A world without hunger is possible

Contributions of German development policy
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“HUNGER IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCANDALS OF OUR TIME, BECAUSE THE EARTH COULD FEED EVERYONE.”

Dr. Gerd Müller
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development
DEAR READERS,

I would like to see enough food growing in fertile fields to provide a healthy diet for all, now and in the future. A world without hunger is possible, and we are doing something about it.

Through the special initiative **One World – No Hunger** the BMZ is making the fight against hunger and malnutrition one of its key concerns. Our goal is to eradicate hunger and malnutrition, and to lay the foundations for enabling future generations of a growing world population to feed themselves.

Hunger is not just the largest health risk; it is also one of the greatest constraints to development. Hunger contributes to refugee flows and displacement, creates a lack of prospects and encourages violence.

No human right is violated as often as the right to food. Almost 800 million people are still afflicted by hunger. Roughly two billion people suffer from “hidden hunger”, because their diet is too unbalanced and lacking in vital nutrients. In other words, they are unable to feed themselves in a way that allows them to lead a dignified, healthy life.

In this brochure you will find out more about our work to fight hunger and malnutrition. I invite you to join us and help turn my wish into reality. Because we all share responsibility for making this world a world without hunger.

Dr. Gerd Müller
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development
Hunger and malnutrition – the starting point

What would happen if your fridge were permanently empty? Or if you had to spend three quarters of your salary on just the bare essentials to eat? Difficult to imagine? For many people in emerging economies and developing countries, not having enough to eat is a reality of everyday life. And this even though the right to food is a human right.
IN FOCUS: RURAL REGIONS

Worldwide almost 800 million people are afflicted by hunger. Roughly two billion suffer from “hidden hunger”, meaning that their diet is lacking in vital nutrients. A large proportion of these people live in rural areas. This seems paradoxical: Hunger is at its worst where food is grown. How can that be? Experts are convinced that right now enough food for all is being produced. Yet people are still going hungry, for instance because they are too poor to buy food, or because not enough affordable food is available in their region.

In 2050 it is estimated that around nine billion people will live on Earth. In other words the number of people is growing rapidly, and more and more of them – including in developing countries and emerging economies – will be able to afford more and better food. The demand for food is thus growing inexorably. Yet the land available is limited. Less and less cropland and pasture will be available per capita. Water too is becoming scarcer. Experts believe that by 2050, global food production will need to be increased by at least 60 per cent in order to feed everyone. How can this be achieved?

OUR GOAL: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

One thing is clear: Food and nutrition security for the world’s growing population can only be achieved by investing in sustainable agriculture, and in rural regions of developing countries and emerging economies.

This is why Germany’s Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has made food and nutrition security, together with rural development, a priority area of its work, and launched the special initiative One World – No Hunger. Because we are convinced that hunger can be eradicated.
Voices from our partner countries

To build their future, rural regions in developing countries and emerging economies need innovative people. We would like to introduce you to three of them – from Benin, Ethiopia and Ghana.

Alexandra Ditti
agricultural engineer, Benin

Abedech Mideksam
beekeeper and small entrepreneur, Ethiopia

Samuel Ntim
founder and CEO of a company, Ghana
“I come from a farming family. Since I graduated as an agricultural engineer I have lived with my husband and my four children in a small village in northern Benin, where I grew up. Passing on at home what I learned at university always came naturally to me.

So I formed the Sahel Enterprise company, which together with the German agricultural support programme in Benin educates women on nutrition and agriculture.

Women occupy a key position for improving nutrition. They decide what the family gets to eat, and pass nutritional habits on to other women and their children. It makes me happy to support them, and to see how their knowledge also improves their social status and their self-confidence.”

ALEXANDRA DITTI
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, BENIN
“Among young people in Ethiopia, living in the countryside is not exactly popular. Without proper infrastructure – roads, electricity, clean water – many of them feel drawn to the city, or just leave the country.

Thanks to a grant I received – which was financed with German support – I was able to complete a course in modern beekeeping. Now I can’t imagine living anywhere else but in the countryside.

I keep bees, like my father. There is a long tradition of beekeeping in Ethiopia, but that doesn’t mean it’s old-fashioned. You can keep pace with modern trends in the countryside too, for instance by using modern smoke blowers to ensure that the honey no longer smells of droppings like it used to.

As well as gaining technical skills, I also learned all the important things about business by attending special courses. For instance, I learned how to produce top-quality honey while improving my profit margin. Now I teach my father and the other beekeepers the tricks of the modern beekeeping trade.”
“In Ghana it is difficult for families in rural areas to find affordable ingredients for preparing balanced, nutritious meals. This led me to found Yedent Agro. We intend to fight malnutrition in our country.

