



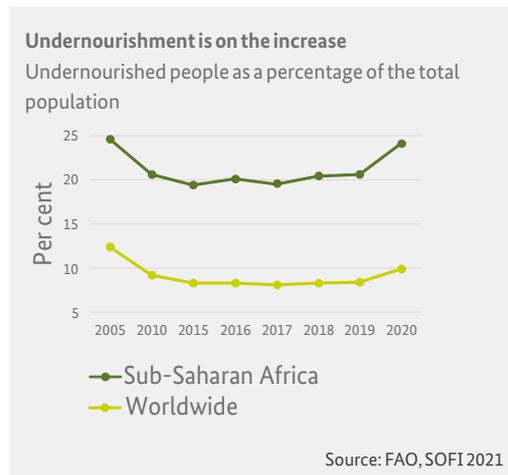
ONE WORLD – No Hunger



DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

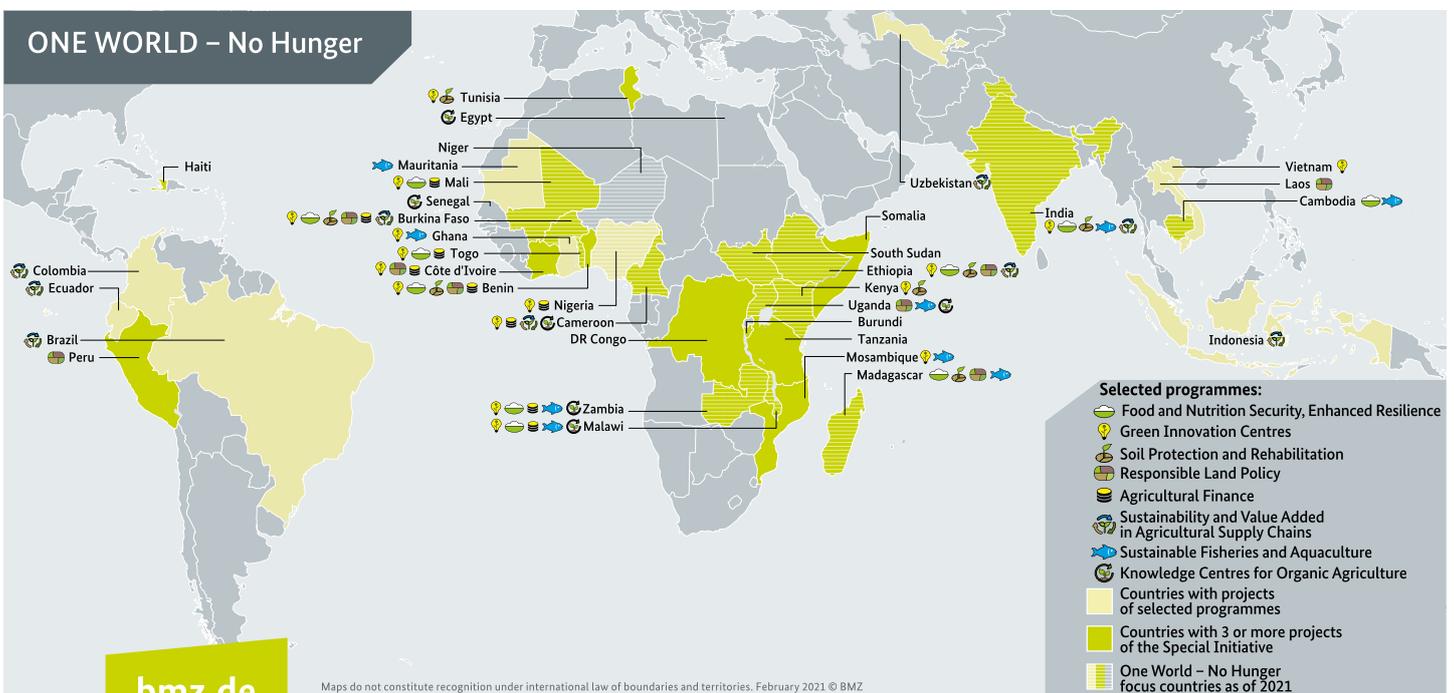
- up to 810 million people around the world are starving – about ten per cent of the world's population?
- around two billion people suffer from 'hidden hunger' – a micronutrient deficiency?
- hunger in the world is currently on the rise again, mainly due to conflicts, climate change and crises – most recently the COVID-19 pandemic?
- the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to the biggest increase in global hunger in decades? In 2020, about 120 million more people suffered from hunger than in the previous year.
- in sub-Saharan Africa, around one person in four is undernourished?
- two thirds of those going hungry live in rural areas?
- agricultural output will have to increase considerably by 2050 to meet the needs of the world's growing population?

- every year, 10 million hectares of arable land is lost, depriving millions of access to food and a livelihoods?



If the current trend is not reversed, SDG 2 (end hunger and all forms of malnutrition) will not be achieved by 2030.

Rural development contributes to achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):





WHAT WE DO

Each year, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) invests around two billion euros in global food security and rural development. Around one third of this funding are implemented through the ONE WORLD – No Hunger special initiative, launched by BMZ in 2014. We cooperate on more than 300 projects with partners from civil society, the private sector, academia, politics, churches and with the implementing organisations Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and KfW Development Bank.



THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ONE WORLD – NO HUNGER INITIATIVE UNTIL 2024



Improve nutrition for more than 7.5 million people, particularly women and children



Boost incomes for 3.2 million smallholder households



Support 2 million people coping with the impact of climate change



Access to agricultural financing for 1.9 million smallholders



Restore soil fertility of 1.7 million hectares of degraded land



Secure land rights for at least 140,000 smallholder households



Support more than 330,000 individuals accessing employment opportunities

Creating knowledge, making use of innovations and strengthening autonomy are key objectives of the special initiative. Building on the concept of sustainable agriculture, projects create ways to overcome hunger and malnutrition and boost prosperity in rural areas, especially for smallholders in Africa. Improved local value creation, fair supply chains and good training contribute to increase incomes and create jobs.

In 16 partner countries of German cooperation, BMZ has established 'Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector'. These are development and training networks that bring together many local, German and international partners. They support the introduction and dissemination of innovations and drive sustainable agricultural development. Other projects of the Special Initiative target improvements in framework conditions, for example by promoting international public sector agricultural research, securing land rights and strengthening key supply chains. Protecting natural resources to conserve healthy and productive soils play an important role in projects that address seed conservation, sustainable forest management and the establishment of knowledge centres for organic farming.



SUCSESSES 2014 – 2019

- More than three million people are better nourished, particularly women and children.
- More than 990,000 hectares of degraded soil and forests have been restored and are now managed sustainably.
- More than 700,000 smallholders gained access to agricultural finance.
- More than one million smallholder households have increased their income.
- More than 700,000 people in rural areas benefit from improved skills development.
- More than 80,000 smallholder households have secure land rights.



HOW WE WORK

The projects focus on the structural causes of hunger and poverty. They promote a rural development that preserves the natural resources as a basis of livelihoods and increases the resilience to climate change and crises.

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