



SDC AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY PORTFOLIO 2012-2014

Overview of the SDC's activities in the field of Agriculture and Food Security (A&FS)

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY AT SDC

Food security and nutrition are major global challenges. Three quarters of the 800 million people who go hungry live in rural areas in countries whose economy is mainly based on agriculture. They are and will continue to be the most affected by demographic growth, environmental challenges and the changing consumption patterns of people in emerging economies where demand for animal products is on the rise.

The SDC is committed to adequate food as a human right and to supporting smallholder farmers of both genders in achieving sustainable production, improved storage and adequate income by marketing their products. The SDC also promotes needs-oriented innovation and advisory services in the context of social and economic changes. The SDC's support for smallholder and family farms in developing countries mainly consists in assisting them to adapt to climate change, to changing available means and methods of production and to new market demands in order to boost their income and improve their production, while preserving the natural resource base. Another focus is support for improved dietary diversity for all, especially women, children under the age of two years, and schoolchildren. Moreover, two key SDC activities are to establish an international regulatory framework that supports smallholder farming and to strengthen farmers' organisations to enable them to participate effectively in relevant policy processes. The Dispatch 2013-2016 reaffirms the importance of Agriculture and Food Security (A&FS). It considers this topic as one of the nine priority themes for the SDC and is supported by the Global Programme Food Security (GPFS).



Besides projects related to A&FS at the national and regional levels, the SDC's GPFS coordinates innovative initiatives and projects with a policy dimension at the global level and assures institutional knowledge management.



GPFS hosts the A&FS Network as one of the thematic networks of the SDC. It is an important platform for knowledge management and promotes the exchange of relevant information on agriculture and food security in a development context. The network comprises over 400 active members world-wide.

PARTNERS AND GLOBAL POLICY DIALOGUE

The SDC works with a wide array of partners. The SDC represents Switzerland in **multilateral institutions**: the CGIAR Consortium (a global agricultural research partnership), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The SDC is also the Swiss Focal Point for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The SDC interacts with relevant **international institutions, networks and platforms**, like the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the International Land Coalition (ILC), the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS), CABI, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD). These are important for the global thematic policy dialogue. **Swiss non-governmental organisations** (NGOs) with which the SDC collaborates include Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, Caritas Switzerland, HEKS, Bread for all and Swissaid. Other partners are the School of Agriculture, Forest and Food Science (HAFL), the Centre for Development and Environment at the University of Bern (CDE), the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), the Research Institute for Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and Agridea. The SDC maintains a strong thematic dialogue with other federal offices, particularly with the Federal Office for Agriculture, the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs and the Federal Office for the Environment. The SDC also has partnerships with the **private sector**, including Alliance Re, and through the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform, and seeks dialogue with other global companies.

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DATABASE FOR SDC A&FS PORTFOLIO

This portfolio analysis is based on data for the years 2012 to 2014, taken from the SDC's statistical data platform SAP. It provides an overview and insights into the SDC's disbursements in the A&FS domain.

All bilateral and earmarked multilateral ("multi-bi") projects allocated to nine relevant SAP categories for A&FS are included in this analysis (see chapter "Thematic Activities" on page 3). In addition, all projects implemented by WFP, IFAD and the CGIAR as well as by the SDC's GPFS are considered.

The full amount of multilateral core contributions to institutions with a clear focus on A&FS are included (CGIAR, IFAD, WFP, UNCCD, Club du Sahel). Core contributions to the World Bank and the African- and Asian Development Bank are considered where their programmes can be attributed to A&FS (the data are based on their respective annual reports).

Furthermore, five programme contributions to Swiss non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have been identified as being A&FS relevant (Swiss Caritas, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, HEKS, Bread for all, Swissaid) and are taken into account based on their statistical information.

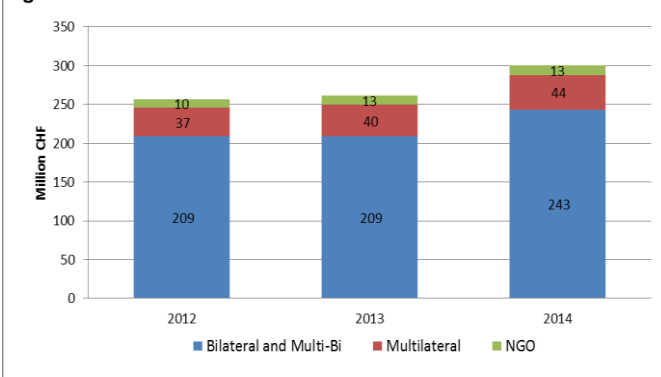
THE SDC'S DISBURSEMENTS FOR A&FS

The following paragraphs illustrate the distribution of disbursements according to institutional, geographical and thematic characteristics. The topic "Nutrition" is highlighted on the last page of this document.

