

1978

Burundi ★
Nursing Aid

1982 MA Political Science/ German Literature
(Goettingen)

1986-1989 Ghana/Burkina Faso ★
Research Anthropology

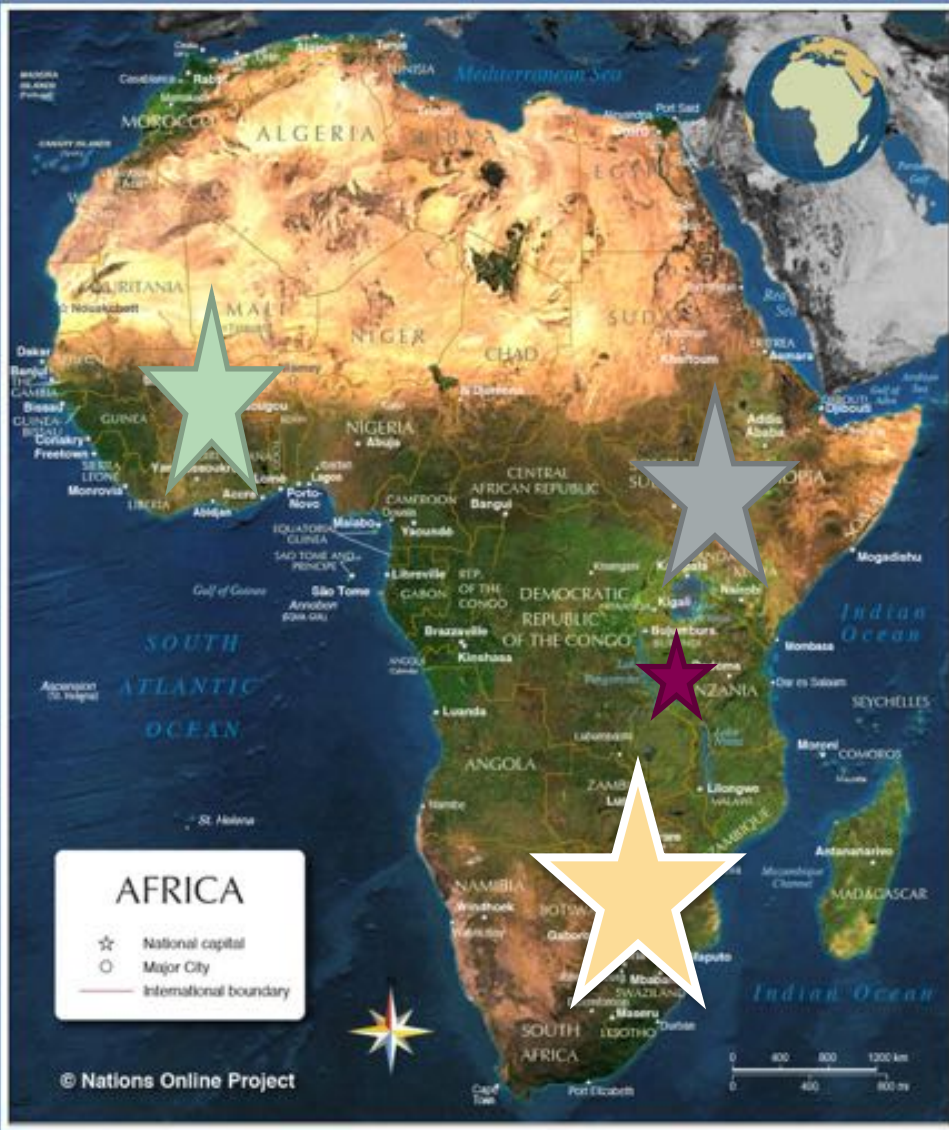
1992 PhD Social Anthropology, Sociology, Pol. Sc. &
Ethnology (Muenster)

1993-2000
Uganda/ South Sudan ★
Development Aid Co-ord Health

2002 MSc Dev Mgt (London School of Economics)

2007-2014 Zimbabwe/ Southern
Africa ★
Development Aid Co-ord.

MISEREOR
IHR HILFSWERK





We are looking for a sentence with three words – in German

Xxxxxx xxxxx xxx!

Xxxxxx xxxx xxX!

The largest city in northern
Ghana: first letter.



Xxxxxx xxxX xxx!

**Capital of the West African Sahel state
'Land of the Righteous People': sixth
letter.**



XxxxX xxxx xxx

This is the port of the capital of a state in West Africa. What is the name of the state (hint: The state has 2 words and an ‘elephant connection’)? We are looking for the 9th letter.



Xxxxx xXxx xxx!

**Historical building in Ghana, from where
thousands of slaves were shipped (Portuguese
name and origin), fourth letter.**



Xxxxx xxxx Xxx!

**Best shade tree in the world & delivers
tender fruits with thick core, fourth
letter.**



Xxxxxx xxXx xxx!

What does an elephant use to reach/
grab? Second letter.



Xxxxx xxxx xXx!

