

# WELTERNÄHRUNG

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welt  
hunger  
hilfe

## ON COURSE FOR THE FUTURE

How Welthungerhilfe is advising heads of state on the long summit path.

PAGE II

## THREE SUCCESSES

Examples of projects helping people to support themselves day-to-day.

PAGE III

## ABOUT THE NEWSPAPER

This special issue is part of the newspaper "Welternährung", which is published quarterly by Welthungerhilfe.



SPECIAL  
ISSUE

SUMMIT YEAR 2015

© Illustration: Simon Prades

# We rather than me

Four summits should lay the foundations for a world without hunger in 2030.

What do Schloss Elmau in Bavaria, the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa and the metropolises of New York and Paris have in common? They will all be hosting summit meetings in 2015, where state leaders must demonstrate whether they have the courage to reach agreement on a global agenda for a fair future for all.

By Marion Aberle and Rafaël Schneider

In the year 2000, during the optimistic mood of the turn of the millennium, heads of state and government adopted a Millennium Declaration and eight Millennium Goals with a timeframe of 2015. The results have been mixed. Of course there were successes – such as in combating infant mortality or in the promotion of primary education. The number of hungry people decreased across the world, in some countries the number of those in poverty was significantly reduced. But a true breakthrough is yet to materialise. The gap between rich and poor continues to widen. And globally there are still 805 million people suffering from hunger. Every ten seconds, a child dies from the consequences of malnutrition or undernutrition.

Now there should be a new global agenda. At the summit meeting of G7 heads of state in June at Schloss Elmau, the first political signals will be set. The summit at Addis Ababa will focus on questions of financing and the form of development, and on the fight against hunger and climate impact. In September, the heads of state should agree on 17 goals for a sustainable global development. Finally, in Paris in December, an internationally binding climate agreement should be agreed (more on the summits can be found on page II).

It remains to be seen whether government heads are ready to take global responsibility and put their national interests to one side. In particular, the industrial nations need to recognise that government actions, whether on trade, agricultural or energy policy, can have impacts in other countries. Developing countries must accept their responsibility, as corruption and poor governmental leadership hinder each forward step. In turn, the emerging nations should not repeat the mistakes of the industrial nations, but should follow environmentally and socially responsible paths. All nations must commit to overcoming the extreme inequality that exists in the world.

As far as the global food and nutrition security population is concerned, in the planned "post 2015 agenda" there is an ambitious target: by the year 2030 there should be no more hunger. It is no longer just a case of halving the number of hungry in the global population, as in the "old" Millennium Goals. The human right to food would then be a reality for all. That is right and good. Welthungerhilfe has been campaigning for exactly this for more than 50 years. It is not acceptable that people go hungry because governments procrastinate in their actions.

What needs to happen? We need a long-term, verifiable commitment from governments to invest more in the fight against hunger – both financially and strategically. As such, the focus must lie on rural areas and small-scale farmers in developing

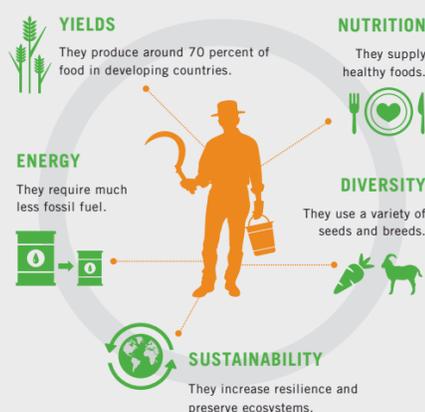
countries, as three out of every four hungry people live in the countryside. If smallholders produce more, new jobs are generated in rural regions, and, at the same time, trade and agricultural policies enable fair market access, hunger and poverty can actually be rapidly reduced. Four summits in 2015 offer the chance for a better future for all – but also the risk that nothing will change. That cannot be allowed. Now is the time to take action!

Marion Aberle and Dr. Rafaël Schneider are team leaders in the Policy and External Relations department at Welthungerhilfe in Bonn.

## HOW CAN WE END HUNGER BY 2030



Put small-scale farmers centre stage!



## Governments must:



Support **family farming** in a targeted manner – with a particular focus on regions marked by poverty.



Use and strengthen the **ecological advantages** of smallholder agriculture.