To do so we buy locally-produced maize, soybeans, millet and peanuts, and fortify them with vitamins. And we do so at affordable prices, so that poorer families can also have a healthy diet.

The economic development programme financed through German development cooperation supported us in this by providing their expertise. Yedent Agro started up with a workforce of four. Today it is 40-strong.”

SAMUEL NTIM
FOUNDER AND CEO
OF A COMPANY,
GHANA
The special initiative
ONE WORLD – No Hunger

The fight against hunger and malnutrition has many facets. The special initiative ONE WORLD – No Hunger has defined six key areas:

1. Food and nutrition security
2. Famine prevention and resilience-building
3. Innovation in the agricultural and food sectors
4. Structural transformation in rural areas
5. Natural resource protection and soil rehabilitation
6. Secure and fair access to resources and land
Placing smallholder family farms at the centre
The special initiative is all about smallholder family farmers. Women play a crucially important role in food and nutrition security, yet are often disadvantaged in terms of their access to land and agricultural inputs. We devote special attention to them.

Fighting hunger and malnutrition
All human beings must have access not only to adequate food, but also to a healthy diet. This is fundamentally important for their sound intellectual and physical development. Here we focus on pregnant women, mothers and young children.

Making rural areas attractive and sustainable
The key to food and nutrition security is in the rural regions of developing countries and emerging economies, because this is where the majority of poor, hungry and malnourished people live.

Supporting more professional and more sustainable agriculture
Agriculture must become more productive. But at the same time it must protect and preserve natural resources such as water, soil and species diversity.

Adapting agriculture to the impacts of climate change
Unless agriculture is adapted, changes in precipitation and temperature will lead to declining productivity and smaller yields.

Boosting innovation throughout the agricultural and food sectors
We look at the entire value chain of food – from the field to processing all the way to the table. We do so because a large proportion of the food produced in developing countries today is lost due to bad harvesting methods, poor storage and inappropriate forms of transport.

Fostering fair and secure tenure rights and land use rights
To grow their own food, most people in rural areas are crucially dependent on fair and secure access to land and resources.

Preventing famine
We want people to be prepared for crises and conflicts so that they still have sufficient food when these situations arise. Because famine can be prevented.

Realising the human right to food!
Goals of the special initiative

- **ERADICATE HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION AMONG PEOPLE ALIVE TODAY**
- **LAY THE FOUNDATIONS FOR ENABLING FUTURE GENERATIONS OF A GROWING WORLD POPULATION TO FEED THEMSELVES**

**IMPLEMENTING THE SPECIAL INITIATIVE**

- For 2014 and 2015 together an additional 624 million euros have been made available for the special initiative. We are thus investing a total of significantly more than one billion euros a year in rural development, and food and nutrition security!

- The special initiative builds on Germany’s existing development cooperation engagement in partner countries.

- The special initiative plays an active part in shaping international policies. We bring our experience to bear in cooperation with international organisations and financial institutions. In 2015 we are focusing on the Group of 7 (G7), the informal forum of heads of state and government of the seven largest industrialised nations, as Germany currently holds the presidency.

- A world without hunger can only be achieved if all segments of society work towards that end together: civil society, academia, religious communities and the private sector. All these players possess a wealth of experience and huge dedication in fighting hunger. We invite all actors within our society to join forces and actively support our special initiative.

- The special initiative is being implemented through official and non-governmental development cooperation, as well as through multilateral partners.
Read more about the main programmes of the special initiative on the next few pages.
Professional and innovative agriculture drives development in rural regions. In order to modernise and professionalise agriculture, it is absolutely essential to provide education, extension and research, to use appropriate technologies and to reform the institutions in charge.

By establishing 13 green innovation centres to foster rural value addition, the special initiative is supporting comprehensive development of the entire agricultural and food sectors – from the field to the table. These innovation centres bring together agricultural training, research, knowledge networks and extension services, and generate key impetus for higher yields, market integration and natural resource conservation. They are also designed to help reduce post-harvest losses – i.e. food lost on the way from the field to the table – which in developing countries can amount to up to 50 per cent of the harvest. This will enable countries to become more independent of fluctuations in world market food prices.

