

# **LAMPIRAN**

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#### LEMBAR PERNYATAAN LITERATURE REVIEW

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

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Judul Penelitian : Strategi Fao (Food And Agriculture  
Organization) Dalam Mengatasi Krisis Pangan  
Akibat Cuaca Ekstrim Di Sub-Sahara

Dengan ini peneliti menyatakan bahwa dalam laporan penelitian ini menggunakan *literature review* (kajian pustaka) dan tidak terdapat karya yang pernah diajukan untuk penelitian lain atau untuk memperoleh gelar kesarjanaan pada perguruan tinggi lain, dan sepanjang pengetahuan peneliti juga tidak terdapat karya orang lain atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis diacu dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Peneliti,



Rofiyana Sri Marantika

# Screenshot Literature Review



Perspective

## Towards Sustainable Shifts to Healthy Diets and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa with Climate-Resilient Crops in Bread-Type Products: A Food System Analysis

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**Abstract:** Massive urbanization and increasing disposable incomes favor a rapid transition in diets and lifestyle in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). As a result, the SSA population is becoming increasingly vulnerable to the double burden of malnutrition and obesity. This, combined with the increasing pressure to produce sufficient food and provide employment for this growing population together with the threat of climate change-induced declining crop yields, requires urgent sustainable solutions. Can an increase in the cultivation of climate-resilient crops (CRCs) and their utilization to produce attractive, convenient and nutritious bread products contribute to climate change adaptation and healthy and sustainable diets? A food system analysis of the bread food value chain in SSA indicates that replacement of refined, mostly imported, wheat in attractive bread products could (1) improve food and nutrition security, (2) bring about a shift to more nutritionally balanced diets, (3) increase economic inclusiveness and equitable benefits, and (4) improve sustainability and resilience of the food system. The food system analysis also provided systematic insight into the challenges and hurdles that need to be overcome to increase the availability, affordability and uptake of CRCs. Proposed interventions include improving the agronomic yield of CRCs, food product technology, raising consumer awareness and directing policies. Overall, integrated programs involving all stakeholders in the food system are needed.

**Keywords:** food system; cereals; pulses; wheat; bread; climate; food and nutrition security

### 1. Introduction

In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), rural communities traditionally prepare meals from locally grown crops like cassava, sorghum and pulses. However, with rapid population growth, massive urbanization and increasing disposable incomes, consumption of refined wheat breads is rapidly increasing and displacing traditional meals. Major economic and food and nutrition security problems are resulting from this transition. The nutritional double burden is prevalent throughout SSA, with urban and peri-urban regions being most vulnerable, and is certain to increase as the nutrition transition advances [1,2]. Africa now imports nearly 60% of its wheat, with, for example, Kenya and Uganda importing some 68% and 95%, respectively, of their domestic needs. There are opportunities for Africa to reduce its dependency on wheat imports by replacing wheat flour with flours made of locally grown crops. This change is needed to improve food security, provide markets and regular income to smallholder farmers and create new business opportunities along the

**PERAN FAO (*FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION*) DALAM  
UPAYA MENANGGULANGI MASALAH KRISIS PANGAN DI  
REPUBLIK AFRIKA TENGAH TAHUN 2015-2017**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini menggambarkan tentang peran United Nations atau PBB melalui FAO dalam upaya menanggulangi permasalahan krisis pangan yang terjadi di Republik Afrika Tengah pada tahun 2015 sampai dengan tahun 2017. Pembahasan difokuskan terhadap bagaimana peran dari FAO di Republik Afrika Tengah dalam rangka meminimalisir krisis pangan di Republik Afrika Tengah. Dalam penulisan skripsi ini, sang penulis menggunakan kerangka teori Human Security dengan poin Keamanan Pangan yang merupakan topik utama sekaligus alat analisa dalam penelitian ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan oleh sang penulis dalam penyusunan skripsi ini adalah metode kualitatif. Adapun teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan oleh sang penulis dalam memperoleh data adalah melalui studi pustaka yang menelaah sejumlah buku, jurnal, dokumen, artikel ilmiah, dan media elektronik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran dan upaya yang dijalankan oleh United Nations melalui FAO memberikan hasil yang positif dalam meminimalisir krisis pangan di Republik Afrika Tengah. Hasil dari peran dan upaya FAO memberi dampak yang positif bagi pandangan masyarakat Republik Afrika Tengah terhadap FAO khususnya United Nations. FAO dalam perannya beranggapan bahwa permasalahan krisis pangan memang merupakan permasalahan yang hingga saat ini masih sulit untuk diminimalisir. Oleh karena itu United Nations dibalik peran FAO meningkatkan peran FAO dalam melakukan penanggulangan isu krisis pangan khususnya di wilayah Republik Afrika Tengah.

