



BRUSSELS POLICY BRIEFING N. 51

Agriculture as an engine of economic reconstruction and development in fragile countries

Wednesday 27th June 2018, 9h00-13h00
ACP Secretariat, Avenue Georges Henri 451, 1200 Brussels
<http://brusselsbriefings.net>

RESOURCES

Glossary¹

Anthropometry. Use of human body measurements to obtain information about nutritional status.

Body mass index (BMI). The ratio of weight for height, measured as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres.

Conflict. Conflict as used in this report is defined as struggles between interdependent groups that have either actual or perceived incompatibilities with respect to needs, values, goals, resources or intentions. This definition includes (but is broader than) armed conflict – that is organized collective violent confrontations between at least two groups, either state or non-state actors

Conflict sensitivity. Conflict sensitivity means to study the profile, causes, actors and dynamics of conflict and the interaction between these and the proposed intervention. In the context of sustaining peace, this means maximizing positive impacts toward peace while minimizing negative impacts, including potentially creating so-called future hazards.

Dietary energy intake. The energy content of food consumed.

Dietary energy supply (DES). Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food utilizations (i.e. food = production + imports + stock withdrawals – exports – industrial use – animal feed – seed – wastage – additions to stock). Wastage includes loss of usable products occurring along distribution chains from farmgate (or port of import) up to retail level.

Food insecurity. A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation and inappropriate care and feeding practices are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal or transitory.

Food security. A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability over time.

Fragility. Fragility is defined as the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacities of the state, system and/or communities to manage absorb or mitigate those risks. The new OECD fragility framework is built on five dimensions of fragility – economic,

¹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2017. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017. Building resilience for peace and food security. Rome, FAO.

environmental, political, societal, and security – and measures each through the accumulation and combination of risks and capacity. See OECD. 2016. States of Fragility 2016: Understanding Violence. Paris. Available at www.oecd.org/dac/states-of-fragility-2016-9789264267213-en.htm

Hunger. In this report, the term hunger is synonymous with chronic undernourishment.

Kilocalorie (kcal). A unit of measurement of energy. One kilocalorie equals 1 000 calories. In the International System of Units (SI), the universal unit of energy is the joule (J). One kilocalorie = 4.184 kilojoules (kJ).

Macronutrients. Here refers to the proteins, carbohydrates and fats available to be used for energy; measured in grams.

Malnutrition. An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition and over nutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies.

Micronutrients. Vitamins, minerals and other substances that are required by the body in small amounts; measured in milligrams or micrograms.

Nutrition security. A situation that exists when secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, in order to ensure a healthy and active life for all household members. Nutrition security differs from food security in that it also considers the aspects of adequate caring practices, health and hygiene in addition to dietary adequacy.

Nutrition-sensitive intervention. Interventions designed to address the underlying determinants of nutrition (which include household food security, care for mothers and children and primary healthcare services and sanitation) but not necessarily having nutrition as the predominant goal.

Nutritional status. The physiological state of an individual that results from the relationship between nutrient intake and requirements and from the body's ability to digest, absorb and use these nutrients.

Over nutrition. A result of excessive food intake relative to dietary nutrient requirements.

Overweight and obesity. Body weight that is above normal for height as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat. It is usually a manifestation of expending fewer calories than are consumed. In adults, overweight is defined as a BMI of more than 25 but less than 30, and obesity as a BMI of 30 or more. In children under five years of age, overweight is defined weight-for-height greater than 2 standard deviations above the WHO Child Growth Standards median, and obesity as weight-for-height greater than 3 standard deviations above the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Stunting. Low height for age, reflecting a past episode or episodes of sustained undernutrition. In children under five years of age, stunting is defined height-for-age less than –2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median. Undernourishment. A state, lasting for at least one year, of inability to acquire enough food, defined as a level of food intake insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements. For the purposes of this report, hunger was defined as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.

Undernutrition. The outcome of poor nutritional intake in terms of quantity and/or quality and/or poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed as a result of repeated disease. It includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).

Underweight. In adults, underweight is defined as a BMI of less than 18.5, reflecting a current condition resulting from inadequate food intake, past episodes of undernutrition or poor health conditions. In children under five years of age, underweight is defined as weight-for-age less than -2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median, and is thus a manifestation of low height for age and/or low weight for height.

