

Committee: Special Conference on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SPECON)

Topic: Addressing food security challenges in conflict-affected regions of the Horn of Africa

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Topic Introduction

The Horn of Africa is a region in Eastern Africa. The term is also often used to refer to the Somali Peninsula and Easter Ethiopia. The countries of this region have been dealing with food security challenges, which has had severe impacts on both the countries and their population.



As of 2024, millions of people in the Horn of Africa have been dealing with food insecurity due to a multitude of reasons, including natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, environmental issues like climate change, as well as conflicts on both an internal and international level. Moreover, the scale of the problem is constantly growing. There are 36 million people in the Horn of Africa that are food insecure because of natural disasters, more specifically floods¹.

Fig 1: Countries making up the Horn of Africa²

Food insecurity has led to nationwide famine and malnutrition, especially in impoverished areas, causing increased death rates and diminished well-being. This problem has led to, for example, 20% of the children dying before the age of five in Somalia.³

¹ "Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in the Sahel and Horn of Africa." *World Bank*, World Bank Group, 5 Jan. 2024, www.worldbank.org/en/results/2024/01/04/enhancing-food-and-nutrition-security-in-the-sahel-and-horn-of-africa.

² Sundus, Ahmed. *The Horn Of Africa*. 11 Aug. 2021. *BlackPast*, <https://www.blackpast.org/global-african-history/the-horn-of-africa/>. Accessed 12 July 2024.

³ "Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa." *The Elimination of Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa - Summary*, www.fao.org/4/x8530e/x8530e02.htm. Accessed 12 July 2024.



Links for further research:

“Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in Sahel and the Horn of Africa” - World Bank:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2024/01/04/enhancing-food-and-nutrition-security-in-the-sahel-and-horn-of-af-africa>

“Horn of Africa Hunger Crisis” - CDP:

<https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/horn-of-africa-hunger-crisis>

“Drought and Food insecurity in the greater Horn of Africa” - WHO:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/situations/drought-food-insecurity-greater-horn-of-africa>

Definition of key concepts

Horn of Africa

“Horn of Africa is a region in eastern Africa. It is the easternmost extension of African land and is defined as the region home to the countries of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia There are also broader definitions, the most common of which include all the countries mentioned above, as well as parts or all of Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda.”⁴ The countries in the Horn of Africa mostly affected by food security challenges are Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and South Sudan.

Food security

“Food security is the measure of an individual’s ability to access food that is nutritious and sufficient in quantity⁵” Food Security is the term used to weigh a person's access to food, unlike the terms “ food insecurity” or “food security challenges” which indicate a lack of access to food.

Climate Change

“Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun’s activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human

⁴ “Horn of Africa.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 5 July 2024, www.britannica.com/place/Horn-of-Africa .

⁵ Fahy, Austin. “What Is Food Security?” *Homepage*, 15 Nov. 2022, concernusa.org/news/what-is-food-security/.



activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.”⁶ Climate change, and other environmental issues, is one of the main causes of food insecurity in the Horn of Africa.

Western Colonialism

“Western colonialism, a political-economic phenomenon whereby various European nations explored, conquered, settled, and exploited large areas of the world.”⁷ In this case, this could look like the Italian and British powers imposing colonialism in the late 19th Century.

Background Information

Historical Background⁸

Since the 19th century, the Horn of Africa has been a sought after region by multiple more powerful countries of the time, resulting in the countries of the region having colonialism imposed on them and experiencing many external invasions. By the late 19th century, the areas of today's Djibouti and South Sudan were under French and British control, and because of that were engaged in conflict between the British until the French powers were forced to cease their attempts after diplomatic defeat. By the end of the 19th century, the powers had shifted and the main colonialist powers in the region were Italian and British, who had established themselves in the countries that today are Somalia and Eritrea. As a result of colonialist treaties and impacts on the borders, multiple local population groups were separated and forced to live under different political bodies. An example of this is the Somalis being separated into the countries that now are Somalia, Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia.

Later on, the newly post colonial states were affected by external conflicts, such as the Cold war (1947 - 1991) between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR). In an attempt to take control

⁶ “What Is Climate Change?” *United Nations, United Nations*, www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change . Accessed 12 July 2024.

⁷ Magdoff, Harry, and Richard A. Webster. “Western Colonialism.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., www.britannica.com/topic/Western-colonialism . Accessed 13 July 2024.