Which ethnic group (begins with an F) migrates southward in the Sahel with their cattle in the dry season? Second letter.



Xxxxx **X**xxx xxx!

Capital of the country in southwest Africa, where this German patrolman ('Schutztruppler') did service more than a century ago. First letter.



XXXX_x xxxx xxx!

North Africa

State A: First two letters

State B: First letter

State C: First letter



The Milky Way – Highway to disaster

How Agric- and Trade Policies are Destroying Livelihoods of Farmers in Europe and Africa



Dr. Volker Riehl / Misereor Berlin / Officer for Africa and Nutrition

Content

1. Brief introduction of MISEREOR
2. Sustainable Development Goals – short background
3. **Example MILK: link from world market to Burkina Faso**
4. Possible solutions and discussion

Background MISEREOR

- 1958 founded by the German Bishops' conference as „action against hunger and disease in the world“.
- No emergency organisation - CARITAS



Threefold mission:



- **Helping people help themselves** = project support (rural/urban development, training, human rights, water, health). 2017 more than 1000 projects, approx 200 Mio Euro per annum). Strictly partner focussed! No parallel structures.
- **Lobbywork** = Political mandate (campaigns, lobbying, educational work on nutrition, agriculture, patents, corporate power, climate, etc.)
- **Change your life** = annual lent campaign

Sustainable Development Goals: in brief

UN Agreement= Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development of the World (September 2015)

-,Thinking together‘ of 1: Ecology and 2: Eradication of Poverty

-Sustainability = different but joint responsibility

-Relevant for all countries

In the year 2000 the UN propagated the „Millennium Development Goals“ (MDG), which were only meant for developing countries.

2 KEINE HUNGERSNOT

Beenden von Hunger und Hungertod, Erreichen der Nahrungssicherheit und verbesserten Ernährung sowie Förderung eines nachhaltigen Ackerbaus



5 GLEICHBERECHTIGUNG DER GESCHLECHTER

Erreichen der Gleichberechtigung der Geschlechter durch die Stärkung von Frauen und Mädchen



8 GUTE ARBEITSPLÄTZE UND WIRTSCHAFTLICHES WACHSTUM



12 VERANTWORTUNGSVOLLER KONSUM

Sicherstellung von nachhaltigen Konsum- und Produktionsmustern



17 PARTNERSCHAFTEN, UM DIE ZIELE ZU ERREICHEN

Verstärkung der Bedeutung von Umsetzung und Revitalisierung der globalen Partnerschaft für nachhaltige Entwicklung



EU and Development objective

**The first objective of the development policy of the EU
is the reduction of poverty**

**This objective has to be realized in the cooperation
with developing countries whatsoever**

**Article 208 of the Lisboa treaty (2009), mandatory for EU institutions and
member states.**

- **How much milk do you drink per day?**
- **The consumption of milk in Europe is relatively high, the demand will no longer rise.**
- **70 % of the worlds population does not drink milk.**
- **Why? Lactose intolerance occurs, if milk is not consumed at a young age.**

Supply and demand in the world market

- Today, nine percent of the world's milk production is traded on the world market = global market orientation and structural change (**from Germany every second liter of milk is exported**).
- Dairies and processing industries see tremendous growth potential in Asia and Africa. Tetra Pak: 2.7 billion low-income = future milk consumers.
- Rabobank: European milk production by 2020 + 8% - domestic demand ~ 0 = milk ends up exporting and competing with local production in developing countries.
- At the same time, milk production has great potential for poverty reduction in developing countries. Worldwide: over 120 million dairy farms with an average of 2.9 cows.

