

**FIGHTING HUNGER  
AT A CROSSROADS  
BETWEEN CONFLICT,  
FLIGHT, MIGRATION  
AND  
AGENDA 2030**

# CONTENT



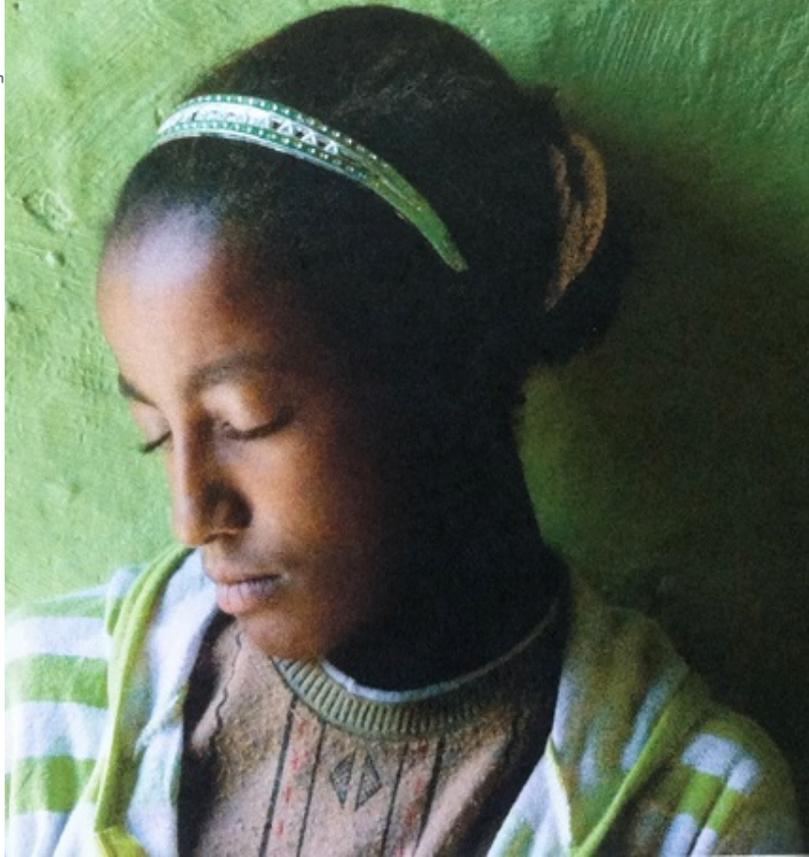
1. Briefly about Welthungerhilfe
2. Basics on Food Security, Hunger & Malnutrition
3. At a Crossroads
4. What to do?
5. Debate

BRIEFLY ABOUT WELTHUNGERHILFE

# OUR VISION



*A world, where all people have the opportunity to exercise their right to a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free from hunger and poverty.*



- 1 NO POVERTY** Keine Armut
- 2 ZERO HUNGER** Kein Hunger
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING** Gesundheit und Wohlergehen
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION** Hochwertige Bildung
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY** Geschlechtergleichheit
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION** Sauberes Wasser und sanitäre Einrichtungen
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY** Bezahlbare und saubere Energie
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH** Menschenwürdige Arbeit und Wirtschaftswachstum
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE** Industrie, Innovation und Infrastruktur
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES** Weniger Ungleichheiten
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES** Nachhaltige Städte und Gemeinden
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION** Nachhaltige/-r Konsum und Produktion
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION** Maßnahmen zum Klimaschutz
- 14 LIFE UNDER WATER** Leben unter Wasser
- 15 LIFE ON LAND** Leben an Land
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS** Frieden, Gerechtigkeit und starke Institutionen
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS** Partnerschaften zur Erreichung der Ziele

# OUR FOKUS



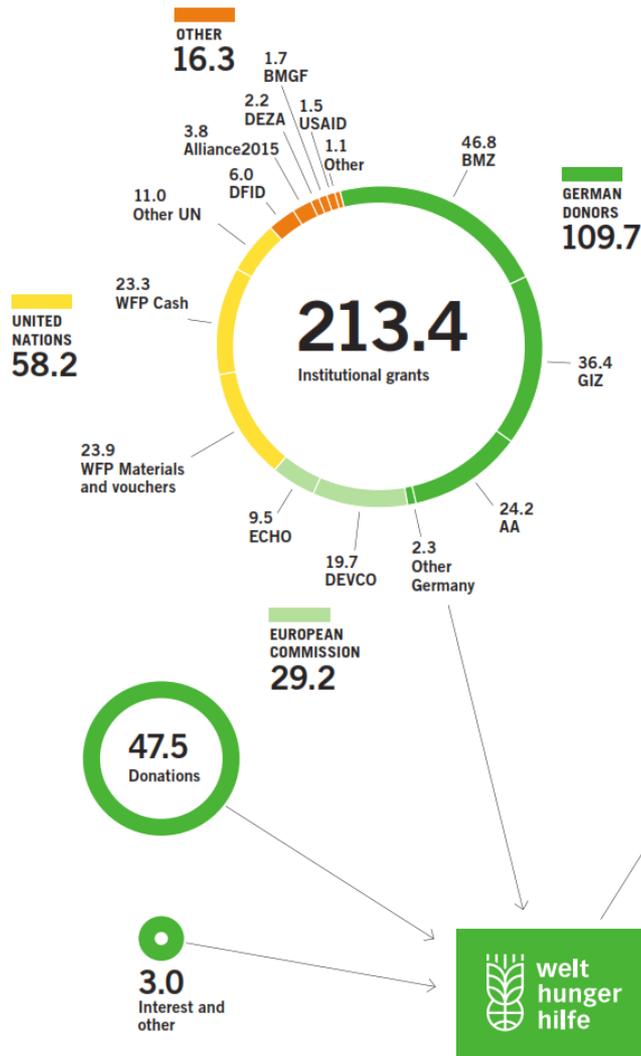
....wherever we work!



# IN NUMBERS

## INCOME 2016: 263.9

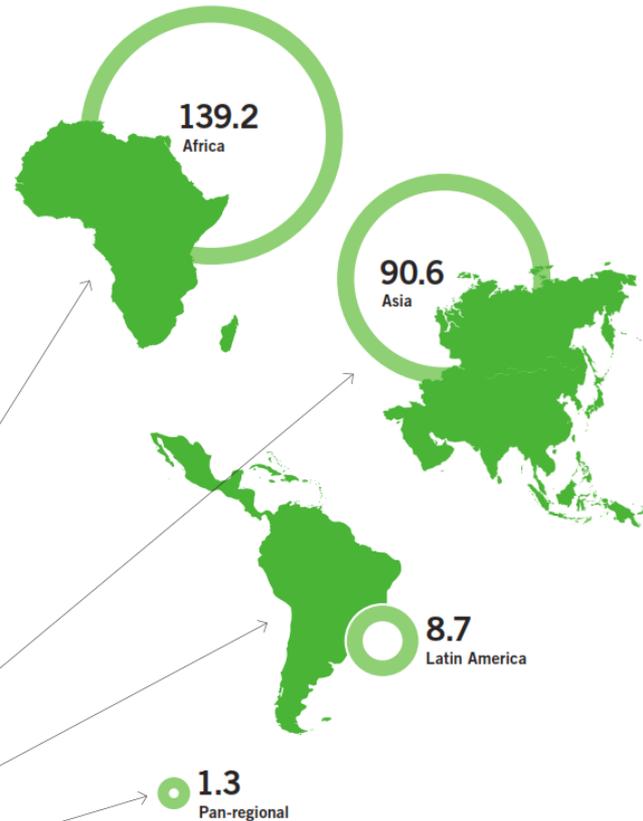
(in million EUR)



## PROJECT FUNDING OVERSEAS 2016: 239.8

(in million EUR)

### REGIONAL PROJECTS



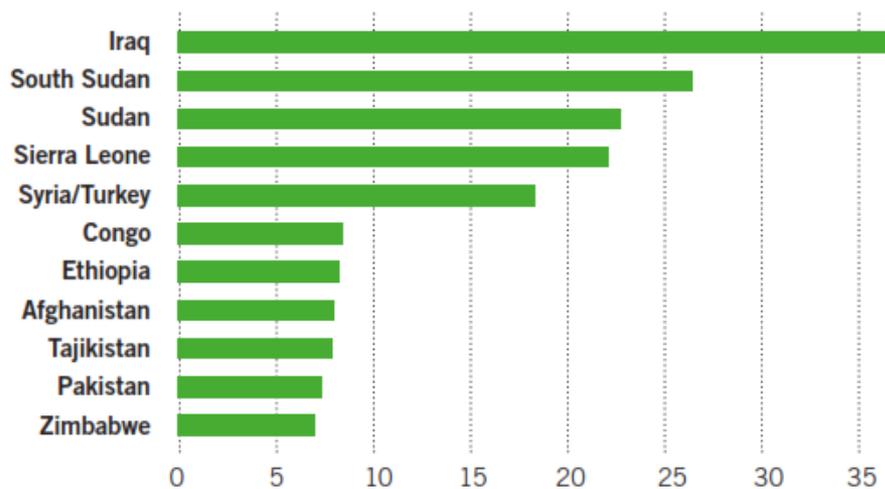
### SECTORAL PROJECTS

- 92.8 Rural and regional development
- 69.9 Emergency aid
- 47.7 Basic infrastructure
- 29.4 Other

