

2014

GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

The Challenge of
Hidden Hunger



Why an annual Global Hunger Index (GHI)?

- It **raises awareness** of regional and country differences in hunger.
- It shows **progress** over time.
- It highlights **successes and failures** in hunger reduction.
- It **provides incentives to act** and improve the international ranking.
- It **focuses on one major hunger-related topic** every year.

FORTUNE® 100 BEST COMPANIES TO WORK FOR 2014

Rankings

- ...are a powerful tool used by many sectors.
- ...attract public and professional attention.
- ...can spur competition to improve one's position.



GLOBAL EDUCATION LEAGUE TABLE

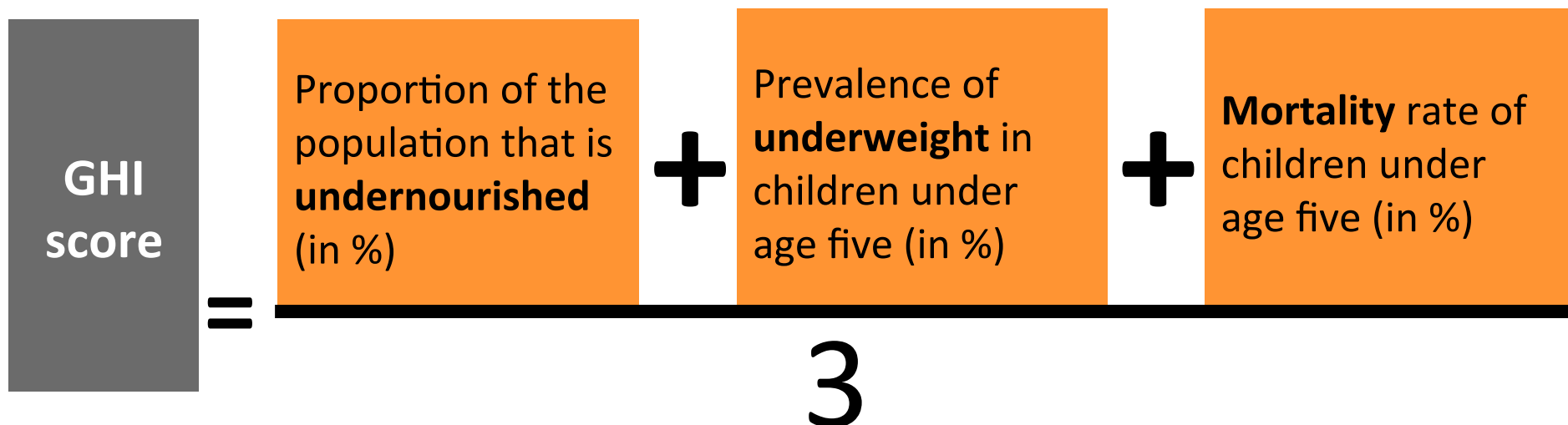
Overall Rank*	Country/Economy	Mathematics Score	Reading Score	Science Score
1st	Shanghai (China)	613	570	580
2nd	Singapore	573	542	551
3rd	Hong Kong	561	545	555
4th	Taiwan	560	523	523
5th	South Korea	554	536	538
12th	Finland	519	524	545
26th	United Kingdom	494	499	514
36th	United States	481	498	497
61st	Jordan	386	399	409
62nd	Colombia	376	403	399
63rd	Qatar	376	388	384
64th	Indonesia	375	396	382
65th	Peru	368	384	373

*Based on 2012 PISA math score

Source: 2012 Program for International Student Assessment, OECD

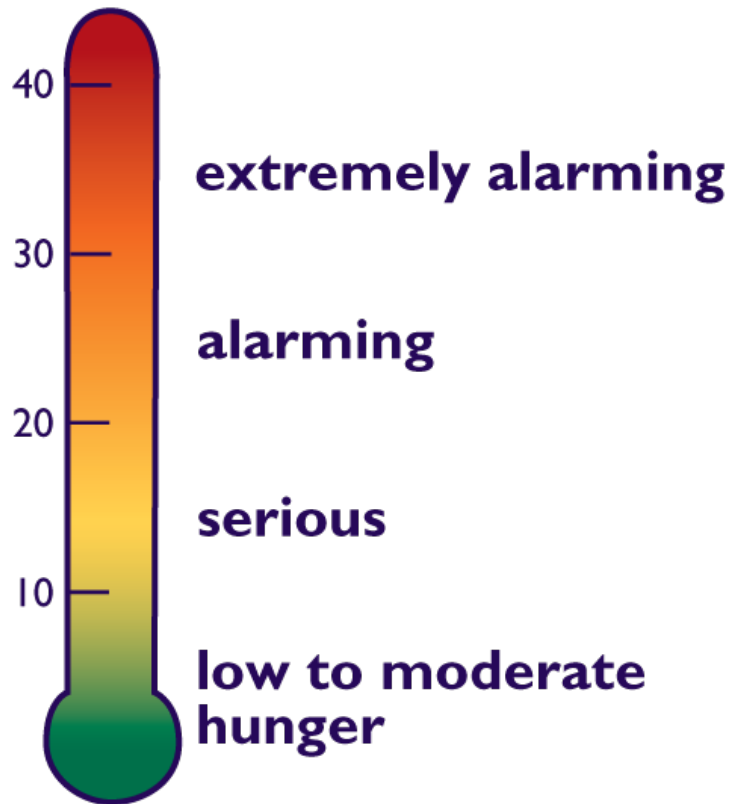
GHI measures three dimensions of hunger

- Undernourishment
- Child underweight
- Child mortality



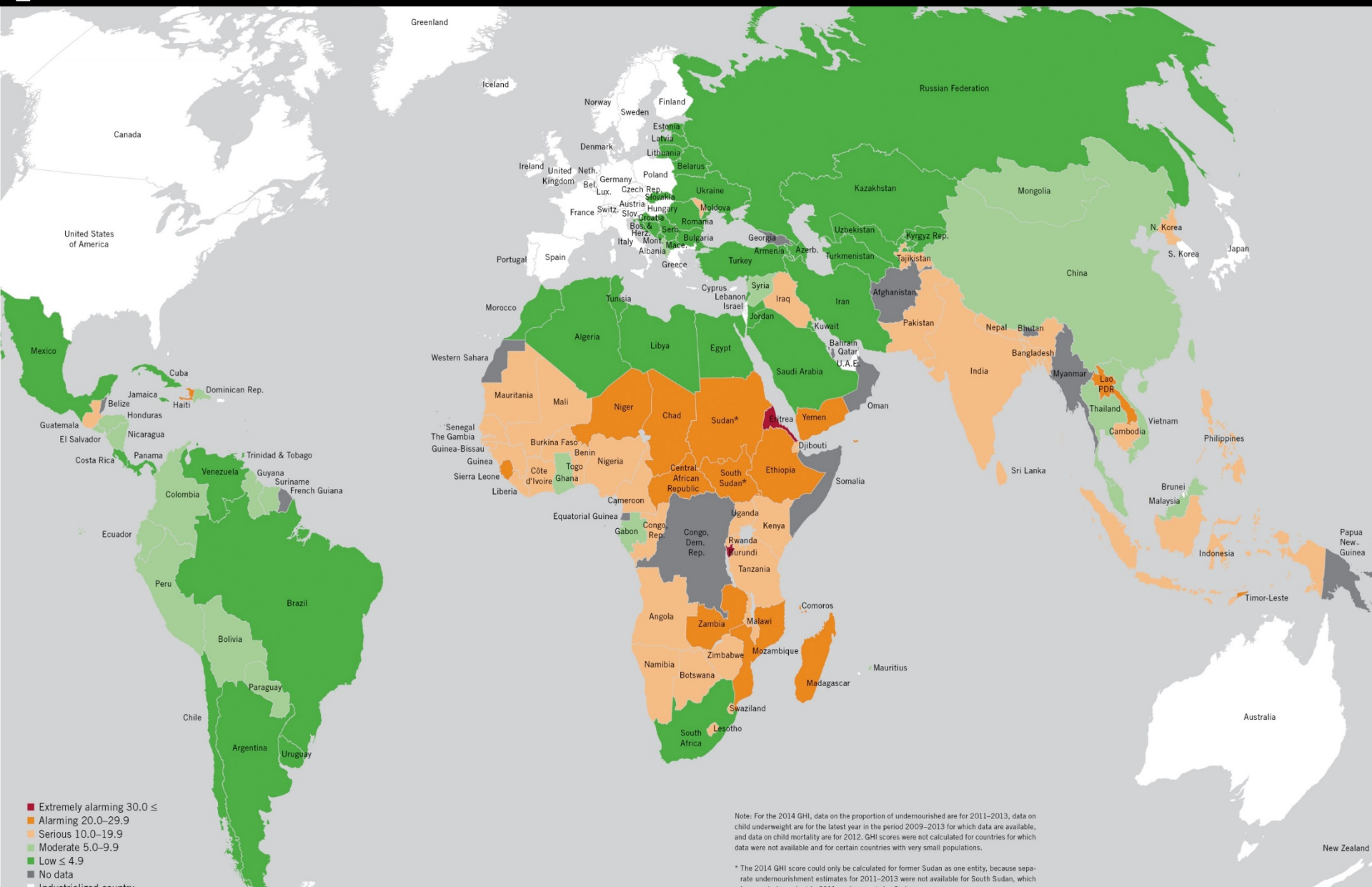
Countries are ranked on a 100 point scale

