

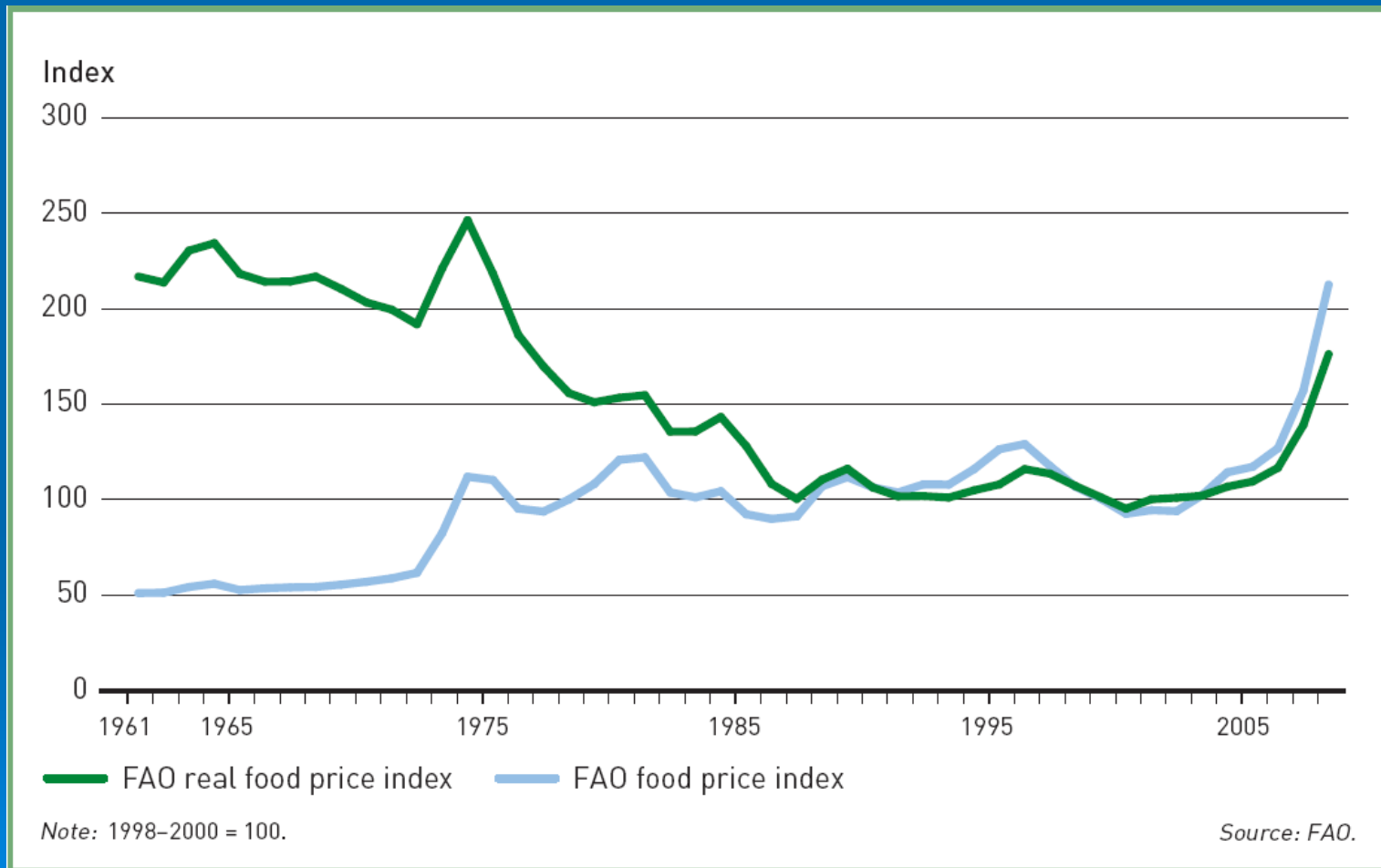
# Access to Food and Access to Land

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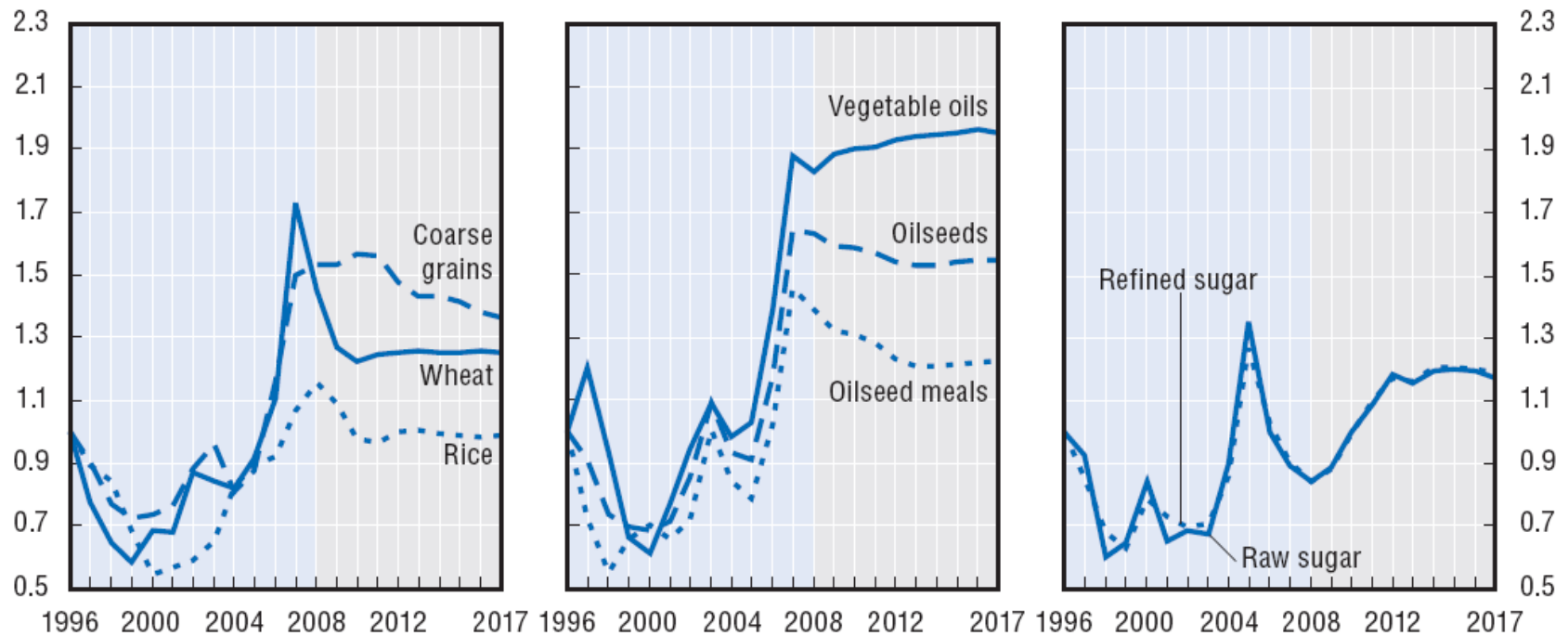
# Food prices, 1961-2008



# Food prices over the next decade

Figure 1.4. **Outlook for world crop prices to 2017**

Index of nominal prices, 1996 = 1



Source: OECD and FAO secretariats.

# Key drivers of high food prices

- economic growth and changes in diet
- declining investment in agriculture
- declining cereal stocks
- weather-related production shortfalls
- rising energy costs
- rapid growth in biofuels
- exchange rates and export restrictions