⁸ “A Scramble of External Powers and Local Agency in the Horn of Africa.” *Elecciones Europeas 2024. ¿Un Punto de Inflexión Para La Integración de La UE?*, Oct. 2022, www.cidob.org/en/publication/scramble-external-powers-and-local-agency-horn-africa .



of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden routes, the two competing powers sought to influence the Horn of Africa region, more specifically the country of Ethiopia. Moreover, independent of the Cold War, Egypt and Saudi Arabia decided to attempt to take control of the region, because of geographical, such as controlling the Red Sea, and religious incentives. On the other hand, there were crises caused by internal conflict as well, such as the 1974 Ethiopian Revolution and the Islamist Military takeover in Sudan in 1989.

Causes of food insecurity in the Horn of Africa

Environmental issues

Environmental issues such as natural disasters and Climate change have had a significant effect on the region's food security. Recently, the Horn of Africa has been experiencing droughts, with March-May 2022 being the driest season in the last 70 years. The drought has led to soil being dried up, leaving it unable to grow crops, an increase in infectious disease risk, and food shortage.⁹

Internal conflict

Alongside that, the Conflict in Sudan that started on the 15th of April, 2023 has led to refugees immigrating to South Sudan. There is an average of 1,800 people crossing to South Sudan daily, which has led to South Sudan's population increasing drastically, without the necessary amount of food needed to accommodate the newfound population. In Somalia, the Al Shabaab attacks increased after the Somalian Government launched an operation against the group in August of 2022, and from the 9th of December 2023 to the 19th of January 2024 almost 300 political violence attacks were recorded, with approximately 726 fatalities¹⁰.

External conflict

A case of external conflict that affected the food insecurity in the Horn of Africa was the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The Russian-Ukrainian conflict has led to the inflation of prices in the

⁹ "Drought and Food Insecurity in the Greater Horn of Africa." *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 18 June 2024, www.who.int/emergencies/situations/drought-food-insecurity-greater-horn-of-africa.

¹⁰ "Horn of Africa Hunger Crisis." *Center for Disaster Philanthropy*, 13 June 2024, disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/horn-of-africa-hunger-crisis/.



international food market, which is damaging for multiple countries in the Horn of Africa, seeing as the rely on imports from other countries (including both Russia and Ukraine)¹¹.



Fig 2: Somalis receiving food at a feeding centre in Mogadishu, Somalia, 2011¹²

Impacts of food insecurity

The Horn of Africa is considered to be one of the regions dealing with the most food security challenges.

Somalia

In Somalia over 3.4 million people are food insecure. Food insecurity in Somalia has drastically risen due to the changing climate, natural disasters and external conflict. Mortality rates in countries like

¹¹ “Call for Papers.” NEPAD Home, www.nepad.org/microsite/impact-of-russia-ukraine-conflict-african-food-systems. Accessed 13 July 2024.

¹² Warsameh, Farah Abdi. 26 July 2011. *The Christian Science Monitor*, Southern Somalia, <https://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Foreign-Policy/2011/0726/Famine-in-the-Horn-of-Africa-why-the-world-is-slow-to-respond>. Accessed 14 Aug. 2024.

Somalia have increased with over 20 percent of children dying before the age of five¹³, in 2022 43,000 people died because of food security challenges. Moreover, multiple people have been living in poverty after being forced to either sell remaining resources or even leave their houses in search of food security. Alongside that, due to malnutrition and a lack of health facilities, diseases have been spreading. In the months between January and July 2022, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported 7,796 cases of cholera with 37 deaths with 53.5% of those affected between children below two years old.¹⁴

Links for Further Research:

“How Severe is Somalia’s food crisis” - Norwegian Refugee Council:

<https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2023/how-severe-is-somalias-food-crisis/>

“Somalia drought: how the Red Cross is helping families facing a devastating food crisis”:

<https://www.redcross.org.uk/stories/disasters-and-emergencies/world/somalia-food-crisis-deepens>

Ethiopia

Approximately 13-14% of the population in Ethiopia struggle because of food insecurity. Conflicts with neighbouring regions, over 800,000 refugees fleeing to Ethiopia from other countries, along with environmental and economic issues have led to continuous food security challenges. 4.1 million children in Ethiopia are underweight and their growth has been stunted as a result of the food scarcity and 2.9 million pregnant women in the country are considered extremely malnourished.¹⁵

Links for Further Research:

“Food Insecurity in Ethiopia” - Fayera Bakala:

<https://core.ac.uk/reader/234684260>

Kenya

¹³ “Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa.” *The Elimination of Food Insecurity in the Horn of Africa - Summary*, www.fao.org/4/x8530e/x8530e02.htm. Accessed 15 Aug. 2024.