Wasting. Low weight for height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of inadequate caloric intake and/or disease. In children under five years of age, wasting is defined as weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Acronyms

BRB	Bank of the Republic of Burundi
CILSS	Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECCAS	Economic Community of the Central African States
FAO	United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture
FCS	Fragile and Conflict-Affected States
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GDP	Gross domestic product
HCR	High Commissioner for Refugees
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Centre
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility
ISABU	Agricultural Research Institute in Burundi
ISTEEBU	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi
LICs	Low-Income Countries LICUS Low-Income Country under Stress
LICUS	Low-Income Country under Stress
LIFDC	Low-income food-deficit countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multilateral Debt Relief
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PNIA	National agricultural investment programme (Burundi)
PSRP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SNSAP	Nutrition and Food Security Early Warning System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WDR	World Development Report
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Resources

African Development Bank

AFDB (2016) Feed Africa: a strategy for agricultural transformation in Africa 2016-2025.
https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Feed_Africa_Strategy_for_Agricultural_Transformation_in_Africa_2016-2025.pdf

AFDB (2011). Burundi, Country strategy paper 2012-2016.
<https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Burundi%20-%20CSP%202012-16.pdf>

European Union

The European Union, WFP and FAO. Food Security Information Network (FSIN). Global Report on Food Crises 2017.

https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp291271.pdf?_ga=2.248086275.501190764.1526335746-229539321.1526335746

European Parliament (2013) The "New Deal" for engagement in fragile states. 2013
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/eplibrary/New-Deal-for-engagement-in-fragile-states.pdf>

EU launches €2 million technical Assistance project to support Ministries of Agriculture across Somali States by creating better and more competitive value chains
https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/38219/eu-launches-%E2%82%AC2-million-technical-assistance-project-support-ministries-agriculture-across_en

EU and Partners celebrate successful investments in the Livestock sector in Somaliland
https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/38451/eu-and-partners-celebrate-successful-investments-livestock-sector-somaliland_en

European Parliament (2012) Strengthening the link between relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) in the EU's Financing instruments for Development and Humanitarian aid under the MFF 2014-2020, Brussels, 2012.
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/fr/studiesdownload.html?languageDocument=EN&file=75611>

European Court of Auditors (2011) The efficiency and effectiveness of EU contributions channelled through United Nations organisations in conflict-affected countries, Special Report No. 3, Luxembourg, 2011.
https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/News/NEWS1105_25/NEWS1105_25_EN.PDF

European External Action Service (EEAS) (2011), Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel, European Union, Brussels, 2011.
https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/strategy_for_security_and_development_in_the_sahel_en_0.pdf

Food and Agriculture Organisation

FAO (2017) Lake Chad Basin Situation Report – July 2017 Cameroon, Chad, the Niger, Nigeria
<http://www.fao.org/3/a-bt459e.pdf>

FAO, WFP, IFPRI. (2017) Food Security Information Network. Global report on food crisis. 2018
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fsin/docs/global_report/2018/GRFC_2018_Full_report_EN.pdf

FAO (2015) Burundi, Country fact sheet on food and agriculture policy trends, FAO.
<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4909e.pdf>

FAO (2007) Agricultural and Development Economics Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO - ESA).
https://sarpn.org/documents/d0002789/Food_insecurity_FAO_Jul2007.pdf

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECD (2017), States of Fragility 2016: Understanding Violence, OECD Publishing, Paris,
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264267213-en>
OCDE (2017), États de fragilité 2016 : Comprendre la violence, Éditions OCDE, Paris.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264269996-fr>

OECD (2016-2005) States of Fragility Reports
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/listofstateoffragilityreports.htm>

OECD (2013) Fragile States 2013: Resource flows and trends in a shifting world/ International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), OECD 2012
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/FragileStates2013.pdf>

OECD (2013) Fragile States 2013: Resource Flows and Trends in a Shifting World, OECD, Paris, 2013.
https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/fragile-states_9789264190399-en#page1

OECD (2012) Development Assistance Committee (DAC): European Union Peer Review 2012, OECD, Paris, 2012.
https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-assistance-peer-reviews-european-union-2012_9789264196124-en#page1

OECD (2011) International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, A NEW DEAL for engagement in fragile states, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, 2011.
https://www.pbsdialogue.org/media/filer_public/07/69/07692de0-3557-494e-918e-18df00e9ef73/the_new_deal.pdf

OECD (2010) “The state’s legitimacy in fragile situations” DAC Conflict and Fragility Series, OECD, Paris, 2010a.
https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/the-state-s-legitimacy-in-fragile-situations_9789264083882-en#page1