# Implications for food security?

## ➤ availability

- global, national, local, household

## ➤ access

- national, local, household, individual
- prices, income, wealth

## ➤ utilization

- clean water, sanitation, health

## ➤ stability

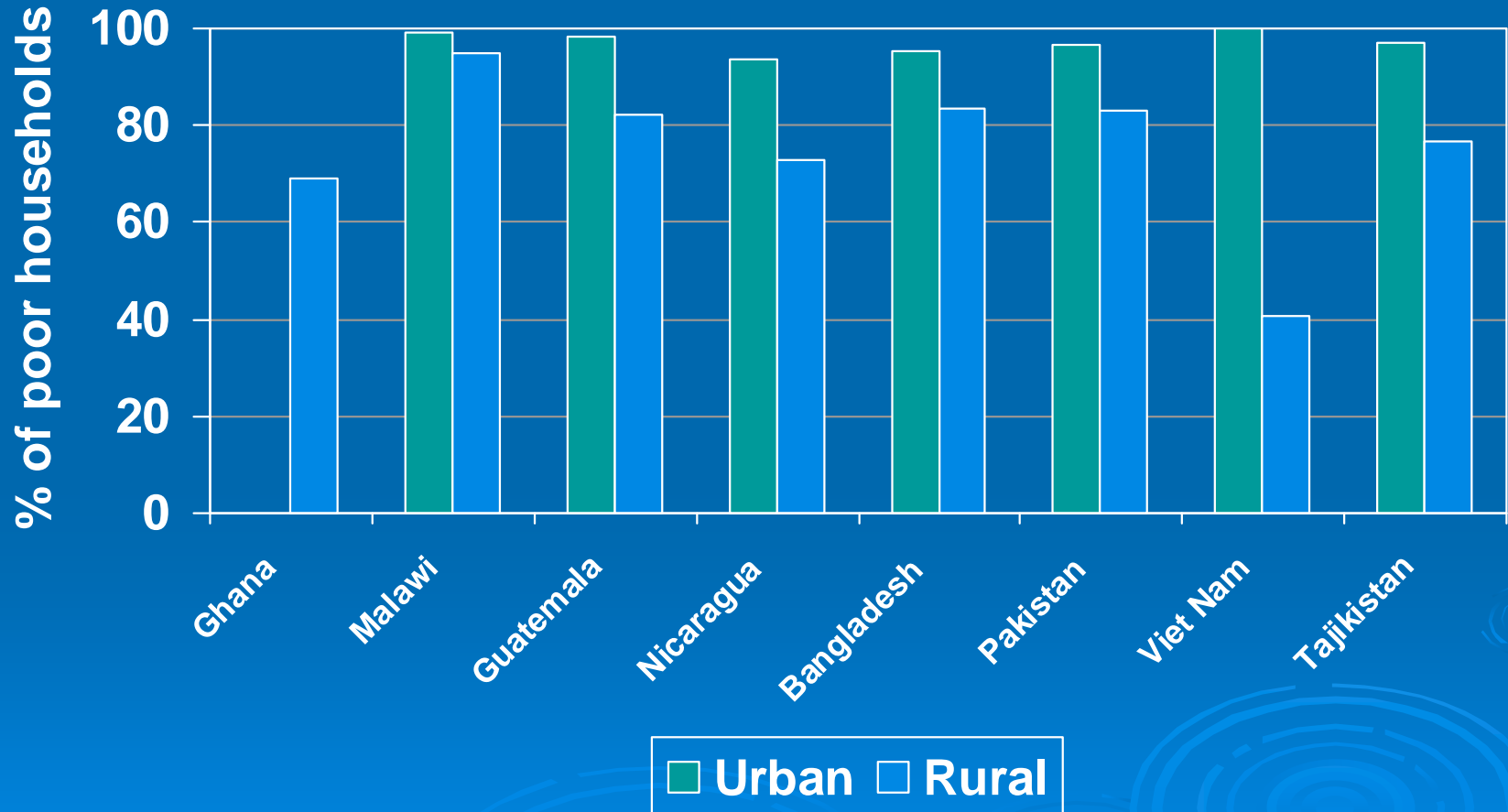
- variability in any of the above, and in coping capacity