Global Hunger Index



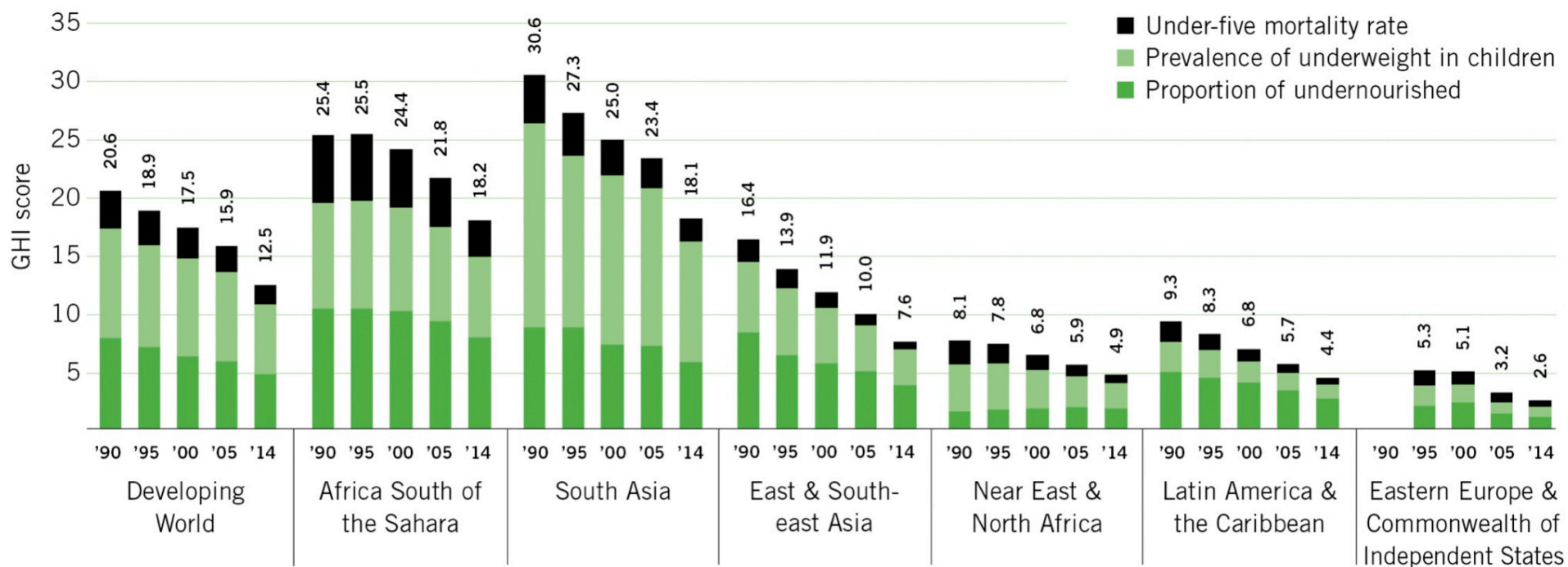
The minimum score (zero) and maximum score (100) are not reached in practice

2014 Global Hunger Index by severity



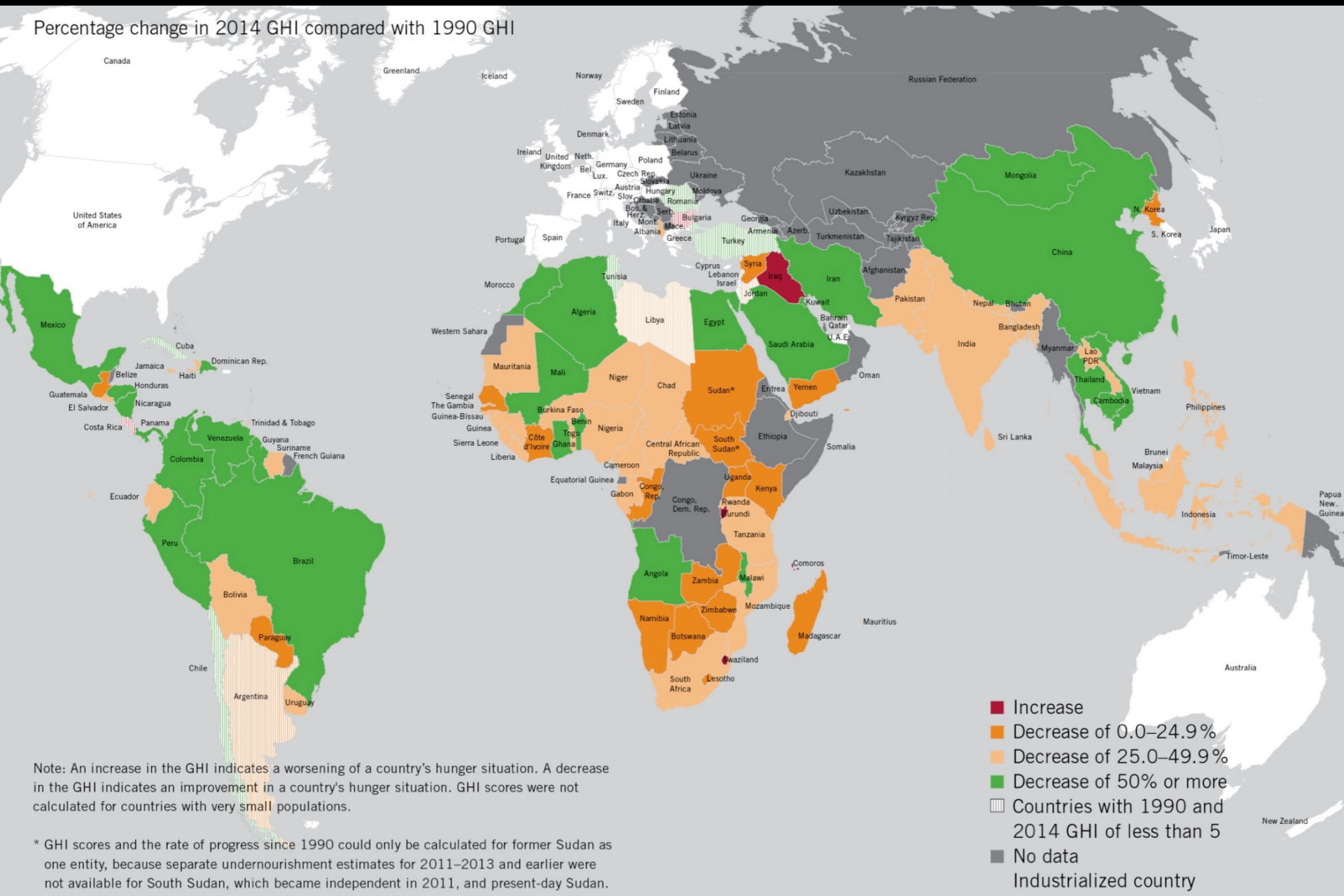
Contribution of components to GHI scores

(by years and region)

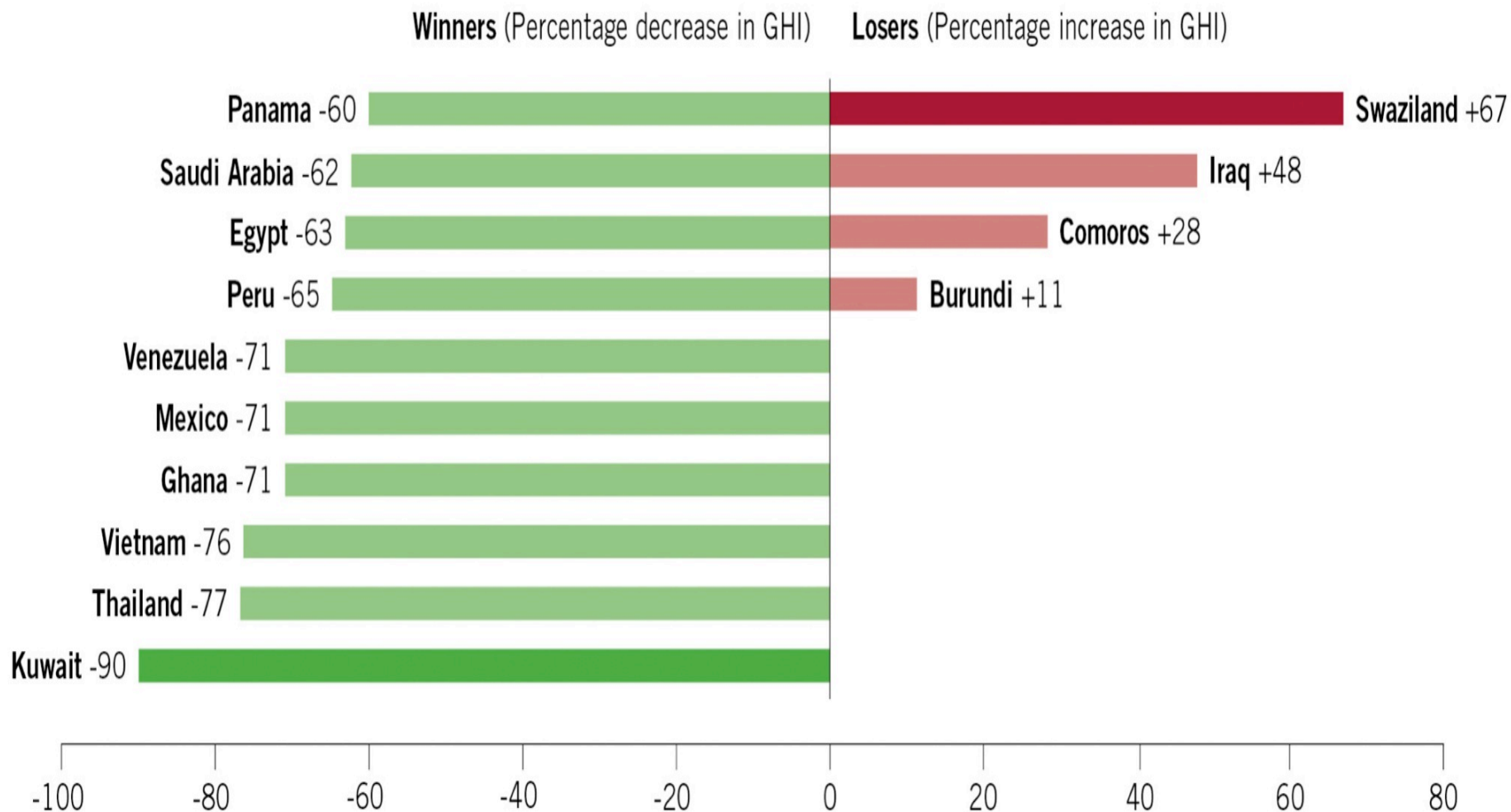


Country progress in reducing GHI scores

Percentage change in 2014 GHI compared with 1990 GHI



Winners and losers from 1990 to 2014 GHI



Note: Countries with both 1990 and 2014 GHI scores of less than 5 are excluded.