**Kata Kunci :** *Krisis Pangan, Human Security, Food And Agriculture Organization.*

**ABSTRACT**

This research describes the role of the United Nations or the United Nations through FAO in an effort to overcome the problem of the food crisis that occurred in the Central African Republic from 2015 to 2017. The discussion is focused on how the role of FAO in the Central African Republic in minimizing the food crisis in the African Republic. Middle. In writing this paper, the writer used the Human Security theoretical framework with the point of Food Safety which is the main topic as well as an analysis tool in this research. The research method used by the writer in the preparation of this paper is a qualitative method. The data collection technique used by the writer in obtaining data is through literature study which examines a number of books, journals, documents, scientific articles, and electronic media. The results of the research show that the role and efforts carried out by the United Nations through FAO have produced positive results in minimizing the food crisis in the Central African Republic. The results of the role and efforts of FAO had a positive impact on the views of the people of the Central African Republic towards FAO, especially the United Nations. FAO in its role considers that the problem of the food crisis is indeed a problem which is still difficult to minimize. Therefore, behind the role of the FAO, the United Nations has increased the role of FAO in overcoming the issue of the food crisis, especially in the Central African Republic.

## Global health in low-income and middle-income countries: a framework for action



Global health was founded on an egalitarian promise: improve health care for everyone, everywhere. As an area of research, education, and practice that leverages interdisciplinary collaboration and focuses on multinational health-care challenges and solutions,<sup>1</sup> global health is a crucial area of discussion and development, especially to reduce the global burden of pandemics, and to promote health equity. At this crucial moment in global health with the COVID-19 pandemic exposing the weaknesses in our health systems, this Comment takes an introspective and forward-looking approach to propose actionable solutions to global health inequalities in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) while building relationships between high-income countries (HICs) and LMICs.

First, dismantling inequities in global health must involve bridging the huge capacity divide between professionals in HICs and LMICs. Analysis of 2292 studies done in LMICs from 2000 to 2012 show that authors from LMICs led only 26.8% of systematic reviews and 29.9% of modelling studies.<sup>2</sup> Fully armed with the knowledge that the people build the system and the system will eventually build the people, boosting the competence of researchers in LMICs should be prioritised to reposition them in the global knowledge economy. World-class infrastructure and training are needed to achieve this, especially for younger researchers. We have learnt from our experiences as early career researchers teaching younger colleagues across ten African countries in the Slum and Rural Health Initiative Research Academy<sup>3</sup> and working with other researchers that young researchers are enthusiastic and open-minded; hence, we know that the right opportunities will strengthen their capacity to lead high-impact research.

Second, a culture of collaboration should be present in LMICs. Evidence from a World Bank report shows that collaboration between researchers in Africa ranges from 0.9% in west and central Africa to 2.9% in southern Africa.<sup>4</sup> More inter-African research networking events and fellowship programmes will promote a collaborative research culture within Africa. This strategy will also work for other LMICs. Better collaboration will boost research output, innovation, and quality of studies,

ultimately leading to interdependence and stronger health systems in LMICs.