¹⁴ “Somalia Food Insecurity Crisis - Famine in Somalia.” *CARE*, 31 July 2024, www.care.org/our-work/disaster-response/emergencies/somalia-food-insecurity-crisis/.

¹⁵ “Hunger in Ethiopia.” *Compassion International*, 2022, www.compassion.com/poverty/hunger-in-ethiopia.htm.



As of February 2022, 3.1 million people in Kenya were ruled food insecure. Along with other causes, the economic crisis in Kenya has made food sparsity even more severe, with the FAO announcing in 2022 that 81.1% of Kenyans were unable to afford a healthy diet.¹⁶

Links for further research:

“FOOD PRICE CRISIS AND FOOD INSECURITY IN KENYA” - Emongor, R.A. Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) :

<https://elibrary.acbfpact.org/acbf/collect/acbf/index/assoc/>

“Localised and Digital: Easing Food Insecurity in Djibouti through Cash Assistance” - An Initiative of the Netherlands Red Cross:

<https://510.global/2023/12/localized-and-digital-easing-food-insecurity-in-djibouti-through-cash-assistance/>

“6 Facts about Hunger in Eritrea” - The Borgen Project:

<https://borgenproject.org/hunger-in-eritrea/>

“Politics and Food Insecurity in Africa” - Robert L. Paarlberg:

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/134989>

Case Studies

The World Food Programme’s Response to the Food Security Challenges in the Horn of Africa Region

The World Food Programme (WFP) is an organisation founded by the United Nations (UN) in 1961 with the goal to mitigate the impacts of world hunger.¹⁷ Efforts to aid the Horn of Africa in regards to food insecurity started in 2019, with continuous attempts in the past five years to mitigate the effects of food security challenges. The WFP has been supporting the Ethiopian Government's Five Year Growth and Transformation Plan through multiple missions, and has supplied food to approximately 3

¹⁶ Ochieng, Oscar, and Darmi Jattani. “Kenya’s Battle with Famine and Food Insecurity - Southern Voice.” *Southern Voice - Southern Perspectives. Global Debates.*, 3 Jan. 2024, southernvoice.org/kenyas-battle-with-famine-and-food-insecurity/

¹⁷“World Food Programme.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 13 Aug. 2024, www.britannica.com/topic/World-Food-Programme.



million people that have been affected by crises, often in collaboration with NGOs.¹⁸ The WFP is the biggest Humanitarian Agency in Somalia, helping people after over a third of the population were food insecure because of natural disasters in the previous years. When it comes to tackling food insecurity, they tackle it though giving food assistance to people in need, either in the forms of rations or in the form of money.¹⁹ In Kenya, the WFP has been giving aid to refugees and people by providing unconditional food, seeing as in Kenya, one third of the population lives in poverty.²⁰

Links for further research:

“What the World Food Programme is doing in Ethiopia” - World Food Programme:

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia>

<https://www.wfp.org/news?f%5B0%5D=country%3A1980&page=0>

“What the World Food Programme is doing in Somalia” - World Food Programme:

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/somalia>

<https://www.wfp.org/news?f%5B0%5D=country%3A2082>

“What the World Food Programme is doing in Kenya” - World Food Programme:

<https://www.wfp.org/news?f%5B0%5D=country%3A2012>

Date	Description of the event
12 March 1947 - 25 December 1991	Cold War between the USA and USSR
12 January 1974 - 12 September 1974	The Ethiopian revolution
30 June 1989	Islamist Military takeover of Sudan
11 February 2008	Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme was established

¹⁸ “Ethiopia: World Food Programme.” *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia. Accessed 13 July 2024.

¹⁹ “Somalia: World Food Programme.” *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/emergencies/somalia-emergency. Accessed 13 July 2024.

²⁰ “Kenya: World Food Programme.” *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/countries/kenya. Accessed 13 July 2024.



