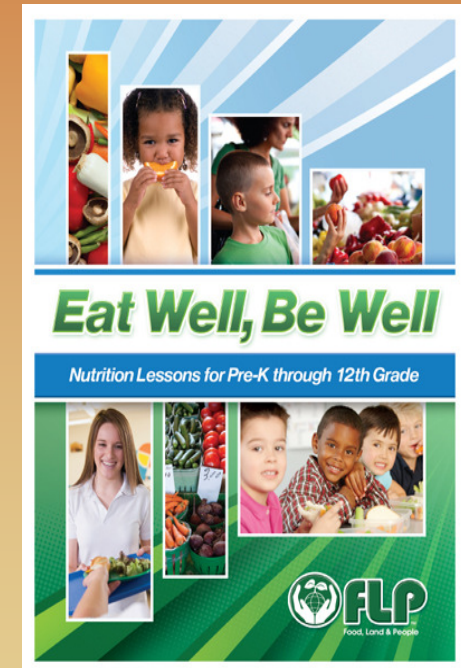


World Hunger: *About a Billion Unserved*

✦ A supplemental resource for:

✦ FLP Lesson: *Feed the Need*

Nutrition Unit: *Eat Well, Be Well*





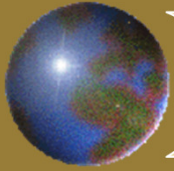
Attention Users:

Please read the website entry “About this Slide Show” before use. That entry provides a presentation outline by slide number and topic description; suggestions on how to modify or shorten the presentation, if preferred; and reference notes about data points and resources that the user should find helpful.

World Hunger:
About a Billion Unserved



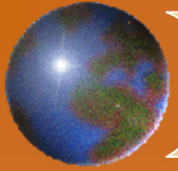
**Project Food, Land & People, Inc.,
Tallahassee, Florida**



-- Mother Teresa

“If you cannot feed a hundred people, then just feed one.”





Worldwide, death due to starvation strikes so many, so often, that in the time it takes to read this sentence, a child will die of hunger or a hunger-related illness.





Someone dies from hunger-related causes at least every four seconds.

That equals:

- 15 people a minute;
- 900 people an hour;
- 21,600 people a day;
- 657,000 people a month; and
- About 8 million people a year.





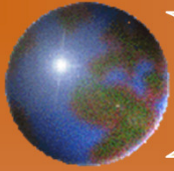
HUNGER:

- A lack of calories and protein is considered “protein-energy malnutrition” or hunger.
- Food is converted into energy by humans and the energy contained in food is measured by calories.
- Protein is necessary for key body functions including providing essential amino acids and making and maintaining muscles.



HUNGER:

- Occurs when people cannot afford to meet their most basic need for food.
- Defines the condition of people who do not eat enough food to meet minimum basic nutritional needs.
- Results from poverty except in times of war, natural disasters, or political, economic or societal collapse.



Causes of Hunger

Poverty

War

Famine

Drought

Poor crop yield

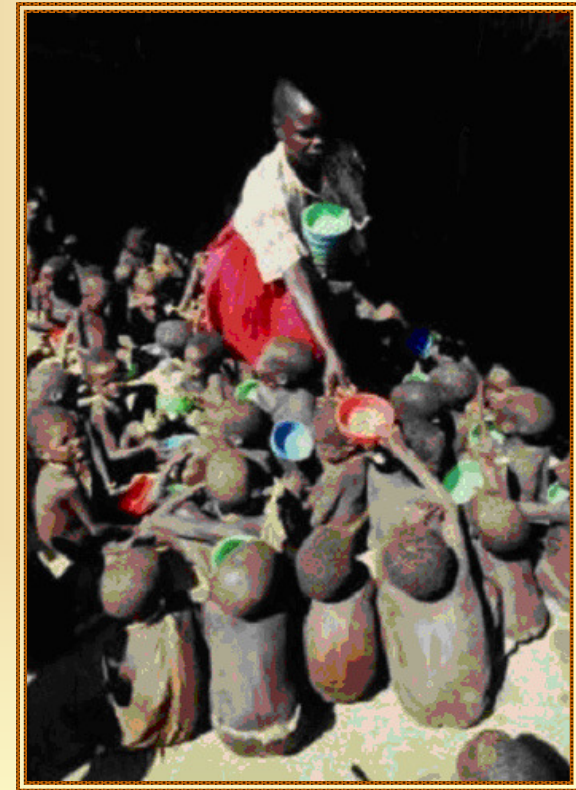
Land rights and ownership

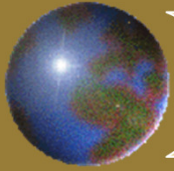
Inefficient agricultural practices

Increasing export-oriented agriculture

Over fishing, deforestation, resource depletion

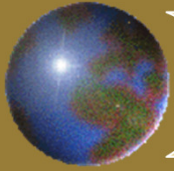
Lack of democracy, human rights, and inequitable income





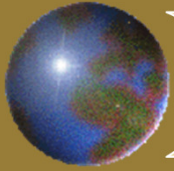
Although severe drought causes land to crack and become eroded and infertile...





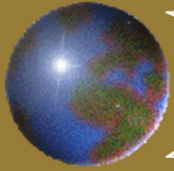
... and severe rains and even tsunamis flood people, their housing and their food supplies causing them to move and become displaced...





... and disasters, war, political unrest, and societal collapse can drive people from either their food sources or the land they farm...

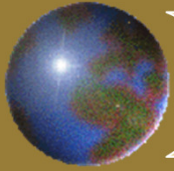




... poverty remains the underlying cause and of the world's hunger.

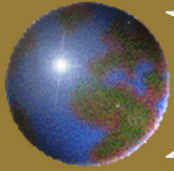


Poverty results when people do not have a minimum amount of money or possessions to obtain necessary resources.



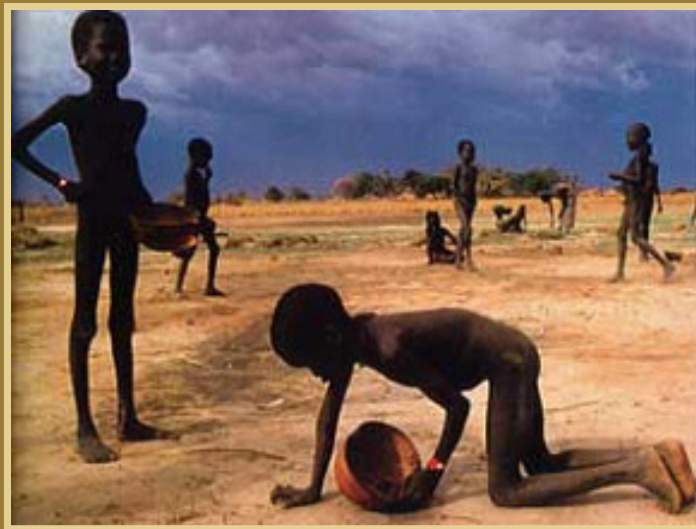
Poverty Begets Hunger

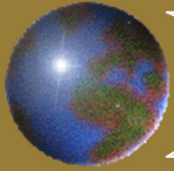
As the most extreme form of poverty, hunger occurs when people cannot afford to meet their most basic need for food. About one in four who die of hunger are children.