Background

- The GHI is calculated for 120 countries where measuring hunger is most relevant and for which data on the three indicators of hunger are available.
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- The 2014 GHI reflects data from 2009-2013—it is thus a snapshot of the recent past.
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- The GHI combines these three equally weighted indicators into one score: the proportion of people who are undernourished, the proportion of children under five who are underweight, and the mortality rate of children younger than age five.
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- An increase in a country's GHI score indicates that the hunger situation is worsening. A decrease in the GHI score indicates improvement in the country's hunger situation.

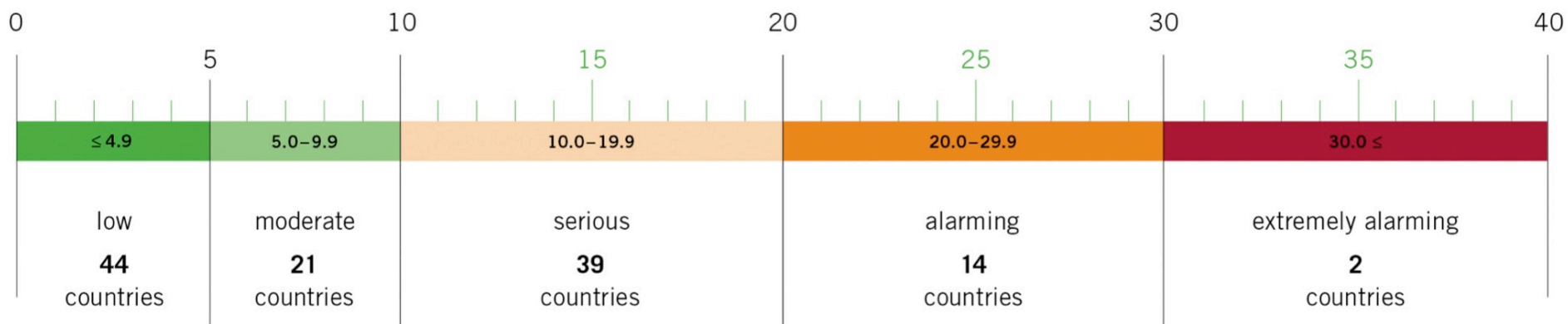
Key findings—Part 1

- The 2014 world GHI fell by 39 percent from the 1990 world GHI, from a score of 20.6 to 12.5.
-
- Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia have the highest levels of hunger with regional scores of 18.2 and 18.1, respectively.
-
- From the 1990 GHI to the 2014 GHI, 26 countries reduced their scores by 50 percent or more.
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- In terms of absolute progress, Angola, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chad, Ghana, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Thailand, and Vietnam saw the greatest improvements, with their scores decreasing by more than 14 points from the 1990 to 2014 GHI.

Key findings—Part 2

- Sixteen countries still have levels of hunger that are “extremely alarming” or “alarming.”
-
- Most of the countries with alarming GHI scores are in Africa south of the Sahara. The only exceptions are Haiti, Laos, Timor-Leste, and Yemen.
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- The two countries with “extremely alarming” 2014 GHI scores—Burundi and Eritrea—are in Africa south of the Sahara.
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- For the Democratic Republic of the Congo (population about 70 million) and other likely hunger hotspots, such as Afghanistan and Somalia, reliable data on undernourishment are badly needed.

Number of countries by hunger level



Note: Data for some likely "hunger hot spots" are not available.

2 countries “extremely alarming” / 14 “alarming”

Country	GHI		Country	GHI	Country	GHI
Burundi	35.6		Timor Leste	29.8	Madagascar	21.9
Eritrea	33.8		Comoros	29.5	Central African Rep.	21.5
			Sudan/South Sudan	26.0	Niger	21.1
			Chad	24.9	Mozambique	20.5
			Ethiopia	24.4	Lao PDR	20.1
			Yemen, Rep.	23.4		
			Zambia	23.2		
			Haiti	23.0		
			Sierra Leone	22.5		

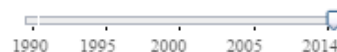
No complete data are available for Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Myanmar, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, and Somalia

Good news, but ...

- The GHI has declined somewhat since 1990, but ...
...it remains “serious” at 12.5 and warrants continued concern.
-
- In South Asia (India) underweight in children fell by almost 13 percentage points between 2005–2006 and 2013–2014, but...
...much work still needs to be done at the national and state levels so that a greater share of the population will enjoy nutrition security.
-
- Africa has made progress: advances in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, better access to clean water and sanitation, but...
...the situation in the Sahel and conflict-stricken countries remains precarious.

GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2014: INTERACTIVE TOOL

1. Select year



2. Select region

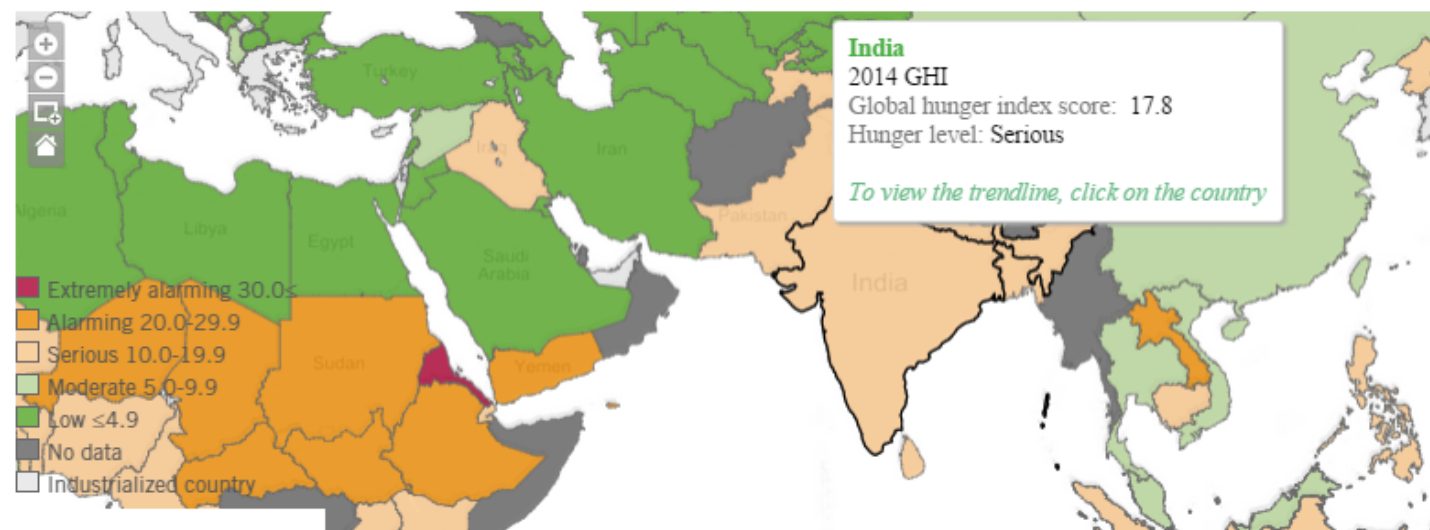
(All)

3. Select hunger level

(All)

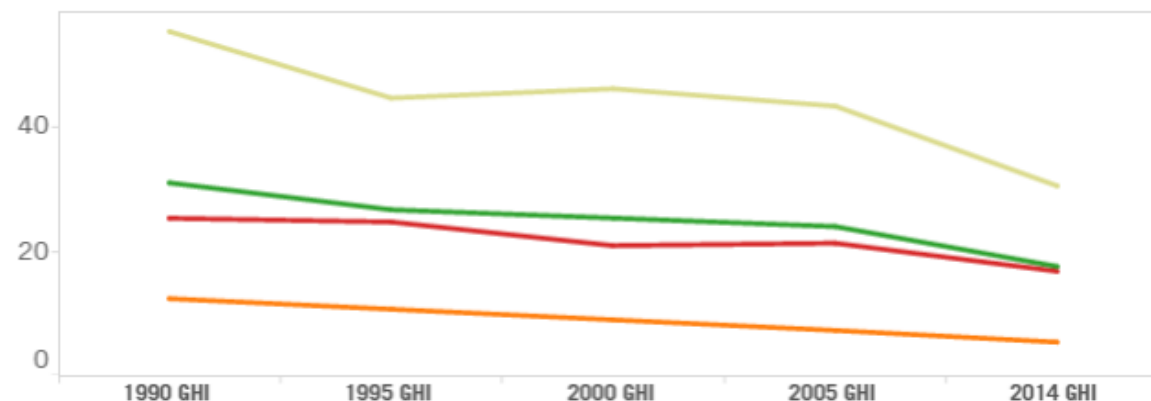


2014 GHI



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Welthungerhilfe, or Concern Worldwide.

India (2014 GHI Rank: 55 out of 76)



Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (%)
Global Hunger Index Score

Proportion of undernourished in the population (%)
Under-five mortality rate (%)

GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2014: INTERACTIVE TOOL

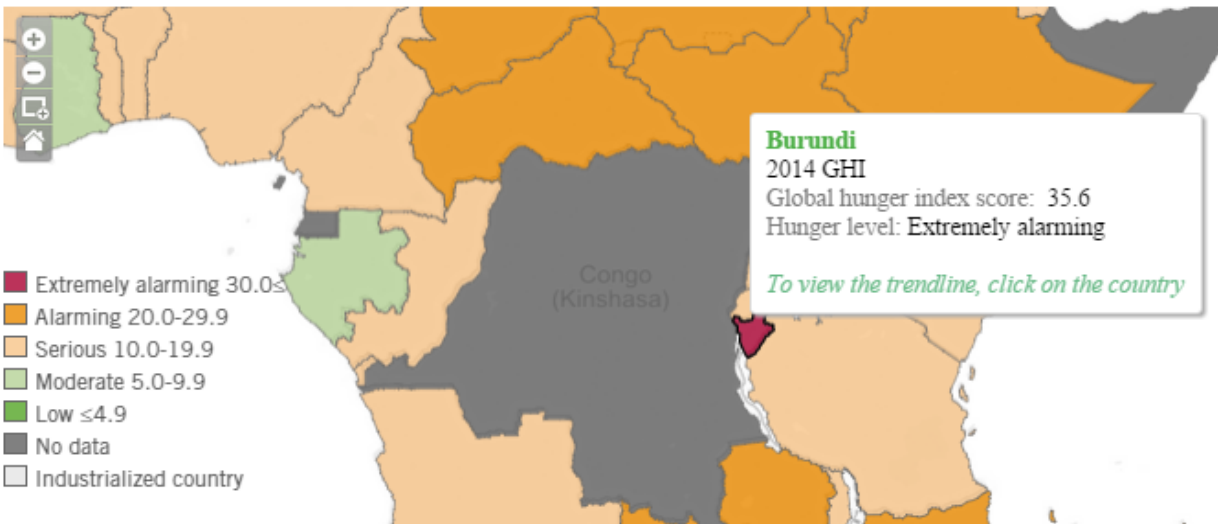
1. Select year 2000 2005 2014

2. Select region

3. Select hunger level

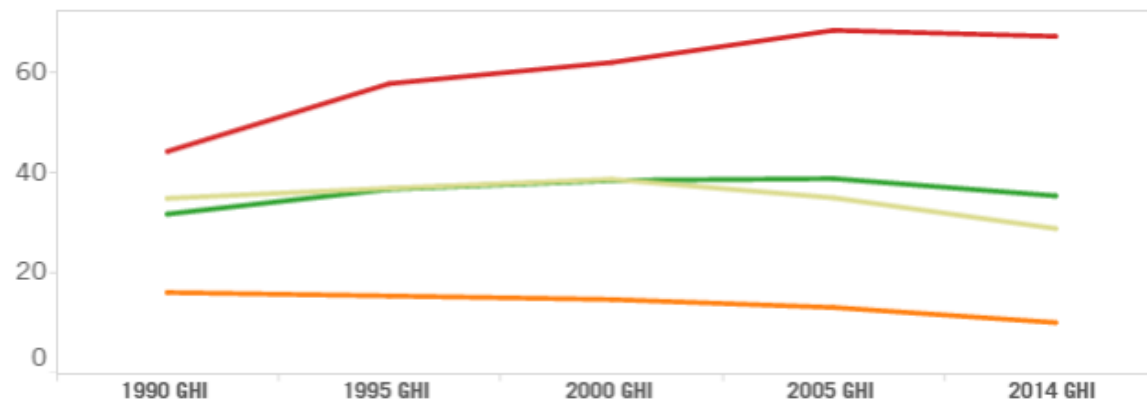


2014 GHI



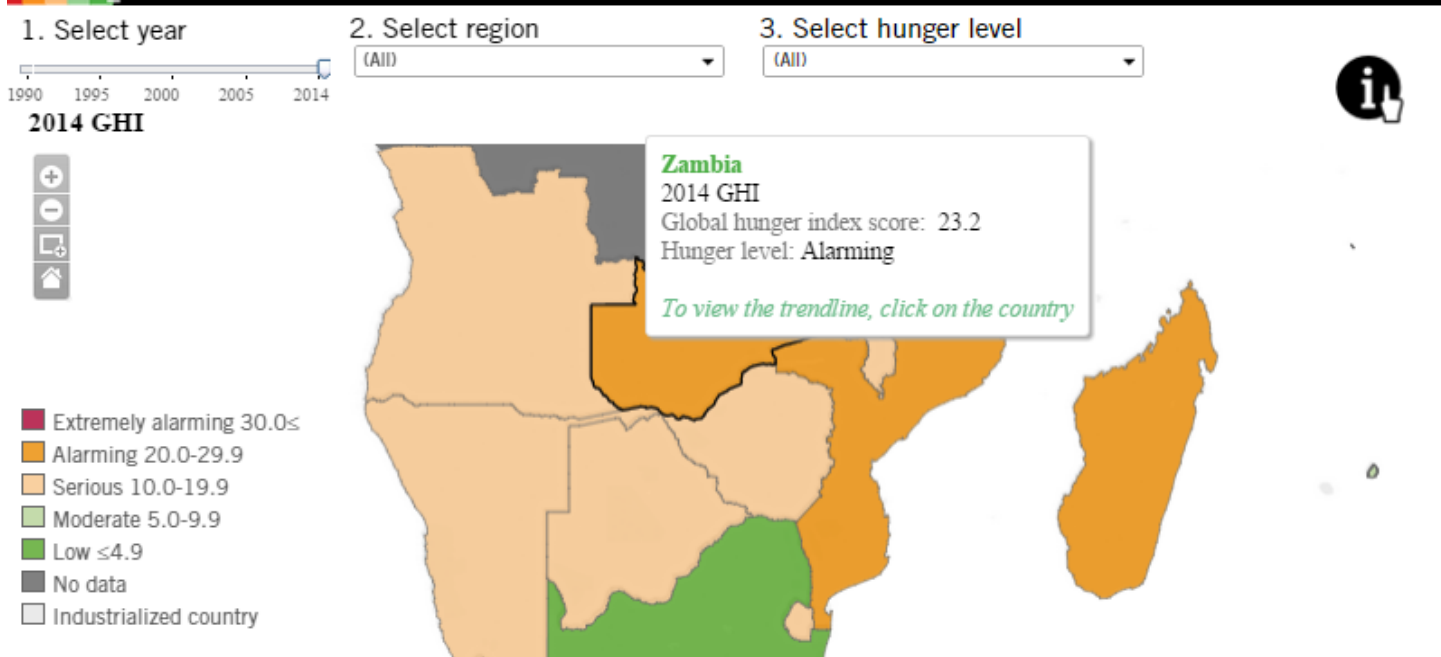
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Burundi (2014 GHI Rank: 76 out of 76)



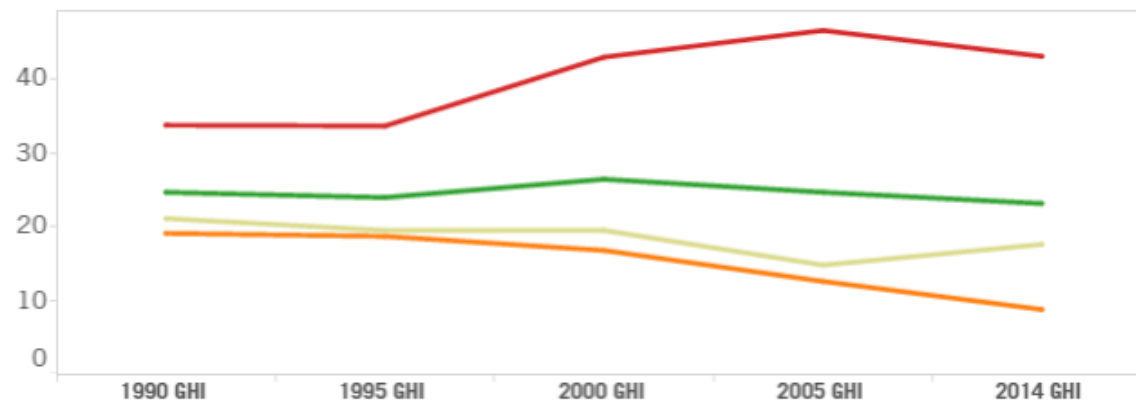
■ Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (%)
 ■ Proportion of undernourished in the population (%)
 ■ Global Hunger Index Score
 ■ Under-five mortality rate (%)

GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2014: INTERACTIVE TOOL



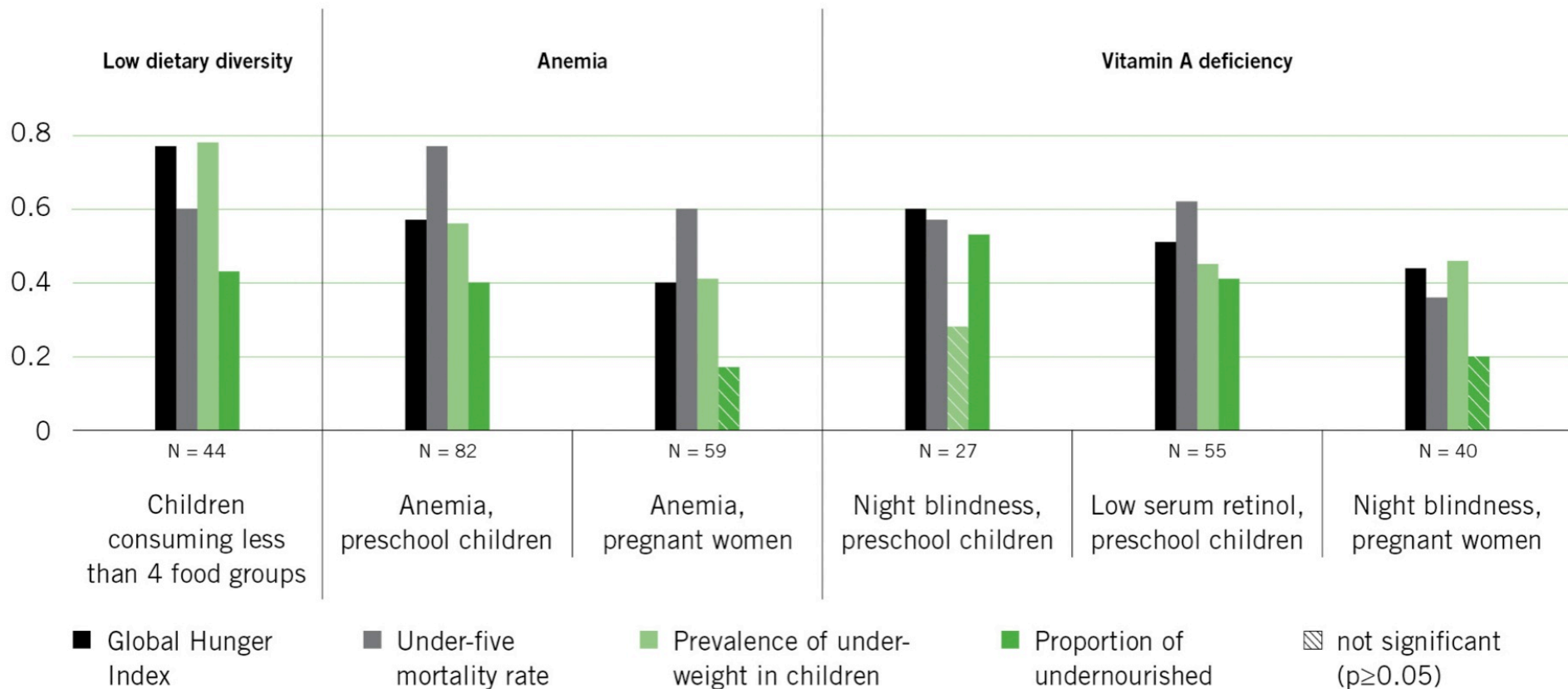
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Welthungerhilfe, or Concern Worldwide.