OECD (2011) “International Engagement in Fragile States – Can’t We Do Better?” DAC Conflict and Fragility Series, OECD, Paris, 2011a.
<https://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/48697077.pdf>

OECD (2011) Supporting statebuilding in situations of conflict and fragility: policy guidance, DAC Guidelines and Reference Series, OECD, Paris, 2011b.
https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/supporting-statebuilding-in-situations-of-conflict-and-fragility_9789264074989-en#page1

OECD (2010) “Do no harm: international support for state building” DAC Conflict and Fragility Series, OECD, Paris, 2010b.
https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/do-no-harm_9789264046245-en#page1

OECD (2007), Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, OECD, Paris, 2007.
<http://www.oecd.org/development/incaf/38368714.pdf>

United Nations

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Burundi (2016a). Humanitarian response plan, January-December 2016.

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/bdi_2016_hrp_english_0.pdf

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Burundi (2016b). Humanitarian Brief, November 2016. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2016).

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/burundi_humbrief_nov2016_en.pdf

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (2016). World Investment Report, Geneva.

http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2016_en.pdf

UNECA. Country profiles. 2016.

<https://www.uneca.org/publications/country-profiles-2016>

UNECA. Country Profile Burundi. 2016. 52p

https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/CountryProfiles/2017/burundi_cp_eng.pdf

UNECA. 2017 Africa Sustainable Development report. Tracking Progress on Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. 128 p.

https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/en_agenda2063_sdg-web.pdf

UNDP (2016b). Human Development Report 2015, Burundi Country Note.

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/BDI.pdf

World Bank

World Bank (2016a). Doing Business 2016, Economy Profile 2016 Burundi.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23052/Doing0business0efficiency000Burundi.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

World Bank (2016b). Open data, Burundi. (Online databank)

<http://boost.worldbank.org/country/burundi>

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. (2013) Nora Dudwick and Radhika Srinivasan, with Jose Cuesta and Dorsati Madani Creating Jobs in Africa's Fragile States Are Value Chains an Answer?.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/112231468010012428/pdf/786810PUB0EPI110ox0377351B00PUBLIC00.pdf>

World Bank and African Development Bank, (2011) Providing budget aid in situations of fragility: A World Bank African Development Bank Common Approach Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C., 2011.

<https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/CAP%20Budget%20Aid%20in%20Fragile%20Situations%20English.pdf>

Other Sources

Asian Development Bank (2012) Working differently in fragile and conflict-affected situations. The Asian Development Bank Experience/ Asian Development Bank

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33774/files/working-differently-conflict-affected-situations.pdf>

Barrett, Christopher B. and others (2015). The Structural Transformation of Rural Africa: on the Current State of African Food Systems and Rural non-farm Economies, Cornell University

<http://barrett.dyson.cornell.edu/files/papers/Barrett%20Christiaensen%20Sheahan%20Shimes%20v2.pdf>

Castillejo, C. (2011) Improving European Policy towards Fragile States, FRIDE Policy Brief, No. 95, Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo, Madrid, 2011.
http://fride.org/download/PB_95_Improving_European_policy_towards_fragile_states.pdf

Centre for EU Studies (CEUS), Ghent University (2017) "Improving European coordination in fragile states". Practitioners' Network for European development cooperation. Authors: Jan Orbie, Sarah Delputte, Yentyl Williams, Lies Steurs, Joren Verschaeve
<https://www.afd.fr/sites/afd/files/2017-12/improving-european-coordination-in-fragile-states-main-report.pdf>

East African Community (EAC) (2016) "East African Community Facts and Figures 2016", EAC Secretariat.
https://d3n8a8pro7vmtx.cloudfront.net/eatradehub/pages/3248/attachments/original/1493280329/eac_facts_figures_2016_0.pdf?1493280329

EURAC (2018) Agriculture and Food Security in Burundi: European donors must help build the population's long-term resilience and agricultural capacity. Policy Brief. May 2018.
http://www.eurac-network.org/sites/default/files/kcfinder/files/Policy%20Brief_Burundi%202018-ENG%20final.pdf

Görtz, S. and Sherriff, A., (2012) 1st Among Equals? The Instrument for Stability and Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding in the EU's new financial perspective, ECDPM Briefing Note No. 39, European Centre for Development Policy Management, Maastricht, 2012.
<http://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/BN-39-Conflict-Prevention-Peacebuilding-EUs-Financial-Perspective-2012.pdf>