# Access to food

➤ food production



# Net buyers of staple foods

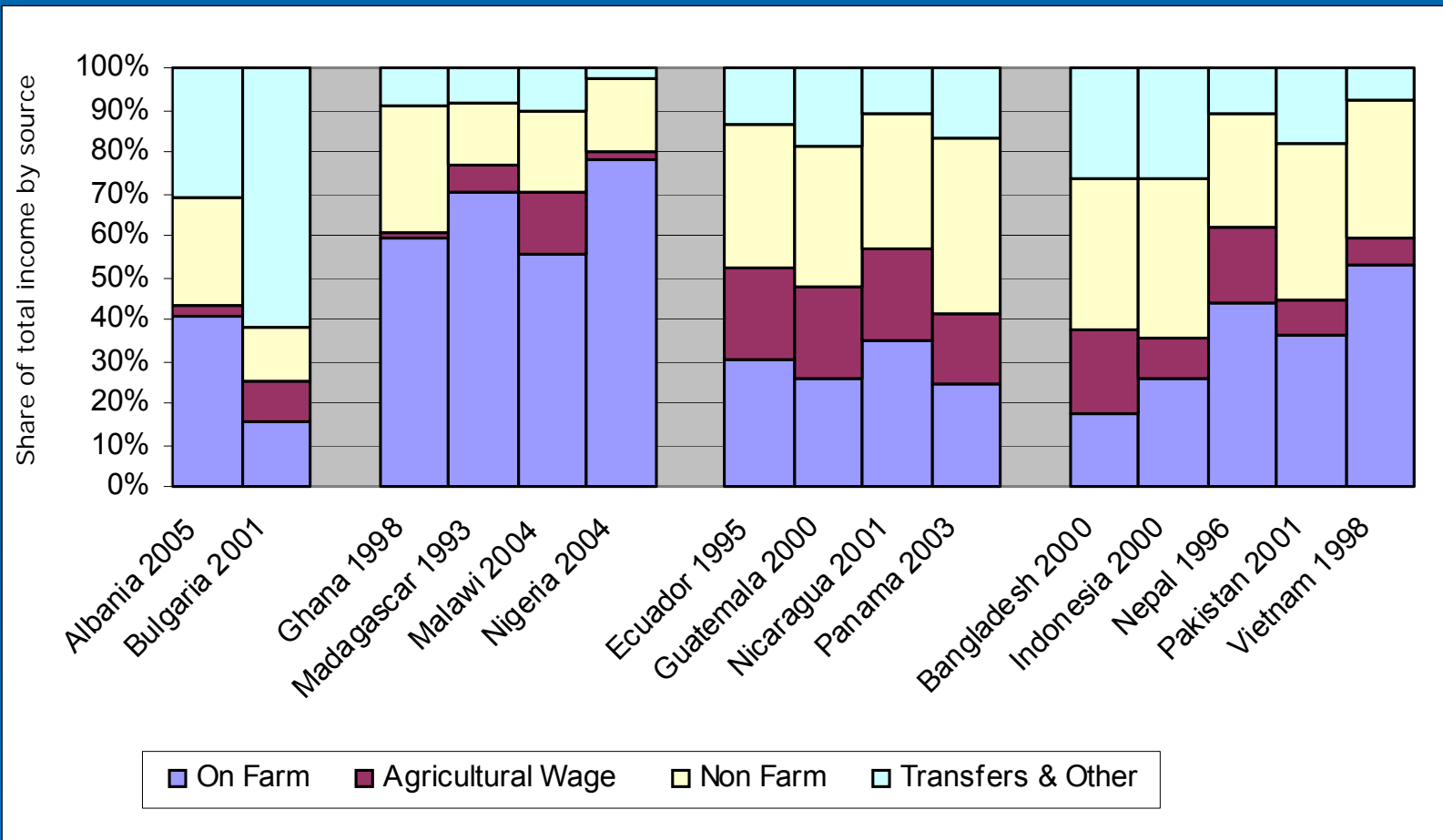


Source: FAO 2008