Institutional Focus

As shown in Figure 1, the SDC's total expenditures on A&FS increased from 2012 to 2014. In 2014, a total amount of **CHF 300 million or 13.5%** of the SDC's total disbursements was allocated to A&FS. The figure shows bilateral and earmarked multilateral contributions ("multi-bi"). This expenditure increased by 7% between 2012 and 2014, mainly due to an increase in expenditures in the field of "Emergency Food Aid", "Agricultural Production / Natural Resources" and "Agricultural Policy & Regulatory Frameworks".

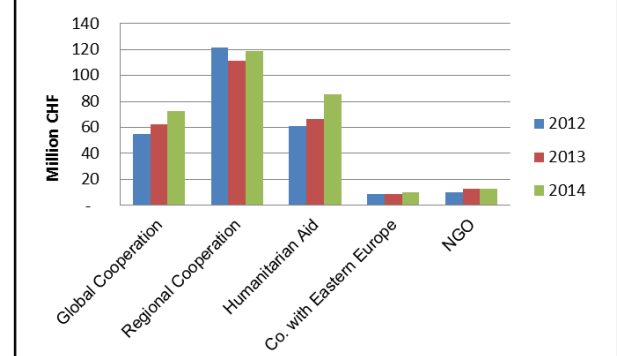
Figure 1: Channels of Contribution 2012-2014



Contributions to multilateral organisations and finance institutions increased by 19% during the period 2012-2014. In 2014, a total amount of **CHF 13 million** was allocated to Swiss NGOs with a major A&FS component and attributable to A&FS.

Figure 2 shows that A&FS related interventions can be found in all four of the SDC's departments (Global Cooperation, Regional Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid, Cooperation with Eastern Europe). In 2014, the **largest share of the SDC's investments related to A&FS was disbursed by the Regional Cooperation Department (36%, CHF 119 million)**, followed by Humanitarian Aid (26%, CHF 85 million) and Global Cooperation (22%, CHF 72.7 million). For this figure, core contributions to the multilateral institutions mentioned above were included in the figures for the SDC department responsible.

Figure 2: Disbursements for A&FS by SDC domains 2012-2014



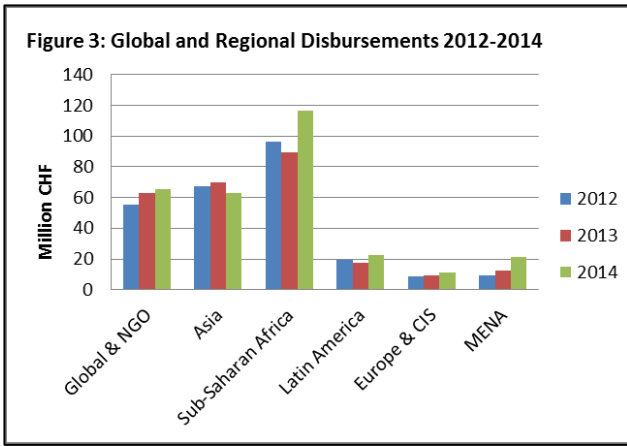
Geographical Focus

Figure 3 illustrates the disbursements for A&FS at the global and the regional levels. In **2014 Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for the largest share with 39% of the total investment (CHF 116 million)**. The increase from 2013 to 2014 can equally be explained through higher expenditures for "Emergency Food Aid", "Agricultural Production", "Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture" and a higher disbursement for the African Development Bank. The category "Global & NGO" includes contributions to multilateral organisations, international development funds, Swiss and international NGOs and research institutes, as well as bilateral projects with a global scope. In 2014 this category comprised 22% (CHF 66 million) of all expenditures.

The **decrease in Asia in 2014** (21% or CHF 62 million) is mainly due to lower disbursements in the area of "Agricultural Value-Chain Development", "Emergency Food Aid" and "Water for Agriculture and Food".