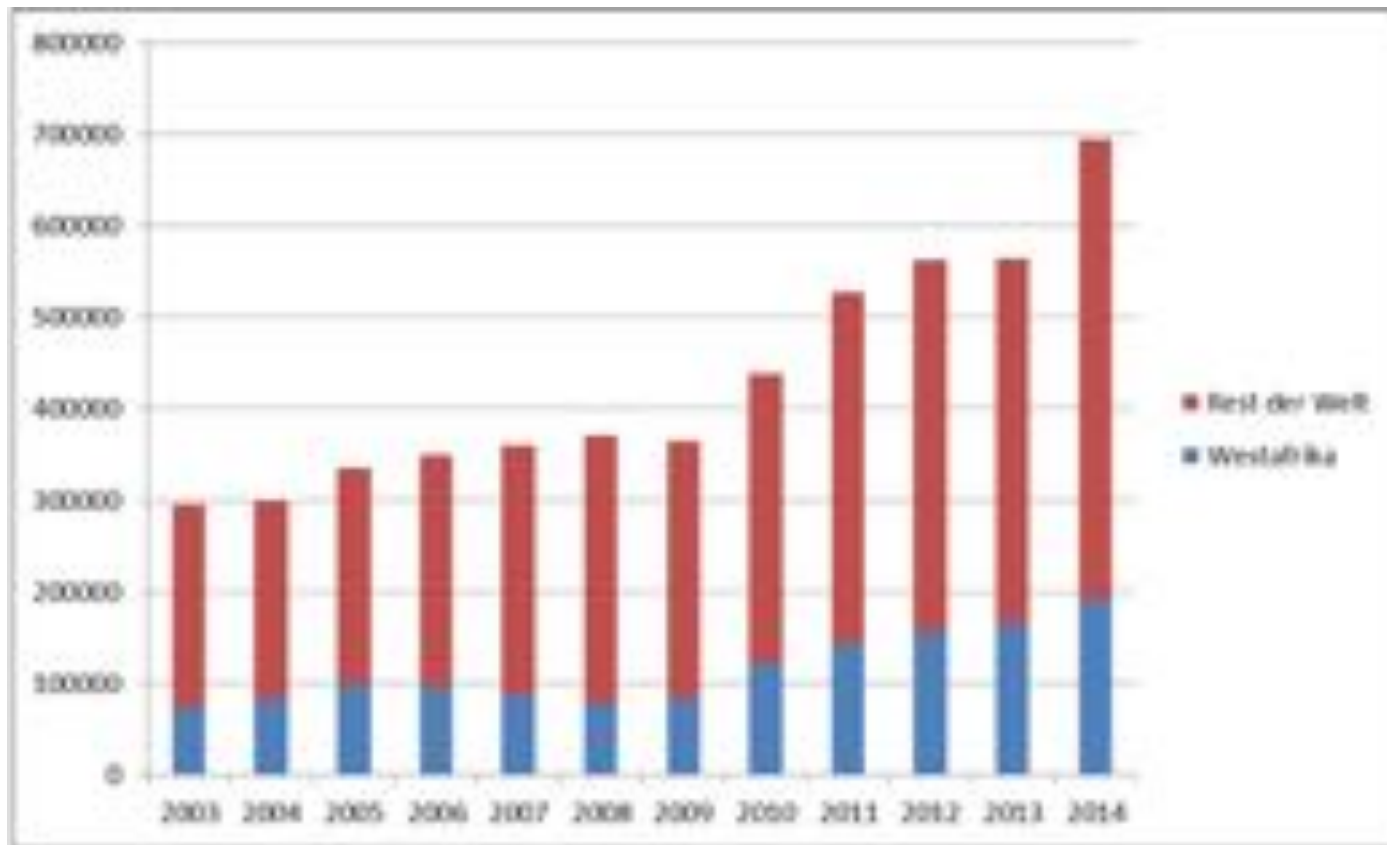
International dairy market and the role of the EU

- The five major producing countries New Zealand, the EU, the US, Australia and Argentina have increased production by 20 million tonnes since 2011, although domestic consumption is stagnating.
- The EU alone is responsible for an additional production of 11 million tonnes for more than half of the production of the most important export countries - and thus for overproduction on the world market.
- February 2017: almost 419,000 tons of skimmed milk powder are in state and private storage facilities.

Skimmed milk powder: Exports of EU-28 and the world market price



EU export of skimmed milk powder enriched with vegetable fat



Milky Way

ARLA, I
West Af
interests



ing in
equity



History:

Promotion of the dairy sector in Burkina Faso since 2008

+

Dialogue between milk producers since 2010





Exchange of experience between European and Burkinabe
milk producers for the purpose of joint lobbying and technical
cooperation.

2016



Reason: Milk crisis in Europe, exports to Burkina Faso
Working out a joint statement









- 
- EU milk powder is sold at about 34 cents per liter, local milk costs between 76 cents and 1.10 euros.
 - Supermarkets almost exclusively supplied by imported dairy products.
 - Nomads of the Peul/Fulani ethnic group must sell milk unprocessed in the surrounding area.
 - Cheap imports hinder the development of own dairy farming, jobs and fair prices.
- 



An initiative to support pastoralists
in Burkina Faso















Visit Tambolo small dairy



Livestock market in Fada



Fairefaso – fairly produced dairy products by MIG and LIMPI /R



Possible Solutions

- Instead of global market orientation and trade liberalization, **local production of milk needs to be strengthened** and used to combat poverty worldwide.
- The **dairy sector in developing countries must be excluded from liberalization** in free trade agreements. There can be no exceptions for milk powder enriched with milk powder and vegetable fat.
- **Efficient protection mechanisms for developing countries in trade agreements.** This needs dedication from African and European countries.
- Before milk powder is exported to a developing country, a **human rights impact assessment** has to be carried out. It should be examined whether local milk production would be jeopardized by cheap imports and undermine the potential of the dairy and meat sectors to fight poverty.

Possible Solutions

- In the medium term, **production must be reduced** so much that exports of mass products such as milk powder at low prices are no longer necessary (market responsibility).
- This must be done by **changing the way of production to more grazing and feeding from regional sources**. This systematically focuses on higher added value from further processing, regional identity and higher product quality. This market segment must be at the center of dairy strategies as well as supported by appropriate framework conditions and funding programs from the political sector.