Hunger Begets the Undernourished

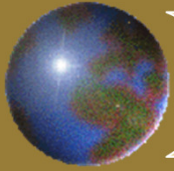
The minimum requirements are enough energy, protein, vitamins, and minerals to maintain a healthy body and to grow in a normal way. Those who do not have the minimum nutrients to maintain healthy processes are the chronically undernourished.





THE CONDITION OF BEING POOR: The poverty stricken do not have the means to obtain food as a necessary resource, thereby poverty begets hunger. Those in poverty usually lack enough money to obtain necessary resources, but they also are without land, personal properties, education, or even credit to enable them to rise above the permanence of being poor.



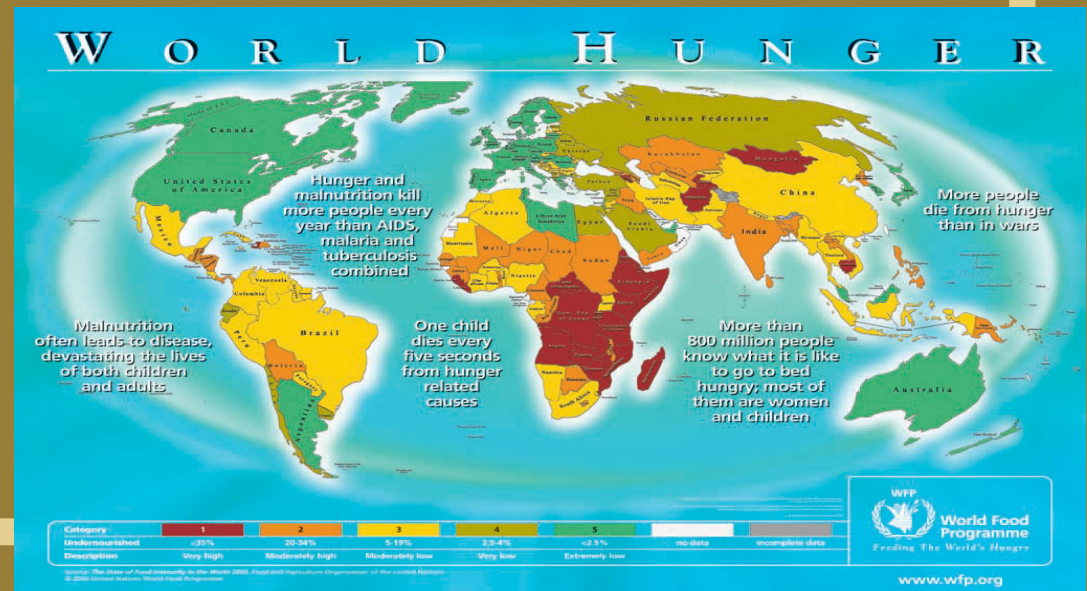


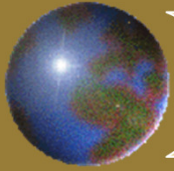
842 Million Hungry People Worldwide:

About Equal to the Combined Populations of :

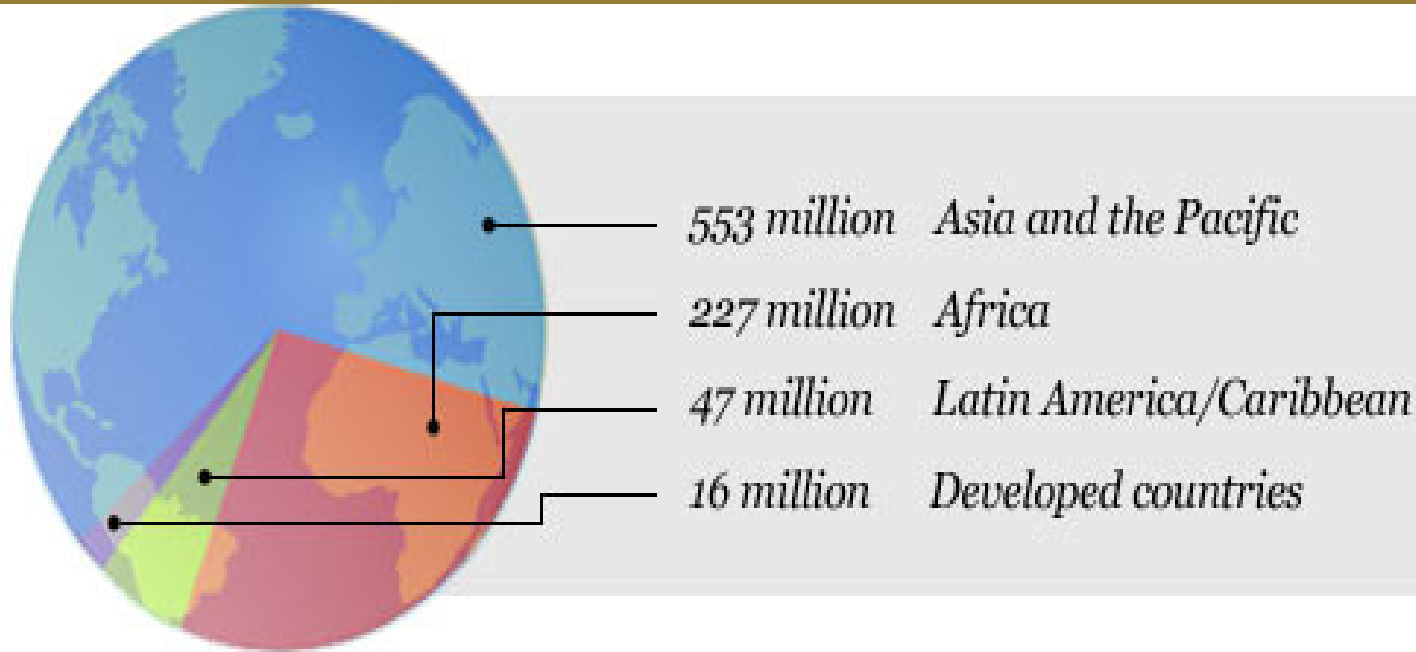
- The 27 European Union Countries, 506 Million
- The United States, 317 Million
- Canada, 35 Million

TOTAL: 858 Million

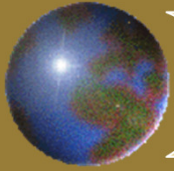




Where in the World is the Hunger?



