

تواريخ البحث	الأمن الغذائي في العراق (الأسباب والمستلزمات) والاستجابة التنموية
تاريخ تقديم البحث: 2024/1/17	
تاريخ قبول البحث: 2024/2/5	
تاريخ رفع البحث على الموقع: 2024/3/15	الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور علياء حسين خلف الزركوشي جامعة ديالى، كلية الاقتصاد والإدارة، العراق

المستخلص :

تعد مشكلة انعدام الأمن الغذائي من أهم المشاكل التي تواجه الاقتصاد العراقي على الرغم من الموارد الاقتصادية التي يمتلكها إلا أن نسب مهمة من أفراد المجتمع العراقي ما زالوا يعانون من انعدام الأمن الغذائي ، وتأتي أهمية البحث من وجهة نظرتنا حول مشكلة انعدام الأمن الغذائي قضية مهمة وحيوية تشكل حجر الزاوية في عملية تحقيق الاستقرار والأمن الغذائي، بينما تأتي مشكلة البحث في التساؤل التالي: هل يمكن تقليص فجوة الأمن الغذائي من خلال تنفيذ برامج غذائية داعمة للاقتصاد؟ ، وتم استخدام المنهج الاستقرائي من خلال التحليل الوصفي ، ومن أهم النتائج أن نظام الحماية الاجتماعية في العراق يواجه تحديات فيما يتعلق بقدرته على توسيع الحماية الاجتماعية، من خلال زيادة عدد السكان المستهدفين، وكذلك أفقياً، من خلال زيادة المخاطر التي تغطيها برامج الحماية الاجتماعية.

الكلمات الدالة: الأمن الغذائي ، الأسباب ، التنمية ، الاستجابة ، المتطلبات

Food Security in Iraq (Causes and Supplies) and Development Response

Assit. Prof. Dr. Alyaa Hussein Khalaf Al-Zarkroushi

University of Diyala, College of Economics and Management, Iraq

Abstract :

The problem of food insecurity is one of the most important problems facing the Iraqi economy. Despite the economic resources it possesses, important proportions of members of Iraqi society still suffer from food insecurity. The importance of the research comes from the point of view of addressing the problem of food insecurity, an important and vital issue that constitutes The cornerstone of the process of achieving stability and food security, and the inductive approach was used through descriptive analysis, and one of the most important results is that the social protection system in Iraq faces challenges with regard to its ability to expand social security, by increasing the number of the target population, as well as horizontally, by increasing Risks covered by social protection programs.

Keywords: food security; causes; development; response; requirements.

JEL Code: O21

1. Introduction

Food security in Iraq is of great importance due to the role it plays in achieving economic development. Because Iraq is one of the countries that suffers from food insecurity despite the availability of natural and human resources necessary to achieve acceptable levels of a decent life and economic well-being commensurate with the various economic resources available in that country. The problem of food security and reducing its effects is one of its priorities, with the aim of achieving economic and political stability and achieving and raising the level of welfare for its people, and the economic tools differ in the process of developing the programs and policies necessary to achieve its goal.

-The importance of research: The importance of research is evident from the following principles :

The importance of research lies in the fact that it deals with an important and vital issue, which is the study of food security in Iraq.

Theoretical approach in studying the causes of food insecurity and trying to develop solutions and treatments to alleviate them according to development visions.

-Research problem: The research problem appears through the following question:) Can the food security gap be reduced through the implementation of food programs supporting the economy?

-Research hypothesis: The research is based on a set of hypotheses: -

1- Some economic policies did not perform their role due to structural imbalances in those policies, or due to the lack of planning for them and supervising their implementation according to sound foundations that ensure they achieve their roles.

2- Some political tools may have been used without taking into account their effects on food security in the short and long term.

-Research objective: The research aims to shed light on the problem of food insecurity in Iraq due to the lack of the productive system and its inability to achieve it, which has generated food crises. The research seeks to develop proposed solutions and treatments for the purpose of returning Building food security.

