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Norad

FOOD SECURITY IN A CLIMATE PERSPECTIVE

ANNUAL REPORT
2013





NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PREFACE

It gives me great pleasure to present the first annual report on Norway's efforts to promote food security. The background for this report is the strategy *Food Security in a Climate Perspective*, launched in late 2012, which among other things looks at how food production can be increased in our partner countries through climate-smart agriculture. The report covers the first year of the Project for Food Security (2013).

The Norwegian Government attaches great importance to food security as an instrument for poverty reduction. Women's access to and participation in food security programmes therefore has high priority. The basis for our commitment is the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which states that access to adequate food is a human right.

Food security is a global priority. If food production is to match population growth over the next 35 years, an increase in productivity in excess of 60 percent is needed. This will be a Herculean task, but we believe that it can be done. Moreover, achieving food security for population groups currently at risk, is vital to ensure national and regional peace and stability.

Developing climate-resilient agriculture is a key to improving food security. Achieving a sustainable increase in productivity simultaneously with climate change adaptation and mitigation is a challenging task. Nevertheless, as this report shows, we are working with committed partners, particularly in Africa, who have strong ownership of this approach. That gives reason for hope.

We know that the transition from food insecurity to food security requires both patience and determination. In this context, regular political dialogue is a vital instrument at our disposal, as is a sustained commitment to support policy reforms that address structures and traditions that impede development.

We are pleased to note an emerging consensus on the need for joint efforts by bilateral, regional and multilateral partners, as well as civil society organisations, in order to enhance food security. The report describes the variety of partners involved in our efforts, and a range of initiatives that are currently being implemented, as well as some that are still at the planning stage.

In our view, agriculture is business. The Government is convinced that the private sector and public-private partnerships can play an important transformational role not only for smallholders, but also in the form of large commercial investments – as long as they operate within internationally agreed standards and norms. Future agricultural development will depend on our ability to support our partners in establishing transparent policy frameworks.

Bringing about a shift from traditional aid to an incentive-based approach is a priority in Norwegian development policy.



Børge Brende
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Oslo May 2014

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LOOK
Conservation
Farming
Pays
PAFID

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FOOD SECURITY IN A CLIMATE PERSPECTIVE

About one billion people are chronically undernourished, according to recent UN estimates. With the global population growing to an estimated nine billion people by 2050, food production needs to increase by approximately 70 percent. At the same time, climate change may seriously impede important parts of global food production.

Economic growth also translates into a higher demand for animal proteins. With more mouths to feed, demanding more resource-intensive diets, the ecological footprint of agriculture also needs to be reduced in order to meet climate policy goals.

This will require large and sustained efforts by the global community. How the world can feed a growing population in a manner that advances economic development, reduces pressure on the environment and adapts to climate change is a challenge described as a “great balancing act” by a recent World Resources Report.

This balancing act will be more acutely felt in some areas, particularly rural Africa, where rates of food insecurity and poverty are already high. To address poverty, agriculture needs to grow in ways that provide economic opportunities to the poor. Roughly two billion people are employed in agriculture, and many of them are poor and food insecure. The majority of agricultural workers, fish processors and vendors in many developing countries are women. Raising women’s income has disproportionate benefits for alleviating hunger and improving the livelihoods of children and families. Assisting women in their food production and marketing is therefore a particularly effective way to reduce poverty and enhance food security.

HIGHLIGHT: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTION AND MITIGATION – TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN

All aspects of food security, including food access, utilisation and price stability, could be affected by climate change, according to the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Food production must adapt to these changes.

In several regions, both availability of water and production of wheat and maize are already affected. Fishery and aquaculture is affected by changing ocean temperatures and higher acidity, which poses a risk of reduced supplies, lower income, and less employment in tropical countries. This has potentially large implications for food security, as fish is the primary source of animal-based protein for 1.3 billion people. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa face the biggest challenges. Even if they continue to import grain and meat, they must increase their production between three and four times by 2050. Africa has an abundance of potential croplands, but those areas are mostly wooded savannah with high carbon and biodiversity. In order to preserve these natural ecosystems, it is critical to increase yields from already existing agricultural lands. This will be even more challenging because global warming will reduce crop yields. In order to cope with the adverse effects of climate change, the agricultural system needs to adapt.