The **rise in expenditures in the MENA region** from 2013 to 2014 (7% or CHF 21 million) is attributable to higher disbursements in the area of "Agricultural Value-Chain Development", "Emergency Food Aid" as well as projects implemented by WFP in the area of "Forced Migration" and "Reconstruction/Rehabilitation".

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Thematic Activities

The following categories can be identified as important for A&FS, according to the SDC's statistical data platform SAP:

- Agric. Policy and Regulatory Frameworks (incl Trade)
- Agric. Production (incl. Manag. of Natural Resources)
- Agric. Research and Innovation Systems
- Agric. Value-Chain Development
- Rural Infrastructure
- Nutrition Sensitive Agric.
- Emergency Food Aid
- Water for Agric. and Food
- Biodiversity

Figure 4 shows the disbursement for bilateral and multi-bi projects by category. Not included are multilateral core contributions and programme contributions to Swiss NGOs. The category "Other" includes multi-bi projects mainly implemented by WFP, IFAD, CGIAR, UNCCD and FAO in thematic clusters other than A&FS.

The largest share in 2014 was spent on "**Emergency Food Aid**" (23% of the bilateral disbursement or CHF 56.6 million). This increase is attributable to higher disbursements in West and East Africa as well as in the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Ukraine. "Emergency Food Aid" includes short-term food and nutrition aid for people in emergency situations.

"**Agricultural Production (incl. Management of Natural Resources)**" (CHF 44 million or 18% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) deals with increased productivity of smallholder farmers through sustainable intensification, improved storage and processing of agricultural products to reduce postharvest losses as well as sustainable



natural resource management. In 2014 it gained in importance especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.

"**Agricultural Value-Chain Development**" (CHF 40 million or 16% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) includes support to agricultural value-chains, creation of additional value of agricultural products, access to market and resources as well as financial services.

"**Agricultural Policy and Regulatory Frameworks**" (CHF 21.4 million or 9% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) includes support to establish and implement policies, strategies and normative frameworks at the national, regional and global levels. This also includes trade and land tenure. The steady increase from 2012 to 2014 is mainly due to disbursements by the Global Programme on Food Security for their activities at the global level and research on global issues of the A&P Division.

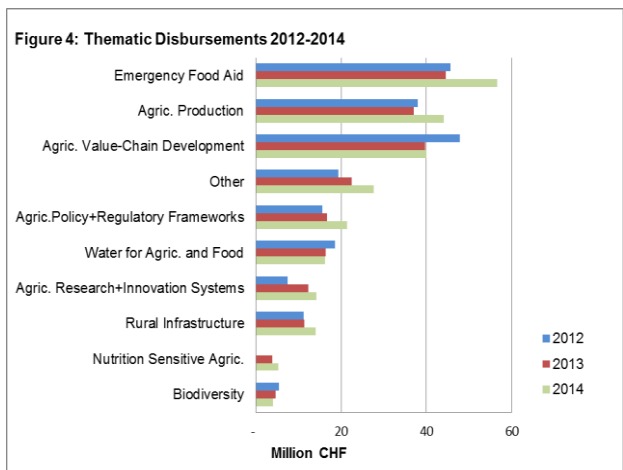
"**Water for Agriculture and Food**" (CHF 16.2 million or 7% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) includes irrigation, storage, hydraulic infrastructure, groundwater use, reuse of wastewater and water resource management in agriculture.

"**Agricultural Research and Innovation Systems**" (CHF 14.2 million or 6% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) includes research, education and advice on new technologies and innovations. The amounts in this category almost doubled from 2012 to 2014 because of increased expenditure on projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and at the global level implemented by research organisations in the South, Swiss universities and universities of applied sciences as well as the Swiss National Science Fund.

"**Rural Infrastructure**" (CHF 14 million or 6% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) contains relevant infrastructure for production, e.g. roads, markets, storage.

"**Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture**" (CHF 5.2 million or 2% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) has been a new category since 2013 and includes actions to improve dietary diversity, e.g. through vegetables, linked to health.

"**Biodiversity**" (CHF 4 million or 2% of the bilateral disbursement in 2014) includes projects and actions for the conservation and protection of (potentially) endangered species and conservation areas that can be related to A&FS.