-Research methodology: The research adopted descriptive analytical Method .Which is based on the inductive method of analyzing tables and figures.

- Search contents: The research is divided into three discussions, which dealt with

- The first research (Theoretical origin of the concept of food security).

- while the second topic (came food insecurity - causes and requirements).

- While the third topic (dealt with building a future vision of response requirements and mechanisms according to development visions).

Spatial and temporal search limits:

The research takes its spatial and temporal limits, Republic of Iraq.

previous studies

- The study of Khaled Qahtan Aboud, a doctoral thesis entitled (Food Security and its future prospects in light of local and international economic variables), Al-Mustansiriya University, 2016 .The study aims to influence local and international economic variables on food security by influencing agricultural policies in Iraq, and the researcher reached a set of recommendations, the most important of which is the adoption of social protection programs and the development of the agricultural sector.

- Safe Study Baqir Hasan, Master's Message entitled (Sustainable Food Security Policy in Post-2003 Iraq Opportunities and Challenges), University of Baghdad, 2017 .The study aims to explain the food security policy in Iraq and the problem of the inability to face the provision of food security requirements, and the study reached the development of strategic plans to advance the agricultural reality.

- The study of Ahmed Hassan Alwan, a message entitled (Measuring and analyzing food security indicators in light of the crises Iraq study case), University of Karbala, 2021 .The study aims to measure food security indicators and measure and analyze the food gap according to the ARDL model, and the study found a short and long-term relationship between the food gap and self-sufficiency in Iraq.

The research adds to previous studies that it is looking at identifying the issue of food security, its components, dimensions, pillars and the imperative of transformation, as it analyzes the causes and requirements for achieving food security according to building a development program in Iraq.

1- The theoretical rooting of food security

The concept of food security is one of the old and modern concepts that have an impact on development thinking, so it is self-evident that this concept and all concepts that are relevant to it on the one hand and dimensions that have a strong and strong Relationship with it can be identified.

1.1. Definition of food security :

Food is a prerequisite for the survival of the human being, but that survival is very much dependent on the security of the food issue for limited periods of time .A global organization has standardized visions on the issue of food security as a result of its interest in this human issue, where food security has been defined as " The availability of food for every member of the people in any period of sufficient quantity and quality that guarantees him a healthy, peaceful and active life. "The food brigades attract public and private attention and thinking from civil society ,It is an idea emanating from higher values such as human rights .The right of peoples to nutrition in particular in order to establish a legal formula for international markets that provide food in the long run, and this depends on international relations on the one hand and the ability of the state itself to create coordination methods between what Owned and what it brings between other countries and its ability to drive nutrition sources from a third party (Belkacem Sultaniya, property of Arar, 2014, : 6)

Food security is a priority for the strategic security of countries, and the United Nations Committee on World Food Security defines this term as the ability of all people at all times to have access to adequate, safe and nutritious food ,with their physical, social and economic potential, in a way that realizes their preferences in nutritional needs for an active and healthy life. (Abdul Ghaffar, 2021: 1)

The researcher defines food insecurity as one of the most important problems, and the level of suffering from food insecurity varies from one country to another and from time to time. There are many standards used to measure this problem, and the negative treatment depends on the level of food insecurity, the level of institutions, and the effectiveness of economic policies. All of these standards are relative

standards based on the ability of countries to achieve the pillars of food security through the ability to provide food requirements and enable members of society to obtain their requirements to live a healthy life, the stability of the food market and the safety of available food, as the undernourishment index is one of the indicators of food security. Which indicates that individuals who were unable to obtain the necessary quantities of food to ensure the diversity of food and the quality and safety of food.