This is what we intend to achieve through the programme Green innovation centres:

- Raise the income of smallholders
- Foster employment by locating processing and value addition in the producer countries
- Ensure food security in rural regions by improving regional food supply

To find out more about the programme Green innovation centres, go to: www.bmz.de/oneworld-nohunger_factsheet_innovationcentres
Hunger is one of the greatest constraints to development. Eradicating undernourishment and malnutrition in mothers and small children is the most effective investment in the future possible, because healthy nutrition during the first 1,000 days of a child’s life, calculated from conception onward, is crucial for that child’s entire life.

In 12 countries the special initiative is helping people gain access to sufficient calories and nutritious food, at all times and everywhere. Yet access alone is not enough. Also crucial to a healthy diet is knowing how to use, store and prepare food, as well as knowledge of hygiene practices. Access to safe drinking water, health care and social protection is also elementary.

This is what we intend to achieve through the programme **Food and nutrition security**:

- Improve the quality and diversity of food for malnourished people – with a special focus on pregnant women, mothers and small children
- Improve access to food for malnourished people and increase the availability of food

To find out more about the programme **Food and nutrition security**, go to: www.bmz.de/oneworld-nohunger_factsheet_foodsecurity
Every year some six million hectares of fertile soil are lost worldwide. Overexploitation and inappropriate use lead to nutrient impoverishment, erosion and other forms of degradation. Climate change exacerbates these processes. As a result soil productivity declines, and available farmland shrinks. Yet as the world’s population continues to grow, pressure on the remaining cropland and pasture is increasing.

This is why the special initiative has launched a soil protection programme. In five countries, approaches for maintaining or restoring soil fertility are being piloted. We envisage that the lessons learned by the programme will be transferred to other regions.

This is what we intend to achieve through the programme **Soil protection and rehabilitation**:

- Protect or restore the fertility of cropland on smallholder farms to ensure food and nutrition security
- Support improved policy frameworks to create incentives for sustainable land use

To find out more about the programme **Soil protection and rehabilitation**, go to: www.bmz.de/oneworld-nohunger_factsheet_soilprotection
One World – Our Responsibility

Ultimately, whatever we do will only succeed if these activities are country-owned. This is why we align our approaches with the strategies and policies of our partner countries, and develop solutions together with them.

Here in Europe we too share responsibility. For instance, our responsibilities include pursuing an EU agricultural policy that is pro-development, and implementing environmental and social standards for biofuels. They also include pursuing a climate change policy that supports developing countries particularly hard hit by the impacts of climate change in adapting to it. And it is within the power of German and European companies to invest responsibly and for the benefit of people in developing countries.

And last but not least, each and every one of us is responsible for their own behaviour as consumers. Too much of what grows in the field ends up not on the table but in the trough, in the tank or in the bin. In Germany we throw away one out of every eight items of food we buy. This has consequences for the environment: valuable cropland, water and fertiliser, energy for harvesting, processing and transport – producing each item requires valuable resources, and generates carbon emissions. Resources that we waste needlessly with every item of food we throw away.
FACTS AT A GLANCE

Focus countries of the special initiative One World – No Hunger

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not represent a statement on the legal status of any territories or borders (July 2015).
Countries where Germany has development cooperation programmes in the field of rural development

- Programme “Food and nutrition security”
- Programme “Green innovation centres”
- Programme “Soil rehabilitation”

Increased engagement for food and nutrition security through multilateral cooperation, non-governmental development cooperation, and transitional development assistance
FACTS AT A GLANCE

Hunger and malnutrition worldwide

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AFFLICTED BY HUNGER; BY REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus and Central Asia</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Asia</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2015

HUNGER WORLDWIDE

795 million people in the world do not have enough to eat, two billion people suffer from a lack of vital nutrients.

One in nine people worldwide must go to bed hungry.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2015, Global Hunger Index 2014
PER CAPITA ENERGY REQUIREMENT
According to the World Health Organization, a human being requires at least 1,800 calories (kcal) per day. If a person’s calorific intake continuously falls short of this value, we speak of chronic undernutrition or hunger.

2.1 kg of potatoes
or
1.5 kg of rice
or
0.7 kg of bread
or
0.9 kg of meat

1,800 kcal/day

PER CAPITA NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENT
To stay healthy, a human being also requires micronutrients every day. If vitamins and vital minerals are lacking, the person’s physical and intellectual health suffer. This is termed “hidden hunger”.

Vitamin A: 500 μg
Iodine: 150 μg
Iron: 22 mg
Zinc: 12.3 mg
Protein: 52 g

Sources: Global Hunger Index 2014, World Health Organization (WHO) 2015

THE TREND IN GLOBAL HUNGER
Number and percentage of undernourished people worldwide since 1990

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2015; figures for 2014–2016 are based on FAO estimates
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