Food production is not only affected by climate change, it also contributes to it. Mitigation is therefore of crucial importance. Increasing agricultural production carries an environmental cost, both in terms of emissions and deforestation. Expansion of cropland and pastures is the primary source of ecosystem degradation and loss of biodiversity. Globally, cropland and pasture occupy about half the land that is not covered by ice, water, or desert. Land is increasingly contested, as agriculture, forestry and energy, particularly biofuel production, compete for the same areas. Agriculture accounts for 70 percent of all freshwater drawn from rivers and lakes. Growing water use and rising temperatures are expected to further increase water stress in many agricultural areas. Approximately 1.2 billion people already live in areas affected by water scarcity.

RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGE: THE NORWEGIAN STRATEGY

The Norwegian Strategy for food security in a climate perspective was launched in late 2012 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Climate and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries. It covers the period 2013-15, and provides a general framework for the collective Norwegian support to global food security. The Strategy outlines the Norwegian response to the balancing act of increasing food production in a changing climate. Increased food security and sustained economic development are the overarching goals. The Strategy is implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Project for Food Security in a Climate Perspective.

The Norwegian Strategy recognizes that food security is of the utmost importance for sustained poverty reduction, and for upholding universal human rights. First and foremost, the right to food is in itself a human right, as specified in the UN Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights. Secondly, food security is crucial in order to achieve other development priorities such as education and better health, particularly for women and children. Food insecurity can therefore create poverty traps that may have serious long-term consequences. The Strategy is therefore an integral and important part of Norwegian development efforts.

In order to reduce poverty and increase food security, the role of women cannot be overstated. Although a large share of food producers world-wide are women, their potential has yet to be fully tapped. Assisting women in strengthening their role will have large positive effects in the short, medium and long term.

The strategy incorporates lessons learned from previous support to food security, fisheries and agriculture. It aims at creating synergies with the Norwegian support to forestry and energy, and places a particular emphasis on climate-smart agriculture and private sector development. These approaches to increased food security are emphasized at all three levels – bilaterally, regionally and multilaterally.

A summary of the strategy is available at the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at www.regjeringen.no/upload/UD/Vedlegg/Utvikling/Matsikkerhet/Food_Security_Climate_Perspective_strategy_summary.pdf.

A TWO-TRACK APPROACH

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will follow a “two-track implementation” of its strategy.

- 1) On the one hand, Norway will promote food security in a climate change perspective at the international level. Norway will work to strengthen the global institutional architecture for food security. The ambition is to promote food security at the international level, and through these efforts seek to strengthen the dialogue on global international architecture for food security. Measures enabling smallholders and artisanal fishers to adapt to climate change and practice sustainable land management will receive special attention. Norway will advocate more sustainable national and local management of marine and terrestrial natural resources.
- 2) On the other hand, Norwegian aid to agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture will be increased by NOK 500 million in the period 2013-2015. This is in addition to the annual allocations of approximately NOK 1 billion for global food security measures. In 2013, fresh funding for food security programmes amounted to approximately NOK 295 million. During 2013, the main goal was to enter into operational contracts with bilateral, regional and multilateral partners. With the exception of one bilateral partner still negotiating conditions for support, this goal was achieved. Emphasis has also been placed on developing networks, including a wide range of global partnerships. This will be the primary focus for the efforts during 2014.

YEAR ONE

The purpose of this report is to account for what is being done to fulfil the ambitions of the strategy, but also to put the goals of the project into the larger context of Norwegian support to food security, which amounts to about NOK 1 billion annually. The principal purpose, however, is to highlight the main achievements and processes during the first year of implementation. With some important exceptions, most programmes and projects portrayed in this report are ongoing. In these cases, the results listed are cumulative over time.

The strategy is implemented in cooperation with bilateral, regional and multilateral partners. These include national governments, multilateral and regional organisations, private sector, civil society and research institutions. During the first year of the strategy, the emphasis has been on ensuring that the links between the different levels of implementation have been strengthened. Efforts have been made to support programmes and projects that show results on the ground. Equally important is the emphasis on political dialogue regarding necessary policy reforms for increased food security.