Asia has the largest number of hungry people (more than 500 million), but sub-Saharan Africa has the highest prevalence (25 percent of population). Less than 2 percent of all people in developed countries are hungry.

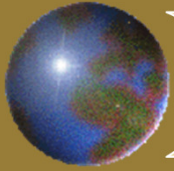


World Hunger:

Can seem out of sight... and out of mind

- *Among the nearly one billion undernourished people in the world, if not in Asia or Africa, the sight of hunger is infrequent. Only 6% live in Latin America and the Caribbean and less than 1% live in developed countries.*
- *Only 3 of the 62 countries that are too deficient of food or resources to feed themselves exist in the Americas or Caribbean.*





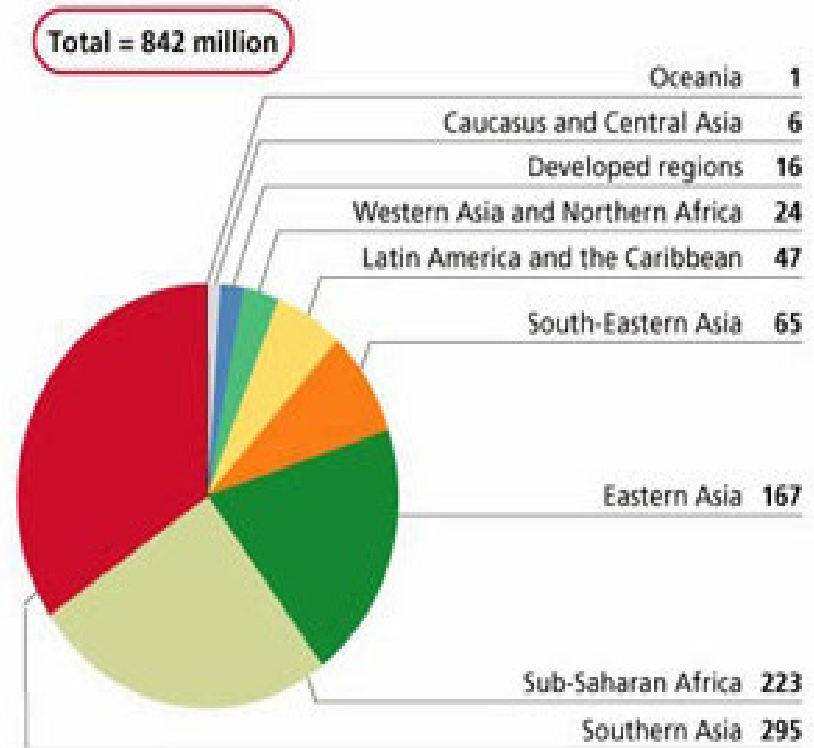
HUNGER:

*Is Largely There,
But Can Be Near*

Hunger can exist on the other side of the world or next door.

However, more than 90 percent of the world's hunger is in Asia, the Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

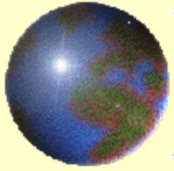
Undernourishment in 2011–13, by region (millions)



Note: All figures are rounded.

Source: FAO.

(Year 2013 Estimate: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, January 2014.)



“An Empty Belly Hears Nobody”

-- A Proverb



Hunger Fact:

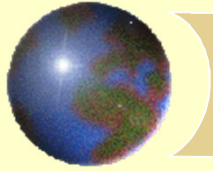
Most common in areas of drought and famine is kwashiorkor (kwa-she-or-kor), as evident by the bloated belly of a malnourished child. It is due to inadequate protein. Symptoms may include slowed growth, weight loss, muscle wasting, generalized swelling, and enlargement of the liver and abdomen. Once kwashiorkor develops, some of the effects, such as short stature and intellectual disability, cannot be corrected.



World Hunger Trends

Undernourished (Hungry) People Worldwide:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Trend</u>
2011-2013:	842 million	12	Declining numbers
2007-2009:	1.02 billion	15	<i>Highest number</i>
2000-2002:	857 million	14	Increased numbers
1995-1997:	825 million	14	<i>Record low numbers</i>
1990-1992:	845 million	16	Slow increases
1979-1981:	853 million	19	<i>First less < 20 percent</i>
1969-1971:	878 million	24	Record high percent



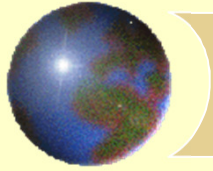
World Hunger Trends

842 Million Hungry People:

(2013 Estimate by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, January 2014.)

The Positive Signs:

- The number of hungry people is about the same as 20 years ago, although the world population has increased by 25 percent.
- The number of hungry people has decreased more than 15 percent after exceeding 1 billion in 2008.
- Current level of 12 percent of the world being hungry is lowest in modern history.

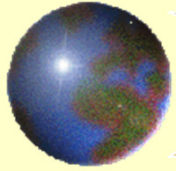


World Hunger Trends

Significant Trends Emerging Since 1990:

- The world population has been increasing without having significant increases in its number of hungry people.
- Extreme poverty has declined 50% in recent years due largely to improved economic and social conditions in China and India.
- The mortality rate for children worldwide under age 5 dropped by 41% from 87 to 51 deaths per 1,000 live births.





World Hunger Trends

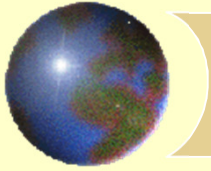
Significant Trends Emerging Since 1990:

- The world's food production has increased more than its hunger, with plenty to feed the world.



- More than 2 billion people (30% of the world population) have access to improved sources of drinking water.

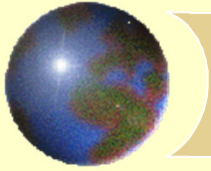
- The number of countries too deficient or poor to feed their population have been reduced from 86 to 62.