Zambia (2014 GHI Rank: 68 out of 76)



Prevalence of underweight in children under five years (%)
Proportion of undernourished in the population (%)
Global Hunger Index Score
Under-five mortality rate (%)

How the GHI correlates with measures of hidden hunger



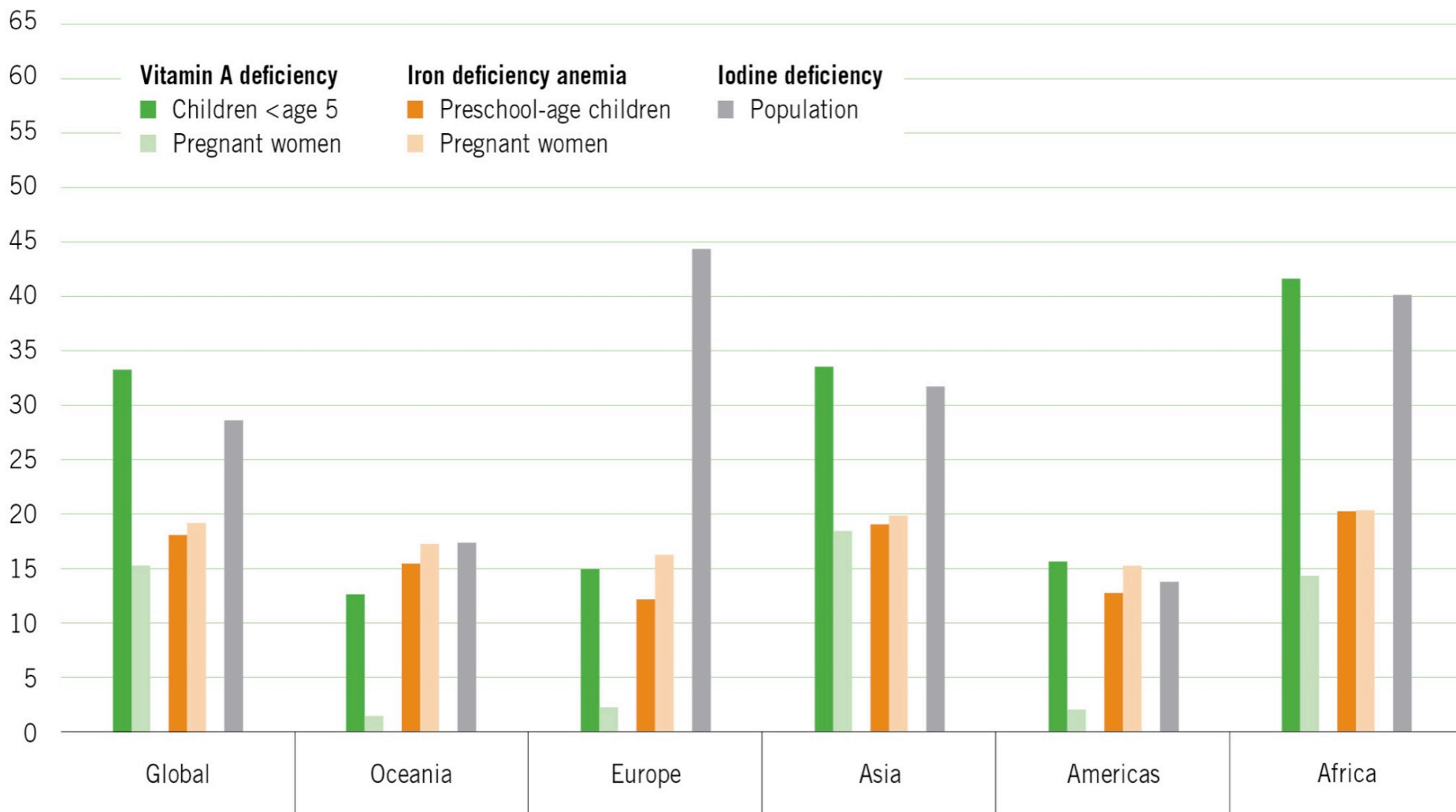
Spearman rank correlation coefficients can range from 0 (no association) to 1 (perfect association). N indicates the number of countries for which the correlation coefficients could be computed.