# MORE NUMBERS

## COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PROJECT FUNDING

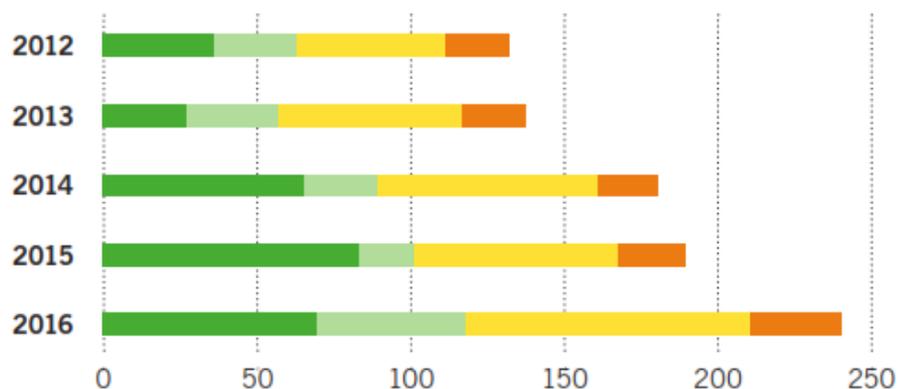
(in million EUR)



## SECTORAL PROJECT FUNDING

(in million EUR)

■ Emergency aid ■ Basic infrastructure ■ Rural and regional development ■ Other (Social integration, civil society, health, other)



# WHAT WE DO



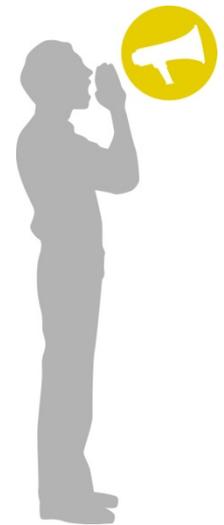
**EMERGENCY AID  
FOR SURVIVAL**



**FOCUS ON THE POOR  
AND VULNERABLE**



**ENVIRONMENTAL  
SUSTAINABILITY**



**SUSTAINABLE FOOD  
SYSTEMS**



**STRENGTHEN  
HUMAN RIGHTS**

**WASH  
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

# WHO WE ARE



# THE RIGHT TO FOOD



- The right to food is recognized in article 25 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- It means “ *the right to have regular, permanent and unrestricted access, either directly or by means of financial purchases, to quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and sufficient food corresponding to the cultural traditions of the people to which the consumer belongs, and which ensures a physical and mental, individual and collective, fulfilling and dignified life free of fear.*”

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Jean Ziegler



# THE RIGHT TO FOOD



..... translates to legal obligations of states & governments

- 1. Obligation to respect:** governments shall not to take any measures that arbitrarily deprive people of their right to food
- 2. Obligation to protect:** states should enforce appropriate laws and other measures to prevent third parties from violating the right to food of others.
- 3. Obligation to fulfil:** governments must pro-actively engage in activities to strengthen people's access to and utilization of resources to facilitate their ability to feed themselves. As a last resort, states have the obligation to fulfil that right directly.



# THE RIGHT TO FOOD



Transforms.....

- people and beneficiaries into **RIGHTS HOLDERS**
- States and governments into **DUTY BEARERS**
- Development cooperation: from helping to meet needs to support advocacy to guarantee exercise of rights

Needs based	Rights based
Beneficiaries, target groups (passive recipients)	Communities, citizens, stakeholders (active participants)
Meeting needs	Realizing rights
Consultation	Decision making
Improving living conditions	Improving living conditions and structural changes
Micro level	Micro, meso and macro level
Focus on immediate causes of problems	Focus on structural causes and their manifestations
Focus on input and outcome	Focus on process and outcome
Individuals are objects of development interventions	Individuals and groups are empowered to claim rights



# FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (FNS)

- Replaces older and more narrow concept of food security

## Key definitions related to “Food and Nutrition Security”

**Food security** exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2006).

**Food insecurity** exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food, as defined above (FAO, 2009).

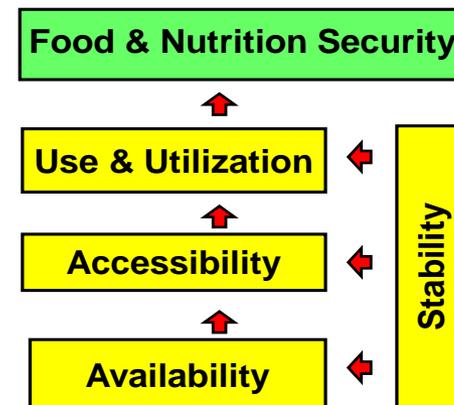
**Nutrition security** exists when food security is combined with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and proper care and feeding practices, to ensure a healthy life for all household members (SCN, 2010; Shakir, 2006).

# FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (FNS)

## Definition “Food and Nutrition Security”

Food and nutrition security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life (CFS, 2012).

- Remains however (just) an aspired status with four dimensions



# Influencing factors or

## What is not linked to FNS?

### availability

- domestic production
- import capacity
- food stocks
- food aid

### access

- Poverty/  
purchasing power
- transport and market infrastructure
- food distribution

### stability

- weather variability
- price fluctuations
- political factors
- economic factors

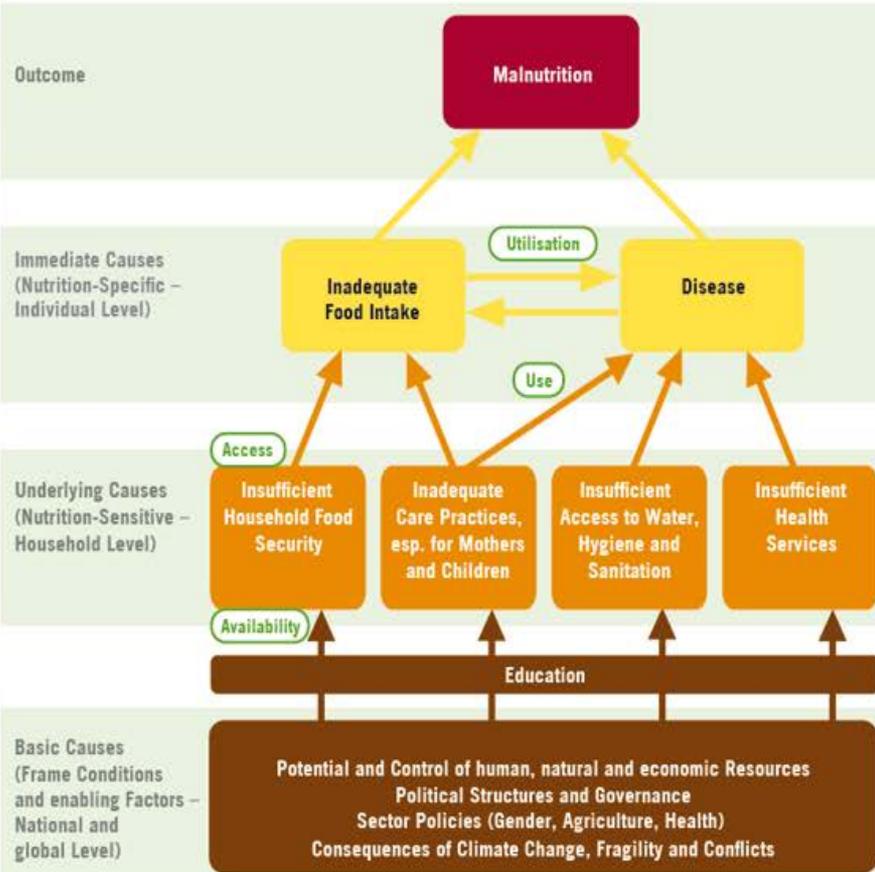
### utilization

- food safety & quality
- clean water
- health & sanitation
- care and feeding

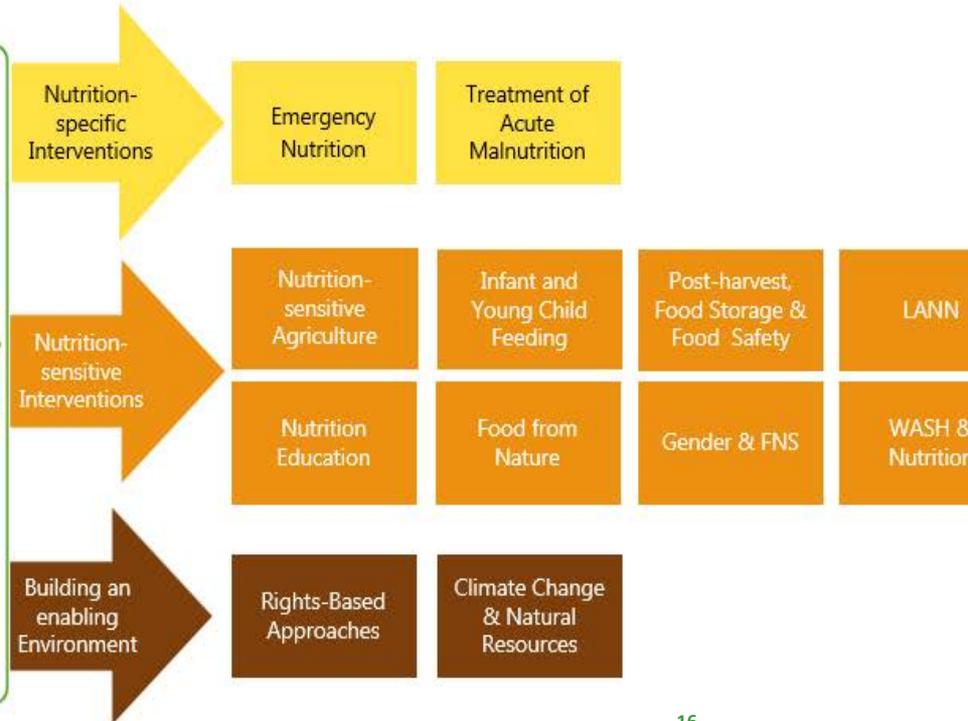
Source: FAO

# A MULTITUDE OF OPTIONS ...

## Causal Model of Malnutrition



To combat hunger and malnutrition through interventions at different levels



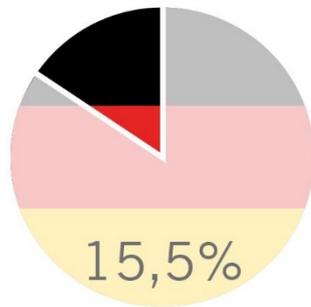


# Underlying causes of malnutrition

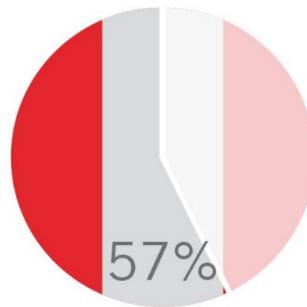


## Physical and socio-economic access to food

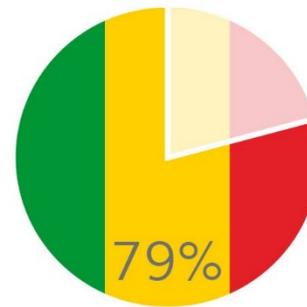
Income spent in food by the poorest quintile in selected countries