Third, funding and sustainability matters. South Asian and sub-Saharan African countries on average contribute 0.65% of their gross domestic product to research and 0.69% to development, and even health programmes in many LMICs are not sustainable due to one-off and irregular funding.<sup>5</sup> Can we expect these regions to rise above the level of their financial contribution to research and development? On one side is the need for robust funding and on the other is a need for sustainability through equitable research policies and programmes, especially from local, regional, and international organisations. No doubt, financial support to LMICs from HICs should be increased. However, a gradual shift from the foreign donor-driven global health investment to a locally driven investment is needed: LMICs should not always look up to HICs and philanthropic organisations. Institutions in LMICs need to make an investment case for research funding and development to their government, business tycoons, and private institutions. Researchers in LMICs can also employ entrepreneurial models in their programmes to promote sustainable health projects that can progress even after the so-called big funders have left.

Furthermore, to robustly answer the question, what is wrong with global health, we need to also ask what is right with global health. Impactful population-based health initiatives, such as vaccination campaigns, have led to the eradication of smallpox and polio; interventions funded by the Global Fund have saved 38 million lives worldwide as at 2019;<sup>6</sup> and funding for global health has more than quadrupled from US\$10 billion in 1996 to \$41 billion in 2019.<sup>7</sup> In addition, we have had increased funding for health care in LMICs through multilateral initiatives, such as the World Bank, and philanthropic initiatives, such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Going further, we can analyse the processes that have led us to this current state and use the strategies that have worked so far.

Global health might not be in the promised land<sup>8</sup> yet, but it has crossed the Red Sea. Global health research,

Article

# The Future Challenges of Food and Agriculture: An Integrated Analysis of Trends and Solutions

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**Abstract:** The availability, access, utilization and stability of food supply over time are the four pillars of food security which support nutrition outcomes. Addressing the issues raised globally around these pillars remains a challenge. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2017 report “*The future of food and agriculture: trends and challenges*” outlined the challenges which will have to be addressed in order for sustainable agricultural services to cost-effectively meet the growing food demand of the world population. In this study, we systematically analyzed the future challenges of the agriculture and food systems by focusing on (1) their root causes and trends; and (2) the interlinkages among the solutions proposed to address the challenges using social network analysis tools. It found that, if trends leading to extreme poverty are reversed, several other challenges will also be partially addressed and that climate change has the highest impact on the network of trends. Improving food security would have positive impacts on food access and utilization. The clear outline of the qualitative relationships among challenges presented and insights will help their prioritization by decision makers. However, additional in-depth quantitative analysis is necessary before measures identified to tackle the challenges could be effectively implemented.

**Keywords:** food security; sustainable agriculture; future agrifood sector; climate impacts

## 1. Introduction

Food availability, access, utilization and stability over time have been identified as the four pillars, or dimensions, of food security [1]. Meeting global food security needs remains a challenge, as food and protein demand increases at a rate even faster than the population growth. The rising stress on food security and demand for high-quality nutritional food such as from animal products must be addressed sustainably by minimizing environmental impacts and maximizing social opportunities [2]. In this respect, investment will be necessary especially in low- and middle-income countries where population growth and stress on the agricultural systems will mainly occur. In order to receive the maximum benefit from these investments, tackling the systemic challenges will be of particular importance to ensure food security [3]. Business-as-usual investments in agriculture are unlikely to deliver sustainable solutions in a rapidly changing world [3]. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) report entitled “*The future of food and agriculture: trends and challenges*” [4] identified

## Global health in low-income and middle-income countries: a framework for action



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## Uncovering the challenges of domestic energy access in the context of weather and climate extremes in Somalia



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### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
Climate extremes  
Energy access  
Prolonged crises  
Environmental degradation  
Deforestation

