



:: Worldwatch-Bericht "Zur Lage der Welt 2011"



February 24, 2011

Noch immer leiden knapp eine Milliarde Menschen weltweit an Hunger und chronischer Unterernährung – das Millenniumsziel der Vereinten Nationen, bis zum Jahr 2015 die Zahl der Hungernden zu halbieren, liegt damit noch in weiter Ferne.

Und das obwohl niemals zuvor mehr Nahrungsmittel produziert wurden. Im Juli 2009 startete das Worldwatch Institute (WWI) ein zweijähriges Projekt, um weltweit agrarwissenschaftliche Innovationen zu erfassen.

Ein Ergebnis dieses Projekts ist der vorliegende 27. Bericht der renommierten Reihe "Zur Lage der Welt", der in Zusammenarbeit mit der [Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung](#) und [Germanwatch](#) herausgegeben wird.

Neue Strategien gegen Unterernährung und Armut

Die landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung steht am Scheideweg: Beinahe ein halbes Jahrhundert nach der Grünen Revolution leidet ein großer Teil der menschlichen Weltfamilie immer noch chronisch Hunger. Gleichzeitig befinden sich Investitionen in die landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung auf einem historischen Tiefstand.

Im Juli 2009 erhielt das Worldwatch Institute (WWI) einen Zuschuss der Bill und Melinda Gates Stiftung zur Förderung eines zweijährigen Projektes: Es sollte agrarwissenschaftliche Innovationen zur Ernährung der Menschen und des Planeten Erde erfassen und bewerten.

Das Projekt gipfelt in dem mittlerweile 27sten Band der renommierten Serie „State of the World“ (dt.: Zur Lage der

Weitere Informationen

→ Worldwatch Institute "Zur Lage der Welt 2011: Hunger im Überfluß: Neue Strategien im Kampf gegen Unterernährung und Armut"
Online bei "amazon.de" bestellen!

→ Worldwatch Institute

Mehr zum Thema Zukunft auf der Sonnenseite:

- * Vision Summit 2011 - Eine bessere Welt ist unternehmbar
- * Rohstoffe für Zukunftstechnologien
- * Green Building - In der Zukunft angekommen?
- * Vorsorgen für die Welt von morgen
- * Wir wählen Zukunft: Erneuerbare statt Atom!

Welt). Das Buch stellt politischen Entscheidern, Landwirten und Kreditgebern praktische und nachhaltige Lösungen vor, um Hunger und Armut auf der Welt zu verringern.

- [Hunger-im-Ueberfluss Inhaltsverzeichnis](#)
- [Hunger-im-Ueberfluss Vorwort](#)
- [Hunger-im-Ueberfluss Leseprobe](#)

Das Buch "Hunger im Überfluss. Neue Strategien gegen Unterernährung und Armut" stellt praktische und nachhaltige Lösungen zur Zukunft der Welternährung vor – von der Tropfbewässerung über den Biolandbau bis zu Urban Gardening und Agroforstwirtschaft.

Quelle:

[oekom verlag 2011](#)

English:

:: State of the World 2011: Innovations that Nourish the Planet

Report provides a roadmap for food security and agricultural investment, revealing 15 high- and low-tech solutions that are helping to reduce hunger and poverty in Africa. Worldwatch Institute's State of the World 2011 Shows Agricultural Innovation Is Key to Reducing Poverty, Stabilizing Climate.

Worldwatch Institute today released its report *State of the World 2011: Innovations that Nourish the Planet*, which spotlights successful agricultural innovations and unearths major successes in preventing food waste, building resilience to climate change, and strengthening farming in cities. The report provides a roadmap for increased agricultural investment and more-efficient ways to alleviate global hunger and poverty. Drawing from the world's leading agricultural experts and from hundreds of innovations that are already working on the ground, the report outlines 15 proven, environmentally sustainable prescriptions.

"The progress showcased through this report will inform governments, policymakers, NGOs, and donors that seek to curb hunger and poverty, providing a clear roadmap for expanding or replicating these successes elsewhere," said Worldwatch Institute President Christopher Flavin. "We need the world's influencers of agricultural development to commit to longstanding support for farmers, who make up 80 percent of the population in Africa."

State of the World 2011 comes at a time when many global hunger and food security initiatives--such as the Obama administration's Feed the Future program, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)--can benefit from new

insight into environmentally sustainable projects that are already working to alleviate hunger and poverty.

Nearly a half-century after the Green Revolution, a large share of the human family is still chronically hungry. While investment in agricultural development by governments, international lenders, and foundations has escalated in recent years, it is still nowhere near what is needed to help the 925 million people who are undernourished. Since the mid-1980s when agricultural funding was at its height, agriculture's share of global development aid has fallen from over 16 percent to just 4 percent today.