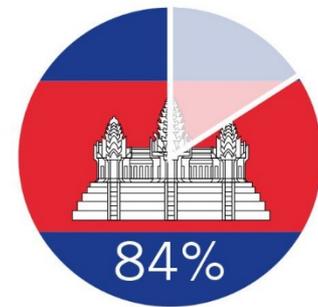
Germany



Peru



Mali



Cambodia

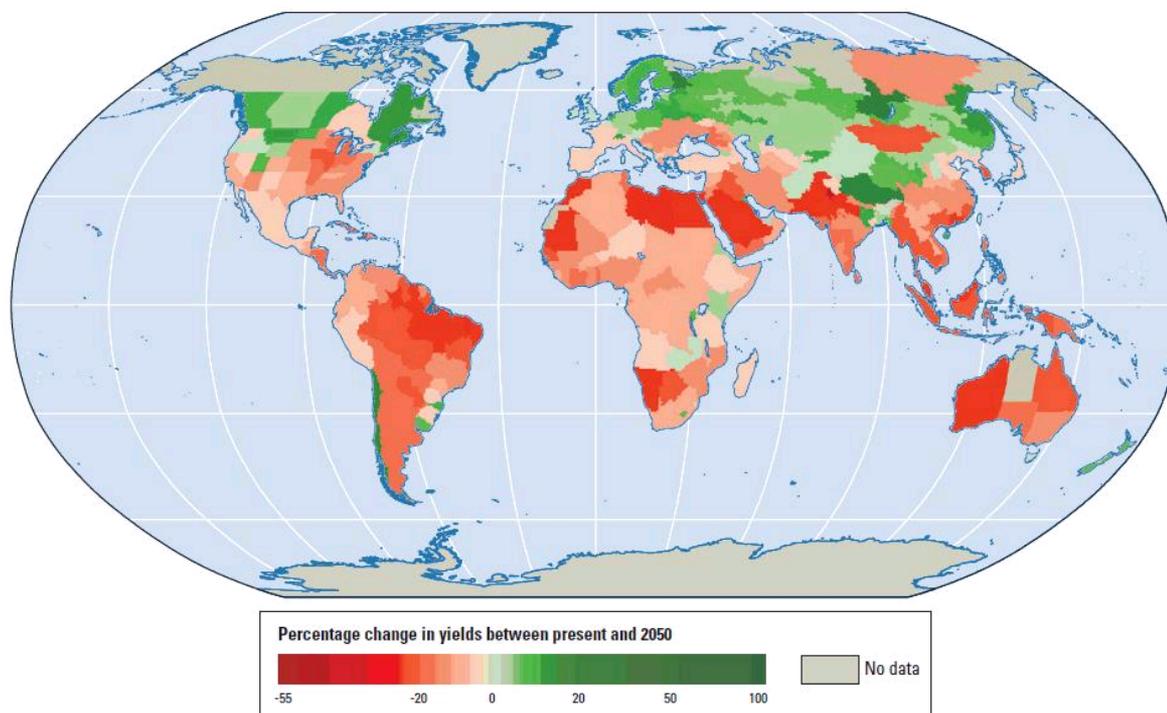
Percentage of consumption expenditure of the poorest quintile spent in food in selected countries; data from household surveys.

Source: FAO Food security indicators, National statistic insitute Germony

# Basic causes of malnutrition

## IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Map 1 Climate change will depress agricultural yields in most countries in 2050, given current agricultural practices and crop varieties



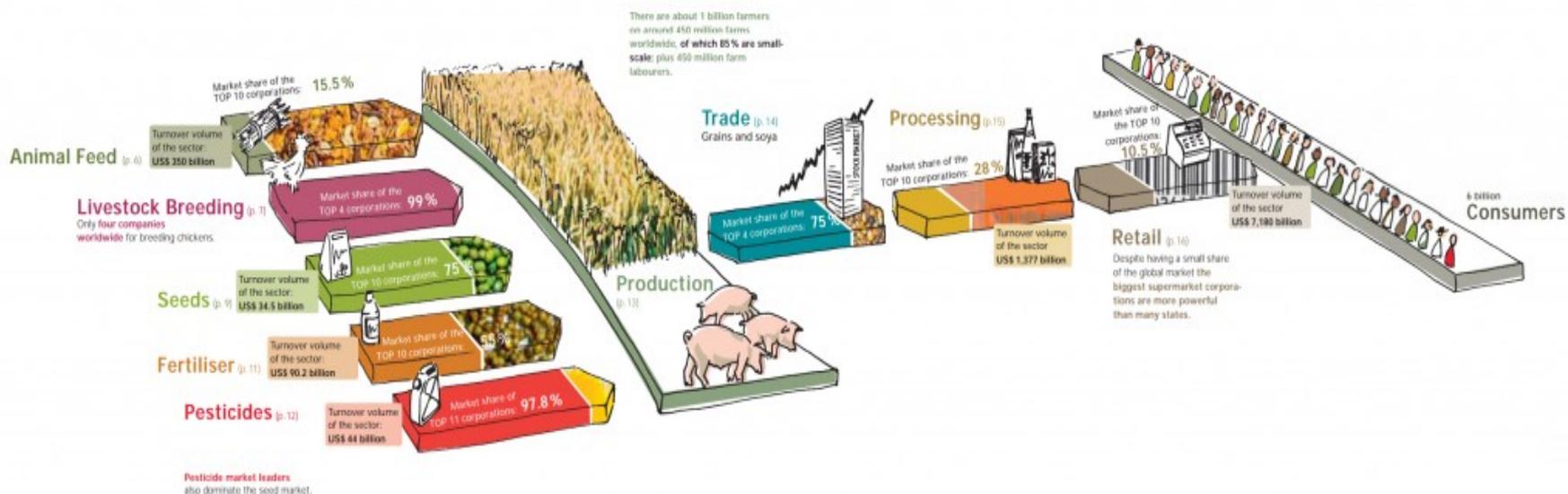
Sources: Müller and others 2009; World Bank 2008c.

Note: The figure shows the projected percentage change in yields of 11 major crops (wheat, rice, maize, millet, field pea, sugar beet, sweet potato, soybean, groundnut, sunflower, and rapeseed) from 2046 to 2055, compared with 1996–2005. The values are the mean of three emission scenarios across five global climate models, assuming no CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization (a possible boost—of uncertain magnitude—to plant growth and water-use efficiency from higher ambient CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations). Large negative yield impacts are projected in many areas that are highly dependent on agriculture.

Weltbank 2009

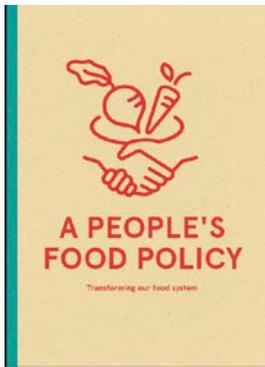
# Basic causes of malnutrition

## Concentration in our food system



## Who controls our food?

Source: [Agropoly](#), Berne Declaration, 2013



- 1 GOVERNANCE** p.19  
Democratising the governance of our food system
- 2 FOOD** p.26  
Changing the way food is produced
- 3 HEALTH** p.34  
Making good food accessible to all
- 4 LAND** p.42  
Reforming land governance
- 5 LABOUR** p.50  
Valuing work and improving social conditions
- 6 ENVIRONMENT** p.58  
A food system that works with nature
- 7 KNOWLEDGE** p.66  
Education, innovation and research
- 8 TRADE** p.72  
Reorganising food trade and localising markets
- 9 FINANCE** p.78  
Funding a better food system