Food for Thought:

In a world of plenty, a huge number go hungry

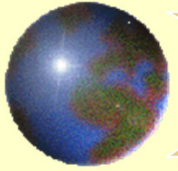
- Food production is at record efficiency.
- Enough food is produced for every person on earth to receive enough calories.
- The growth in food production exceeds growth in population.
- One third of all food produced (1.3 billion tons) is never consumed. This food wastage represents a missed opportunity to improve global food security.



Food for Thought:

Eating more, more to eat, but not all are fed

- Compared with 30 years ago, 70 percent more people live on earth and each of those people eat almost 20 percent more food.
- Global meat production has doubled since 1980 and tripled in developing countries.
- Yet, undernourishment kills more people every year than malaria, tuberculosis and AIDs combined.

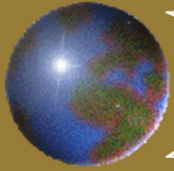


*“Food is the moral right of all who
are born into this world.”*

-- Norman Borlaug,



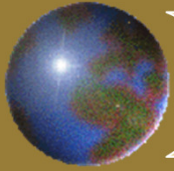
Nobel Prize Winner and Father of the Green Revolution



Hunger: Who Has It?

Hunger strikes more children than adults, more women than men, and more rural dwellers than urban.



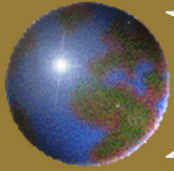


Children and Hunger

- Up to 16,000 children a day or about 6 million a year die from malnutrition before their fifth birthday.



- Poorly nourished children suffer about 160 days of illness a year. Or, they are ill about three days a week.
- 78% of malnourished children live in countries with food surpluses.

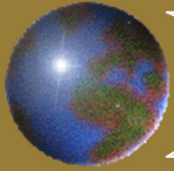


Children and Hunger

- Poor nutrition causes nearly half of all deaths (45%) in children under age 5.
- One out of six are born low birth weight in developing countries.



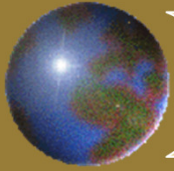
- 70% of malnourished children live in Asia.
- 88% of all children living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa.



Children and Hunger

- Stunting in which a child's normal growth cycle is stunted, delayed or prevented impacts about one in three children in developing countries due to malnourishment.
- 80% of all stunted children live in just 20 countries.

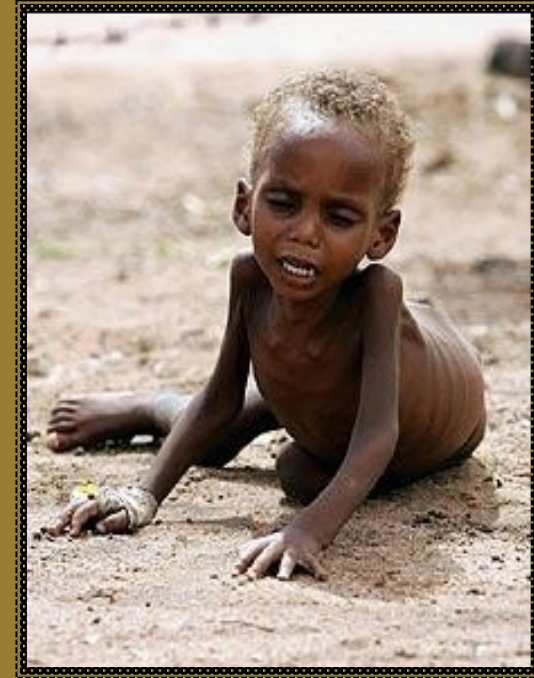


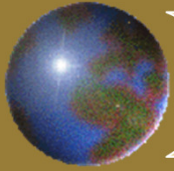


Children and Hunger

*Hunger Can Make Children
Go Blind and Then They Die*

- Between 100 million and 150 million children are Vitamin A deficient.
- An estimated 250,000 to 500,000 (25 to 50%) such children become blind each year.
- About half of them die within 12 months of losing their sight.





Any Hunger Hurts

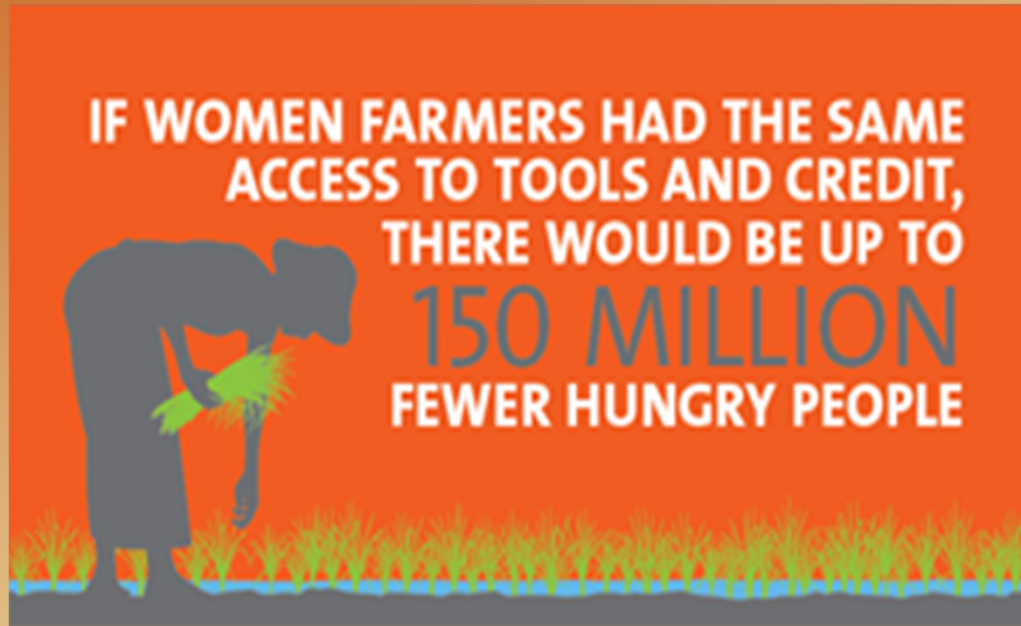
“Research shows that many children who do not have enough to eat wind up with a diminished capacity to understand and learn. Children don’t have to be starving for this to happen. Even mild under nutrition – the kind most common among poor people in America – can do it.”



**Carl Sagan, Professor,
Cornell University**



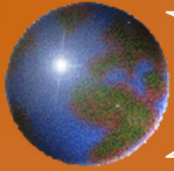
Women and Hunger



Despite women providing a majority of farming in many parts of the world, they are often denied access to credit, fertilizers, training, equipment, or land.