# Access to food

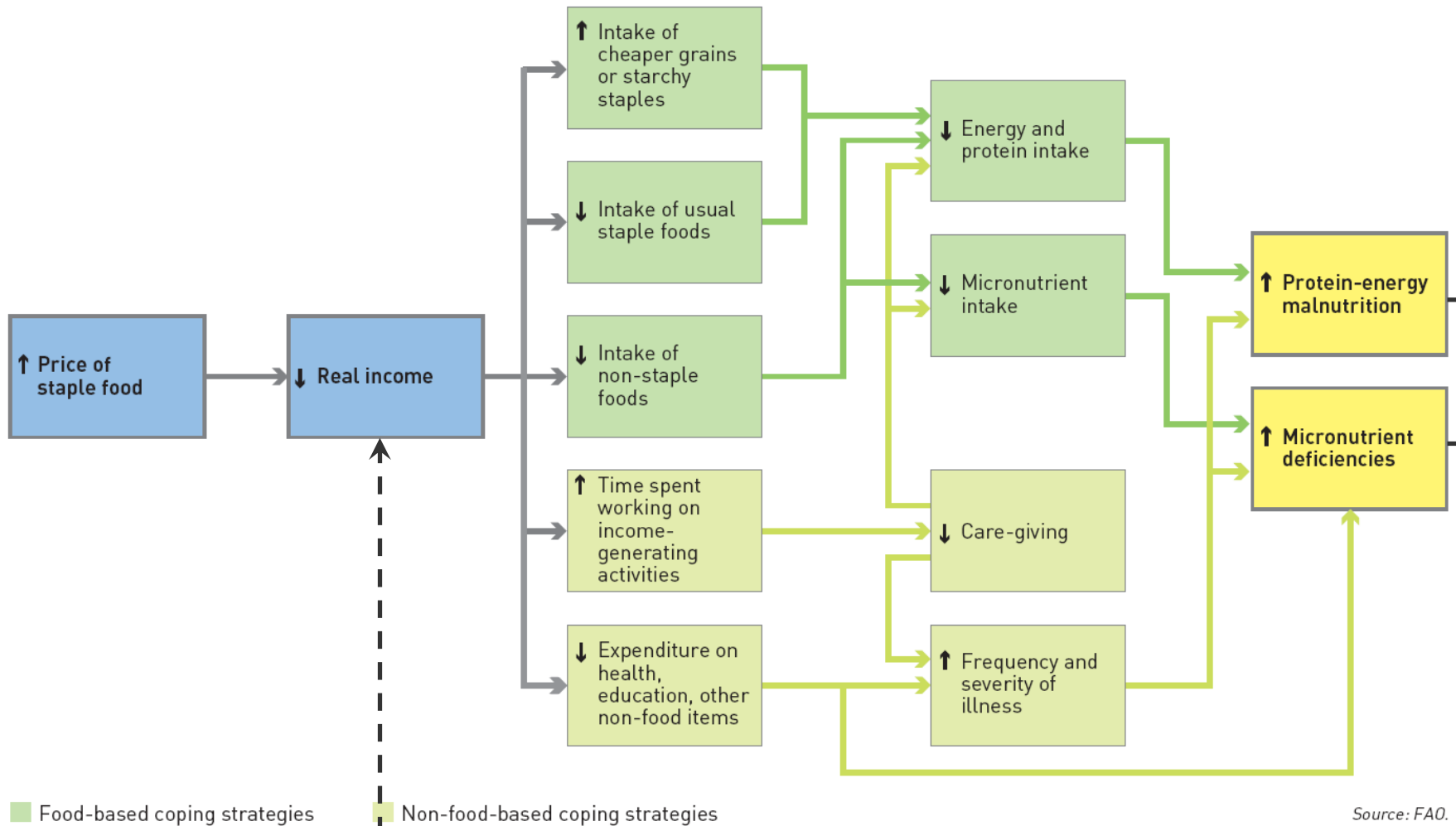
- food production
- + wage  $\times$  employment /  $p_f$
- + remittances /  $p_f$