<https://www.peoplesfoodpolicy.org/>

## DATA ON HUNGER

# HOW MANY PEOPLE SUFFER FROM HUNGER?



**More than 2 billion people suffer from malnutrition**

**60 % of all hungry live in countries affected by conflict**

## DATA ON HUNGER

# WHERE DO THE HUNGRY LIVE?

### HUNGER AT ITS WORST IN RURAL AREAS



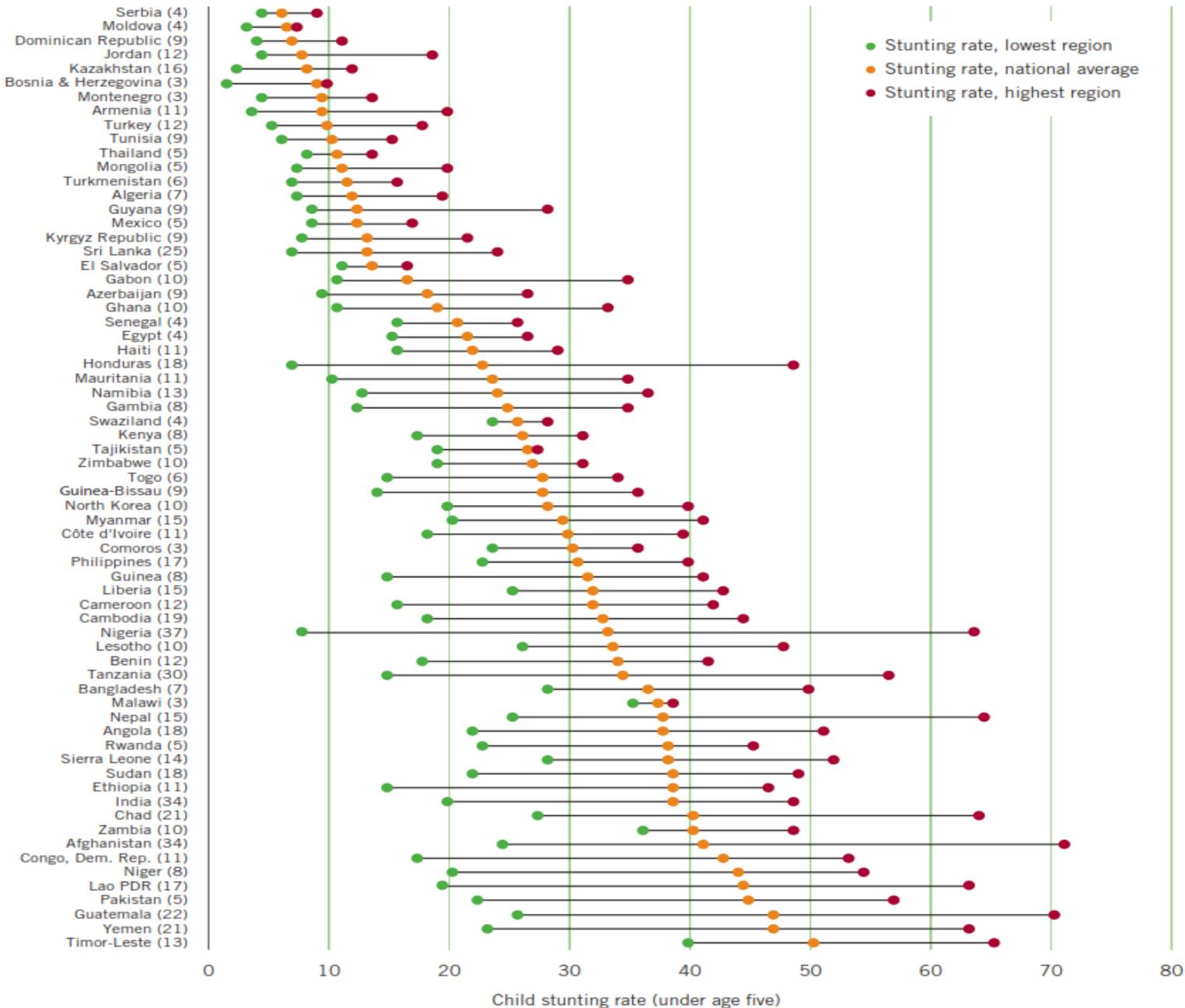
Source: (Hungry people in rural areas) WFP 2015

Hunger remains  
overwhelmingly female,  
indigenous and rural.



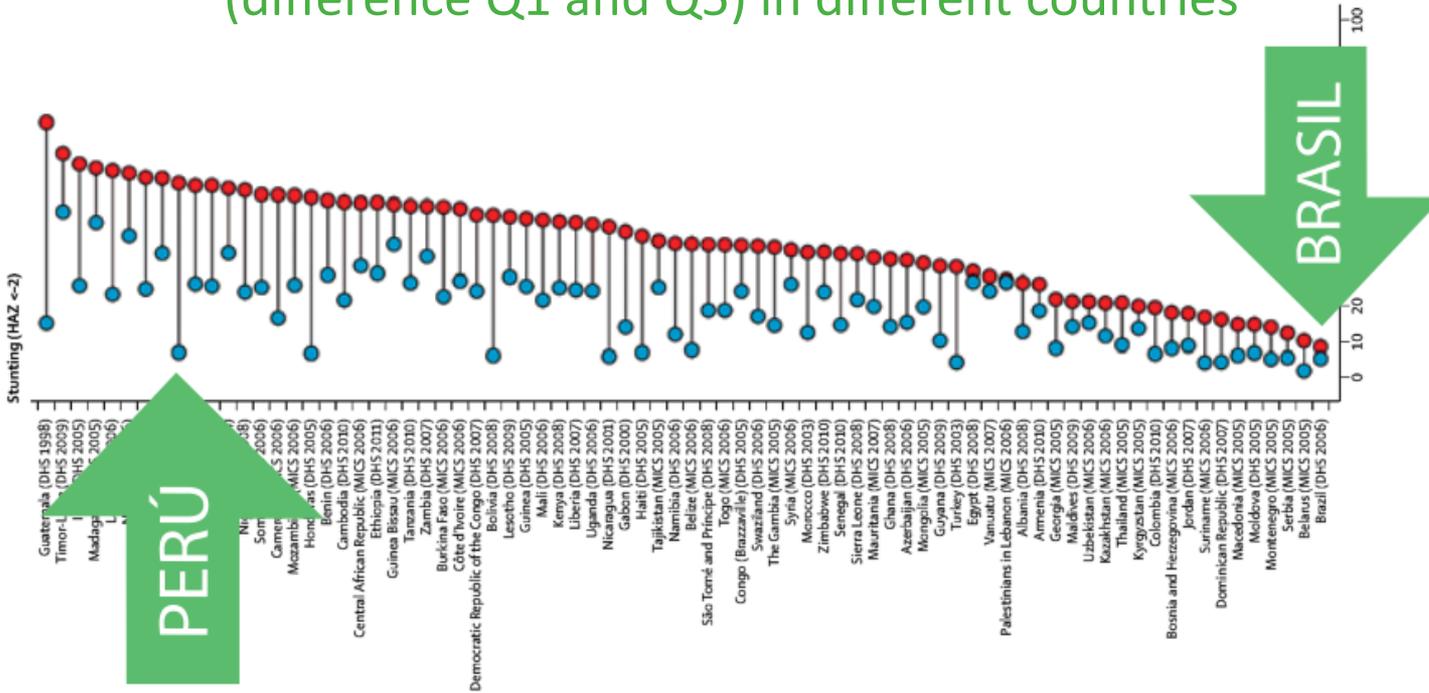
# The problem of the averages

FIGURE 2.4 SUBNATIONAL INEQUALITY OF CHILD STUNTING

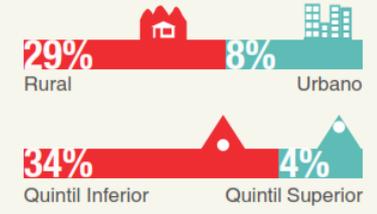


# Chronic Malnutrition – Huge gaps, policy

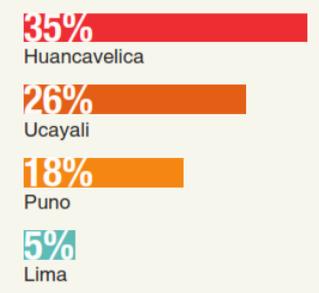
Gap in Chronic Malnutrition in Children  
(difference Q1 and Q5) in different countries



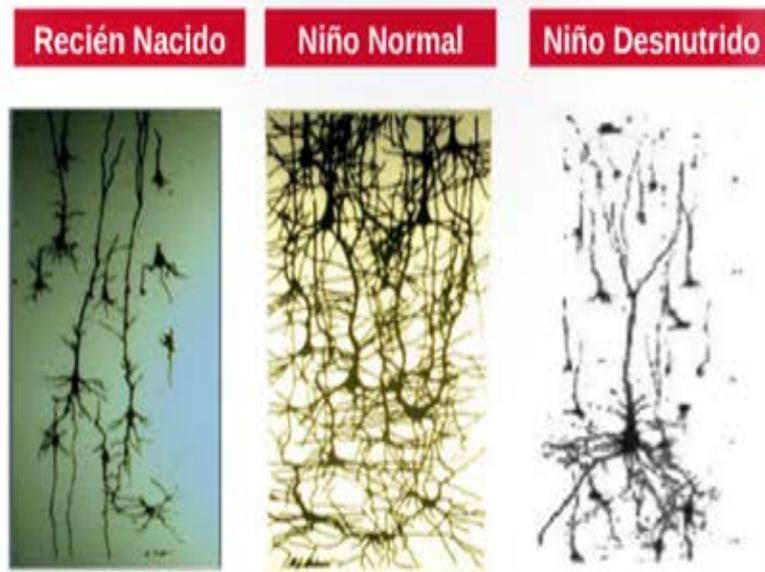
## Grandes brechas de DCI:



## Entre Departamentos



# Why is chronic malnutrition in children so important?



SCAN CEREBRAL DE DOS NIÑOS  
DE TRES AÑOS DE EDAD



NORMAL

MALNUTRIDO

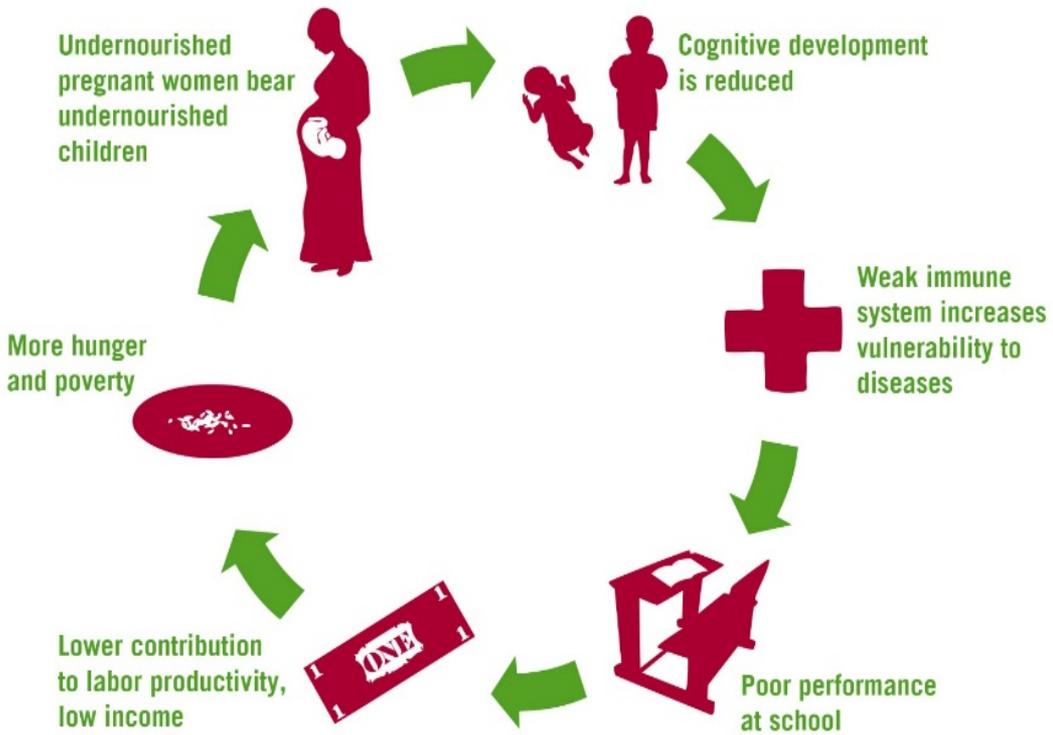


©2007 Dr. Fernando Monckeberg Barros, Universidade Diego Portales.

**Chronic malnutrition reduces irreversibly neuronal density and thus deprives children from their development opportunities, a serious violation of the rights of this most vulnerable group!**



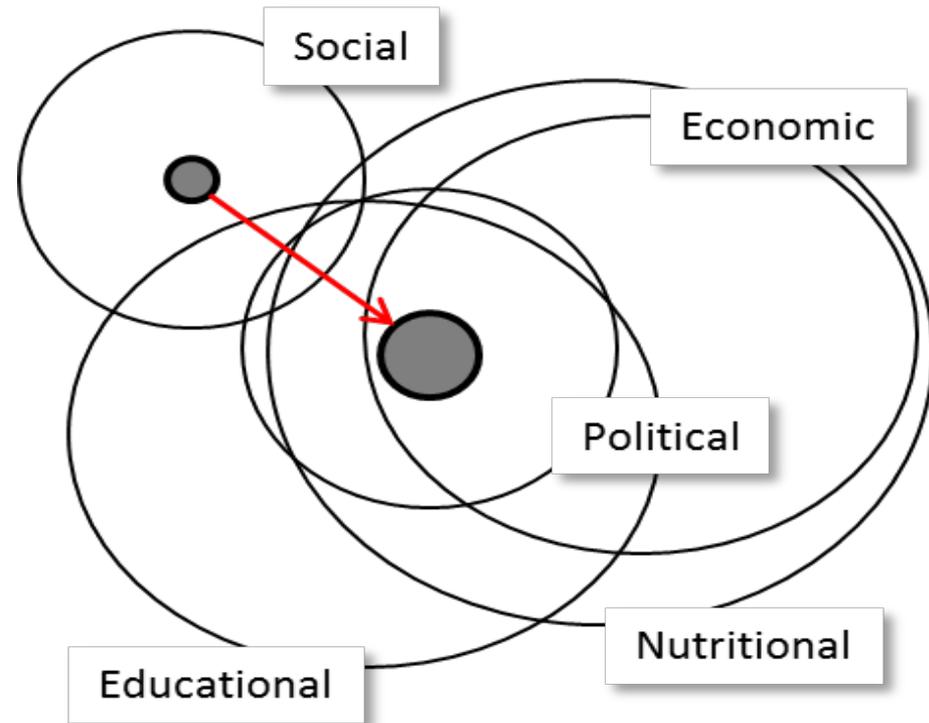
# VICIOUS CIRCLE OF MALNUTRITION



# Conclusions

The cause of hunger, malnutrition and poverty is often the result of long lasting exclusion and discrimination, depriving people from their development opportunities and exercise of their rights as citizens.

Sustainable change requires more than technical measures only – it requires a political, rights based empowerment approach as well.



Marginality is an involuntary position and condition of an individual or group at the margins of social, political, economic, ecological, and biophysical systems, that prevent them from access to resources, assets, services, restraining freedom of choice, preventing the development of capabilities, and eventually causing extreme poverty (v. Braun, Gatzweiler 2013)

# PLENTY OF TARGETS & COMMITMENTS BUT STILL NOT ON TRACK....



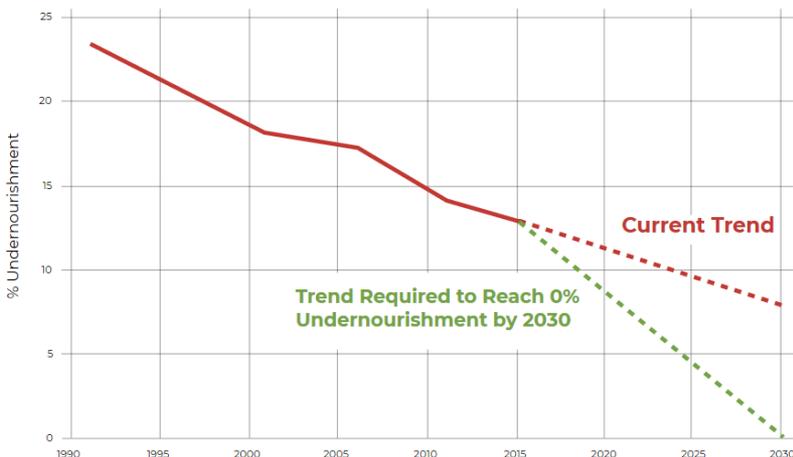
FIGURE 2.2: Global progress towards global nutrition targets

INDICATOR	TARGET	BASELINE YEAR	BASELINE STATUS	TARGET FOR 2025	ON OR OFF COURSE	COMMENTS
<b>Maternal, infant and young child nutrition targets</b>						
Under-5 STUNTING	TARGET 1: 40% reduction in the number of children under 5 who are stunted	2012	162 million	~100 million	✗	Current average annual rate of reduction (AARR) (2.3%) below required AARR (4%).
Under-5 WASTING	TARGET 6: Reduce and maintain childhood wasting at less than 5%	2012	8%	<5%	✗	Global prevalence 7.7% in 2016.
Under-5 OVERWEIGHT	TARGET 4: No increase in childhood overweight	2012	7%	No increase in prevalence	✗	The baseline proportion for 2012 was revised to 5.7% in the estimates for 2015, and the current prevalence is 6%, marginally above this threshold and therefore off course.
ANAEMIA	TARGET 2: 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age	2012	29%	15%	✗	Global prevalence 32.8% in 2016. (Baseline proportion for 2012 was revised to 30% in 2016. Current prevalence reflects increase since then).
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	TARGET 3: 30% reduction in low birth weight	2008 TO 2012	15%	10%	✗	New estimates are forthcoming
EXCLUSIVE BREAST-FEEDING	TARGET 5: Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months to at least 50%	2008 TO 2012	38%	≥50%	✓	Some progress In 2016, 40% of infants 0–5 months were exclusively breastfed. An increase of two percentage points over 4 years reflects very limited progress.



### Ending Undernourishment

Prevalence of undernourishment in the developing world, historical trends and projections



Source: FAO, State of Food Insecurity (2015), FAO, World Agriculture Towards 2030/2050 (2012) and own calculations  
Note: Developing World Only