Generate more **income** in rural areas, for example through processing, trade and services.



Strengthen the **rights of small-scale farmers**, especially in relation to land and seed rights.



Agree upon a long-term and increased **financial commitment** for the fight against hunger.

Summit timetable

1

G7

7th and 8th JUNE

SCHLOSS ELMAU, GERMANY

Further information:

[http://www.g7germany.de/Webs/G7/EN/Home\\_en/home\\_node.html](http://www.g7germany.de/Webs/G7/EN/Home_en/home_node.html)

2

Financing

13th to 16th JULY

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Further information:

[www.un.org/esa/ffd/overview/third-conference-ffd.html](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/overview/third-conference-ffd.html)

3

Sustainability

25th to 27th SEPTEMBER

NEW YORK, USA

Further information:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/summit>

4

Climate

30th NOVEMBER to 11th DECEMBER

PARIS, FRANCE

Further information:

[www.cop21.gouv.fr/en](http://www.cop21.gouv.fr/en)

# Setting the course for the future

*The advice Welthungerhilfe is giving to heads of state and delegations on the journey*

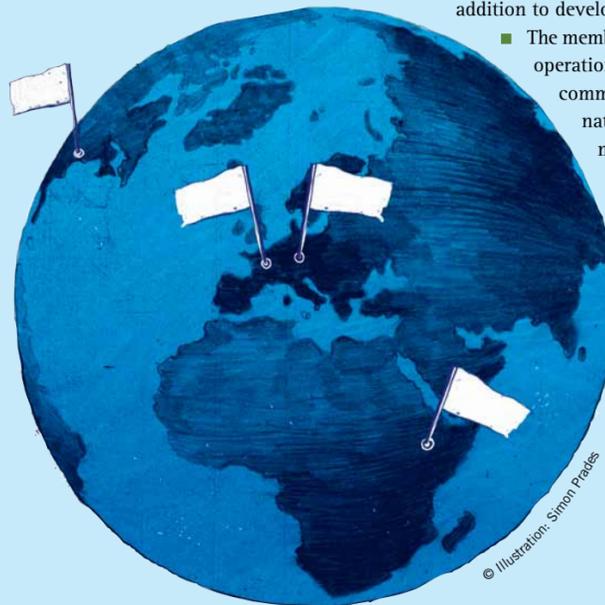


## 1 Supporting smallholder agriculture

This year, Germany holds the presidency of the G7, which comprises the heads of government of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Canada and the USA, as well as the European Union. Taking centre stage are questions on the global economy, foreign policy, security policy and development policy. Since 2009, however, the subject of global food and nutrition security has also been on the G8/7 agenda. Back in 2009, with the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative in Italy, the G8 – at that time including the eighth state Russia – for the first time gave an important signal about the fight against hunger with its support of rural regions and agriculture. In Elmau, the G7 must strengthen its commitment to food security.

### Demands

- The rights of smallholders must be strengthened, particularly with regard to land and seed rights.
- Family farming must be supported in a targeted manner in poor regions.
- In rural regions new income opportunities must be created.
- The ecological advantages of smallholder agriculture must be utilised in order to strengthen soil preservation and biodiversity.
- The seven big economic nations must commit to continuously increasing public funds for rural development and the fight against hunger until 2030.



## 3 Sustainable development

The United Nations are preparing the adoption of 17 goals (Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs) that should lead to a viable global development. The first two goals provide for the total eradication of hunger and poverty by 2030. Unlike the Millennium Goals that were focused on developing countries, the SDGs work on the basis that all nations have shared responsibility. Together we must make an adequate contribution to the overcoming of hunger, poverty and inequality, to the conservation of resources, biodiversity, the climate and the oceans, in the responsible use of resources and in the realisation of the rights to education and health.

### Demands

- The United Nations must adopt the formulated 17 goals.
- All governments must submit national sustainability strategies and agree to a progress review.
- The SDGs must contribute to a decoupling of economic growth and excessive resource consumption.
- In order that every person can eat healthily by 2030, all nations must align their policies towards the human right to food and, correspondingly, commit financially to it according to their economic power.