# Sources of rural household income



# Household choices and tradeoffs

## Household coping behaviours and nutrition impacts following a sudden rise in food prices



# Access to food

- food production
- + wage  $\times$  employment /  $p_f$
- + remittances /  $p_f$
- + savings /  $p_f$
- + borrowing /  $p_f$
- + asset depletion /  $p_f$
- + asset sales /  $p_f$



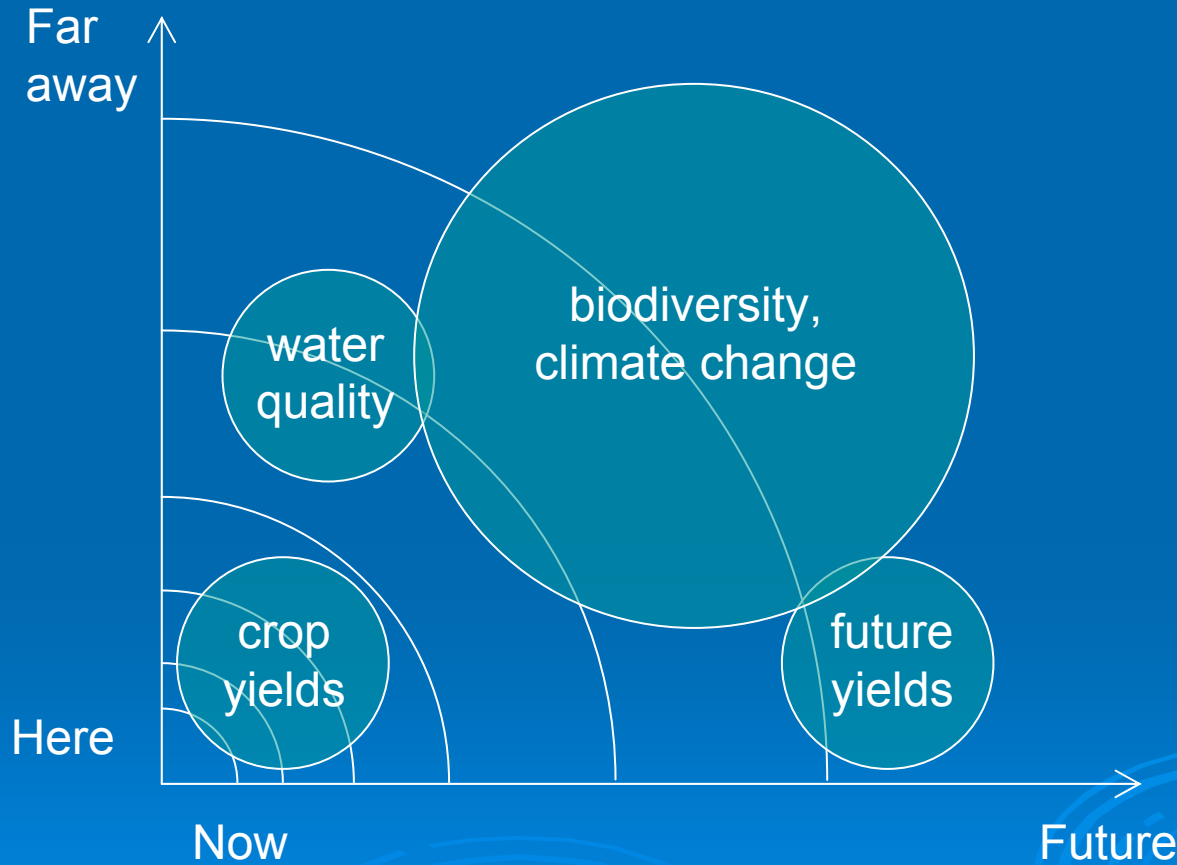
# Key messages

- food security depends on choices
- choices (and impacts) depend on access to resources and opportunities