Prevalence of anemia

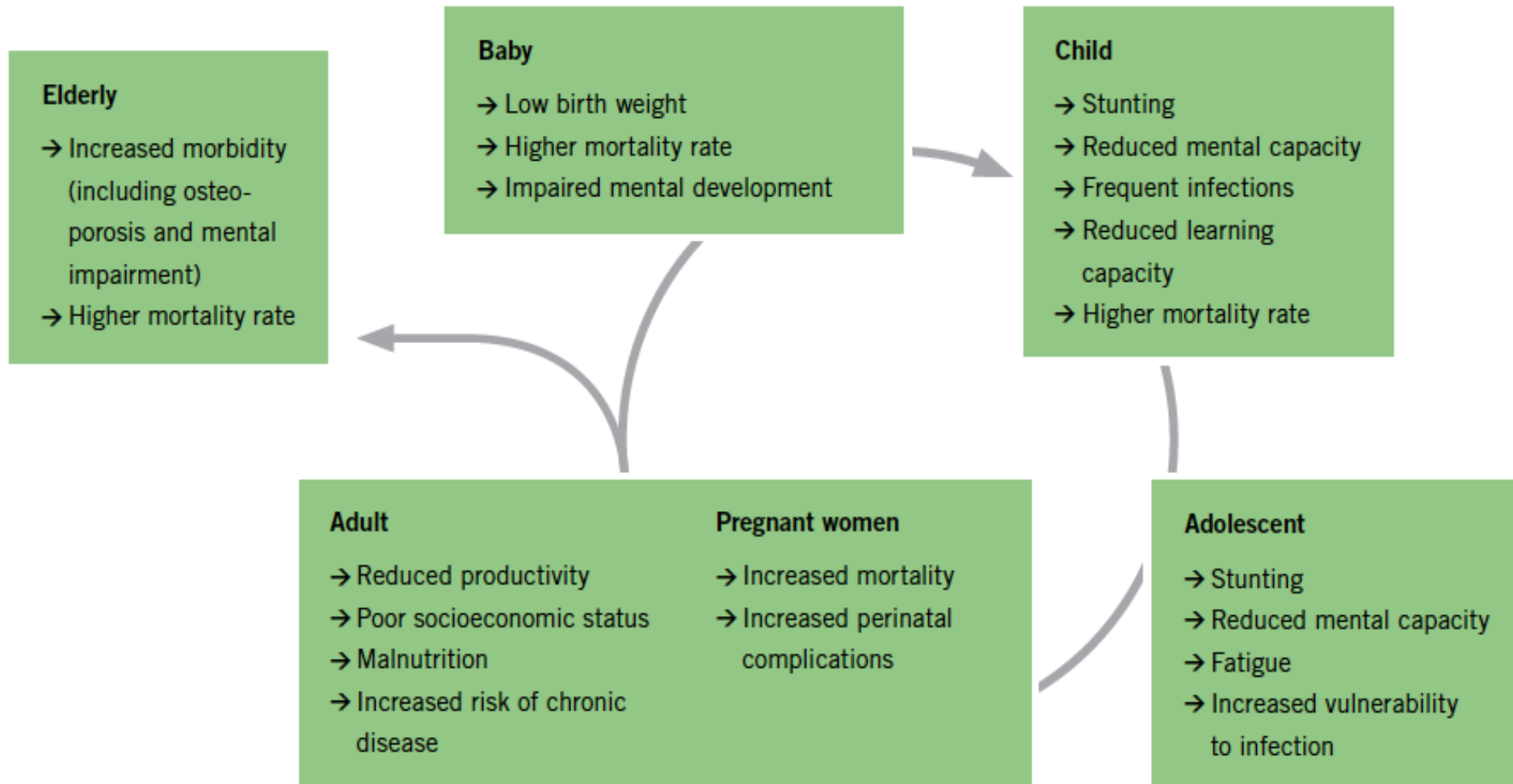
among preschool-age children 1993-2005



Percentage of population with selected micronutrient deficiencies



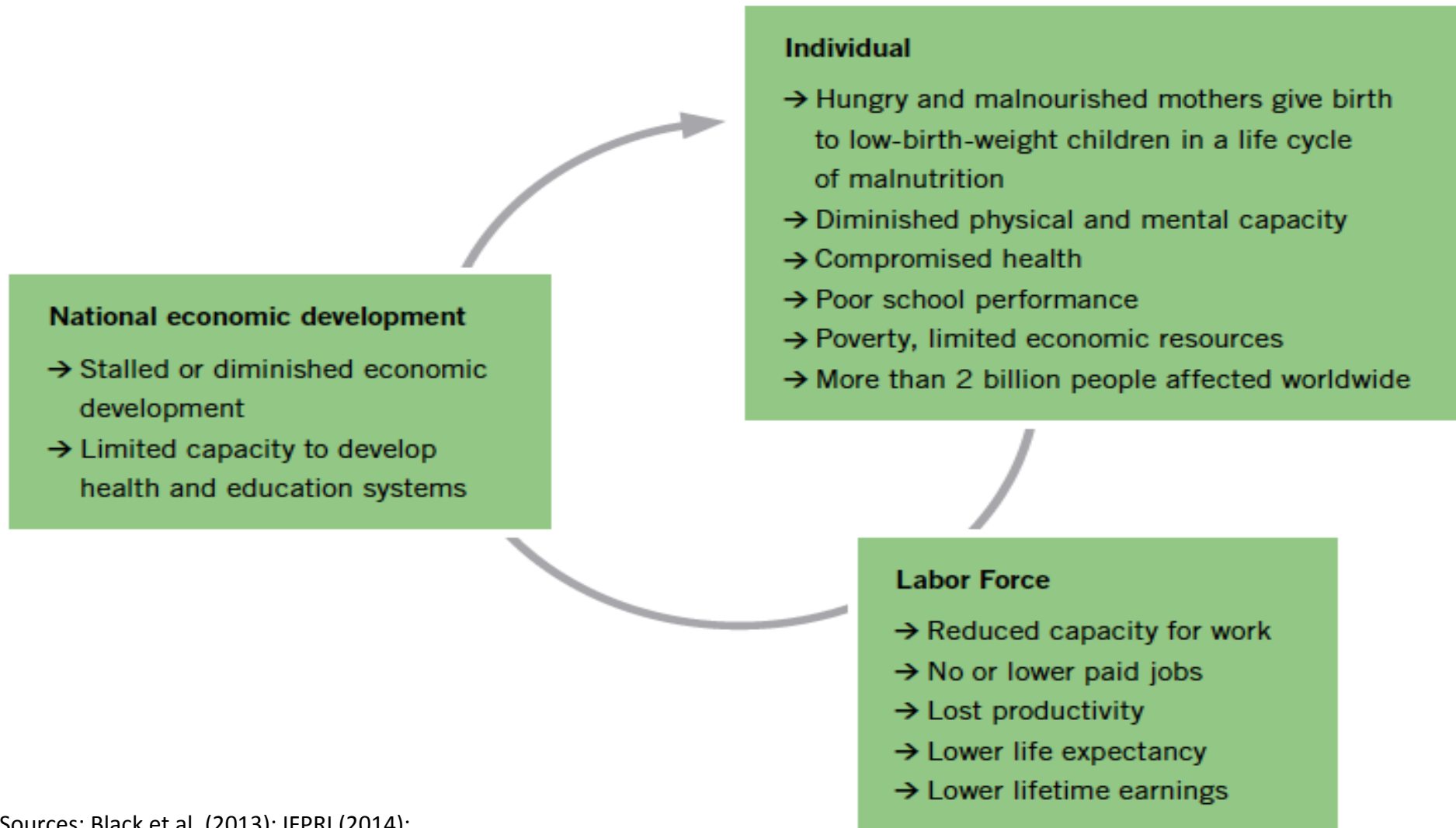
Consequences of micronutrient deficiencies throughout the life cycle



Selected micronutrient deficiencies and their effects

Micronutrient deficiency	Effects include	Number of people affected
Iodine	Brain damage in newborns, reduced mental capacity, goiter	~1.8 billion
Iron	Anemia, impaired motor and cognitive development, increased risk of maternal mortality, premature births, low birthweight, low energy	~1.6 billion
Vitamin A	Severe visual impairment, blindness, increased risk of severe illness and death from common infections such as diarrhea and measles in preschool age children; (in pregnant women) night blindness, increased risk of death	190 million preschool age children; 19 million pregnant women
Zinc	Weakened immune system, more frequent infections, stunting	1.2 billion

Cycle of hidden hunger, poverty, and stalled development



Sources: Black et al. (2013); IFPRI (2014);
FAO (2013); von Grebmer et al. (2010)

-
- Integrated approaches toward improved nutrition
- outcomes
-

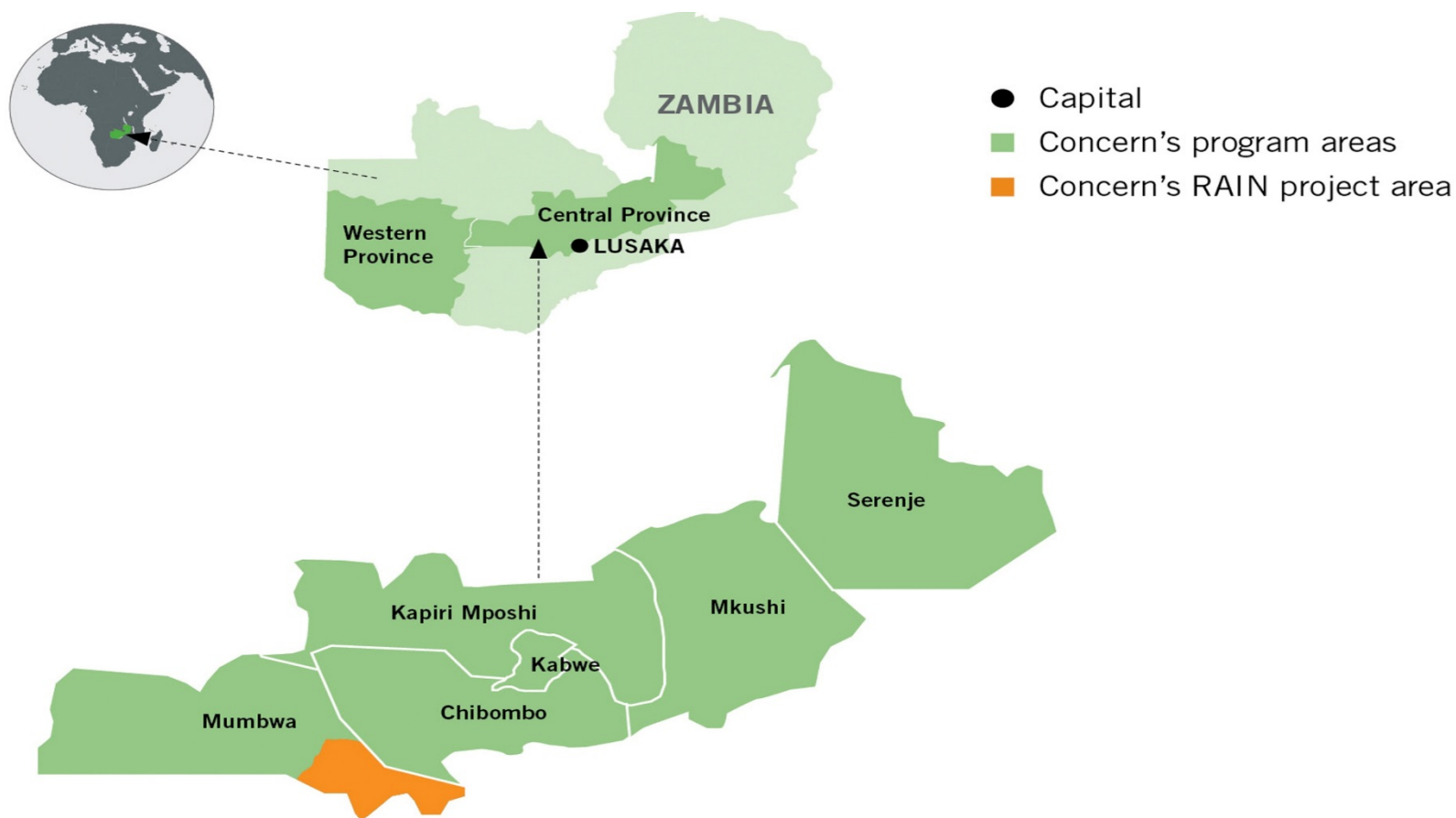
Concern Worldwide:

Realigning Agriculture to Improve
Nutrition (RAIN) Project in Zambia

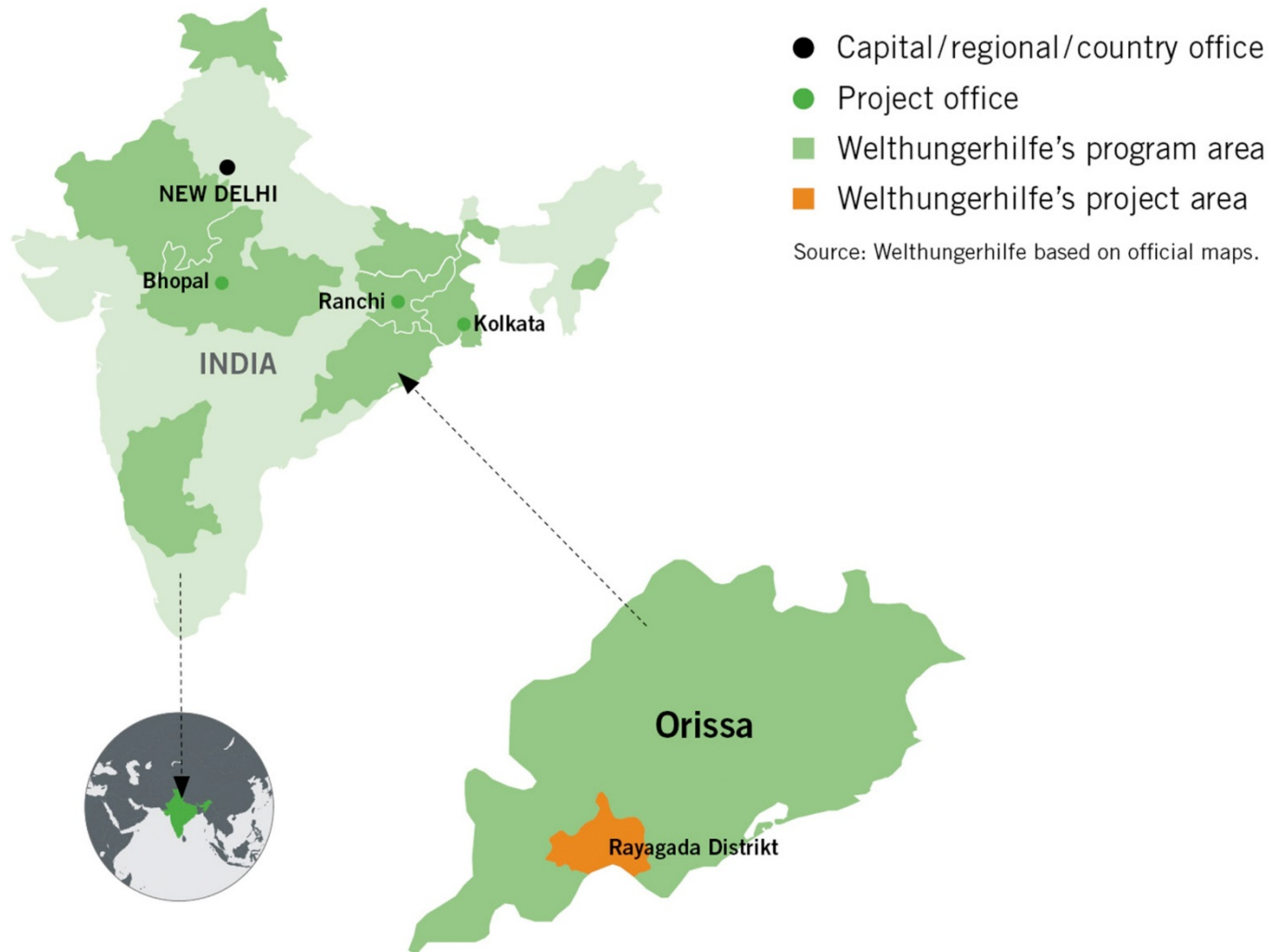
Welthungerhilfe:

Linking Agriculture, Natural Resource
Management and Nutrition in Asia (India and Cambodia)

Concern's program areas in Zambia



Welthungerhilfe's program areas in India



Welthungerhilfe's program areas in Cambodia



1 Make it a priority to eliminate hidden hunger

- Targets and indicators must build on existing national and international nutrition commitments.
- Regional, national, and community-based agendas and action plans must reflect these commitments. Policy analysis should go beyond consideration of energy intake and highlight the importance of dietary quality.
- Ensure hidden hunger is not overlooked. Micronutrient deficiencies cannot stay in the shadows.