Climate-smart agriculture, particularly conservation agriculture, is one of the main priorities for Norwegian efforts to increase agricultural productivity with a particular focus on Africa. This farming technique, which in short consists of minimum soil disturbance, crop rotation and soil coverage, allows for increased production with less labour input. It better preserves the nutrients in the soil, and is less vulnerable to changes in rainfall patterns.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY:

FIGURE 1: SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE AND FISHING (2003-2013)
IN 1000 NOK

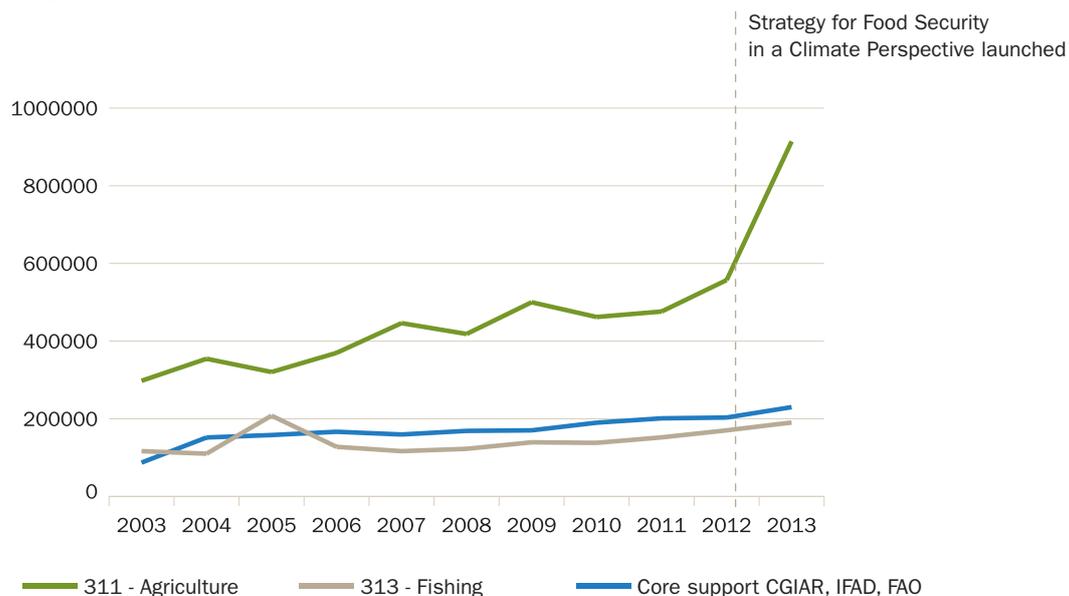


FIGURE 2: SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE AND FISHING AS PERCENTAGE
TOTAL NORWEGIAN AID (2003-2013)



HIGHLIGHT: CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE - UNITING ADAPTION AND MITIGATION

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an agricultural approach that sustainably increases productivity by increasing resilience and reducing emission from agricultural production. Increased resilience is necessary for adaption to climate change, whereas reduced emission of greenhouse gases contributes to mitigation.

Conservation agriculture (CA) is one particular form of climate-smart agriculture, designed to conserve and improve the quality of the soil. The core methods of conservation farming are minimum soil disturbance, crop rotation and protection of the soil by leaving crop residue on the surface. By using these simple methods, smallholders can increase the output from their farms without the need for large investments. In its 2014 report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) discusses the role of CA in both mitigating and adapting to climate change. It underlines that CA practices strengthen resilience of the land base to extreme events and broaden sources of livelihoods, both of which have strongly positive implications for climate risk management and adaptation. The report further states that conservation agriculture has direct adaptation-mitigation co-benefits. In conclusion, addressing constraints to broader adoption of these practices (...) would help to enable larger-scale transformation of agricultural landscapes.

Conservation farming can be scaled up to reach millions of farmers without the need for large-scale investments in infrastructure. Support to promote CA is thus a core component of Norwegian food security assistance in Africa.



Photo: Jan Erik Studsrød

Farmer training farmer in conservation agriculture technology

In Zambia, politicians have recognised the potential of conservation agriculture to transform agriculture. CA is therefore a priority in the Norwegian development assistance. So far, 159 000 farmers have adopted conservation agriculture techniques in their farming practices. With an average of around six family members in each household, this translates into around one million people reaping the benefits of the farming practice. In 2013 more than 200 000 farmers attended CA training. A large proportion of the participants were female farmers. The lessons learned from Zambia have inspired other countries in the region.

In Ethiopia, the World Bank received NOK 48 million for a large programme to combat land degradation. The programme has around 1.85 million beneficiaries. The program has contributed to an increase in vegetation cover by 9 percent and a yield increase of 10 percent for all crops in the different rehabilitated watersheds, as compared to baseline data from 2008. This will have a positive impact on food security. Rehabilitation of degraded land takes time and resources, but is vital to ensure future food supplies and economic development.

