

Conflict and climate change lead to a rise in global hunger

4 October 2017, by Evan Fraser



122 million of 155 million stunted children live in conflict countries. Credit: Piyaset/Shutterstock.com

Last year about 11 per cent of the total human population (approximately 850 million people on the planet) suffered from daily hunger, according to a recent United Nations report on the state [of food security and nutrition in the world](#).

This is a tragedy no matter how you look at it. The numbers show a 4.5 per cent increase—or 38 million more hungry people—from the previous year. This rise in hunger is especially significant because it is the first rise in global hunger we have seen in more than a decade.

Though global hunger was at 14 per cent of the world's population in 2005, each year since then, between 2005 and 2016, the number of hungry people on the planet dropped. Development officials were cautiously optimistic that we were on our way to eradicating hunger.

Conflict and [climate change](#) are the culprits behind this year's rise in numbers.

According to the United Nations, [food security](#) worsened across major parts of sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia and Western Asia. For instance, [South Sudan](#) is mired in conflict and

experienced a major famine earlier this year.

Bad weather can lead to conflict

If you overlay a map of the world's conflicts with a map of the world's worst [food](#) security problems, there is a clear connection. The UN notes 20 million people are at risk of dying of hunger not only in South Sudan but also Somalia, Yemen and the northeast tip of Nigeria. All of these areas are affected by conflicts that undermine people's ability to feed themselves.

Similarly, deteriorating [environmental conditions](#) have ravaged many of these areas. The UN report notes that Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Yemen all experienced bad floods in 2016 while Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria all suffered bad droughts.

What we are probably witnessing is an interaction between deteriorating environmental conditions that help exacerbate already existing social tensions and undermine the livelihoods of millions.

We've been here before; history shows us that there are often links between [conflict](#) and [bad weather](#).

For instance, there is a complex but well-established [connection between droughts and the start of the Syrian Civil War](#). It seems that faltering rainfall in the early 2000s upended Syria's rural communities and brought people into cities where they began protesting political corruption in the Assad government.

Similarly, there is a link between [droughts and the Rwandan genocide of the 1990s](#). And if we look further back in time, it is well-recognized by historians that the [French Revolution](#) began as protests over food prices after harvest failures sent waves of penniless refugees into the streets of Paris.

Possible solution: drought-tolerant crops

Provided by The Conversation

Luckily, there are potential solutions—even right here in Canada. For example, at the University of Guelph we are breeding more drought-tolerant varieties of our important crops. We can promote agricultural practices that build up the soil's organic matter. The extra organic matter acts like a sponge by trapping rainfall and holding onto it for when it is needed.

In addition, we can support international development projects focusing in particular on female-headed households, to help small-scale farmers access markets and become more efficient. Focusing on women is critical because [in Africa, as much as 80 per cent of food is produced by small farmers who are mostly rural women.](#)

For years, academics and activists have been trying to raise alarm bells that population growth and climate change will make it increasingly hard to maintain food security over the next generation, and that [conflict is almost inevitable](#) as a result.

But until this year, there didn't seem to be much data, outside of historic antecedents, to confirm these worries. With hunger decreasing every year, what was the big deal? But the uptick in [hunger](#) signalled in this most recent UN report should focus our attention.

In the future, will we remember 2017 as the year when we started to lose the battle to ensure the future is well fed? Or will we heed this warning and take the actions necessary to help communities everywhere build more resilient food systems?

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