1.2. Food security components

Food security is one of the main areas of concern to the regional nutrition program, as it consists of several components, which are as follows: availability and means that there is enough food for local production .With the import or obtaining food aid consistently, the other component is availability and is that there are different resources or income sufficient to obtain food, whether by using food aid .Or home production, or obtaining or exchanging gifts, as well as use and means using food and treating it appropriately, by storing it appropriately, while identifying and applying nutrition practices .And carrying out health services, whether

environmental health or public health, as well as stability, which indicates the availability of food at all times, even if those times are for emergency or return situations .(Torch, 2018: 1)

1.3. Dimensions of the concept of food security

There are many dimensions related to the concept of food security, the most prominent of which is the following :(Yassin, 2014: 4)

The moral dimension: This dimension relates to the current and future human condition, because food is essential in a person's life, and therefore food security or food must not be harmed, because that harm reaches the human being and affects his future .Among the goals of this dimension are the following: the existence of values related to justice, and this means the human right to food regardless of their religion or social or civilizational class .Moving away from what is known as food dependency, because it may cause the emergence of political dependency, defining the concept of national consumption, in order to protect people from exploitation, resisting phenomena that threaten the food security economy from monopoly ,Fraud and speculation, working to ignore and reject malicious propaganda for food, while exercising censorship on the media and the media.

As for the social dimension: it is the dimension that is affected by the overall social elements, and among those elements is the following: Control of the increase in the population and fertility with population planning, due to the increase in the population ,Measuring the development of the population, and this is by determining the amount of psychological comfort for a person and his family, and these things are represented in many aspects of nutritional, health, and entertainment, the existence of equality between the spouses ,And this is through ensuring the life and future of the children, whether in life or study, the presence of what is known as collective movement in society, and this matter appears through internal and external migration ,With the determination of the level of food security stability in society .

The economic dimension: The economic dimension helps to secure food security, and this is through the availability of several elements, including natural resources, services, industry development, and the presence of communications and communications ,There are many elements that the economic dimension possesses, the most important of which are: maintaining a balance between a person's ability to buy and eat food, and the existence of processes that specialize in the development and investment of income ,The development of laws related to import and export in relation to the local and international economy, the existence of preventive dimensions that are concerned with confronting the problems issued by trade in agriculture, or working to open the doors of investment to foreigners ,While ignoring the phenomena of smuggling .

The political dimension: It is the dimension that indicates the role of the state in overseeing special policies and programs for food security, while carrying out programs for comprehensive development between a number of different social and economic sectors ,And to ensure the relationship between them, while maintaining the strategy of food security and securing the lives of the people interested in it. (Hayali, 2018: 1)

1.4. Food security pillars

The World Health Organization defines the concept of food security as "all necessary conditions and standards crisis – during production, manufacture, storage, distribution and preparation of food - to ensure that food is safe, reliable, healthy and appropriate for human consumption. Food safety is related to all stages of agricultural production until the moment of consumption by the last consumer (Mohamed, 2007: 3)

- Providing food supplies.
- The stability of these supplies.
- The ability of individuals to obtain their needs of appropriate food.
- Usage.

1.5. The imperative of food security

The issue of food security is an inevitable issue linked to the nature of the various food sources available in the various poor countries of the world, as some of them actually decay or become ineffective over time in the international market .Including what is destroyed as a result of unexpected weather fluctuations and is not suitable for the stages of agricultural development, especially such as cold storms, soil erosions or droughts.Or the state's loss of the ability to rely on self-food sources at a rate greater than external sources in its nutrition policies, whether as a result of international political or economic pressures stemming from dependency or the loss of political stability. From the inevitability of the occurrence of the aforementioned causes, the imperative of food security emerges in all societies and countries, whether rich or poor alike .But this imperative becomes more necessary in the latter model than the first by referring to its own ability to food security (Hassan, 1970: 250-150)