In Malawi, Norway is the largest bilateral donor in the field of agriculture and climate. Support is allocated to a number of projects and programmes implemented by the private sector, the government, and local and international NGOs. Particular attention is given to supporting several programmes providing improved extension services to farmers who prioritize conservation agriculture. In addition, links to private sector programmes focusing on value chain development have improved access to a market for crops produced.

In Mozambique, support to agriculture and food security is gradually increasing. The most significant achievement was the launch of a program with Norwegian People's Aid of NOK 8 million. In addition, Norway together with other partners will continue the cooperation with the Ministry of Fisheries. With the new phase of this programme, initiated in 2013, the gender component of this programme has been strengthened.

Regardless of scale of farming, from small-scale subsistence farms to larger commercial enterprises, agriculture is business. Private sector collaboration is necessary to ensure sufficient investments along the entire value chain. To ensure that investments in food production contribute to food security, investments must be economically, environmentally and socially sustainable and inclusive. To increase productivity, timely access to affordable inputs is required as well as a functioning output market. Norway is scaling up its support to private sector involvement in agriculture. The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT) in Tanzania is an example of private-public partnership. In a defined geographical area, targeted investments seek to address critical issues limiting agricultural development. With support from Norway a "green overlay", integrating climate change elements in the general investment approach, has been developed to guide investments that will not only be commercially attractive but also environmentally sound.

There are more than 100 million farmers in Africa. Both large investments and the political willingness to reform policies that preserve food insecurity are needed to raise the level of food security on the continent. Support to climate change adaptation has long been high on the African agenda. African governments and organisations are increasingly engaged in the global discussions on agriculture and climate change. With support from Norway, regional organisations like the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) work closely with the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to promote the awareness and knowledge that is needed to reach out to both government partners and a growing number of farmers. The collaboration with African regional and technical institutions like NEPAD, COMESA, SADC, and EAC, as well as regional farmer and research bodies, has provided Norway with a unique opportunity to promote climate-smart agriculture in relevant fora. A number of global initiatives in support of climate-smart agriculture have been established. It is anticipated that these initiatives will provide significant financial and institutional support to climate-smart agriculture.

In 2013, allocations to both the agricultural and fisheries sectors increased. The most significant new support was NOK 100 million to the Global Crop Diversity Trust, working to ensure conservation and availability of crop diversity. The allocation to the Consultative Group of Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was also increased, due to its global importance in advancing research highly relevant for food security. According to its annual report of 2013, East Africa is among the regions where most progress has been made.

Agricultural research plays a crucial role in increasing food security. Therefore, Norway also supports local and international research on farming techniques that allow for increased productivity even in a changing climate. Integrated support to farmer outreach programmes ensures that the research responds to farmers' needs. Support to civil society organisations, such as the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation and its sister organisation Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions, is important in order to encourage climate-smart practices while building on existing knowledge.

In the fisheries sector, the single largest initiative funded by Norway is the EAF Nansen Project. Its predecessor, the Nansen Programme, started in 1974, and the research vessel *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* has gathered data on fish resources in around 60 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Norway also works with national and regional partners to strengthen the efforts against illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU).

MULTILEVEL PRIORITIES

WOMEN'S ROLE IN IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA

Women play a crucial role for food security and nutrition, and constitute over half the agricultural labour force in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, they often do not enjoy the same rights and opportunities as their male counterparts. Strengthening women's rights can allow women to play an even greater role for food security. In recognition of the importance of women for food security, gender is an integrated component of all projects covered by the strategy for food security in a climate perspective. In addition, Norad is currently involved in the planning and follow-up of two programmes targeting women and food security in Africa.

GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE

Through the Project for Food Security, Norway supports the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an agency of the African Union, in designing a five-year Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support Programme.

The programme aims at empowering women smallholder farmers and youth to better cope with impacts of climate change, and to increase food security. The programme supports a policy dialogue on gender issues, both in national agriculture policy and within the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), a regional programme run by NEPAD.

The design of the Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support Programme has involved national reviews and consultations in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger and Rwanda. A total of 1500-2000 female farmers, NGO staff, farmers' organisations, ministries, cooperatives and UN agencies have participated in the process. The programme was launched during the United Nations General Assembly 2013 and will be implemented from 2014.

NEPAD will facilitate the establishment of Partnership Platforms (PP), consisting of representatives from civil societies and government, in each of the five countries. Each PP will have a small secretariat, a work plan and a common fund.