The Role of Gender

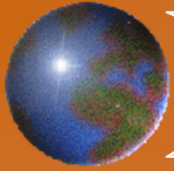
About 45 percent of the world's population depends on agriculture, forestry, fishing or hunting for its livelihood. Worldwide, women constitute 43 percent of the agricultural labor force, producing a large portion of the world's food crops and almost all in some poor countries.



Women and Hunger

- In developing countries, the typical woman spends several hours a day and walks an average of 3.6 miles to haul water. Women and their daughters conduct about 65 percent of all transport activities in rural households, including travel for firewood and water and transport to the grinding mill.
- Most of the time, the mother eats only one meal a day.





Women and Hunger

- 60% of the world's hungry are women.
- Up to 90% of the food in sub-Saharan Africa is grown and sold by women.



- More than 80% of farmers in Africa are women, yet 40% are not provided access to basic education.
- More than 50% of food production in Asia is by women.



Women and Hunger



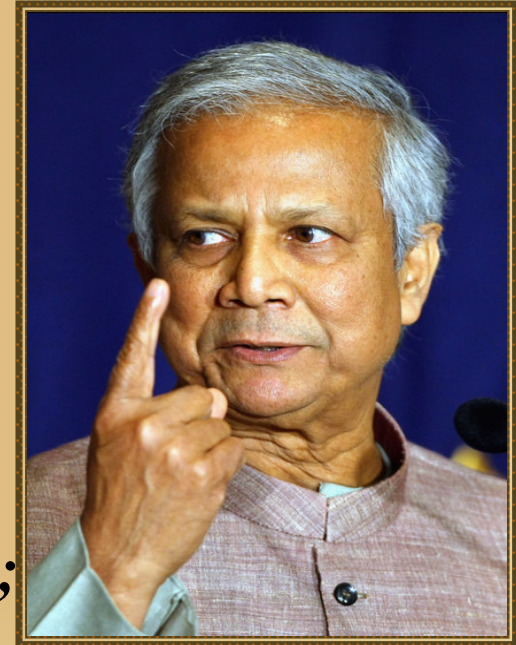
- Girls are twice as likely to die from malnutrition as boys; women suffer twice the rate of malnutrition as men;
- Malnourishment among pregnant women leads to one out of six infants born with low birth weight.
- Sub-Saharan African women have a 1-in-16 chance of dying during pregnancy compared with a 1-in-3,700 risk ratio for North American women.



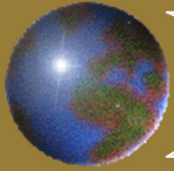
Nobel Peace Prize Winner Muhammad Yunus

About believing in the poor, providing small loans, and challenging existing systems to end world hunger via economic innovation rather than charity.

- *“I thought if you can become an angel for 27 dollars, it would be fun to do more of it.”*
- *“The fact that the poor are alive is clear proof of their ability.”*
- *“I believe that we can create a poverty-free world because poverty is not created by poor people. It has been created and sustained by the economic and social systems we designed;*
- *“In the United States, I saw how the market liberates the individual and allows people to be free to make personal choices. But the biggest drawback was that the market always pushes things to the side of the powerful. I thought the poor should be able to take advantage of the system to improve their lot.”*



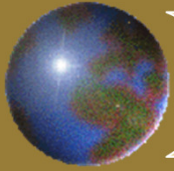
**Founder,
Grameen Bank**



The Rural and Hunger



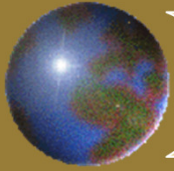
- People in abject poverty generally live in a severely degraded environment and contribute to that degradation.
- Of the world's rural poor, 13 percent are landless and 60 percent are nearly landless.
- They do not have access to credit and do not have the infrastructure such as sewage treatment, safe water, medical care and transportation of others.



The Rural and Hunger

- 80% of the world's hungry people live in rural areas.
- 75% of the world's poorest people – 1.55 billion – live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood.
- 63% of hungry people are farming families and to a large extent spend not only their vocation, but their life trying to raise food to stay alive.



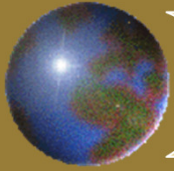


The Rural and Hunger

- Poverty rates for the world's "ultra poor" are nearly four times higher in rural than in urban areas; they account for 75% of people living on less than \$1 a day.



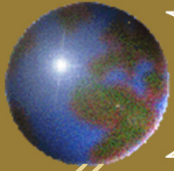
- Rural dwellers account for a huge majority of the world's 1 billion people (15%) who lack access to safe drinking water, 1.6 billion people who live without electricity (23%), and 2 million people without sanitation (29%).



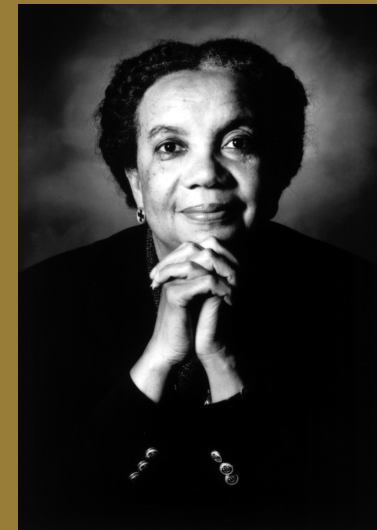
The Rural and Hunger



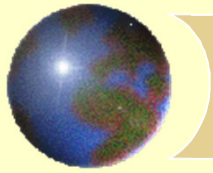
- Lack of access to good schools, healthcare, electricity, safe water and other services eludes many rural people, jeopardizing their health and reducing their lifespan.
- Due to preference, ease of provision or transportation issues, national and foreign aid goes increasingly to non-rural sectors, where most of the poor do not live or work.



“Just because a child's parents are poor, uneducated or live in a disadvantaged place is no reason to deprive the child of basic human rights to health care, education and proper nutrition.”



**-- Marian Wright Edelman,
Founder, Children Defense Fund**

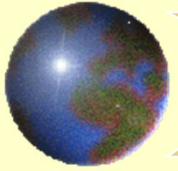


Hunger and World Conditions

What Poor People Live On To Exist

- At least one billion people (one in seven) will live on less than \$1.25 a day through 2015; at least one in 50 or the “ultra poor” will live on less than 50 cents a day. (*\$1.25 a day is the international poverty line.*)
- 1.2 billion people (one in six) live in absolute poverty of \$1.25 a day or \$38 a month.
- About half of the world lives on less than \$2.50 a day and at least four-fifths live on less than \$10 a day.