2. Food insecurity (Causes and Supplies)

3. 2.1 The causes of food insecurity

4. Structural factors and market failures: In the past two decades, many countries have succeeded in promoting food security, while sometimes achieving notable improvements in the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. However, the two crises have confirmed aspects of inadequate structure and functioning of food security systems, which prevent their resilience in the face of the impact of successive shocks and the improvement of food security in a sustainable manner. This reflects the growing imbalances in access to and control of productive resources, especially land and water, and policies that undermine the security of smallholder land tenure .Decades of low investment in agriculture (, especially smallholder production and displacement systems), rural development and infrastructure, and the lack of continuous attention paid to the effective functioning of food markets , In addition, there is no support for safety nets and social protection systems

5. Price fluctuations: The poorest people are severely affected by food price fluctuations as well as the costs of production and transportation requirements. Price volatility is also a threat to national authorities, who are often forced to adopt unplanned and extrabudgetary activities in the food and agricultural sector in order to stabilize prices .High levels of prices result in food insecurity among the poor population, and price volatility undermines confidence in global systems to maintain prices and secure supplies in times of need.
6. Weaknesses: The food price crisis and the financial and economic crisis revealed that different groups of the poor are particularly vulnerable to crisis situations .These include nearly half a billion small-scale food producers and millions of (farmers who are usually used as temporary workers) who help produce the food we all depend on .Likewise, the urban poor, whose purchasing power also depends on their ability to earn income . Vulnerabilities are particularly prominent in countries experiencing breakdowns in political systems, including civil conflicts or wars (or in the process of recovering from them) .
7. The need to improve management: Sound management of food security primarily means that national governments prioritize policies, plans, programs and financing to address hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity among the most vulnerable populations .Through both humanitarian and development assistance at the national, bilateral and multilateral levels. The current perception has revealed the fragility of food security mechanisms .Existing systems for resource mobilization and allocation do not respond quickly, in a predictable manner, or in a manner appropriate to the needs of the poor people for food and nutrients when they are under the influence of strong external shocks .The effort to overcome structural causes requires the development of concerted policies, strategies and programs that give urgent priority to meeting long-term needs and demands for food security in emergency situations. Successful follow-up to these goals req

government support, political will and long-term coordination actions. Interventions must be appropriately funded and sufficiently utilized to implement and monitor their impact. The need to strengthen food security management is now recognized and attracting attention at the global, regional and country levels. Its repair must depend on the best existing structures (and dispense with ineffective elements).

Future risks: Concern about high food prices, intense competition for land and water, and transportation capacity within many developing countries has already increased the likelihood of civil unrest and political instability .Population displacement and cross-border migration. The instability of energy prices, the persistence of price volatility and the lack of infrastructure to access markets cause a context in which farmers find themselves difficult to operate in a profit-making manner that meets their food security needs. The increase in global food demand (due to population growth) will result in a lack of land, water and natural resources, in conjunction with the impact of climate change on agricultural production and food systems .To increase the risks of food insecurity faced by smallholder families. Those unable to access land or work are at greater risk, and they should be given priority protection, especially in times of crisis .(David Nabarro, 2010: 2)

2.2. Measuring Food Insecurity: A set of measures is used to measure and determine the level of food security as a lack of nutrition. It is part of the set of food security indicators developed by (FAO) .Which was the mainstay of the annual reports on the state of food insecurity associated with the four pillars of food security (Availability, accessibility, benefit and stability) (FAO) aims to make the food security information base Consolidated around the world by measuring food security levels and benefiting from them in policy making, as it provides a comprehensive view of the food security situation relatively specific in an easy-to-understand manner and one of the most important measures of food security. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2020: 25)

Global Hunger Index (GHI): The Global Hunger Index is one of the tools for measuring and identifying food insecurity (hunger) at the global, regional and local levels, and assessing the level of efforts to address food insecurity .As this indicator depends on determining the values for both undernutrition (%), child mortality under the age of five, and both wasting and stunting for children under five (%) (Klausvon grebaer and other 2020 .: 56) These standards result in a Global Hunger Index score (CHI) and the score is between (0 (100) as (0) is the best value .There is no undernutrition and child mortality, as well as the prevalence of wasting and stunting, while (100) represents the highest level of low food security.