## 2 Financing for development

The third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development will take place for the first time in a developing country, in Ethiopia. In Monterrey (Mexico, 2002) and Doha (Qatar, 2008) the financing of the Millennium Development Goals was the focus. Now, in Addis Ababa, an international framework should be agreed for the future financing of development aid, as well as for the implementation of the United Nations SDGs and for climate protection. Among this range of financing projects, the focus on the goal of entirely overcoming poverty and hunger by 2030 must not be lost.

### Demands

- The instrument of official development aid for the fight against hunger and poverty must be maintained.
  - The financing of sustainability and climate goals must be provided in addition to development aid.
  - The member states of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) must fulfil their commitment to make available 0.7 percent of gross national income for development aid. Half of this must benefit the least developed countries.



## 4 Alleviating climate impact

In Paris, the long-envisioned, internationally binding climate treaty for all 194 nations of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) should be agreed. This global climate treaty should come into force in 2020 and will provide a fundamental basis for the global sustainability agenda and food security. Global warming leads to reduced harvests in developing countries due to altered rainy and dry seasons and, consequently, to bottlenecks in food production. Poor family farm businesses suffer particularly from the effects of climate change.

### Demands

- Political goals for the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions must be linked with concrete activities.
- Rich nations must reduce their climate emissions. In developing countries, however, social and economic progress must not be counteracted by climate goals being too narrow.
- The agreement must contain regulations for the long-term financing of climate impact in developing countries.



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1

**GENERATING INCOME:**  
Carrots and chillies are marketed nationally or exported.



© Slow Food Deutschland e.V.

2

**OLD VARIETIES  
NEWLY DISCOVERED:**  
A varied diet is essential for health and survival.



© Dr. M. Bonzi and Dr. A. Barro

3

**STOPPING THE DESERT:**  
Water and nutrients accumulate in the plantholes.

2

## The lentils are back

*Securing survival with seeds*

**GERMANY** | They taste a little like hazelnuts, these lentils from the Swabian Jura. In the 1960s, people had stopped planting them as lentils were considered a poor man's food. From the 1990s, however, Swabian farmers began once again to grow and market the lentils. But: the native lentil varieties seemed to have disappeared. In 2006, one of the pioneers of Swabian lentil cultivation discovered seeds of the old variety "Ableisa" in a seed bank in St Petersburg.

With support from Slow Food Deutschland e.V., an association that campaigns for responsible agriculture and a variety of taste, researchers and farmers were able to re-establish the old variety on the Swabian Jura, produce it organically and market it successfully.

Something that, in Germany, is a new income source and a contribution to regional food culture and biodiversity can secure survival in poor countries. Pulses such as lentils, beans or peas are a valuable source of protein and other nutrients and are, therefore, essential for healthy eating. It is not just the quantity of the harvest but also the quality of the food that often decides life or death, particularly for children. Local varieties are adapted to extreme soil and weather conditions and, as such, it is essential to maintain crop diversity, whether in the Ethiopian Plateau or on the Swabian Jura. *mle*

## 1 Chillies – it's hot

*Sauce for South African restaurants*

**ZIMBABWE** | The chilli peppers of the "African Bird's Eye" variety are among the hottest in the world. They are ideal for chilli sauce. For 519 farmers in Gokwe District in Zimbabwe who regularly have to live on just one US dollar a day, the hot peppers were the beginning of a better future. They cultivated the chillies and the first harvest brought many a profit of 1,000 US dollars.

Another innovation also arrived in the countryside – mobile banking. As the transport of large sums of money is so insecure, the chilli farmers were issued with a cash card. Many of the predominantly female farmers then had a regular income for the first time. It all began with a project with the name "Sustainable Intensification of Market Based Agriculture", or SIMBA, which means "power". In simple terms, it is about using sustainable growing methods to produce agricultural products for marketing. With the chillies the company Better Agriculture produces a sauce for a South African restaurant chain. The European Union is financing the project that is being implemented by Welthungerhilfe and the Zimbabwean non-governmental organisation Agricultural Partnership Trust. Vegetable cultivation is also part of the project. Without chemical fertilisers, with just manure and compost, many farmers are achieving good yields. In the Harare supermarkets there are no longer carrots from South Africa, but from local producers. *mle*

# How hunger can disappear

*Three of many examples of how people can be supported to make their daily living*

Further information at:  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/powa-en.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/powa-en.html)



3

## Harvesting more with Zai

*Traditional farming methods triple yields*

**BURKINA FASO** | Sand and dust, as far as the eye can see. For visitors from fertile regions of the world it is hard to imagine that anything can grow here. Soil erosion and the effects of climate change worsen the situation. Despite this, the residents of the dry north of Burkina Faso manage to wring food from the soil, albeit with huge effort.