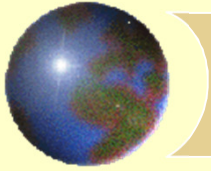




Hunger and World Conditions

Education: A Rare Commodity

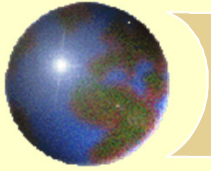
- More than 100 million school-age children are not in school.
- 46 percent of girls in the world's poorest countries do not have access to education,
- In the developing world, more than one in four adults are illiterate, with two out of three being women.
- Universal primary education would cost \$10 billion a year, about what Americans spend on ice cream in a year.



Hunger and World Conditions

The Rich Get Richer, the Poor Go Without

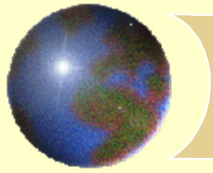
- Half of the world's people account for only 5 percent of its income, with the greater 95% owned by the other half.
- The richest 225 people and the poorest 2.5 billion people in the world have the same combined wealth of about \$1 trillion.
- More than 95 percent of the non-poor have electricity; less than half of the poor have electricity.
- If reproductive health care were provided to millions of women in developing countries, the \$12 billion cost equals about what is spent annually on perfume in Europe and the United States.



Hunger and World Conditions

Deficient Countries Severely Challenged

- 62 of the 196 countries (32%) in the World do not produce enough food to feed their people and are too poor to buy food on the world market.
- 24 of 86 (28%) food deficient countries have graduated from the list since its inception in 1997.
- 90% of the countries on the list are in Asia and Africa; original list contained 78% from those regions or continents.

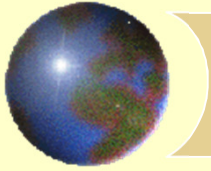


Hunger and World Conditions

African Plight and the Hunger Fight

- Unlike Latin America and Asia, Africa has not seen recent decreases in its number of hungry people, with one in four being hungry today.
- More than 40 percent of Africans do not have the ability to obtain sufficient food on a daily basis.
- Sub-Saharan Africa produces less food per person today than it did 30 years ago and more than half its people live on less than \$1.25 a day.





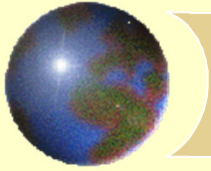
Hunger and World Conditions

Poverty and Hunger Exist in the Americas

- Three (Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua) of 196 food deficient countries worldwide are in the Americas.

(Six Latin American countries previously considered food deficient are no longer so due to improved economics in the past 15 years.)

- The poverty rate in Latin America is 70 percent; rates are lower than in sub-Saharan Africa or most of Asia, but much higher than in eastern Europe and central Asia.
- Record numbers of people in the United States live in poverty, the highest numbers in more than 50 years of recordkeeping.



Hunger in the The United States

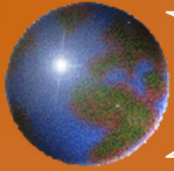
“(47) million people in the U.S. are hungry or don't know where their next meal is coming from, and (16) million of them are children. If another country were doing this to our children, we'd be at war.”

-- Jeff Bridges, actor



Poverty At Home:

More than one out of five children (22%) in the U.S. live in households below the poverty line of \$23,550 for a family of four.

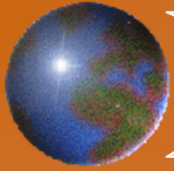


A Need to Feed in the USA

The poverty line in the United States is based on how much money a family needs to buy a nutritionally adequate diet using one third of its income for food.

- The U.S. Census Bureau places the nation's poverty rate at 15.0 percent, a level that has remained steady since 2010 and at which more than one out of every seven Americans live in poverty.





A Need to Feed in the USA

Poverty, By States: Highest and Lowest

- Mississippi has the highest poverty rate at 20.6 percent
- New Hampshire has the lowest poverty rate at 7.1 percent.
- States with high poverty of one in six people are: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico and West Virginia. (Tennessee and Oklahoma are close.)
- States with low poverty of one in 10 people are: Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. (Massachusetts, Minnesota, Utah and Virginia are close.)

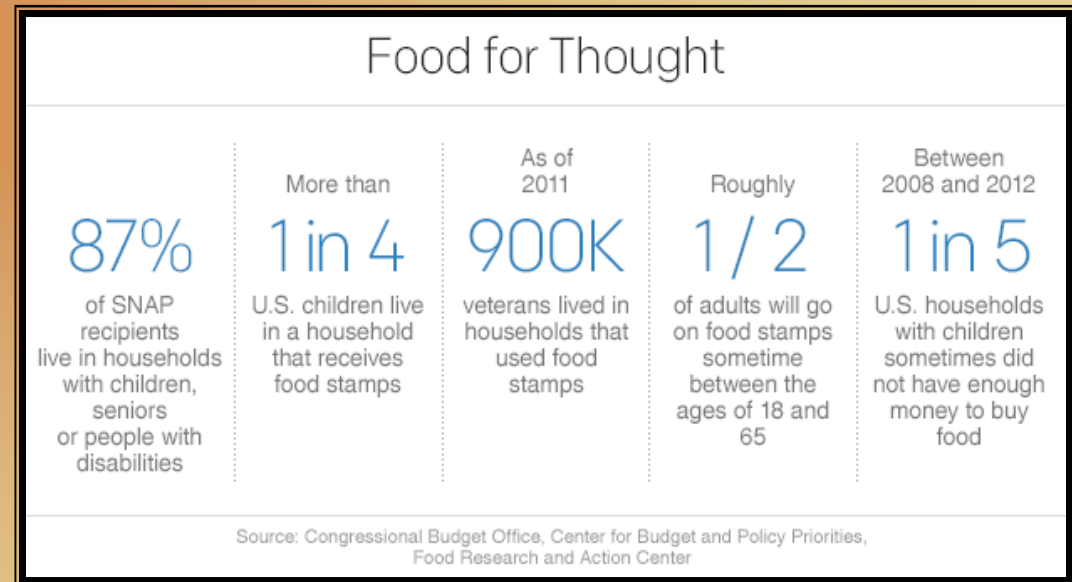


A Need to Feed in the USA

Facts About the Face of Poverty

Those in poverty are seniors living on fixed incomes, long-time workers unexpectedly unemployed, those working for minimum wage, people who fall ill, and millions everywhere.