# Access to land

- rights to use
  - for specific purposes (e.g. grazing, gathering, crops, trees, mining, building)
  - for specific times (e.g. for a season or a year, or as long as used in a certain way)
- rights to sell or rent to others
- informal or formal
- collective or individual
- the tragedy of the “commons” is really the tragedy of *open access*

# Actions, impacts and incentives



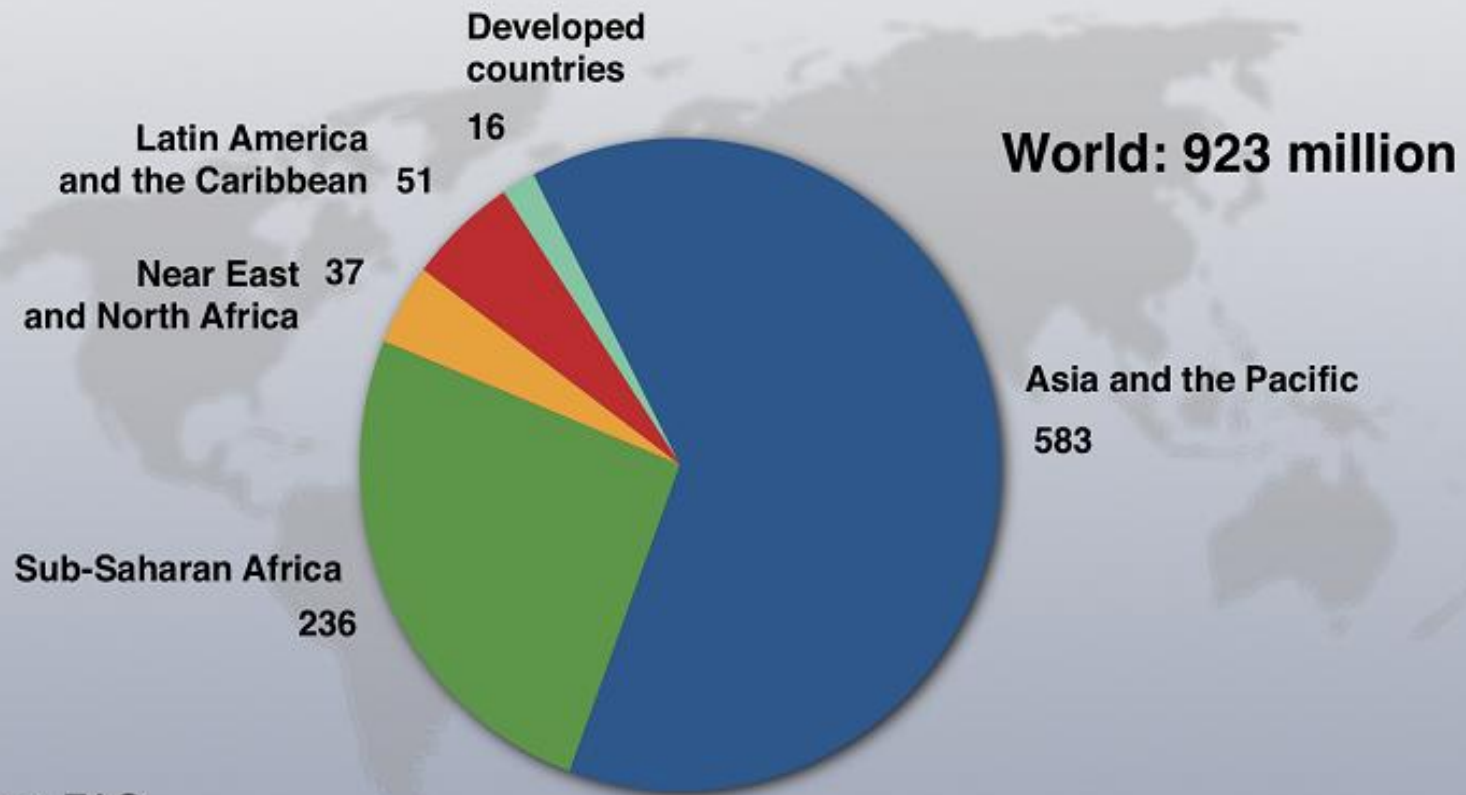
# Access to food and land

- impact of biofuels and higher prices
  - net buyer or net seller?
  - access to markets?
  - security of tenure?
- impact of urbanization
  - security of tenure?
  - scale of analysis?
- impact on biodiversity, climate change
  - public incentives  $\neq$  private incentives