In the Mooré language "Zai" means "to get up early", because work in the fields starts at sunrise. It is also the name given to a refined traditional method involving the collection of water and making the soil more fertile. Three months before the rainy season begins, the farmers dig holes with

picks or hoes and lay compost and manure in them. The wind adds leaves, minerals and other nutrients. With the excavated soil, the farmers build small walls that keep the rainwater back. It's successful: the harvests of sorghum, a grain similar to millet, have tripled. The farmers must invest 300 working hours per hectare. With the newly developed Zai ploughs and draught animals, this time-outlay can be reduced to 20 to 40 hours per hectare, according to calculations by the national research institute INERA. The result: more soil can be made fertile and the expansion of desert stopped. *mle*

### Not much for more crops

For food security and rural development, the 28 industrialised countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD in 2013 spent around 12.7 billion US dollars of public development funds. That is just one-ninth of the total sum.

110.52 billion US dollars

11.5 %  
= 12.71 billion US \$



**DJÉNÉBA DIALLO,**  
Management, Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Burkina Faso

**“Governments in developing countries have a duty to ensure food security. They must promote small-scale farm agriculture and support women in particular. We need modernisation of small-scale farm agriculture, access to national and international markets, as well as transport and marketing structures.”**



**FATIMA DENTON,**  
Coordinator, African Climate Policy Centre of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Ethiopia

**“Africa has limitless potential to contribute to the fight against climate change and can use it as a business opportunity. Climate change governance has to lead to public policies that stimulate private investment, for example in renewables or organic agriculture.”**



**ASHISH GUPTA,**  
Vice-President, International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements Asia, India

**“One quarter of all hungry people in the world are Indians. Only the export industry benefited from the Green Revolution, the small-scale farmers hardly at all. Small-scale ecological farm agriculture can produce sufficient, balanced food without the use of genetic technology, chemical fertilisers and pesticides.”**

# Expel poverty, not people

*Strengthening small-scale farmers is an investment in human life and environmental conservation, say development experts*



**GONZALO COLQUE,**  
Director, Fundación TIERRA, Bolivia

**“Small-scale farmers and indigenous people in Bolivia depend on land for their living. But due to fast-growing agribusiness they are pushed off their land. Soya beans are the main product, which are exported as animal food for meat production. The small-scale farmers have less and less to eat and suffer from hunger.”**



**CLAUDIO FERNANDES,**  
Policy advisor, Gestos, Brazil

**“The new global agenda requires large sums. We cannot afford the costs of wrong choices or inaction. Smart investments for long-term sustainable development will be key, but it will require a paradigm shift on resources allocation: investments should place people in the center and must be based on their core needs.”**



**ALEXANDER MÜLLER,**  
General Secretary ad interim, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e. V., Germany

**“In the Mediterranean there is an immense human tragedy playing out. People without prospects are leaving their homelands, many refugees are paying with their lives for the desire of a humane existence. Poverty and hunger must be expelled from developing countries, not people!”**



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## WELTHUNGERHILFE: WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

### Our goal: to make ourselves redundant

**WHO WE ARE** | Welthungerhilfe is one of the largest non-governmental aid agencies in Germany. It was founded in 1962 under the umbrella of the UN Food and Agricultural Association (FAO). At that time, it was the German section of the “Freedom from Hunger Campaign”, one of first global initiatives in the fight against hunger.

**WHAT WE DO** | We fight against hunger and poverty. Our goal is to make ourselves redundant. We provide integrated aid: from rapid disaster aid to long-term development co-operation projects. With 355 overseas projects, we supported people in 40 countries in 2013.

**HOW WE WORK** | Help to self-help is our basic principle; it allows us to strengthen structures from the bottom up together with local partner organisations, and ensures the long-term success of project work. In addition, we inform the public and take an advisory role with regard to national and international policy. This is how we fight to change the conditions that lead to hunger and poverty.

**OUR VISION** | A world in which everyone has the opportunity to embrace the right to lead a self-determined life in dignity and justice, and to be free from hunger and poverty.

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