General Index World Food Security (GFSI): It is a composite index that aims to monitor progress towards achieving food security at the country level. The scale uses a set of indicators of 28 (, a combined indicator in

three areas: Affordability (6 Indicators), Availability (11 Indicators) Quality and Safety (11 Indicators), focuses on factors contributing to food security rather than results such as food consumption and nutritional status of the population .Comparing this indicator with the prevalence of undernutrition

(Pun) by comparing the ranking of the group of countries whose total result has been calculated for (GFSI) and (Pun) for a sample consisting of (73) His country has proven Comparison The presence of a correlation according to the Spearman grade correlation coefficient is equal to (0.73), and that (GFSI) is less related to undernutrition compared to its association with the Global Hunger Index .Comparing the results of the ranking of countries studied for the ((GFSI with the Global Hunger Index (GHI) shows that the rank correlation between the two indicators is very high with the rank of Spearman the correlation coefficient is equal to (0.90) (Tnomas A.C, 2017: 27) .

Undernutrition (Pun): Undernutrition is one of the indicators inferred and monitoring of food security levels, as the undernutrition index is linked to the availability of food and the possibility of access and use of it .The undernutrition represents the proportion of the population that does not have sufficient quantity and quality of food in a timely manner and appropriate methods to ensure the exercise of normal life, and the problem of undernutrition lies in the poor distribution of food .Lack of purchasing power, safety and quality of food and water, ensuring consumer safety and reducing disease exposure (Food is free from food and water pollution such as bacterial contamination, viruses and chemical pollutants) (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2019., 32), as Iraq witnessed a continuous fluctuation in the number of undernourished people .The number of undernourished (5.2) million people in (2004) representing (20.1%) of the total population .While the minimum number of undernourished in (2011) represents (15%) of the total population .Because of the high level of income witnessed by Iraq, as well as the increase in public spending, which contributed to the high level of employment and high incomes, which allowed individuals to obtain adequate and more quality food .And the success of monetary policy in reducing the rate of inflation, as well as improving the security reality, which is the important factor in reducing the rate of undernutrition .While

the number of undernourished (6.8) million, and (17.4%) of the total population in (2020), as in Table (1) .Poverty is one of the main causes of undernutrition, as (22.5%) of Iraqis lives below the national poverty line estimated at (105) thousand dinars, i.e. up to (84) dollars per month .The poverty rate is high in rural areas, as this poverty exceeds in the countryside (60%) of the population .In addition to the high rates of poverty due to economic, social and security disturbances, as the events of (ISIS) contributed to increasing poverty rates in the affected governorates by more than (40%) .The high proportion of the population at risk of food insecurity to about (53%) of the total population (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2021: 25)

Table N(1) Undernourished people in Iraq for (2004-2020) .

Annual change rate %	%	Number of people (million)	Years
	20.1	5.2	2004
-3.48	19.4	5.1	2005
-7.73	17.9	4.8	2006
0.56	18	4.9	2007
-1.11	17.8	5	2008
-4.49	17	4.8	2009
-7.06	15.8	4.6	2010
-5.06	15	4.5	2011
6.00	15.9	4.9	2012
4.40	16.6	5.3	2013
1.20	16.8	5.6	2014
2.98	17.3	5.9	2015
6.36	18.4	6.5	2016
3.80	19.1	7	2017
-1.57	18.8	7	2018
-3.72	18.1	6.9	2019
-3.87	17.4	6.8	2020

Source: Table of researcher work based on data (Fao.org/faostat/ar: 2021

2.3. Insights into the long-term development of food security

Strengthening partnerships, improving institutions and improving management: to implement comprehensive strategies to achieve food security .Stakeholders at the international, national and

community levels seek to establish stronger companies, improve the work of institutions, and renew management. Multiple actors seek ways to work in synergy to establish a framework that enables investment in flexible diets. This convergence has encouraged significant increases in food security financing and the revitalization of management and institutions to this end, and a set of factors is required, including:

Investing in country plans aimed at directing resources to well-designed and results-based programs and partnerships.