✗ OFF COURSE

# THE CROSSROADS





NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT



TALIBAN IN AFGHANISTAN



VIOLENCE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



VIOLENCE IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



SECTARIAN VIOLENCE IN MYANMAR



NORTH KOREA CRISIS



CIVIL WAR IN SOUTH SUDAN



CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN MEXICO



ISLAMIST MILITANCY IN PAKISTAN



CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA



SECTARIAN CONFLICT IN LEBANON



ISLAMIST MILITANCY IN EGYPT



WAR AGAINST ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ



KURDISH CONFLICT



ISLAMIST MILITANCY IN RUSSIA



ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT



BOKO HARAM IN NIGERIA

<https://www.cfr.org>



CIVIL WAR IN LIBYA



CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN



UIGHUR CONFLICT IN CHINA

# A WORLD AT WAR

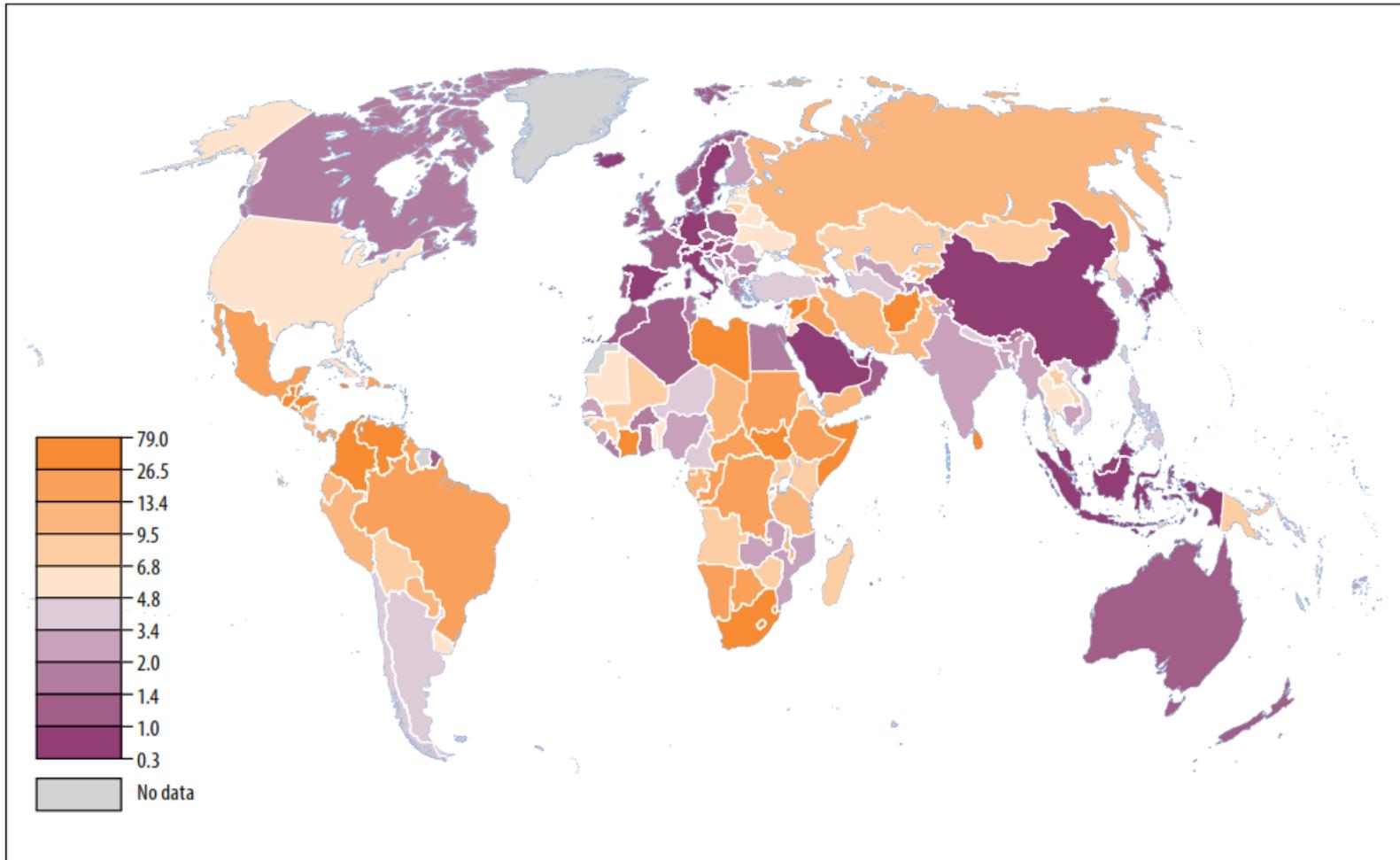
A map of all major active conflicts across the globe. Click on a crisis to learn more.



# .... AND VIOLENCE

**Map 1.1** Violence is a major problem in 37 countries

Violent deaths per 100,000 residents per year, 2008-12



# COST OF CONFLICT

**VIOLENCE  
COSTS**

**12.6%**

**OF WORLD GDP**



**= \$5.40**

**PER DAY, PER PERSON,  
GLOBALLY**

**↘ 1:16**

**EVERY \$1 INVESTED IN  
PEACEBUILDING CAN LEAD  
TO A \$16 DECLINE IN THE  
COST OF ARMED CONFLICT.**

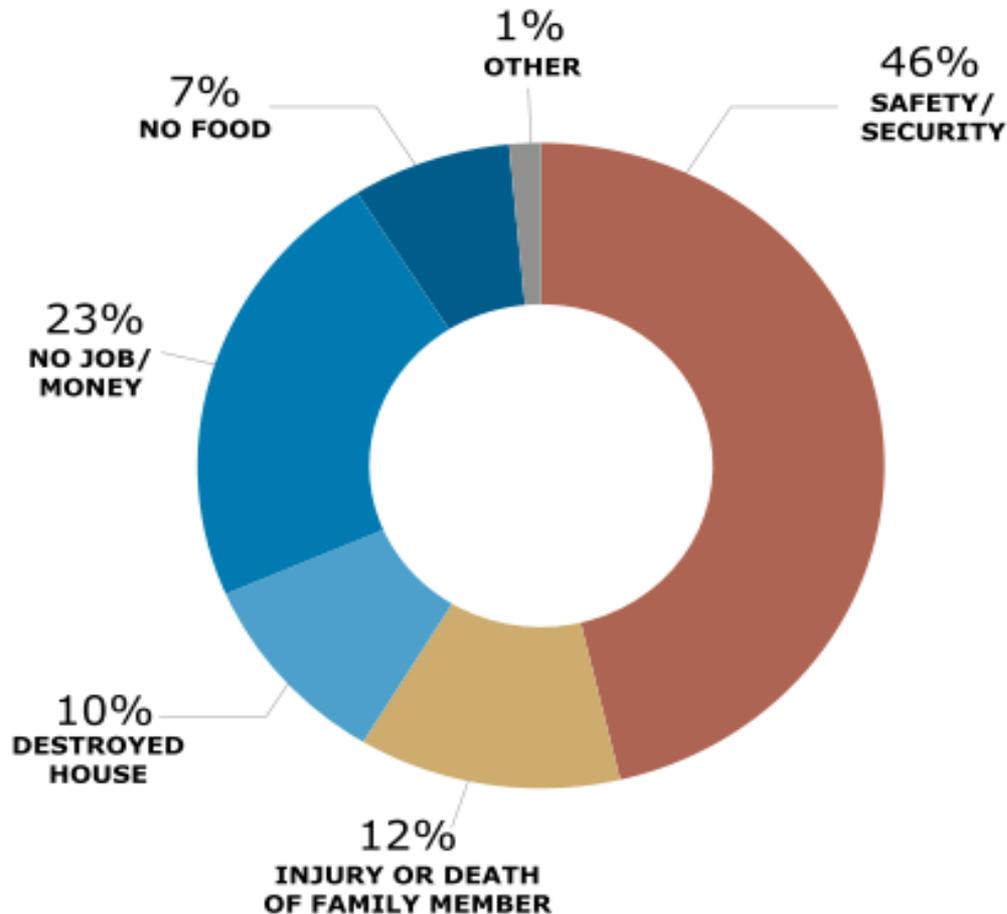
NUMBER OF REFUGEES,  
IDPS, AND OTHERS OF  
CONCERN TO UNHCR  
HAS *doubled.*



*63,912,700 in 2016*

# „Cost“ of Conflict

Figure 4.7: Reasons for leaving Syria  
(mobile survey)



## Direct cost

- Economic
- Military
- Environmental
- Social
- Political cost

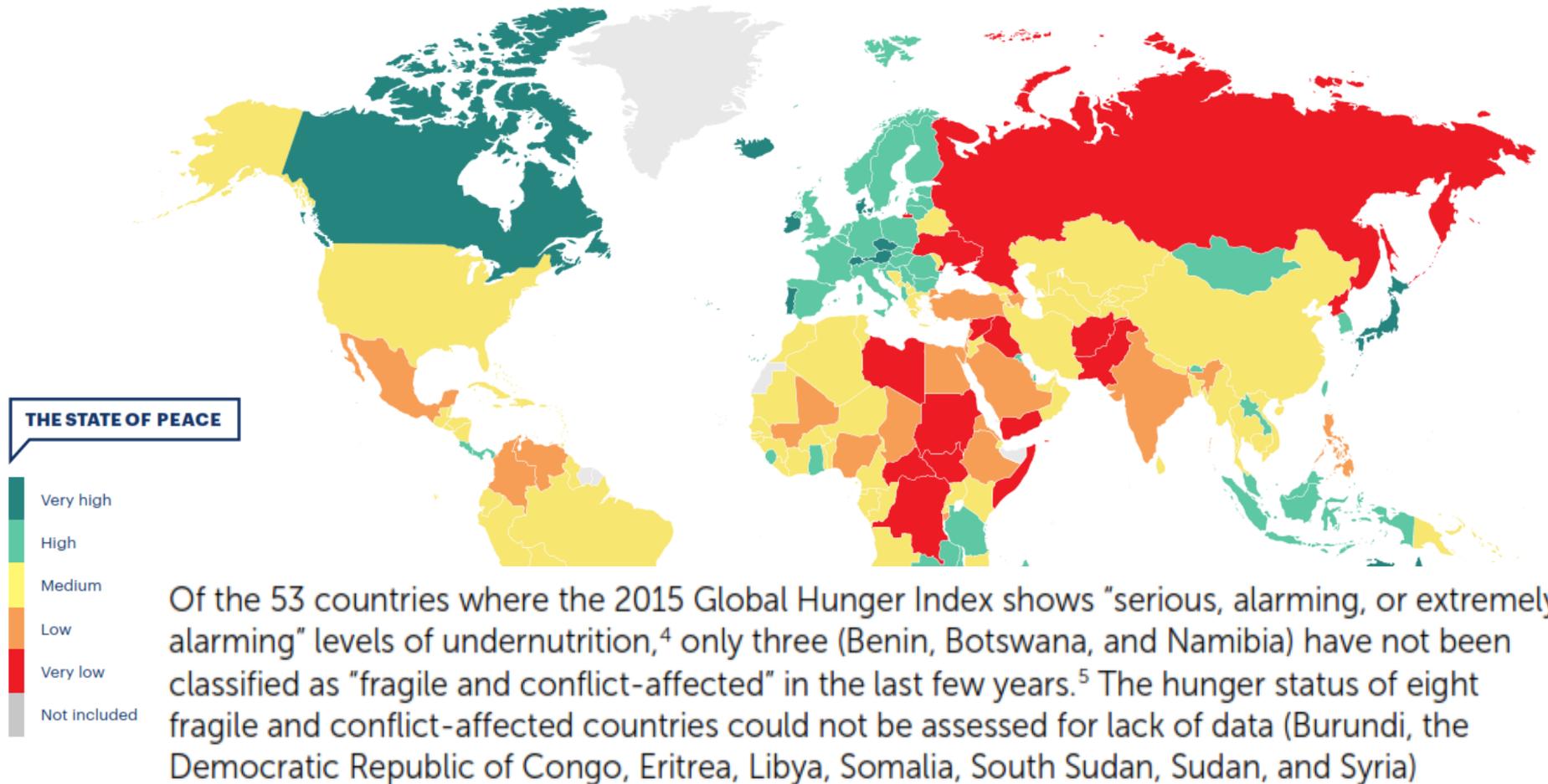
## Indirect cost

- Migration
- Humiliation
- Growth of
- Lack of ci
- Impact on internatio

is?

conflict?