### ABSTRACT

In Somalia, challenges related to energy access is influenced by both weather and climate extremes and associated conflict. The objective of this article is to gain an improved understanding of these risks and challenges, which are faced by the most vulnerable populations in the country. In particular, cooking energy-related challenges faced by households affected by weather and climate extremes and conflicts include protection risks, malnutrition, health risks, environmental degradation and heightened tension and conflict between social groups. Interventions to address these issues should focus on both fuel supply and fuel demand as well as on improving the livelihoods of affected populations. In the aftermath of an extreme weather event it is recommended that assessments of the energy needs of all affected populations, including both hosts and Internally Displaced People (IDPs), be conducted. Post-disaster support should include the promotion of energy-efficient technologies for cooking as well as alternative sources of fuel where available, including non-wood based renewable energy. The implementation of a field inventory to assess the status of natural resources in areas vulnerable to climate impacts could help to determine woody biomass trends and enable the development of ecosystem restoration plans. These could include provisions for the establishment of woodlots and agro-forestry, thus building resilience to environmental degradation while maintaining woody biomass resources in and around displacement camps. Interventions should also be designed jointly with partners, and activities should be conflict-sensitive to ensure an enhanced state of resiliency and preparedness among vulnerable populations.

### 1. Introduction

Somalia has been devastated by a 20-year long civil war in which the population has suffered from a near-total absence of a functioning national state, frequent natural hazards and a degraded natural resource base. The country's pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are highly vulnerable to weather and climate extremes. For example, a functional safety net in times of food scarcity is to sell livestock in order to purchase food and grains from smallholder communities (Mude, 2015). This is widely practiced by pastoral communities dependent upon rain-fed agriculture in Somalia. Extreme weather patterns potentially remove this coping mechanism, worsening communities' predisposition to absorb shocks, as droughts leads to both crop failure and to a reduced number of livestock, which deepens poverty, loss of assets, loss of livelihood opportunities and the threat of imminent famine scenarios.

Somalia's National Adaptation Programme of Action identifies four

major climate hazards based on extensive consultations with communities throughout the country: drought, extreme flooding events, increasing temperatures and strong winds (Federal Government of Somalia, 2013b). In Somalia, drought negatively impacts livelihoods, decreases agricultural and livestock productivity and has forced people to migrate to urban areas or IDP camps while causing a shift in livelihood strategies from agro-pastoralism to unsustainable short-term income-generating activities such as charcoal production. Extreme flooding events in the country decrease the productivity of agricultural land due to the waterlogging of soils, leading to loss of fertile top soils and deforestation. High temperatures have led to failed crop harvests due to increased evapotranspiration rates, reduced availability of water and increased outbreak of pests. Strong winds have also increased the loss of fertile top soils through soil erosion, which in turn affects land productivity. As natural resources become increasingly scarce, conflicts over natural resources ownership and utilization that arise over time

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International Regulatory Co-operation  
and International Organisations

## The Case of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)





Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

1

July 2015  
ISSN 1815-8421

# The future of food and agriculture

## Trends and challenges





# Improving Food Systems for Nutrition and Health



## 1. What are the key challenges for food systems and nutrition?

Food systems are crucial for addressing problems of food insecurity, malnutrition, and diet-related health problems. Many countries, communities and even households face situations where under-nutrition exists side by side with a fast growing problem of overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. The problems and their causes are complex and evolving fast. New challenges arising from demographic changes, climate change, and globalization further add to the complexity.

The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in 2014 raised awareness about the underlying issues and generated agreement through the ICN2 Framework for Action on a set of recommended policy and programmatic action. Central to this is the need for creating strong partnerships and promoting coordinated action among all food systems actors. The United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) will facilitate reaching this goal.

With the adoption in 2015 of the 2030 Agenda and in particular Sustainable Development Goal 2 (*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture*) countries further emphasized the need for a multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder approach to ending malnutrition and placed a strong emphasis on refocusing food and agriculture systems on health and nutrition outcomes.