# Responses and impacts vary

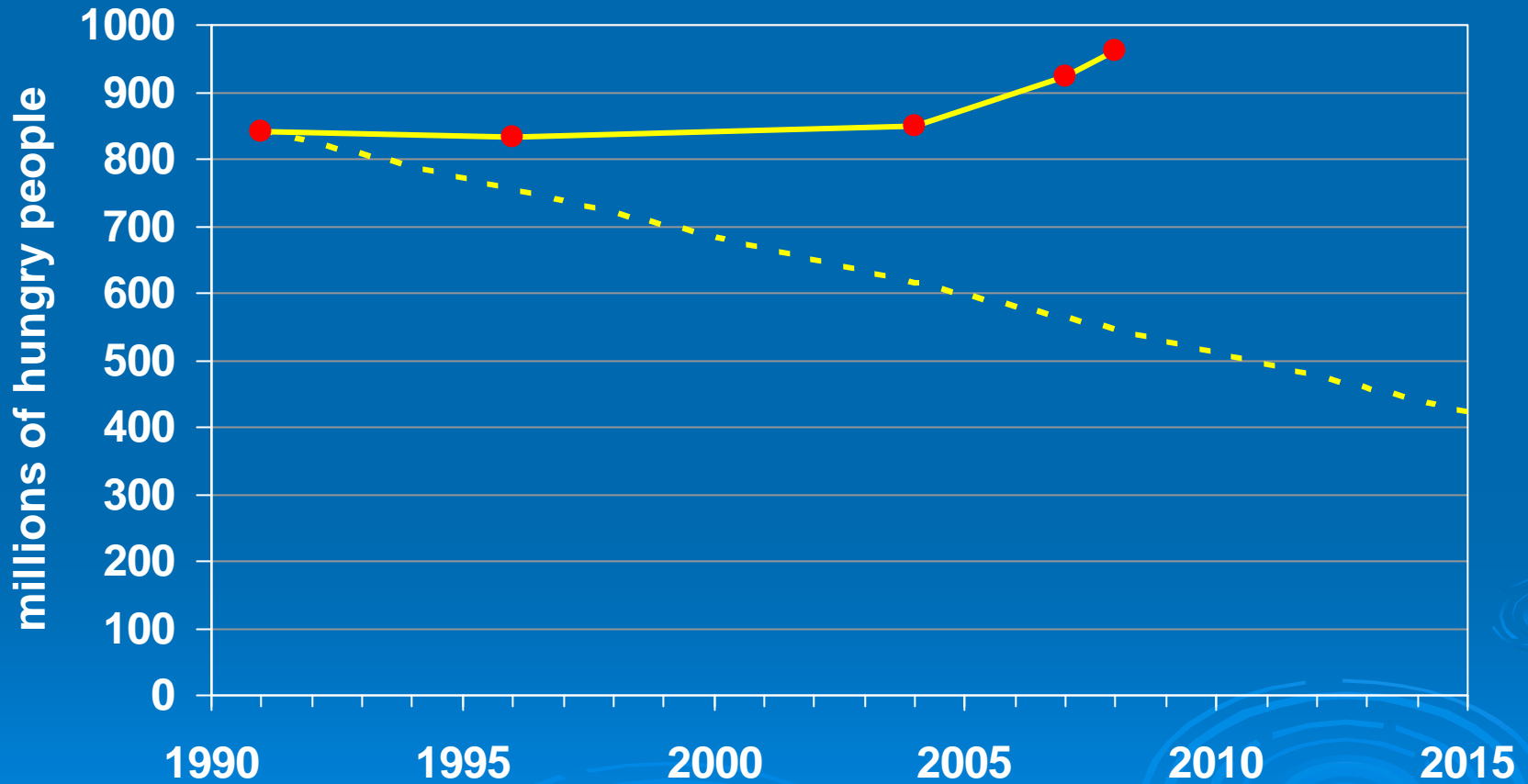
- farmers are responding to incentives
- availability of food crops is increasing, with record harvests in 2008
- ... but most of the increase was in developed countries
- ... poor, landless, female-headed households in developing countries were hardest hit
- ... rising land values pose opportunities but also risks
- ... environmental services under pressure
- ... and over 960 million people still lack access to sufficient food