20 May 2020	Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP) was founded
25 November 2020	World Bank approved for financing the Ethiopia Strengthening Adaptive Safety Net Project (SEASN), which was proposed by the Ethiopian government
24 February 2022	Start of Russian- Ukrainian conflict
15 April 2023	Start of Conflict in South Sudan
30 April 2023	655, 694 refugees arrived in South Sudan from Sudan ²¹

Major countries/ organisations and alliances

Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, approximately 20.1 million people are food insecure, including people that have been displaced due to active conflict or natural disasters, such as droughts²². On November 25, 2020, the World Bank approved for financing the Ethiopia Strengthening Adaptive Safety Net Project (SEASN),²³ which was proposed by the Ethiopian government. The SEASN plans to further continue Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme²⁴, which was established on the 11th of February 2008, again in collaboration with the World Bank. The goal of the project is to, over set periods of time, make food and cash transfers to Ethiopians in need, and overall aid in Ethiopia's sustainable development.

Kenya

²¹ "Horn of Africa Hunger Crisis." *Center for Disaster Philanthropy*, 13 June 2024, disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/horn-of-africa-hunger-crisis/.

²² "Ethiopia: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia. Accessed 13 July 2024.

²³ "World Bank Group Reaffirms Its Commitment to Improve the Livelihood of Ethiopia's Poorest and Most Vulnerable Population." *World Bank*, World Bank Group, 4 Dec. 2020, www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/11/25/world-bank-group-reaffirms-its-commitment-to-improve-the-livelihood-of-ethiopias-poorest-and-most-vulnerable-population.

²⁴ Devereux, Stephen, and Rachel Sabates-Wheeler. "Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Programme." *Institute of Development Studies*, 17 Sept. 2018, www.ids.ac.uk/projects/ethiopia-productive-safety-net-programme/.



A majority of the Kenyan Population lives in poverty and are food insecure, because of their dependance on Kenya's agricultural economy, which has been impacted by Climate Change and because of social and economic inequalities²⁵. To combat this, the Kenyan Government, in collaboration with the World Bank, established the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project, which plans to sustainable increase productivity, build resilience to environmental issues and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.²⁶ Another project implemented by Kenya is the National Agriculture Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP)²⁷, which aims to increase productivity in the agricultural sector, through mitigation attempts on factors that negatively affect agriculture in Kenya, but also investing and promoting the use of more sustainable practices. Both of these projects aid Kenya's agricultural economy, which in turn benefits their food security.

Somalia

The total of food insecure people has reached 3.4 million people in Somalia, after peoples livelihoods got severely affected because of natural disasters, such as the extreme floods that followed the 2020-2023 drought. ²⁸ On May 20th, 2020 the Shock Responsive Safety Net for Locust Response Project was launched, in order to aid people that are vulnerable to and were affected by the locust outbreak, and protect their food security.²⁹ Another attempt at solving the issue is the Urban Resilience Project, which plans to develop better disaster management, in order to promote sustainable development.³⁰

World Bank

²⁵ "Kenya: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/countries/kenya . Accessed 13 July 2024.

²⁶ "Home." *Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization*, kalro.org/research-projects/kenya-climate-smart-agriculture-project-kcsap/ . Accessed 13 July 2024.

²⁷ Chengula, Ladisy Komba. "Kenya - National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP): Environmental Assessment: Environmental and Social Management Framework." *World Bank*, documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/682021468254698278/environmental-and-social-management-framework . Accessed 13 July 2024.

²⁸ "Somalia: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/emergencies/somalia-emergency . Accessed 13 July 2024.

²⁹ "Somalia - Shock Responsive Safety Net for Locust Response Project." *World Bank*, 29 June 2020, www.worldbank.org/en/news/loans-credits/2020/06/29/somalia-shock-responsive-safety-net-for-locust-response-project .

³⁰ Part., Urban Resilience Project: RAJUK. "Urban Resilience Project." *Home • Urban Resilience Project*, www.uru.gov.bd/en . Accessed 13 July 2024.



The World Bank is one of the biggest sources for developing funds in response to food insecurity. It has invested over \$60 Billion from 1980-2022 and in April of 2022 it launched a response to tackle the food security challenges, offering over \$45 Billion. In order to reduce food insecurity risk, it has been tackling the crisis in four ways:

- a) supporting food production and the producers
- b) promoting involvement in trade in food and agricultural inputs
- c) offering support to households that are vulnerable to food insecurity
- d) investing in sustainable food security

The World Bank has collaborated with multiple countries, such as Kenya and Ethiopia and has funded many projects that aim to tackle food insecurity, further contributing to the matter.³¹

World Food Programme (WFP)

