



- > Enough, healthy, affordable food for everyone
- Climate mitigation and adaptation
- > Limitations and protection of natural resources
- Changing ethics and behaviors
- Economics, global vs. local markets

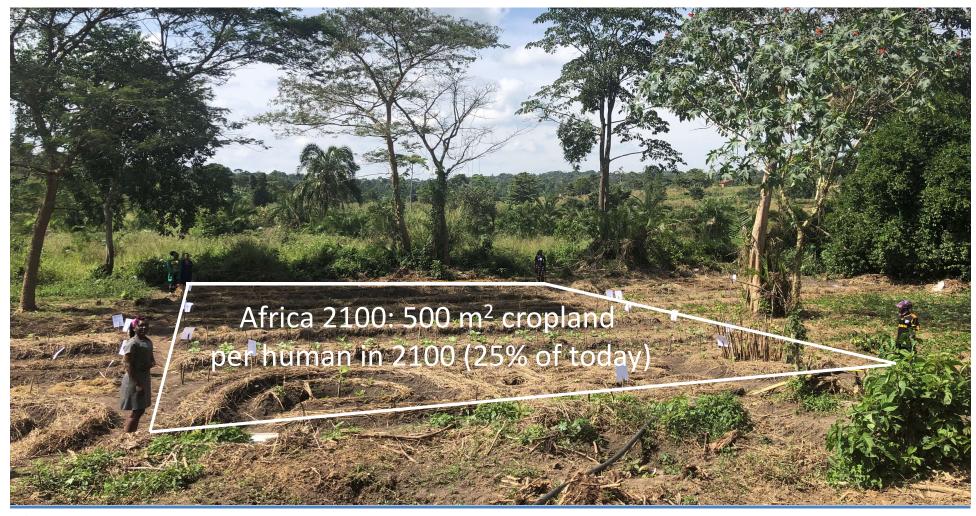
Recently we use our earth 1,7 times of the ecological carrying capacity

"Organic farming can, must and want contribute to solve the problems!"

How can Organic Farming help to reduce hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2)?

- Hunger and malnutrition is usually result of poverty and calamities.
- Very often found on small scale subsistence focused farming systems (<1ha/family) in remote and disadvantage regions.
- Such small scale farming systems dominate in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- Those farming systems are **difficult and risky to elevate** from low external input -> low output systems **towards high external input -> high output systems.**
- Organic farming is an agroecology approach of low/medium external input -> medium output.
- Organic Farming can increase yields through improved knowledge and skills (capacity development, education and training) and reduce/avoids ecological and food safety risks.





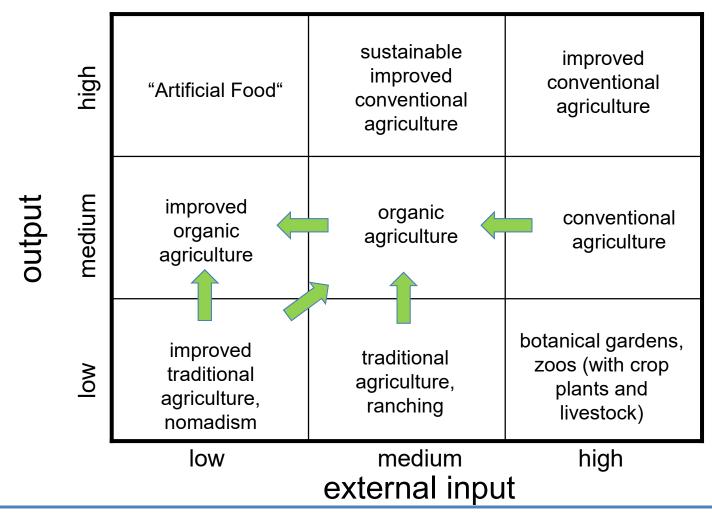


German National strategy for 30% Organic Farming and food economy by 2030

Action Number 30:

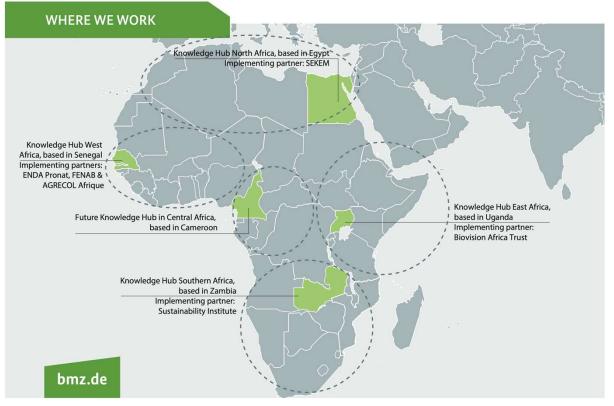
- Food sovereignty: Develop and offer Good Organic Farming Practices as a way of securing
 and increasing crop yields and reducing post harvest losses in the absence of harmfull
 chemical farm inputs for smallholder farms in disadvantage regions (without certification
 according to the EU Organic Farming Regulation).
- **Empowerment of women (young mothers) and families:** Establish organic farming methods for **backyard farming** of vegetable, fruits and small animal husbandry for **self-sufficiency** on smallholder farms, combined with nutrition education (reduction of malnutrition, strengthening the role of women through knowledge transfer and appreciation).
- Value creation and off-farming jobs: Supporting Organic Farming certification and value chains for smallholder farms in disadvantaged regions that want to sell surplus production on the (international) Organic market at premium prices.







Excample: Organic Knowledge Hubs for Africa (giz)



DID YOU KNOW THAT ORGANIC AGRICULTURE...

- ... preserves natural resources, such as soil and water, in the long term?
- ... mainly relies on renewable resources?
- ... is safer for farmers because no chemical synthetic pesticides are used?
- ... strengthens the resilience of agriculture to climate change?
- ...significantly boosts productivity and yield stability, especially for those farmers that do not use external inputs at the moment?





AT A GLANCE

The implementing partners create technical and methodological **knowledge products** in English, French, Arabic and selected local languages in the countries involved in the project.





The project develops an online platform to disseminate knowledge about organic farming in Africa.

The implementing partners are selected **non-governmental organisations** in the five knowledge hubs.



THÜNEN

Duration: 2019 to **2024**

Budget: approx. **€23 million**



Objectives of the dissemination of organic agriculture ✓ Ensure food security

- ✓ Conserve and regenerate natural resources
- ✓ Increase employment and income
- Create prospects for women and young people

- These organisations manage the five knowledge hubs and operate in three fields of action:
- 1. They expand access to knowledge on organic agriculture and agroecologyby collecting, validating and converting it into suitable formats and languages, as well as making it available on a centralised database.
- 2. They boost the **technical and professional skills** of multipliers in the areas of organic agriculture and agroecology. To this end, they train master trainers and multipliers on how to disseminate the knowledge in a manner adapted to target groups.
- 3. For the purposes of **networking across the** continent, they strengthen the working relationships between representatives from the value chains, civil society, private sector and state organisations. Furthermore, they promote costeffective and participatory certification alternatives



Organic 3.0

