 62%, and red beans by 33% since February 2015. As over 90% of households depend on markets as their main food source, market disruption and price volatility has further contributed to the food crisis. Food availability is also limited by displacement, as IDPs place a strain on already scarce food resources in the areas they are received. One in four households are affected by low food consumption, consisting of a diet of bread, sugar and fats, which alone do not provide enough nutrition and therefore leading to malnourishment.

THE HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS) HAS NEARLY  
TRIPLED SINCE 2014, SEEING 40% OF YEMENI  
HOUSEHOLDS GOING TO SLEEP HUNGRY, AND NEARLY 20%  
OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED HAVING GONE 24 HOURS  
WITHOUT EATING.

Although the groups affected by food insecurity is growing, those distinctly vulnerable are people who live in the rural areas, those who have been displaced, households headed by women, or households whose breadwinners are not literate. All of these problems are exacerbated when military actors do not allow aid to reach the people who need it.

Blockades have not only restricted humanitarian aid reaching those most in need, but they have also resulted in dramatic price increases and a loss of basic food availability, at a time when falling incomes are already making it impossible for many Yemenis to purchase sufficient food.

As of March 2017, more than half of all health facilities in Yemen were closed. This has left 14 million people, including 8.3 million children without healthcare services.

The severe lack of medical aid and supplies has become especially destructive due to the limited access to safe drinking water, another consequence of the conflict. Severe lack of clean, safe drinking water has increased and exacerbated the occurrence of preventable diseases, particularly cholera which is caused and transmitted by drinking contaminated water and food.

982,295 CHOLERA CASES WERE REPORTED BETWEEN APRIL  
AND DECEMBER 2017, INCLUDING 2,225 ASSOCIATED  
DEATHS.

Malnutrition further aggravated the ability of the Yemeni people to cope with cholera. Those suffering from malnourishment are weaker due to the lack of food and nutrients, and therefore more susceptible to catching this deadly disease. To make matters worse, outbreaks of diphtheria also arose towards the end of 2017 with cases nearing 500 and killing 1 in 10.

## QUESTIONS TO PONDER

- How can malnutrition be avoided?
- How can food be delivered safely to the conflict areas?
- How can newly born children achieve their “Window of Opportunity” in the conflict areas?
- How can health facilities be opened in conflict areas?

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## USEFUL DOCUMENTS

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