# Maps of GHI, GPI, GTI and State of Civil Society look very much alike



## GLOBAL PEACE INDEX 2017

A SNAPSHOT OF THE GLOBAL STATE OF PEACE

Index gauges global peace using three domains: the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic or international conflict, and the degree of militarisation. It ranks countries according to 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators of peace.

human well-being and progress.

IEP is headquartered in Sydney, with offices in New York, The Hague, Mexico City, Brussels and Harare. It works with a wide range of partners internationally and collaborates with intergovernmental organisations on measuring and communicating the economic value of peace.

GlobalPeaceIndex

@GlobPeaceIndex

[economicsandpeace.org](http://economicsandpeace.org)

[visionofhumanity.org](http://visionofhumanity.org)

Join our conversation on social media using: #GPI2017

**INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS**

**& PEACE**

# SDG LINKED TO FNS



FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

**1 NO POVERTY**

**2 ZERO HUNGER**

**3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

**6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

**4 QUALITY EDUCATION**

**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**

**13 CLIMATE ACTION**

**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

**12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

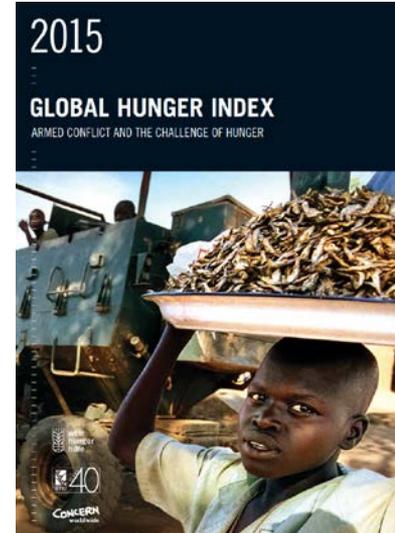
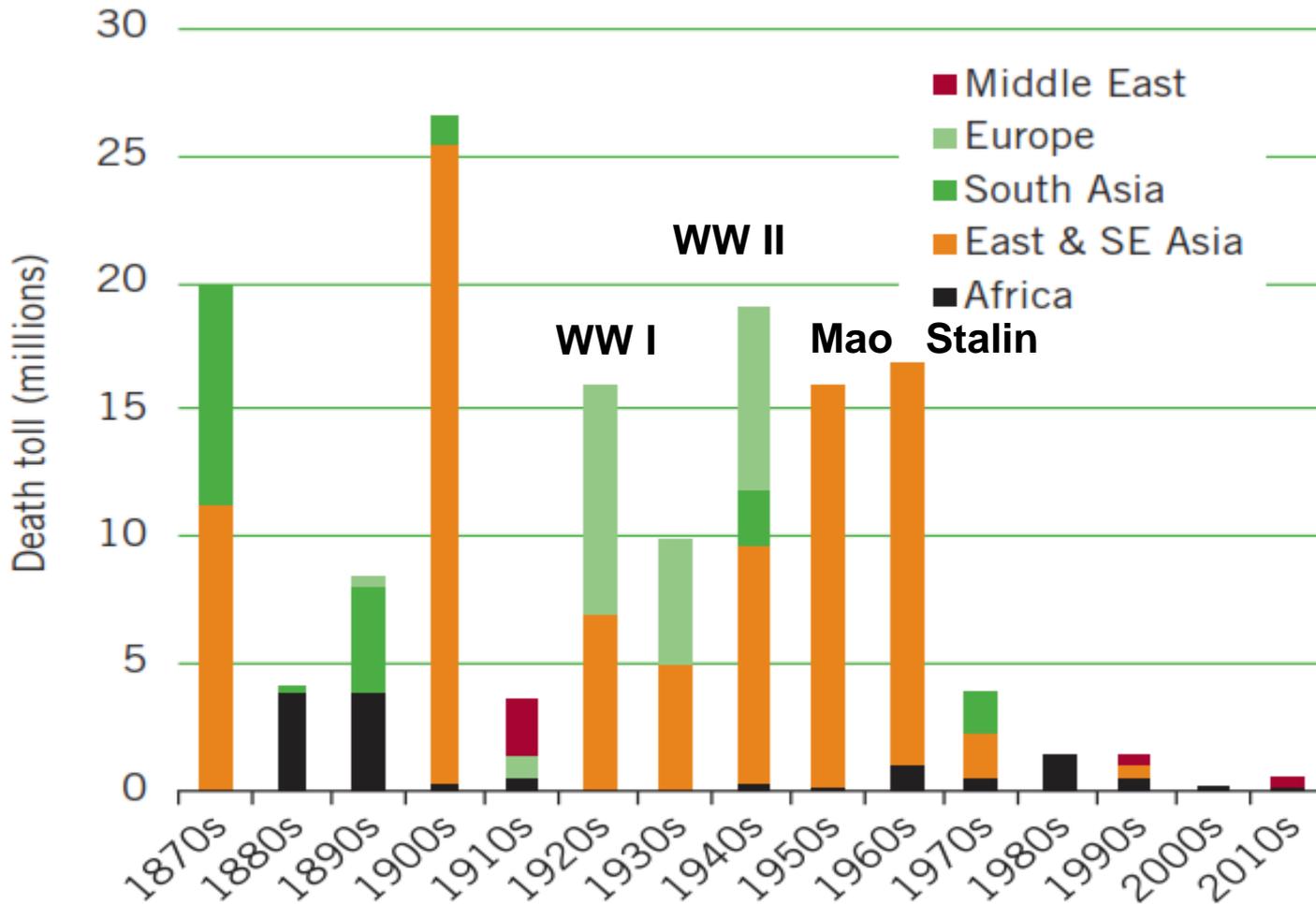


Peace is not everything, but without  
peace, everything is nothing.

— *Willy Brandt* —

# BIG FAMINES 1870 – 2010

FIGURE 3.2 DEATH TOLL FROM GREAT FAMINES, 1870s–2010, BY CONTINENT



Note: Each great famine killed more than 100,000 people.

# BRIEF ASIDE



**Refugees:** persons forced to flee his or her country because of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, war, or violence. The own state can't or doesn't want to guarantee protection. Protection through 1951 Geneva Convention and 1967 Protocol. Can receive subsidiary protection in EU if asylum is not granted

CONVENTION  
AND  
PROTOCOL  
RELATING TO THE  
STATUS OF  
REFUGEES

<http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.pdf>



**Forced Migrants:** forced to flee from hunger or other reasons. No legal status. Global Compact for Safe and Orderly Migration at UN in progress, US just dropped out.



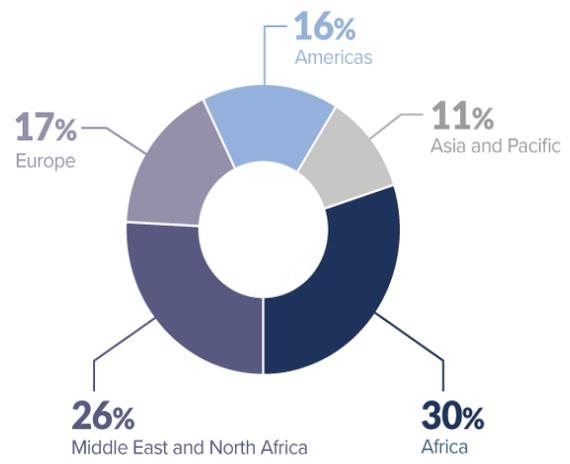
**Incl. > 40 million IDPs**



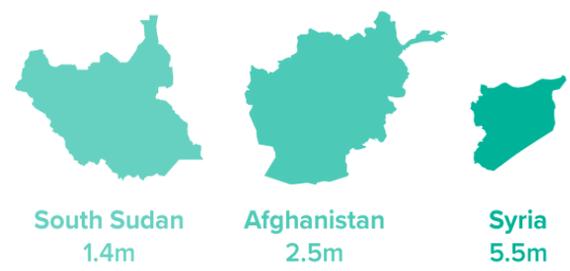
<http://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>



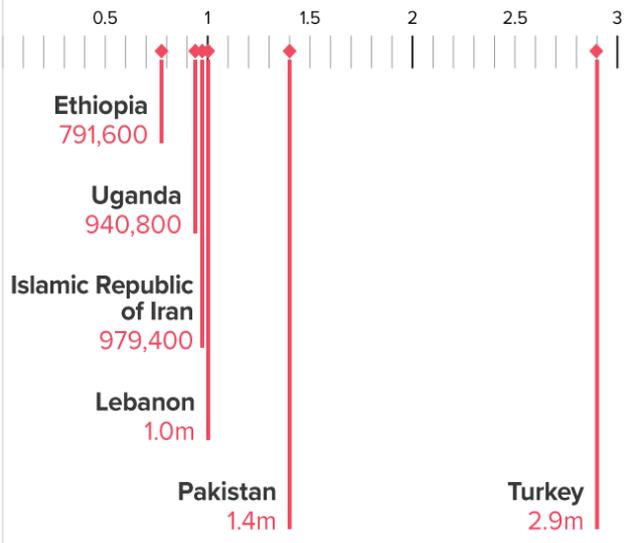
**Where the world's displaced people are being hosted**



**55%** of refugees worldwide came from three countries



**Top hosting countries**



# AT THE ROOT OF EXODUS:

Food security,  
conflict and international  
migration



## ***Cost of migration***

It is clear that economic hardship and food insecurity have contributed to migration, but it is also evident that the migration itself is exacerbating food insecurity – resulting from the immediate lack of cash, the longer term impact of depleted savings and assets, the creation of significant debt, and the challenge of starting a new life in an area with limited social capital.