2 Policies must be appropriate, adequate, and connected to each other

- Integrate approaches across relevant ministries and stakeholders.
- Enhance girls' access to education.
- Increase access to nutritious foods by endorsing targeted social safety nets and support for the poorest.
- Each country needs to define the best set of interventions necessary.
- Create an enabling environment to improve access to and local availability of micronutrient-rich foods.
- Increase support for improved access to local markets and the development of local food processing facilities.

3 Invest in human capacity building and allocate the necessary funds to build expertise and capacity in nutrition at all levels

- Invest in increasing the number of nutrition and health experts, and build their capacity, at national and subnational levels, supporting greater coordination and joint interventions.
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- Expand coordination within and across multilateral institutions, including CGIAR, FAO, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, and civil society organizations.

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4

Enhance accountability: Governments and international institutions must create a regulatory environment that promotes adequate nutrition

- National governments must translate voluntary codes of conduct into national legislation to ensure that the marketing does not undermine health and diets. Governments should enforce rules.
-
- International organizations and national governments must educate consumers about the nutritional value of foods.
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- Governments must incentivize private sector entities, such as seed and food companies, to develop more nutritious seeds and foods.
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- Governments must require companies to communicate nutrition-related information, practices, and performance in a transparent way.

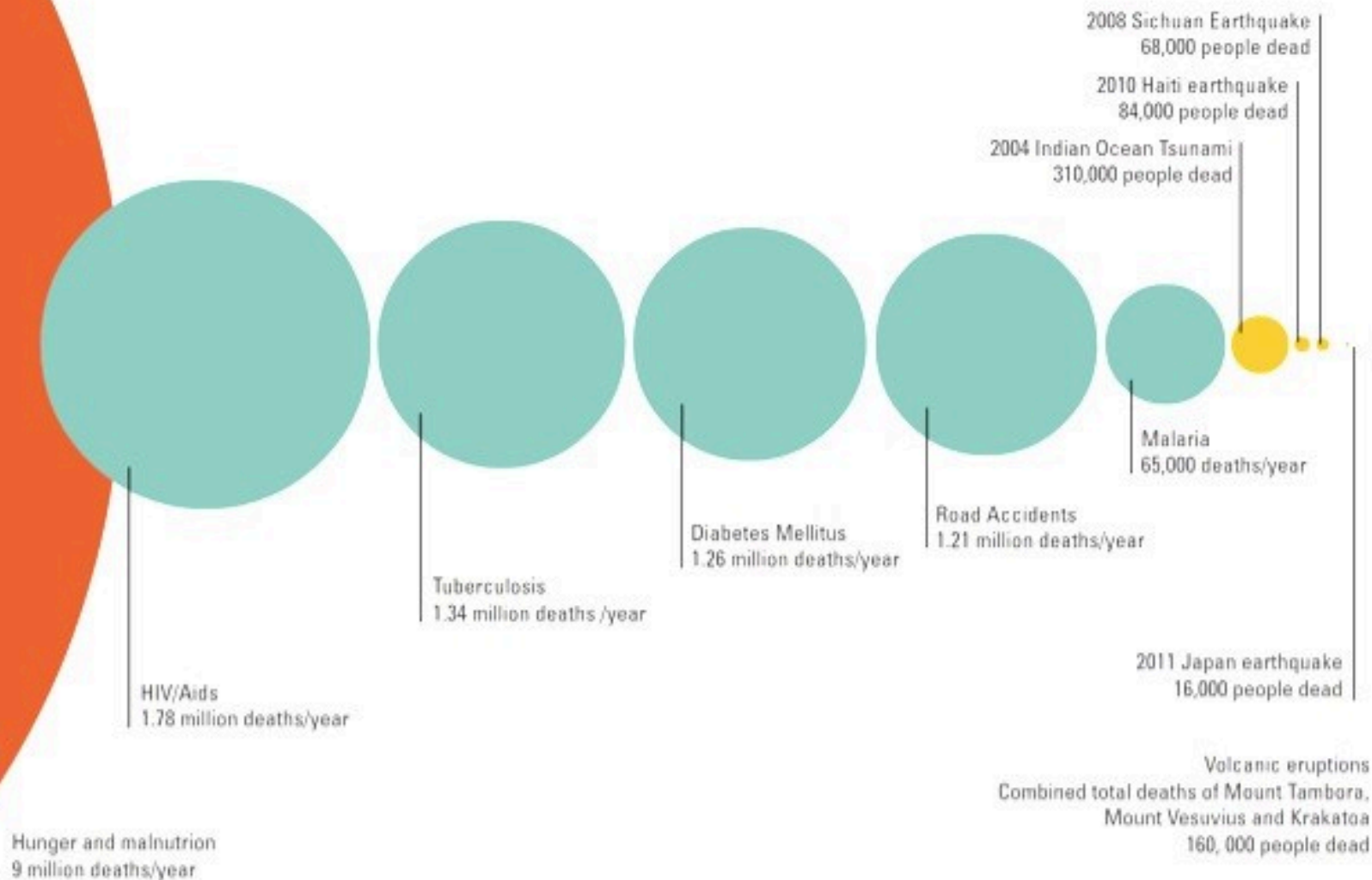
5 Expand monitoring, research, and evidence base to increase accountability

- Standardize and regularize data collection on micronutrient deficiencies. Good policies must be backed by reliable data.
-
- Build further evidence of efficacy, cost-effectiveness, and scalability of food-based solutions for fighting hidden hunger.

- Available in English, German, French, and Italian
- Download from
www.ifpri.org
www.welthungerhilfe.de
www.concern.net
- Embed interactive world hunger map
- Wikipedia and Google Books
- Available as interactive e-book for Kindle, iPad, and mobile phone