Enhancing strategic coordination at the national, regional and global levels to improve management, allocate better resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify gaps in response.

Seek a comprehensive, two-track approach to food security, which consists of: taking direct measures to combat hunger among the most vulnerable groups immediately ,Sustainable agriculture is medium and long-term, food security and rural development programs and the elimination of the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

A strong role for the multilateral system through continuous improvements in the efficiency and responsiveness of multilateral institutions, coordination among them and their effectiveness.

Continuous and important commitment by all partners in investing in agriculture and food security, while providing the necessary resources and in a reliable manner aimed at developing multi-year plans and programs. These principles form the basis for converting political commitments into actions and outcomes at the community level.

3. Building a future vision for response requirements and mechanisms according to development visions

First: the background

Policies and strategies that focus on enhancing food security and tackling malnutrition in Iraq consist of mandated programs within specific ministries that include the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Trade ,The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture.

Second: Response requirements

Improving safety net tools: by targeting the poor, adjusting the food basket to only five basic elements, and maintaining central management of the ration card system .But with the increase in the role of local administration later in all operations, in Iraq ،Social safety net programs and interventions aimed at improving the capabilities to earn income and accumulate human capital. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs created the Social Protection Network to serve as a mechanism for redistributing income to the poor ،It targets Iraqi families and individuals as well as foreign care residing in Iraq who live below the poverty line, and if necessary, it allows redefining the target groups without the need to submit to actual powers.

Promote sustainable agricultural production :

Enhancing agricultural production through sustainable productivity is a very complex issue and depends on many factors, including the technical, political, institutional and other structural characteristics of national agricultural production systems. Comprehensive national programs will be required that organize well-coherent and coordinated groups of different investments to improve productivity and further enhance domestic production. These investments should include consideration of :

1. Market effectiveness of inputs and outputs.
2. Investments in providing public goods directly and indirectly linked to improving market access and sustaining value chains.
3. Institutional capabilities (including management) and for program development, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment.
4. Protecting natural resources, especially water and soil, through better investments in land development and rehabilitation, reclamation, irrigation and puncture.

The Iraqi government is working well on developing national agricultural development plans (NDPS). The vision adopted by the country development plans (2022-2018) took into account, for example, the

various features of enhancing productivity through a variety of investments. The country development plan proposes:

- Developing an investment policy to focus on social and economic infrastructure, land reclamation, research and genetic improvements to plants, livestock, service, agricultural, and veterinary .Preserving biological diversity through the establishment of protected areas and the accompanying integrated rural development.
- Supporting private sector investment by developing adequate financial markets and credit policies, and establishing joint institutions between the public and private sectors, infrastructure facilities and technical assistance.
- Introducing modern irrigation methods, and rehabilitating and maintaining irrigation and earthquake infrastructure

Encouraging graduates of colleges, agricultural institutes, veterinary colleges and agricultural vocational schools to establish agricultural companies and institutions to create job opportunities in rural areas.

- Establishing local associations for small farmers or agricultural cooperative societies to provide agricultural extension services, such as marketing, financing, water use, maintenance, agricultural mechanization, warehouses, cold storage and transportation in rural communities.
- Develop training programs for poor farmers on agricultural and irrigation techniques that respond to climate change.