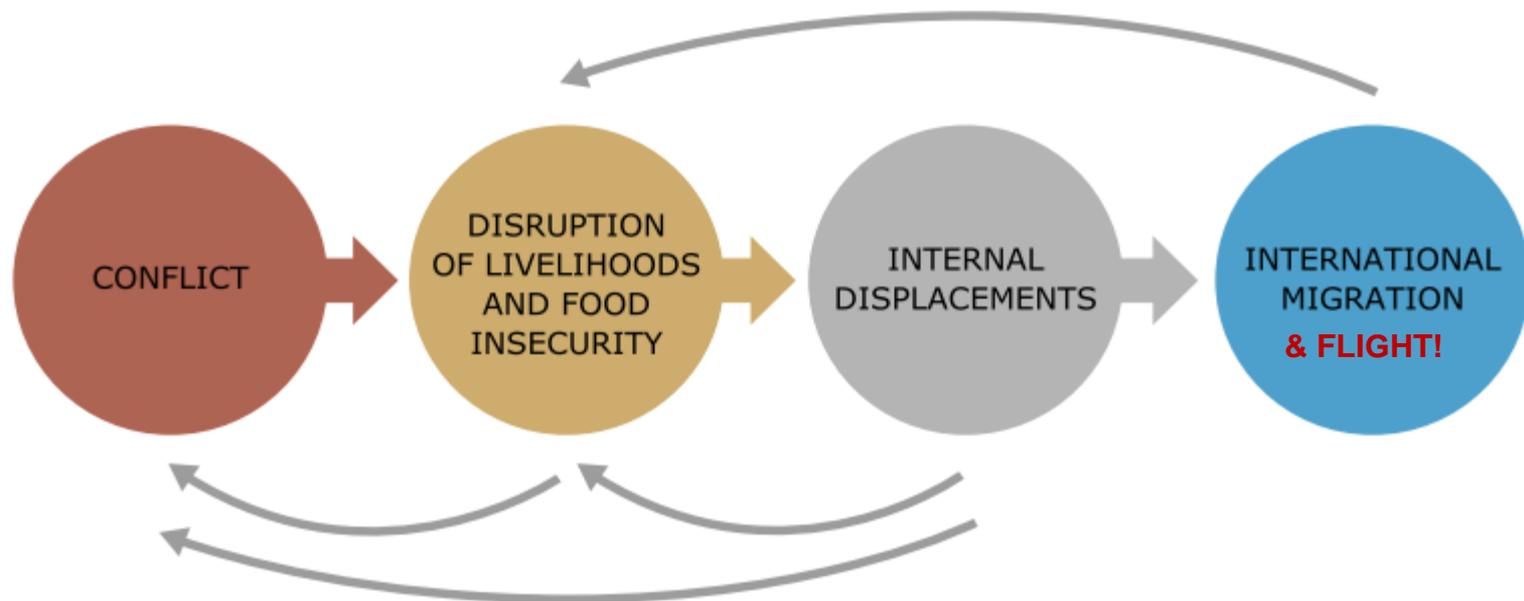
Generally, migration costs vary depending on the distance, the risks of the route, the number of family members, whether all members have the correct paperwork, whether the areas are controlled by the government or the Free Syrian Army, drivers' preferences and other factors.

As the conflict escalated, the journey out of Syria became more complicated, dangerous and expensive.

# The nexus between food and nutrition security, and migration

## Clarifying the debate and charting a way forward

*Figure 4.17: The vicious cycle of conflict, poverty, food insecurity and migration*



Between 1.2 and 1.5 billion people are estimated to live in “fragile and conflict-affected” situations and states today.<sup>1</sup> An estimated 65 million people are internally displaced within their own countries or refugees in other countries. This is an astonishing number; it exceeds the previous record set in World War II.

# Debunking myths about migration



Refugees and migrants share **similar reasons** for attempting dangerous journeys to Europe: safety, livelihoods and aspirations



Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](https://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)



Without **money and information** migrants and refugees cannot escape poverty or conflict



Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](https://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)



Increased economic prospects in poor countries makes it **more likely** that people will migrate



Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](https://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)



Tightening borders doesn't stop migration – people will simply take more **dangerous routes**



Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](https://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)

# Agenda 2030



# Conflict & war



## War & conflict

*“The ambitious and interdependent global goals embodied in the SDGs seem to be seriously at odds with the realities of the food security, conflict, and political instability seen today. The SDGs surely underestimate the difficulties of helping more than a billion people living in fragile and conflict-affected states to regain a sustainable path of equitable economic growth and reconstruct a torn social fabric within 15 years.”*

Emmy Simmons in “Recurring storms – Food Insecurity, Political Instability and Conflict”, CSIS 2017

# FROM OUR PRESPECTIVE



For organizations like Welthungerhilfe, humanitarian aid and development work has become increasingly difficult, expensive and dangerous.

We work more and more on the „repairing/ fixing“ side than on the „building/ creating“ side.

War, conflicts but also democratic erosion not only jeopardize our and others work but Agenda 2030 as such.

## 4. WHAT TO DO?

### some ideas

- We can, need and must do **more**
- We can, need and must do **better**



# End wars and deal with conflicts



- 1. New scale of diplomatic and peace-keeping efforts by global alliances for peace mandated by UN ....**  
Eliminating/ reducing incentives for conflict, fostering commitment, coordination and cooperation between stakeholders, dry up arms supply, create incentives for change, putting respective research into practice (see WDR 2017)
- 2. New scale for preventive action and conflict transformation efforts** involving all levels of society (gap between diplomatic efforts at the top and civil society work on the ground), international consensus of not fueling conflicts.
- 3. New focus on governance:** focus also on role of law, governance from involving citizen and civil society, building on drivers for change (WDR 2017)



# Rethink international policies



- 1. Make Agenda 2030 and LNOB the guiding agenda for all**
- 2. Strengthen UN system but also their efficiency, effectiveness and accountability**
- 3. Redesign international relations towards more justice, equity and fairness**
- 4. End tax evasion and tax heavens**

# Rethink governance for development



1. As field of action between governors and the governed
2. In terms of functionality, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability
3. Realistically in terms of power asymmetries, but also as a relation between citizens as rights holders and duty bearers

**Table O.2** Three principles for rethinking governance for development

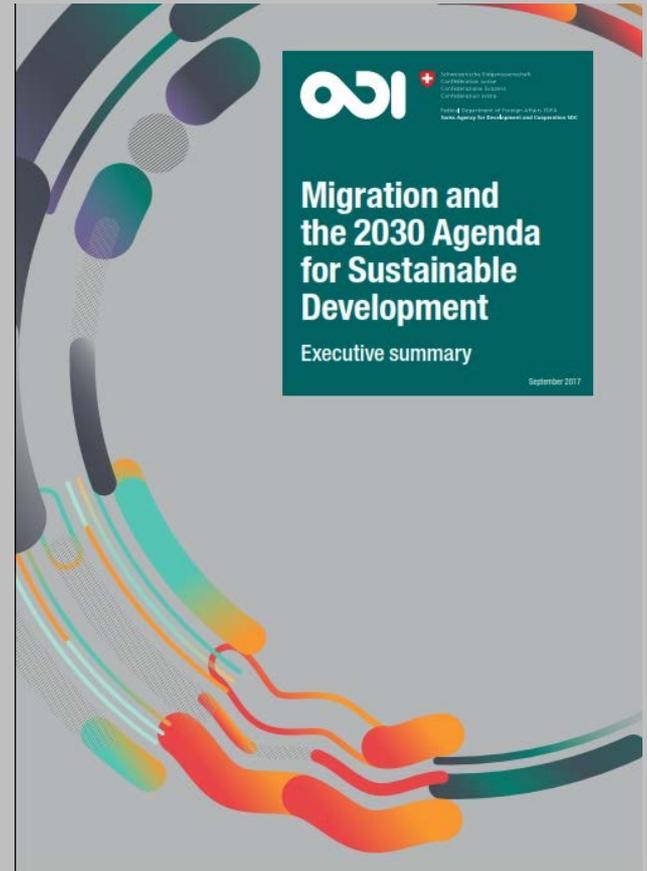
Traditional approach	Principles for rethinking governance for development
Invest in designing the right <b>form</b> of institutions.	Think not only about the form of institutions, but also about their <b>functions</b> .
Build the <b>capacity</b> of institutions to implement policies.	Think not only about capacity building, but also about <b>power asymmetries</b> .
Focus on strengthening the <b>rule of law</b> to ensure that those policies and rules are applied impersonally.	Think not only about the rule of law, but also about the <b>role of law</b> .



# Rethink migration



1. Migration has positive and negative impacts
2. Migration cannot be stopped but needs to be dealt with to maximise positive impact and reduce negative impact
3. With or without the US, global migration needs collective action (Global compacts on refugees and migration, European migration policy, joint action on refugee acc. To human rights standards)





# Rethink development aid



- 1. Overhaul strategies in the light of global power shifts, conflicts, migration, agenda 2030 and human rights**
- 2. Think in terms of key contribution to sustainable global development but focus on poorest and most vulnerable countries and groups**
- 3. Maintain committed and as autonomous as possible but yes do coordinate with actors of security and foreign policy at national and international level (@eyelevel)**
- 4. Mobilize more resources (beyond 0,7%) and significantly improve support for civil society**



Let's debate!