- **Poverty rates are higher for women than men; children than seniors; single parents than married couples; rural dwellers than urban; and blacks and Hispanics than whites.**





A Need to Feed in the USA

Facts About The Face of Poverty

- The highest poverty rate is found among blacks (27.2%), with Hispanics having the second highest poverty rate (25.6%). Asians have a lower poverty rate (11.7%), with whites having the lowest rate at 9.7% during 2012.
- Children under 18 had a poverty rate of 21.8% for 2012. Those ages 18 to 65 had a rate of 13.7 percent while those ages 65 and older had the lowest percent of 9.1%.





A Need to Feed in the USA



Households are food insecure

Food insecurity exists when a lack of food results in reduced quality or variety of diet or when eating pattern is interrupted or meals are missed.

In the United States during 2012:

- 49 million people lived in food-insecure households.
- 12.4 million adults lived in households with very low food security.
- About one million children lived in households in which one or more child experienced very low food security.





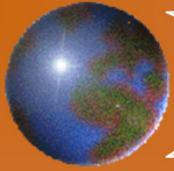
A Need to Feed in the USA



Trends About Food Assistance

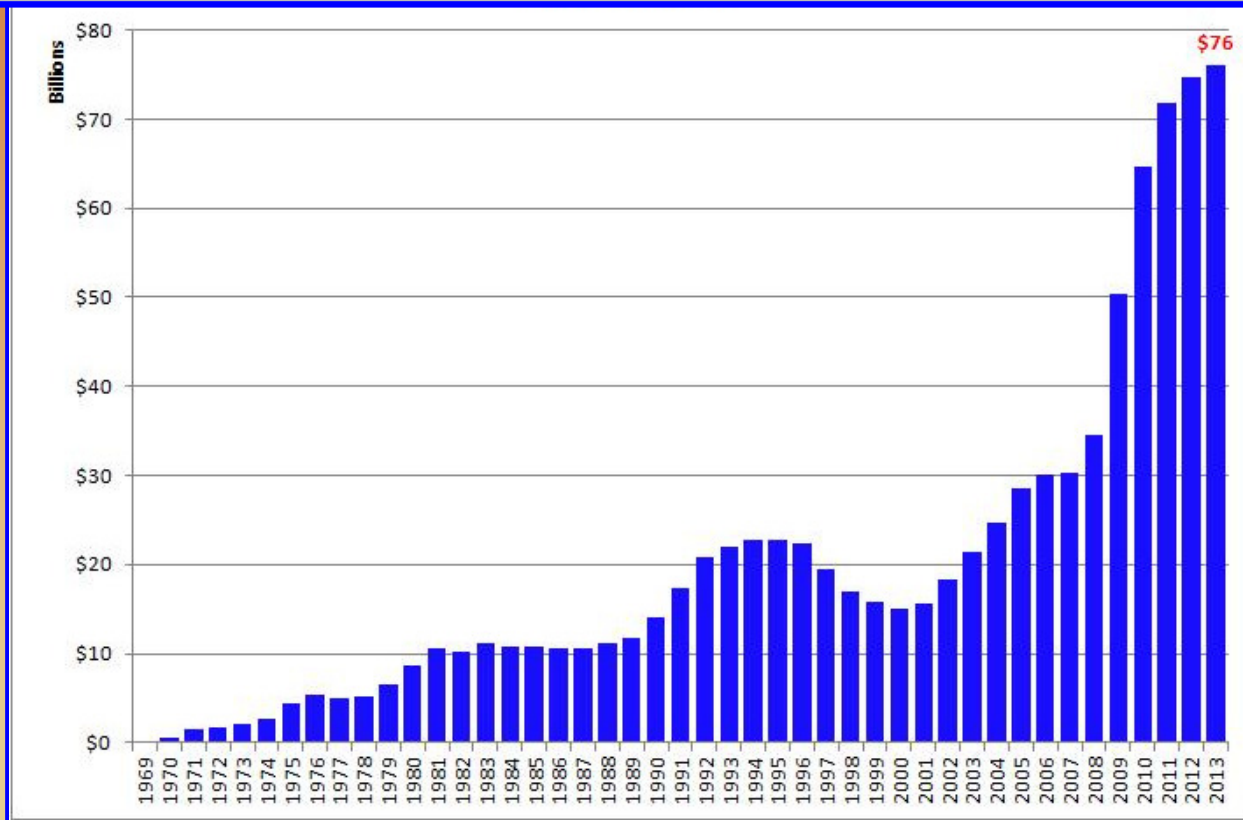
- A record 47.6 million Americans received food assistance in 2013, an increase for the sixth consecutive year.
- Among recipients, 43 percent are white, 33 percent are African-American, 19 percent Hispanic, and 2 percent Asia.
- The average monthly benefit per person was \$133 a month, about \$4.45 a day or just under \$1.50 a meal for 2013. Average monthly benefit of \$488 for a family of four.
- More than 70% of recipients are in families with children.

(Note: The name of the Food Stamp Program was changed to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in 2008.)



A Need to Feed in the USA

Annual Dollars Spent for Food Stamps



Data Credit: U.S. Department of Agriculture released January 10, 2014.

Graphic Credit: Matt Trivisonno's Blog.