Addressing the bilateral burden of malnutrition:

In an effort to improve the nutritional status and health of the Iraqi people, the Ministry of Health's nutritional strategy for the period 2020-2012 sets out a ten-year vision and plan to improve the nutritional status of all Iraqis, especially children .It aims to define a framework within which existing technical, human and financial resources can be mobilized to ensure that the health and nutritional status of all Iraqis is greatly improved. The main objectives of the vision include :

1. Reviewing and updating national policies, strategies and legislation.
2. Create nutritional vocational education in schools and universities .
3. Reducing the prevalence of wasting and stunting among children under the age of five .
4. Reducing the prevalence of obesity among all age groups .
5. Promote food health and advise community members .
6. Reducing the prevalence of mineral and vitamins deficiency.
7. Enhance food availability for all age groups .
8. Developing and adopting monitoring, evaluation and monitoring plans .

Increasing job opportunities, especially among youth and women:

For all Iraqi boys and girls, the right to work, equal opportunities and participation in social and political activities are essential components of the development process. This right was affirmed in Article 32 of the Iraqi Constitution of 2005. Iraqi national efforts to overcome youth unemployment also focused on enhancing employment opportunities and responding to challenges related to youth development through:

- National Employment Policy 2014-2010.
- Country Development Plan 2022-2018
- Country Youth Strategy 2020-2013.
- National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2014.

These policies have provided a promising basis for strengthening the capacity of young people in Iraq, especially marginalized youth, in an effort to change the role of government into a constructive role that recognizes the importance of youth empowerment. However, high unemployment rates and low levels of decent jobs still put many young people at risk of falling into a cycle of violence. In addition, the high unemployment rate of educated youth highlights the need to rethink the way in which education is provided, so that it also provides small business creation skills

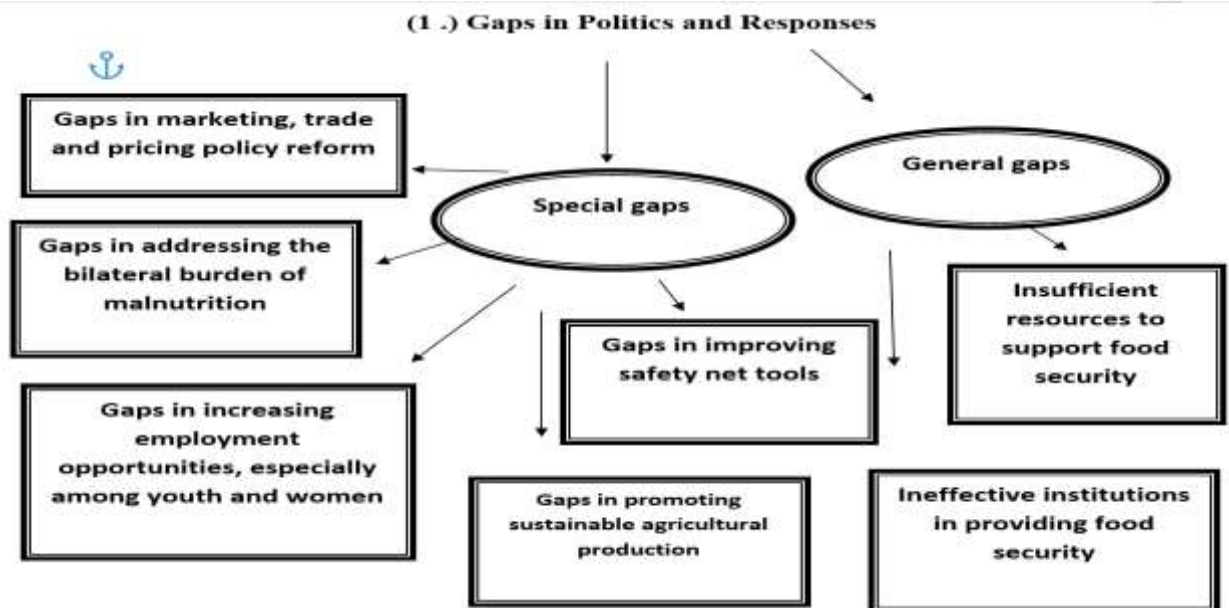
Reforming marketing, trade and pricing policies:

Trade policies for agricultural commodities relate to market and non-market instruments, which are used to regulate food markets. Food resource markets must be highly efficient and transparent, with effective control of food resource price inflation. Where the slight increase in imports or exports, or unusually

good or bad weather, can lead to fundamental changes in prices. Governments have attempted to provide insurance against acute price fluctuations related to unpredictable environmental factors, technological and political innovations, and other causes of unequal supply. Land allocations, import and export controls, supply management and minimum prices are usually types of measures that governments take to keep prices within an acceptable range. Storage of reserves is another effective way to reduce supply and demand and price fluctuations. Indicators for measuring progress: The efforts of the agencies within the high-level task forces join forces with other stakeholders to agree on indicators that help measure progress. (David Nabarro, 2010, p. 4)

The chart below indicates the program

Figure N°(01): Figure A vision of politics and response opportunities



Source: World Food Program, 2018, p. 36

Conclusions

A decrease in the prevalence of undernourishment, as the undernourishment index reached (17.4%) in (2020) while it reached (20.1%) in (2004), as the years of security unrest contributed to an increase in undernourishment, as it reached (15%) in (2011), which The connection between undernourishment, wars and conflicts appears due to the lack of quality and safety of food and the disturbances that affect the level of access to the most common foods, especially in light of the rise in food prices and the spread of poverty.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the conceptual treatment of food security and its exclusion, it turns out that food security is a multidimensional social phenomenon that needs to be studied at this level .Hence, we promise that food security is a political process in which the state and the people of the first degree participate in relying on the country's food sources in order to reduce or avoid food dependency and then reach the stage of international cooperation whether in The form of exchange in international food markets or in the form of international aid, a process that we believe is feasible and future and that guarantees society to live in safety and stability and is not dependent on it in any way.

Through this paper, the following results were reached:

- Iraq is one of the countries that suffers from food insecurity despite the availability of natural and human resources necessary to achieve acceptable levels of a decent life and economic well-being commensurate with the economic resources available in that country Variety.
- The lack of success of the economic policies pursued in achieving their goals, and consequently the increase in the food gap on the one hand and the inability of the policy of economic openness to reduce the proportions of those who suffer from food insecurity on the other hand.
- Reforms related to administrative and procedural aspects: by identifying the bodies and entities responsible for the licenses required to establish investment projects, and facilitating their procedures.
- Economic reforms related to the investment climate in countries, the most important of which are :
- Economic policy determinant. Production, marketing and export determinants. Provide the necessary financial resources to finance a large degree, such as land reclamation projects. Announcing available investment opportunities. Providing data and information that is important to the investor and needs in making his investment decision.

References

- [1] Belkacem Sultaniya, p. o. (2014, 5 6). *Graphic treatment of food security and its dimensions*, p. 6.
- [2] Belkacem Sultaniya, property of Arar. (2014, 5 21). **Graphic treatment of food security and its dimensions**. *Journal of the Faculty of Arts and Languages, University of Biskra, Algeria*, p. 6.
- [3] David Nabarro. (2010). *Message on the updated comprehensive framework for food security*. United nations.
- [4] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (. 2.-2. (2021). *Regional overview of the food security and nutrition situation in the Near East and North Africa*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- [5] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the Arab World (2020)*. Egypt: United Nations.
- [6] Hassan, A. B. (1970). **Social development**. *Arab Research and Studies Institute, Cairo*.
- [7] Hayali, a. (2018, 10 26). **Food security challenges**. *Subject magazine*.
- [8] Mohamed, M. S. (2007). *Food security crisis*.
- [9] Tnomas A.C, H. B.-F. (2017). *Sais and the usa of the Global Food security indexto in form the Situation in food insecuve countries luxmbourg*. *Public cations* . office of the European union .
- [10] Torch, T. (2018, 7 27). **Food security components**. *Subject magazine*, p. 1.
- [11] Yassin, B. R. (2014). **Food security challenges and constraints and future prospects**. *University of Dohuk Magazine*.