## Number of undernourished people in the world – 2007



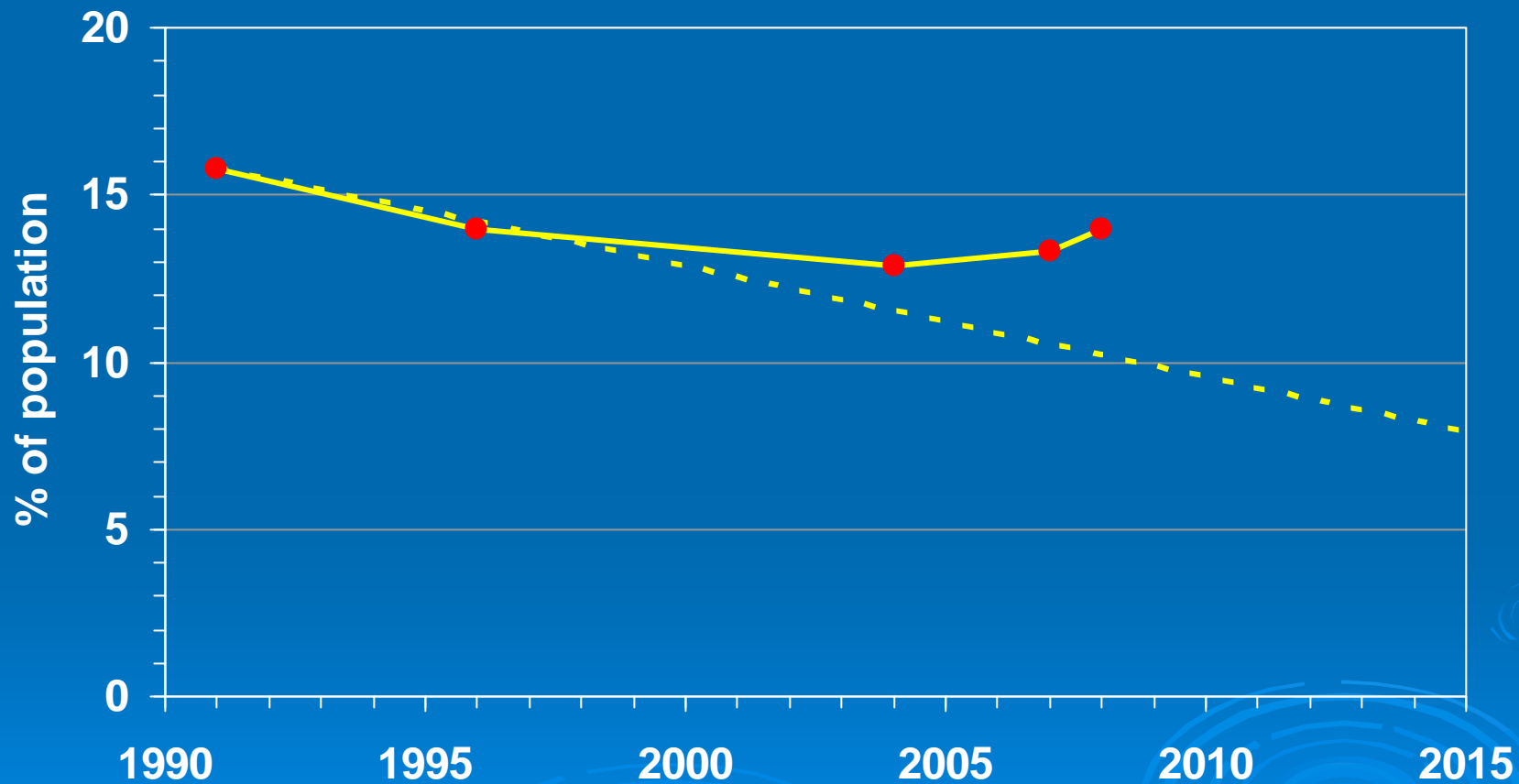
Source: FAO

# Number of hungry people in the world



Note: 2008 estimate is preliminary  
Source: FAO 2008

# Proportion of hungry people in the world



Note: 2008 estimate is preliminary  
Source: FAO 2008

# Key messages

- food security depends on choices
- choices (and impacts) depend on access to resources and opportunities
- access to resources and opportunities depends on policies—or the absence of policies

# Policy challenges for food security

- investment in agriculture
  - research
  - infrastructure
  - health and education
  - institutions, including property rights
- safety nets for vulnerable groups
  - risk management
- improved governance
  - secure access to resources
  - payments for environmental services

Thank you

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