



Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Rural development 2013

Poverty and hunger are closely linked. It is estimated that 870 million people still suffer from hunger and starvation in the world. To eradicate extreme hunger and poverty is Millennium Development Goal 1 and a high priority on both the international and Swedish development agenda. The total disbursement to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery is SEK 885 million for 2013.



MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT

Sida's disbursements to agriculture, forestry, fishery and rural development amounted to SEK 885 million equivalent of around 5 percent of Sida's total disbursements, a decrease with 16 percent compared to 2012. Sida's disbursements are divided into the OECD DAC defined subsectors. The 28 subsectors that make up the agricultural portfolio are divided into four main areas:

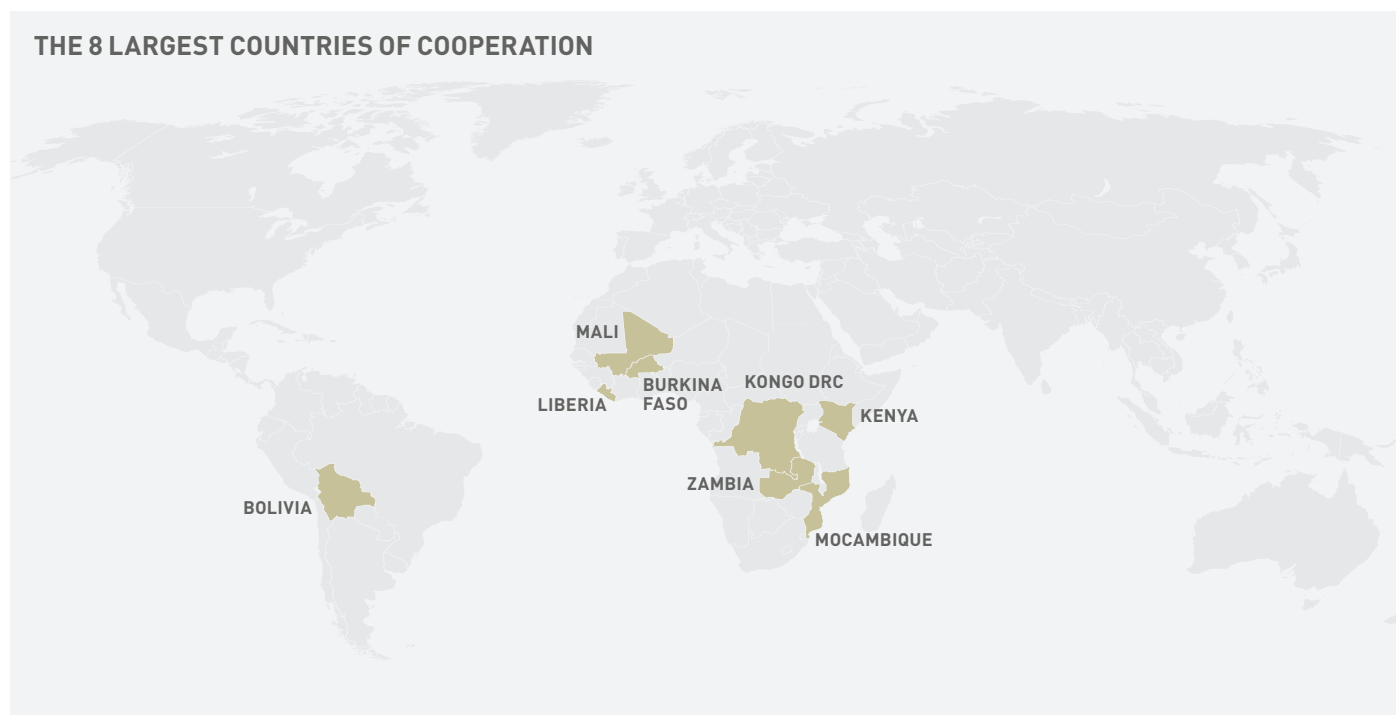
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fishery
- Rural development

Agriculture remains the largest area with 70 percent of disbursements, while rural development received 24 percent and forestry 6 % respectively. Fisheries support is less than 1 percent of the disbursements. Agricultural research is a big part of the portfolio equalling 24 percent or disbursements of SEK 267 million.

Sida's contributions to agriculture include support to technological development and agricultural extension services as well as policy, administration and research. It also includes supporting land policy reforms and land administration, processing and commercialization, training and livestock/veterinary services as well as efforts for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, links to resilience in agricultural systems and environmental issues. During the last two years there has been special focus on gender and the role of women in agriculture and Sida is aiming to mainstream gender in all its contributions and particular within the agriculture sector. Agriculture as part of sustaining Food Security has gained momentum and received a lot of attention during the year.



THE 8 LARGEST COUNTRIES OF COOPERATION



RESULTS

DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

The largest share of the portfolio disbursements were allocated globally amounting to SEK 514 million equivalents of 48 percent. The CGIAR (a global agricultural research partnership) receives the major part of the funding allocated to global research. The CGIAR includes 21 international research institutes and 15 research programmes. The Sida funding has mainly been non-earmarked and there are research results in a variety of areas (crop production, animal husbandry, soil science etc.).

The second largest share was bilateral disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Other Low income Countries to the sum of SEK 363 million equivalents to 33 percent of total disbursements. Lower middle Income Countries received SEK 103 million (9 percent). Most of the bilateral disbursements went to Sida's Long-term Programme Cooperation Countries for example Mozambique and Tanzania.

Sida is one of the main contributors to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with the main objective to achieve food security for all. Sida's support to forestry focuses on sustainable forestry production and policy, administration, management and training. After having increased in recent years the support to forestry declined this year. Sida is involved in several important processes on forestry including REDD

(Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), a global initiative to mitigate climate change through financial incentives for countries to decrease deforestation and degradation and to manage forests in a sustainable way. Well-functioning local forest governance systems are a prerequisite to benefit poor, forest dependent groups. Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) is another international process. Sida will participate with EU on the global level and finance the process on a regional level. Sida funded "Investing in Locally Controlled Forests" by The Forest Dialogue which links small holder enterprises with land use and market development.

Rural development activities aim to stimulate economic growth in rural areas through increased and diversified production and strengthened capacities and rights of local people through decentralization of power and resources. The support encompasses land administration and management, economic diversification within agriculture and forestry based ventures, social services and decentralization. The FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) were negotiated and agreed upon. Sida aspires to build on the guidelines for further work with small holder farmers as entrepreneurs and their rights to natural resources and land.

STORY OF CHANGE

TREE AID IN BURKINA FASO

The project "Decentralization for pro-poor forest governance in Burkina Faso" is implemented by the NGO TREE AID and funded by Sida with SEK 13 million during 2011–2014. The project provides support to local forest actors and strengthens the understanding for decentralization within the Ministry of Environment (MEDD). Capacity is built amongst, communal, regional and national actors for decentralized forest management through pilot activities in 8 rural areas. Training is also given to village entrepreneurs linked to the community forest organizations. Results during the second year of implementation include 8 communal forest management strategies, 900 villagers (400 women) trained in planning, monitoring, conflict prevention, entrepreneurship etc, Village management committees for 15 forests, 13 by-laws for local forest management in place, 16 forest advisors employed in all 8 communes.

SUM OF OUTCOME 2011–2013