Governments have a key role in creating an enabling policy, legal and institutional environment that provides incentives for food system actors to sharpen their focus on helping consumers, and in particular vulnerable groups, with affordable access to nutritious food and

knowledge about healthy diets. The private sector, civil society and academia have a key role to play in supporting governments to create healthy food systems.

## 2. How does FAO help countries to meet these challenges?

FAO takes a comprehensive food systems approach to address issues of malnutrition and diet-related health problems, working in partnership with UN agencies and other relevant partners. The focus of FAO is to help governments and their development partners: i) develop a policy and institutional environment that brings all food systems stakeholders together to engage in evidence-based dialogue; and, ii) agree on a common framework for action to make food systems better focused on producing positive nutrition and health benefits for consumers and in particular for the most vulnerable, including pregnant and lactating women, children during their first 1 000 days of life and adolescent girls.

In an effort to strengthen its support to countries and partnership with other agencies, FAO has established a renewed "Nutrition and Food Systems Division" and is seeking support to further develop and strengthen its support to countries in the following ways:

- i. **Support the generation and dissemination of evidence about food systems and food system innovations that have proven positive impact on nutrition and health**, including the development of metrics and systems for monitoring progress and impact of implementation of food systems innovations on nutrition and health. This involves inter alia development of capacities to collect and analyze currently lacking information about food consumption as part of national surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems.

## FAO Regional Office for Africa

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



The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

In Africa, our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With 47 sub-Saharan African countries, the Regional Office for Africa believes that everyone can play a part in ending hunger.

## Lembar Konsultasi Bimbingan Skripsi

**Daftar Kegiatan Pembimbingan Skripsi**  
**Program Studi Hubungan Internasional FISIP – UMKT**

**Nama** : Rofiyana Sri Marantika  
**NIM** : 1811102434030  
**Judul Penelitian** : Strategi Fao (Food And Agriculture Organization) Dalam Mengatasi Krisis Pangan Akibat Cuaca Ekstrim Di Sub-Sahara  
**Pembimbing Pertama** : M. Dziqie Aulia Al Faruqi, S.IP., M.A

No	Kegiatan	Paraf
1	Penjelasan Tema besar KDM dan fokus judul anggota KDM, dan diberikan tugas mencari 25 Jurnal Ilmiah terkait tema besar (Rabu, 02 Februari 2022)	
2	Pengajuan Judul penelitian (Kamis, 03 Februari 2022)	
3	Penjelasan sekaligus pembagian kerangka konseptual penelitian (Selasa, 08 Februari 2022)	
4	Penjelasan Literatur Review dan rumusan masalah dari anggota KDM sekaligus revisi dan Pembagian teori kepada anggota KDM (Kamis, 17 Februari 2022)	
5	Pengumpulan Bab 1 masing-masing anggota KDM (Jum'at, 25 Februari 2022)	
6	Revisi Bab 1 masing-masing anggota KDM (Rabu, 02 Maret 2022)	
7	Pengumpulan Hasil Revisi Bab 1 (Rabu, 09 Maret 2022)	
8	Bimbingan kelima, Revisi akhir Bab 1 dan Simulasi Seminar Proposal (Selasa, 08 Maret 2022)	
9	Pembahasan isi BAB II dan revisi naskah publikasi (Selasa, 21 Juni 2022)	
10	Pembahasan isi BAB III dan revisi naskah publikasi (Kamis, 23 Juni 2022)	

**Uji Turnitin**

# Skripsi 3 : Strategi Fao (Food And Agriculture Organization) Dalam Mengatasi Krisis Pangan Akibat Cuaca Ekstrim Di Sub- Sahara

*by* Rofiyana Sri Marantika

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**Submission date:** 05-Jan-2023 03:44PM (UTC+0800)

**Submission ID:** 1988770159

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**Word count:** 8372

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## Skripsi 3 : Strategi Fao (Food And Agriculture Organization) Dalam Mengatasi Krisis Pangan Akibat Cuaca Ekstrim Di Sub- Sahara

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