The World Food Programme has, over the past years, offered help in the form of financial aid, food and money transfers and humanitarian aid to many countries in the Horn of Africa, in order to help combat food insecurity. In 2022, the WFP attempted to aid 3 million of the 30 million food insecure people in Somalia³² and is currently attempting to raise 171 million USD, in order to continue their operations in Somalia from June to November 2024³³. In Ethiopia, the WFP is supplying 3.1 people that have been displaced due to conflict with food and aid,³⁴ and in Kenya, they are aiding people in refugee camps with unconditional food and money transfers.³⁵

United States of America

³¹ "Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security in the Sahel and Horn of Africa." *World Bank*, World Bank Group, 5 Jan. 2024, www.worldbank.org/en/results/2024/01/04/enhancing-food-and-nutrition-security-in-the-sahel-and-horn-of-africa.

³² Abbonizio, Alessandro, and Annabel Symington. "Horn of Africa Hunger Crisis Pushes Millions to the Brink: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, 24 May 2023, www.wfp.org/stories/horn-africa-hunger-crisis-pushes-millions-brink.

³³ "Somalia: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/emergencies/somalia-emergency. Accessed 13 July 2024.

³⁴ "Ethiopia: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia. Accessed 13 July 2024.

³⁵ "Kenya: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/countries/kenya. Accessed 13 July 2024.



The United States of America has been one of the countries greatly contributing to aiding the Horn of Africa Regions with their food security challenges. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Launched the Horn of Africa Resilience Network (HoRN)³⁶ in order to help build resistance to the occurring crises in the region. The USAID sent aid to Ethiopia from 2015 to 2018 to help tackle the food insecurity caused from the drought at the time. From 2016 to 2018, the USAID also responded to food insecurity caused by the droughts in Kenya and Somalia. Recently the United States Agency for International Development attempted to aid in the issues caused from the drought in the Horn of Africa, from 2022 to 2023.³⁷

Links for further research:

United States for International Development (USAID) Horn of Africa Response Archive:
<https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/horn-of-africa/horn-of-africa-archive>

United States for International Development (USAID) Ethiopia Response:
<https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/ethiopia>

Previous attempts to solve the issue

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) (1996)

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a cross border cooperation, created in 1996, and founded by the countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda and Eritrea (who has its membership temporarily suspended). Its aim is to further develop and support the region of the Horn of Africa in the sectors of the environment, peace and security, and technological, health and agricultural development.³⁸ Since its creation, the IGAD has upkept an active role in the regions affairs and has been making constant affairs to tackle conflict, natural disasters, and other issues in the area.³⁹

³⁶ "Horn of Africa Resilience Network (Horn): Fact Sheet: East Africa Regional." *U.S. Agency for International Development*, 18 Aug. 2022, www.usaid.gov/east-africa-regional/fact-sheet/horn-africa-resilience-network-horn.

³⁷ "Horn of Africa: Humanitarian Assistance." *U.S. Agency for International Development*, 29 July 2024, www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/horn-of-africa

³⁸ "About Igad: Igad Structure: Igad Regional Strategy." *IGAD*, 26 May 2022, igad.int/about/?tab=aims-and-objectives.

³⁹ *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, www.state.gov/intergovernmental-authority-on-development-igad-summit/. Accessed 13 July 2024.



Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP) (2020)

The Emergency Locust Response Programme was launched in the Horn of Africa in 2020 and is funded by the World Bank. Its primary goal is to support the countries in the Horn of Africa and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in protecting people that are vulnerable to locust outbreaks and food insecurity in those countries. So far, the ELRP has raised \$63 million in Ethiopia, \$43 million in Kenya, \$6 million in Djibouti, \$48 million in Uganda and \$40 million in Somalia in order to accomplish their goals.⁴⁰

Links for Further Research:

“The Emergency Locust Response Program” - Horn of Africa Initiative:

<http://www.hoainitiative.org/the-emergency-locust-response-program/>

Possible solutions

Developing food production and agriculture in the Region

Most of the countries in the Horn of Africa are based on an agricultural economy, meaning that not only does agriculture and product play a pivotal part in food availability, it also affects the economical side of food security, and by extension the countries economic balance. Because of recent natural disasters, more specifically a series of droughts across the region, the agricultural balance has been thrown off, leading to food scarcity because of a lack of produce and an unstable economy. By developing food production and agriculture, there can be food availability and by extension food security. This can happen through aid given by agencies such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development(IGAD), The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The aid can look like resources, such as technology, funds for building necessary infrastructure, volunteers and specialists working to help develop for the theoretical and practical part of the plans.