In 2008, \$1.7 billion in official development assistance was provided to support agricultural projects in Africa, based on statistics from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)--a minuscule amount given the vital return on investment. Given the current global economic conditions, investments are not likely to increase in the coming year. Much of the more recently pledged funding has yet to be raised, and existing funding is not being targeted efficiently to reach the poor farmers of Africa.

"The international community has been neglecting entire segments of the food system in its efforts to reduce hunger and poverty," said Danielle Nierenberg, co-director of Worldwatch's Nourishing the Planet project. "The solutions won't necessarily come from producing more food, but from changing what children eat in schools, how foods are processed and marketed, and what sorts of food businesses we are investing in."

Serving locally raised crops to school children, for example, has proven to be an effective hunger- and poverty-reducing strategy in many African nations, and has strong parallels to successful farm-to-cafeteria programs in the United States and Europe. Moreover, "roughly 40 percent of the food currently produced worldwide is wasted before it is consumed, creating large opportunities for farmers and households to save both money and resources by reducing this waste," according to Brian Halweil, Nourishing the Planet co-director.

***State of the World 2011* draws from hundreds of case studies and first-person examples to offer solutions to reducing hunger and poverty. These include:**

- In 2007, some 6,000 women in The Gambia organized into the TRY Women's Oyster Harvesting producer association, creating a sustainable co-management plan for the local oyster fishery to prevent overharvesting and exploitation. Oysters and fish are an important, low-cost source of protein for the population, but current production levels have led to environmental degradation and to changes in land use over the last 30 years. The government is working with groups like TRY to promote less-destructive methods and to expand credit facilities to low-income producers to stimulate investment in more-sustainable production.
- In Kibera, Nairobi, the largest slum in Kenya, more than 1,000 women farmers are growing "vertical" gardens in sacks full of dirt poked with holes, feeding their families and communities. These sacks have the potential to feed thousands of city dwellers while also providing a sustainable and easy-to-maintain source of income for urban farmers. With more than 60 percent of Africa's population projected to live in urban areas by

2050, such methods may be crucial to creating future food security. Currently, some 33 percent of Africans live in cities, and 14 million more migrate to urban areas each year. Worldwide, some 800 million people engage in urban agriculture, producing 15–20 percent of all food.

- Pastoralists in South Africa and Kenya are preserving indigenous varieties of livestock that are adapted to the heat and drought of local conditions--traits that will be crucial as climate extremes on the continent worsen. Africa has the world's largest area of permanent pasture and the largest number of pastoralists, with 15–25 million people dependent on livestock.
- The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) is using interactive community plays to engage women farmers, community leaders, and policymakers in an open dialogue about gender equity, food security, land tenure, and access to resources. Women in sub-Saharan Africa make up at least 75 percent of agricultural workers and provide 60–80 percent of the labor to produce food for household consumption and sale, so it is crucial that they have opportunities to express their needs in local governance and decision-making. This entertaining and amicable forum makes it easier for them to speak openly.
- Uganda's Developing Innovations in School Cultivation (DISC) program is integrating indigenous vegetable gardens, nutrition information, and food preparation into school curriculums to teach children how to grow local crop varieties that will help combat food shortages and revitalize the country's culinary traditions. An estimated 33 percent of African children currently face hunger and malnutrition, which could affect some 42 million children by 2025. School nutrition programs that don't simply feed children, but also inspire and teach them to become the farmers of the future, are a huge step toward improving food security.

The *State of the World 2011* report is accompanied by other informational materials including briefing documents, summaries, an innovations database, videos, and podcasts, all of which are available at www.NourishingthePlanet.org. The project's findings are being disseminated to a wide range of agricultural stakeholders, including government ministries, agricultural policymakers, farmer and community networks, and the increasingly influential non-governmental environmental and development communities.

In conducting this research, Worldwatch's Nourishing the Planet project received unprecedented access to major international research institutions, including those in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system. The team also interacted extensively with farmers and farmers' unions as well as with the banking and investment communities.

The Worldwatch Institute and the Nourishing the Planet project are gratefully supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and additional foundations, governments, and institutions including the Rockefeller and Surdna Foundations, the United Nations Foundation, the Goldman Environmental Prize, the Shared Earth Foundation, the Wallace Global Fund, the Winslow Foundation, and many more.

Preview *State of the World 2011*:

- [Table of Contents](#)
- [Chapter 1: "Charting a New Path to Eliminating Hunger"](#) by Brian Halweil and Danielle Nierenberg
- [Supplement: *Innovations in Action*](#)
- [Supplement: *Africa's Indigenous Crops*](#)

Learn More About Nourishing the Planet:

- [Nourishing the Planet blog](#)

Source:

[Worldwatch Institute 2011](#)