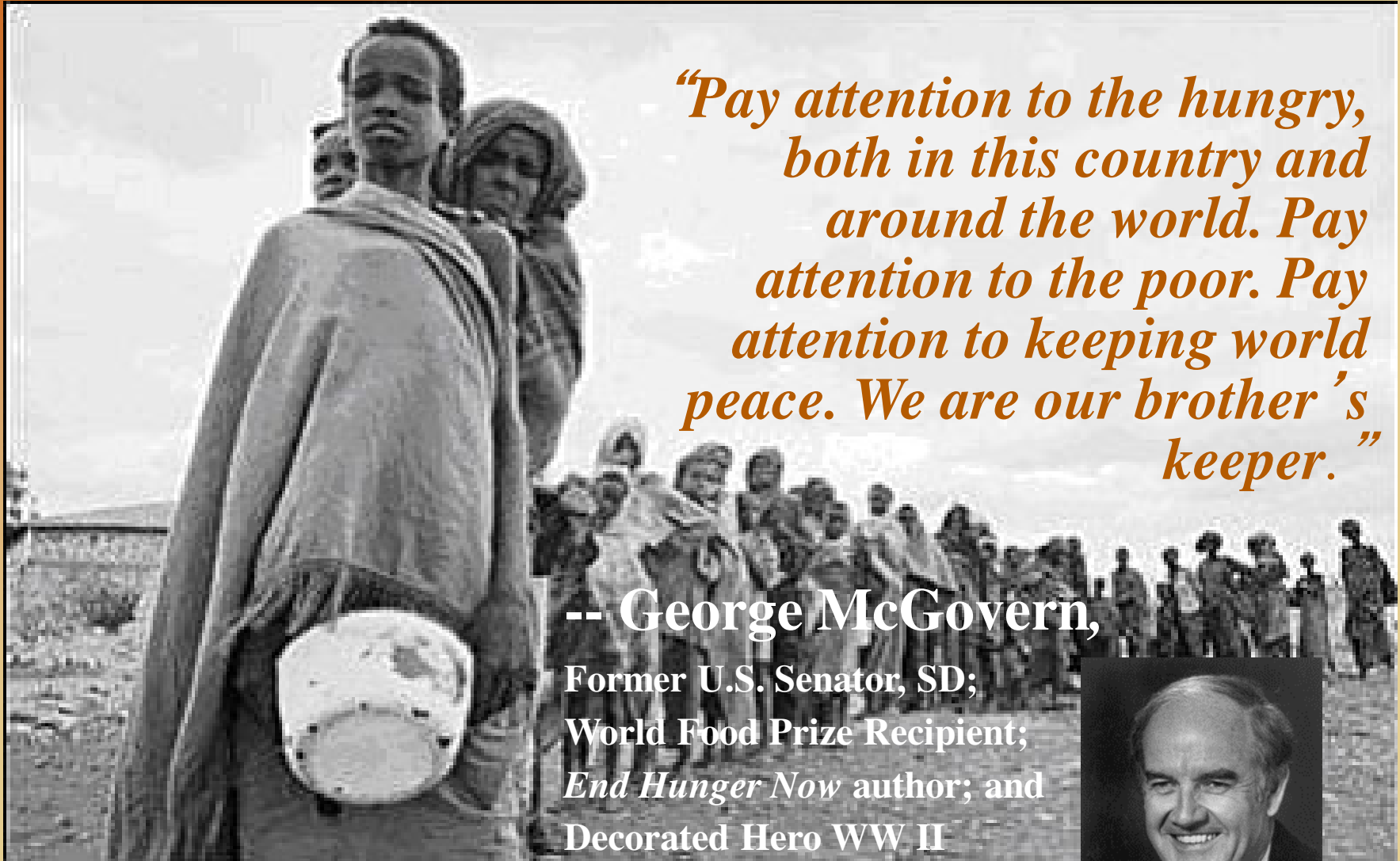
SNAP TRENDS:

Food Stamp costs up 100% in six years and participation numbers up 100% in nine years.

Increases between 2008 and 2011, largest on record.

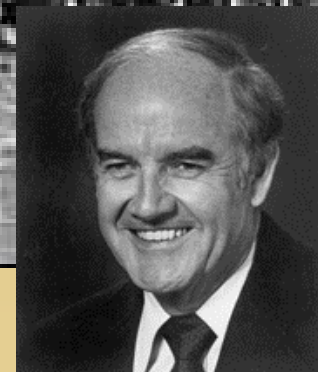
2013 benefit averaged \$4.38 a day per person or \$1.46 per meal.

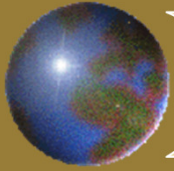
Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) costs for 2013 = \$79.64 billion serving 47.6 million people.



*“Pay attention to the hungry,
both in this country and
around the world. Pay
attention to the poor. Pay
attention to keeping world
peace. We are our brother’s
keeper.”*

-- George McGovern,
Former U.S. Senator, SD;
World Food Prize Recipient;
End Hunger Now author; and
Decorated Hero WW II



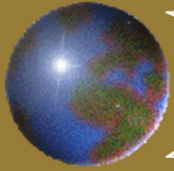


Debunking the Myths

- Contrary to some thought, hunger exists in America, the land of plenty. Record numbers of adults and children depend on nutritional assistance today; and 18 million of households are considered “food insecure” with lesser diets or missed meals.



- The homeless are not the only ones hungry in America. The elderly, the disabled, females who head households, the poor, and many children are hungry. More than 5 million households can be described as “the working poor.” Also, 31 million participated in school lunch programs during 2012-13, with percentage increases shown annually for recent years.



Debunking the Myths

- People are not starving or chronically under-nourished because of insufficient food production. Even with large population growth, 17% more calories per person are produced today than 30 years ago.
- Short-term hunger can have devastating emotional impacts as well as cause physical impairments. Nutrient deficiencies influence behavior.





Debunking the Myths

Poor people are not poor because they are wasteful or do not know how to manage money. Poor people cannot save money for emergencies because basic necessities require all or a large part of their income. A study found that SNAP or food stamp recipients spent less money on snack items and sweets than other shoppers. Also, the Grameen Bank has experienced with its micro-loan program in Africa that the poorest of the poor very often repay their loans and are successful with using the loan money.

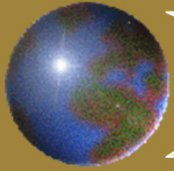




“The war against hunger is truly mankind’s war of liberation.”

**-- President
John F. Kennedy**





“A hungry man is not a free man.”

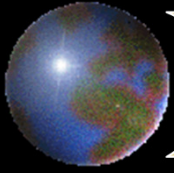
> Adlai E. Stevenson, statesman

“I can't talk religion to a man with hunger in his eyes.”

> George Bernard Shaw, playwright

“If we can conquer space, we can conquer childhood hunger.”

> Buzz Aldrin, astronaut



“Once hunger hinders a child’s ability to learn... Once hunger stunts a child’s normal growth... And once hunger ends a child’s life... It’s too late to apologize.”

-- Project Food, Land & People



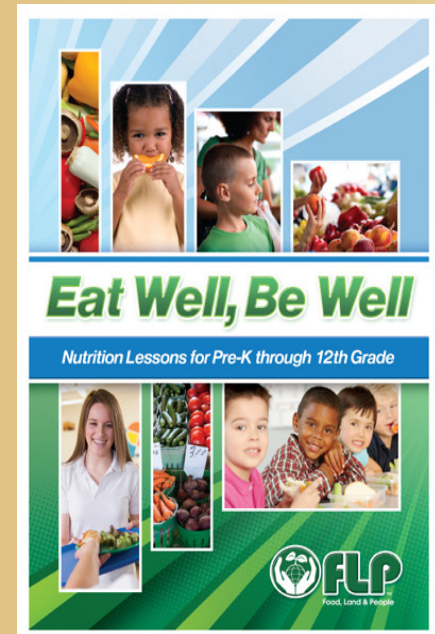
World Hunger: *About a Billion Unserved*

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To Order



Go to:

<http://foodlandpeople.org/ordering>

Or, ask your FLP State Coordinator