Launching Humanitarian Aid missions

⁴⁰ Horn of Africa Initiative. “The Emergency Locust Response Program.” *Horn of Africa Initiative*, 21 Apr. 2022, www.hoainitiative.org/the-emergency-locust-response-program/.



In order to assist countries in the Horn of Africa with food Security Challenges, UN bodies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) or the Human Rights Council (HRC), in collaboration with the World Bank, or NGOs, can launch humanitarian aid missions. The missions may contain food or cash transfers, donations, or sending UN volunteers or NGO members to assist in the countries, in order to help the people experiencing food insecurity and to help with achieving sustainable food security.

Raising Money for affected Areas in order to prompt economic growth

There are many countries that experience food insecurity because of a lack of financial means and not being able to afford food security and development, such as the inability to invest in technology, resources and infrastructure, or engage in food imports. Raising money for these countries can assist in covering the economic difficulties of food insecurity. This can be achieved through collaborating with organisations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or launching projects to stimulate food security and economic growth that will be funded by the above organisations. An example of a project could be the launch of an initiative, similar to the ELRP, which aims to fund solutions found for food insecurity in a country of the region. A solution like this can help the conflict-affected, food insecure countries in the Horn of Africa, that cannot afford food imports, regardless of the fact they majorly depend on it.

Foreign direct investment

“Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a category of cross-border investment in which an investor resident in one economy establishes a lasting interest in and a significant degree of influence over an enterprise resident in another economy.⁴¹” An FDI can take place when one country, in this case a more economically developed country (MEDC) has established an interest in contributing to another country's economy, in this case, the economy of a country in the Horn of Africa Region. A foreign direct investment can allow the countries in the Horn of Africa to be able to allocate their resources on other areas of development, such as ending conflict, while at the same time still having funds to tackle food security challenges (through the FDI). This can benefit each country on multiple levels, because it can help improve the quality of life of the population, along with benefits for the

⁴¹ OECD Library. “Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).” OECD iLibrary, www.oecd-ilibrary.org/financeand-investment/foreign-direct-investment-fdi/indicator-group/english



economy. Moreover, an FDI is able to aid in developing bonds with other countries, aiding in the Horn of Africa Regions international relations, which can lead to more food imports and exports, more agricultural development and an increase in resources.⁴²

Links for Further Research:

“Direct and indirect effects of FDI on food security: a sectoral approach”(PDF):

<https://hal.science/hal-01189920/document>

Bibliography

Abbonizio, Alessandro, and Annabel Symington. “Horn of Africa Hunger Crisis Pushes Millions to the Brink: World Food Programme.” *UN World Food Programme*, 24 May 2023, www.wfp.org/stories/horn-africa-hunger-crisis-pushes-millions-brink.

“About Igad: Igad Structure: Igad Regional Strategy.” *IGAD*, 26 May 2022, igad.int/about/?tab=aims-and-objectives.

Caert, 1 Feb. 2024, www.caert.org.dz/.

“Call for Papers.” *NEPAD Home*, www.nepad.org/microsite/impact-of-russia-ukraine-conflict-african-food-systems. Accessed 13 July 2024.

Chengula, Ladisy Komba. “Kenya - National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP) : Environmental Assessment : Environmental and Social Management Framework.” *World Bank*, documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/682021468254698278/environmental-and-social-management-framework . Accessed 13 July 2024.

“Comparing Explosive Violence Patterns in the Horn of Africa and Sahel - World.” *ReliefWeb*, 30 May 2024, reliefweb.int/report/world/comparing-explosive-violence-patterns-horn-africa-and-sahel .

⁴² Ashine, Surafel Getahun. “Assessment of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows into Ethiopia in Light of Peace and Security Challenges from 2018 to 2022.” *Taylor & Francis Online*, 1 Mar. 2024, www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322039.2024.2308670#abstract.



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“Development Projects : Strengthen Ethiopia’s Adaptive Safety Net - P172479.” *World Bank*, 8 Feb. 2024, projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P172479.

Devereux, Stephen, and Rachel Sabates-Wheeler. “Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Programme.” *Institute of Development Studies*, 17 Sept. 2018, www.ids.ac.uk/projects/ethiopia-productive-safety-net-programme/.

“Drought and Food Insecurity in the Greater Horn of Africa.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 18 June 2024, www.who.int/emergencies/situations/drought-food-insecurity-greater-horn-of-africa.

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