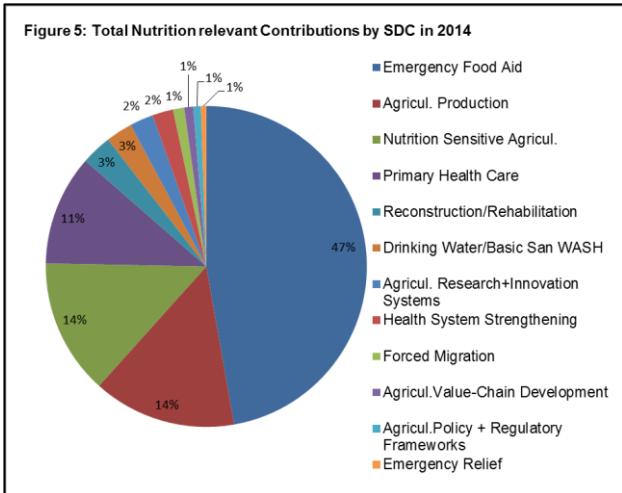


Highlight: Nutrition

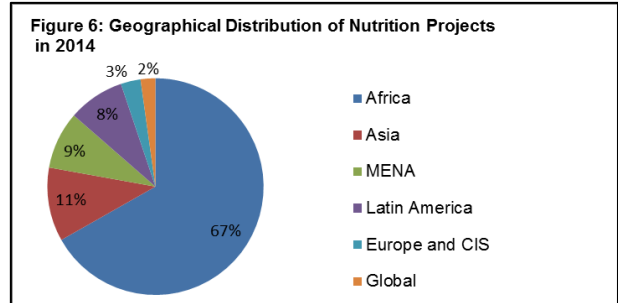
Nutrition is back on the development agenda of the international community, as confirmed also by the second International Conference on Nutrition held in 2014. Today, 800 million people are going hungry, and over 2 billion are malnourished, i.e. lack a balanced and healthy diet. The global Movement of Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) was launched to mobilise resources and draw attention to the major challenge of malnutrition in the world. It requires attention and action by many sectors, such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation etc. in order to achieve positive outcomes. Moreover, all stakeholder groups - governments, civil society, research, and businesses - have an important role to play.



The SDC's investment in nutrition amounted to around CHF 50 million in 2014. Roughly half of this amount was accounted for by "Emergency Food Aid", mainly implemented through WFP. 14% of the SDC's funds related to nutrition were invested in "Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture" projects and "Agricultural Production and Natural Resources", respectively. The main approach targets behaviour change for diversified agricultural production and consumption, for example through school garden programmes, improved post-harvest management and promoting agro-biodiversity in agricultural production. 11% of the SDC's nutrition expenditures were invested in "Primary Health Care" projects.



When looking at the geographical distribution of the SDC's investment in nutrition, the picture is striking: **67% or CHF 33.2 million was invested in Sub-Saharan Africa**. Besides the big share of "Emergency Food Aid" that is included in this figure, the SDC has different programmes which aim to contribute to producing evidence on effective intervention models to combat malnutrition in Africa and globally. In the Great Lakes region, the SDC funds a programme that combines nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. These aim at breaking the vicious circle of malnutrition, transmitted from pregnant women to their babies who will again give birth to malnourished children. Another project implemented in Zambia and Uganda looks into the effectiveness of an intervention model which stimulates demand for diverse and nutritious food, facilitates its supply, and promotes nutrition sensitive behaviour and effective governance structures.



In order to select the SDC's nutrition relevant investments, the methodology proposed by the SUN-Movement and currently also applied by the Global Nutrition Report, was applied to the SDC's data platform SAP.

Future perspectives A&FS

While food security and nutrition remain high on the international agenda, the implementation of international efforts requires strong commitment. The second of the Sustainable Development Goals is explicitly to "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The negotiations of the Post-2015 Agenda are expected to result in stabilising international cooperation efforts and allow focusing on the implementation of targets. Vocational education in the primary sector, climate-smart agriculture, and connecting smallholder farmers to the private sector will be leading topics related to agriculture and food security for the SDC in the future.

August 2015

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FURTHER INFORMATION AND A&FS NETWORK MEMBERSHIP



A&FS Network www.sdc-foodsecurity.ch

With family farmers towards a world without hunger