Haque, Tobias Akhtar, A (2018) 'Good Governance' Paradox? Re-examining Reform of Economic Institutions in Post-Conflict Contexts (April 16, 2018). Development Policy Centre Discussion Paper No. 68.
<https://ssrn.com/abstract=3163933>
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3163933>

Holly A. Ritchie International Institute of Social Studies 2014.
Rethinking 'entrepreneurship' in fragile environments Lessons learnt in Somali women's enterprise, human security and inclusion.
https://www.wur.nl/upload_mm/7/5/e/0ad347b3-5cdb-4a90-8cca-611fbbc86473_Occasional%20Paper%2009%20Ritchie%20Lessons%20Somali%20women%20enterprise%20Nairobi.pdf

IGC (2018) Escaping the fragility trap April 2018. The LSE-Oxford Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development. April 2018.
<https://www.theigc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Escaping-the-fragility-trap.pdf>

IMF (2011) World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development.
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2011/061511a.pdf>

IMF (2011) Macroeconomic and Operational Challenges in Countries in Fragile Situations": Prepared by the Strategy, Policy, and Review Department In consultation with other Departments Approved by Reza Moghadam June 15, 2011
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2011/061511a.pdf>

Katie Peters (2017) The next frontier for disaster risk reduction Tackling disasters in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. ODI, 2017
<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11808.pdf>

Katie Peters and Mirianna Budimir (2016) When disasters and conflict collide Facts and figures. ODI Briefing May 2016
<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10537.pdf>

Luca Alinovi & Günter Hemrich & Luca Russo (2007) "Addressing Food Insecurity in Fragile States; Case Studies from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Sudan," Working Papers 07-21,
<https://ideas.repec.org/p/fao/wpaper/0721.html>

ODI (2017) The new deal in Somalia An independent review of the Somali Compact, 2014-2016 Marcus Manuel, Alastair McKechnie, Gregory Wilson and Rima das Pradhan-Blach. April 2017.
<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11466.pdf>

ODI (2015) Implementing the new development framework in countries affected by conflict and fragility Title of this report Background briefing note for International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding UNGA side event Subtitle of this report Marcus Manuel. ODI.2015
<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9881.pdf>

Oxfam (2011) Investing in agriculture in Burundi Improving Food Security and Conditions for Women Farmers.
<https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/rr-investing-agriculture-burundi-051211-summ-en.pdf>

Putzel, James and Di John (2012) Meeting the challenges of Crisis States Research Centre at the London School of Economics and Political Science. 2012
<http://www.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/research/crisisStates/download/finalreport/Meeting-the-Challenges-Executive-Summary.pdf>

Putzel, James (2010) Why development actors need a better definition of 'state fragility'. Policy Directions, London School of Economics and Political Science, Crisis States Research Centre, London, UK.
<http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/41300/1/StateFragilityPD.pdf>

Reliefweb (2017) Fund for Peace Fragile States Index.
<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/951171705-Fragile-States-Index-Annual-Report-2017.pdf>

Sabine Hiller, Dorothea Hilhorst and Bart Weijs. (2014) Value chain development in Fragile Settings. Wageningen University
<http://edepot.wur.nl/342676>

Sherriff, A. (2011) A new EU impetus on conflict and fragility, or more of the same? Part 1: institutions and evaluation, ECDPM Talking Points, European Centre for Development Policy Management, Maastricht, 2011.
<http://ecdpm.org/talking-points/eu-impetus-conflict-and-fragility-institutions-evaluation/>

Sherriff, A., Görtz, S. and Chitaia, M. (2012) Evaluation of Visibility of EU external action, Final Report: Thematic Report on Crisis and Fragile States, Volume 4, Evaluation for the European Commission, 2012.
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/reports/2012/1307_vol_4_en.pdf

World Food Programme (2017) Global Report on Food Crises 2017
<http://www.wfp.org/content/global-report-food-crisis-2017>

World Food Programme (WFP) (2016). Emergency food security analysis, May 2016.
<http://www.fao.org/3/a-c0335e.pdf>

World Economic Forum (2014) The Role of the Private sector in Fragile States: Catalyzing Investment for Security and Development
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GAC14/WEF_GAC14_FragileStatesConflictPrevention_Report%20.pdf

World Economic Forum (2012) Council, Network of Global Agenda Councils Reports 2011-2012 "New Models for Engagement in Fragile States", May 2012.
<http://reports.weforum.org/global-agenda-council2012/#view/global-agenda-council-2012/councils/fragile-states>