



Food Security and Agriculture

Secure Food for a Growing World and end Hunger

Poverty and hunger are closely linked. It is estimated that more than 800 million people still suffer from hunger in the world. To eradicate hunger and poverty are the objectives of Goal 1 and 2 of Agenda 2030. This is also a priority on the Swedish development agenda. Total disbursement to Food Security and Agriculture is SEK 954.8 million Swedish Kronor for 2016.



MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT

FAO estimates that agricultural production will have to increase by 60 percent by 2050 to satisfy the expected global demands for food. Some of the world's highest rates of population growth are predicted to occur in areas that are highly dependent on the Agricultural sector and have high rates of food insecurity. There is at present sufficient capacity in the world to produce enough food to feed everyone adequately; nevertheless, despite progress made over the last two decades, more than 800 million people still suffer from chronic hunger.

Sida's disbursements in the field of Food Security and Agriculture 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

Sida's disbursements to these sectors in 2016 was SEK 954.8 million which is about 5.1 percent of Sida's total disbursements, an increase from 2015 (4.4 percent).

Agriculture remains the largest area with 72.9 percent of disbursements, while forestry received 17.3 percent and rural development 8.3 percent. Fisheries support was

1.5 percent of the disbursements. Support to Agricultural research is present in all four sectors, equalling 16.4 percent of total disbursements.

Sida's contributions to agriculture include a very diversified picture. It includes 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 as well as efforts for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, links to resilience in agricultural systems and environmental issues.

Agriculture is also very prominent in many other activities Sida is supporting but which are classified under other sectors. Sida support in the field of private sector cooperation, market development, employment and economic growth are often closely linked to and involving many activities related to Agriculture and food production. Another example is humanitarian aid where a large part of the support is for improved food security.

During several years, Sida has put special focus on gender and the role of women in agriculture. The Agriculture sector is underperforming in many developing countries, to a large part because women do not have equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. Involving women not only improves production but also improves secondary results such as e.g. improved family health and children's education.



THE GLOBAL GOALS

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development include everyone – and we can all contribute. The goals are interdependent and therefore indivisible. Sida's main contribution is to implement development cooperation, thereby reducing poverty and saving lives. Together we can build a better future where no one is left behind.



Results

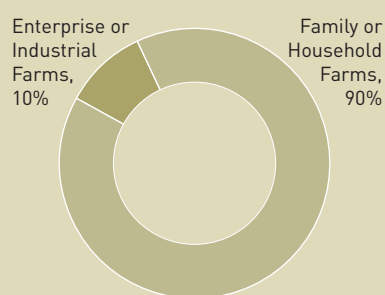
DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

The agricultural sector has, since the late 1980's received less political interest and attention globally, incl. among donors. With the global food crisis in 2008 – 2009 and the consequences of sharply increased world market prices, the issue of food production climbed to top priority for many low- and middle income countries. Today, securing global food production and supply is at the top of Agenda 2030's Goals. It is also increasingly understood and accepted that food must be produced by small scale

household farmers as these are the main producers of food globally.

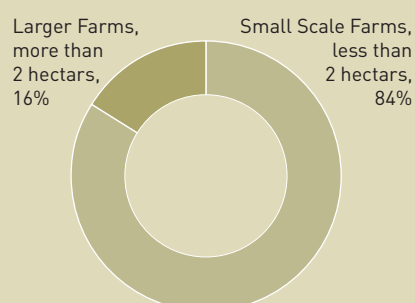
With the above as background, the global situation today on the scale of farms is: more than 90 % of the 570 million farms worldwide rely on a family or an individual for labour (i.e. family-run farms). These farms produce more than 80 % of the world's food, in terms of monetary values. Globally, 84 % of family-run farms are smaller than 2 hectares and manage only 12 % of all agricultural land.

TABLE 1: AGRICULTURE WORLDWIDE, TYPE OF FARMS



Family or Household Farms produce more than 80% of the world's food in terms of monetary values while Enterprise or Industrial Farms produce less than 20% of the world's food.

TABLE 2: AGRICULTURE WORLDWIDE, FARM SIZE



SWEDISH SUPPORT

Disbursements for Food Security and Agriculture were allocated for global cooperation that amounted to SEK 322 million (33.7 % of total disbursements). The CGIAR (a global agricultural research partnership) received the major part of the funding allocated to global research.

Disbursements for bilateral and regional cooperation with Least Developed Countries and Other Low Income Countries amounted to SEK 540 million (56.5%). Lower Middle Income Countries allocation was SEK 62.6 million (6.6 %).

Projects and Support

The Sida International Training Programme "Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation" is focusing on supporting processes of change in organisations responsible for taking national policies into action to combat negative impacts of climate change on national, district or local level. With a focus on water resources and agriculture, this will enable countries to combat climate change and its consequences.

Most of the bilateral disbursements went to Sida's long-term Cooperation Countries, e.g. Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya.

In Zambia, Sida's support to agriculture has resulted in that 335 000 farmers have better access to agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. Furthermore, Sida support has enabled 79 000 farmers to have access to agricultural services such as veterinary services and specialized extension services. Finally, Sida support has also resulted in that 34 000 farmers now have access to renewable energy (mainly solar energy).

Story of Change

Half of the world's population eats rice every day. In Asia, there are 20 million hectares of agricultural land that is regularly hit by floods. In response to this, the International Rice Research Institute, with financial support from Sida, developed through traditional plant breeding methods, a rice variety called "Scuba Rice" that can survive flooding. Today Scuba Rice is grown at 600 000 hectares in South-East Asia and contribute to safer food supply for around 50 million people.