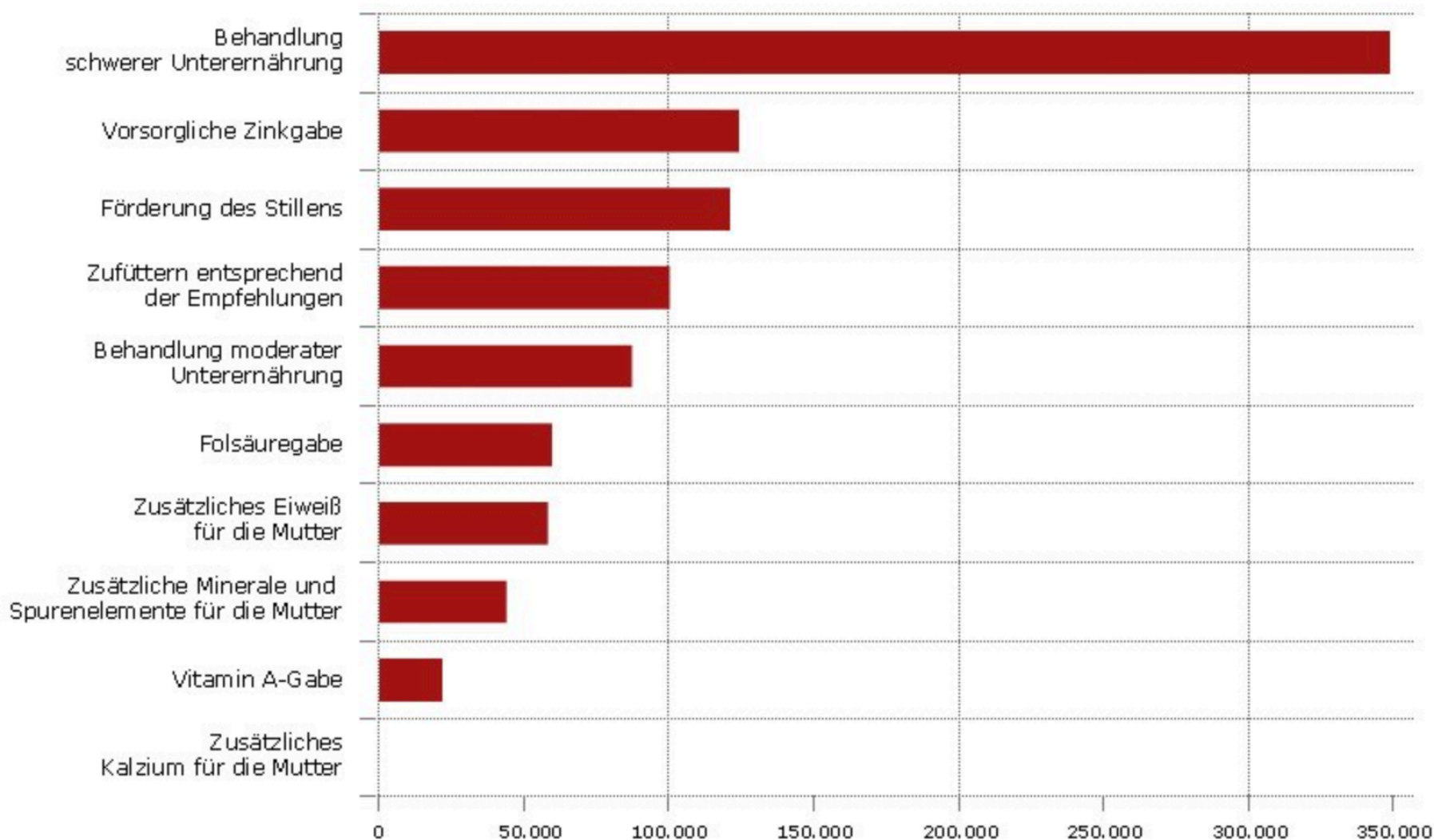


People dying due to hunger vs other causes

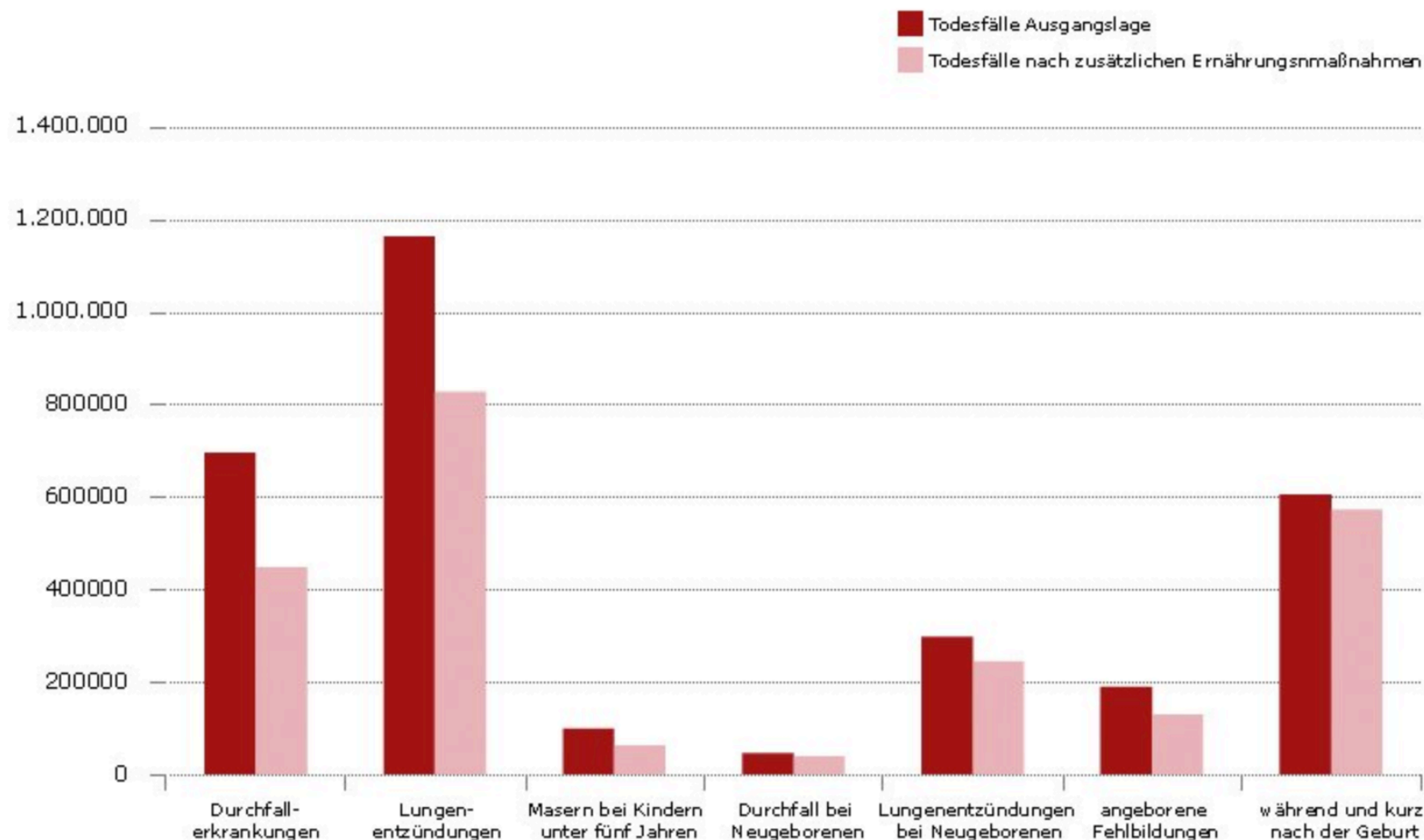


Auswirkungen von Maßnahmen

Zahl der verhinderten Todesfälle von Kindern unter fünf Jahren



Auswirkungen von Maßnahmen auf die Todesfälle durch Unterernährung *)

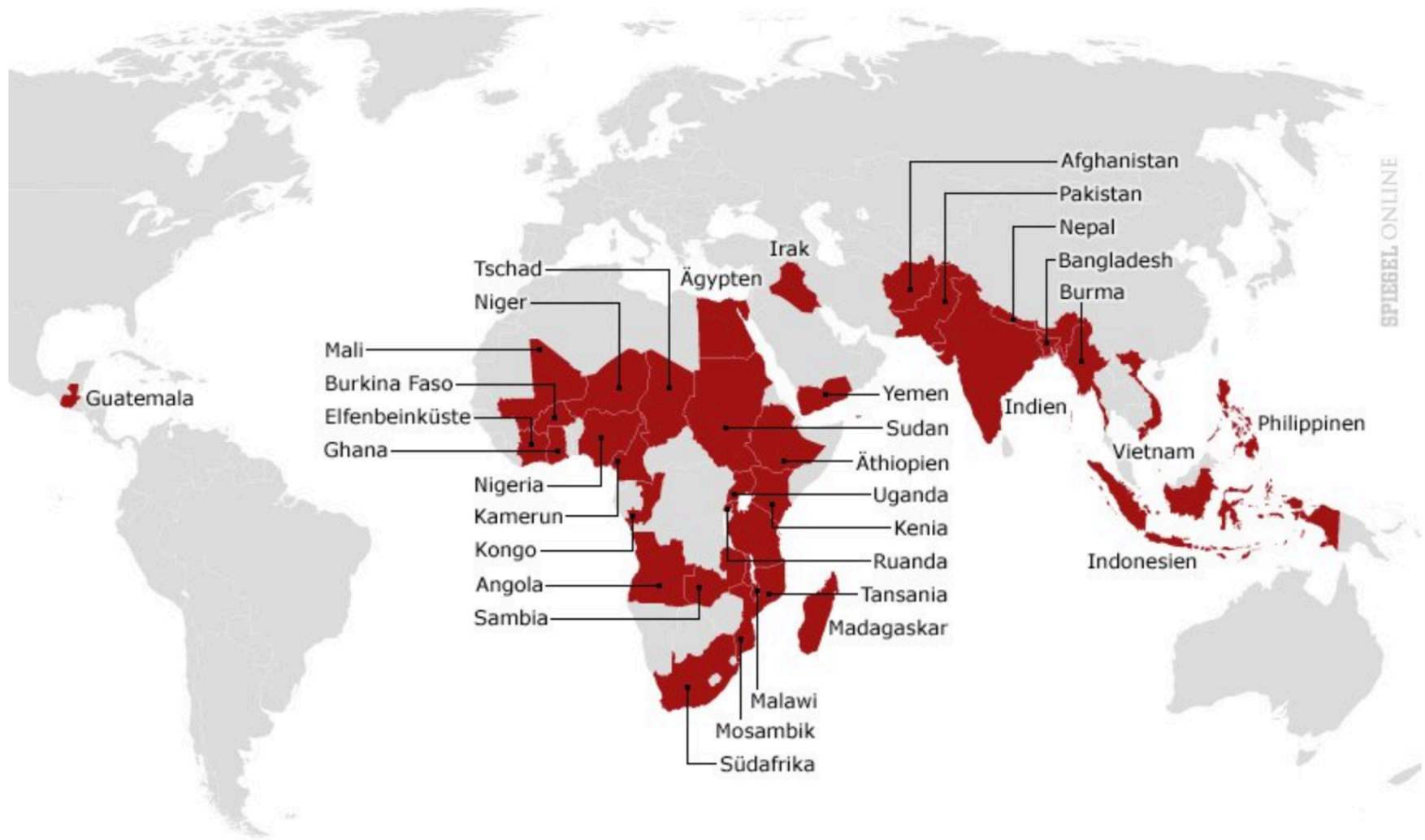


*) Todesfälle bei Kindern unter fünf Jahren und Neugeborenen (bis zum 28. Lebenstag)

Quelle: The Lancet

Nationen mit den höchsten Raten an Unterernährung

Mehr als 90 Prozent der unterernährten Menschen weltweit verteilen sich auf diese 34 Länder



SPIEGEL ONLINE

Quelle: The Lancet

SPIEGEL ONLINE

Die 34 Länder der Welt, in denen die Rate der unterernährten Kinder am höchsten ist: Durch einfache Maßnahmen, um die Versorgung mit **Nährstoffen, Mineralien und Vitaminen** sicherzustellen, könnte die Zahl wachstumsgestörter Kinder in diesen Ländern um ein Fünftel reduziert werden. Die schweren Fälle verfallener Kinder, die am sogenannten Marasmus leiden, könnten gar mehr als halbiert werden. **33 Millionen Kinder** mehr könnten so ohne Wachstumsschwierigkeiten und Entwicklungsstörungen leben.

Geschätzte Kosten im Jahr 2010 für Ernährungsmaßnahmen in 34 Ländern ¹⁾

In „International Dollar“ in Millionen ²⁾



Jodiertes Salz	68
Minerale und Spurenelemente während der Schwangerschaft, inklusive Eisenfolat	472
Kalzium während der Schwangerschaft	1.914
Eiweiß während der Schwangerschaft	972
Vitamin A-Gabe im Kindesalter	106
Zinkgabe im Kindesalter	1.182
Förderung des Stillens	653
Unterricht über richtiges Zufüttern	269
Unterstützung mit Nahrungsmitteln	1.359
Behandlung schwerer Unterernährung	2.563
Total	9.559 Mio

¹⁾ um 90 Prozent der Bevölkerung zu erreichen

²⁾ Ein „International Dollar“ entspricht der Kaufkraft eines US-Dollars in den USA bezogen auf das jeweilige Land.

Mit einem "International Dollar" kann im Bezugsland die gleiche Menge Waren gekauft werden, wie mit einem US-Dollar in den USA.

Quelle: The Lancet