WOMEN AND FISHERIES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Norway, Iceland and Mozambique have entered a new phase of cooperation within the fisheries sector. Women's role and increased food security are already central goals in the new programme on fisheries. In addition, Norad conducted a fact-finding mission to Mozambique focusing on women's role in fisheries and aquaculture value chains. The mission identified the market and institutional constraints that generate existing gender gaps. Staff from the fisheries and aquaculture institutions participated in the mission. Women's role and increased food security will be an important goal in the new programme.



The mission found that the capture fisheries value chain is well established. Male fishers are typically involved in the production of the commodity (resource management and catch), and women are predominantly engaged in trading activities. The social organisation of women traders is, however, often very weak. They are frequently under-represented in local fisheries management committees and credit and savings groups. This largely constrains their access to fish preservation equipment (e.g. cool boxes). The lack of such equipment makes it difficult to distribute fish to remote rural areas.

The aquaculture value chain, on the other hand, does not include post-harvest traders and operations. In most cases, produce is sold at the pond by the aquaculture producers to the local villagers. Aquaculture producers operate either individually or through associations of producers. These associations have been established to facilitate the dissemination of aquaculture know-how. In contrast to the capture fisheries sector, women dominate aquaculture production. This is a result of specific targeting of women by the government extension officers. Lack of feed and fingerling supply currently constrains the development of aquaculture. The capacity of the aquaculture administration at provincial level is also currently inadequate to satisfy the information and support needs of new producers.

The mission identified areas as possible entry points towards the further involvement and improvements for women engaged in the small-scale capture fisheries sector and the aquaculture sector. The interventions address identified bottlenecks in the value chain of the capture fisheries sector and the aquaculture sector. In addition, the interventions address shortcomings women face in becoming key agents in the production and distribution of quality fish.

HIGHLIGHT: FROM RESEARCH TO RESULTS

In Tanzania, the research programme Enhancing Pro-poor Innovations in Natural Resources and Agricultural Value-Chains (EPINAV) combines research and capacity building of doctorate and master students with outreach activities and innovative methods for agricultural production. The program is implemented by the Tanzanian Sokoine university, in cooperation with the Norwegian University for Life Sciences. The current agreement was signed in 2010, for a four-year period, and with a budget frame of NOK 75,9 million. In a recent evaluation of the gender component of Norway's bilateral support to food security, it was among the programmes given the highest mark. This was mainly because a gender component was included at all levels of the programme, from collection of baseline data to gender-disaggregated reporting of results.

ENGAGING CIVIL SOCIETY AND FARMERS' ORGANISATIONS

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Continue and consider increasing its support for the establishment of farming cooperatives.
Status: Continued support to farming cooperatives
- Consider increasing support to farmers' organisations and fisheries and aquaculture organisations.
Status: New agreements entered into with regional farmers' organisations

Civil society plays an indispensable role in a food security context. Farmers' organisations not only act as a local voice to authorities and cooperating partners, but also in spreading knowledge about locally adapted cultivation methods and other agricultural concerns. Supporting the efforts of farmers' organisations to obtain better framework conditions is therefore essential to the development and facilitation of climate-smart agriculture. Cooperation with such organisations is necessary in order for programmes to be relevant, cost-effective and sustainable.

Norway supports a large number of civil society organisations in various countries through bilateral programmes administered by the embassies, MFA and Norad. A number of these organisations are involved in supporting food security programmes, among them 14 civil society projects involving agriculture or fisheries.

Among others, these include the *Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature* project by EcoAgriculture Partners, which aims to strengthen the capacity of civil society in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania for integrated landscape management. The initiative was launched in 2011 and is supported by a diverse range of donors. Norway will contribute NOK 11.6 million for the period 2013-14.

In addition to existing funding mechanisms, a mechanism to support African farmer organisations specifically addressing issues related to Food Security in a Climate Perspective was established. Four organisations received support totalling NOK 12 million in 2013:

The Eastern Africa Farmers Federation, a non-political, non-profit organisation with the dual mandate of voicing farmers' demands and concerns and promoting regional integration. The organisation is implementing a project on scaling up approaches to climate-smart agriculture in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. It strives to strengthen the capacity of farmer organisations to address food insecurity and promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA). For the period 2012-2014, the main objective is that at

least 7000 small farmers adopt selected CSA practices. Another goal is to support eight of the national member organisations' members to enable them to provide relevant CSA services to their local members.

The Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU) is a regional farmers' organisation that aims to promote agricultural development in southern Africa through strengthening the capacities of farmers' organisations, providing a collective voice for farmers and providing agriculture-related information to its members and other stakeholders. SACAU supports conservation agriculture (CA) in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU), and the Uniao Nacional de Camponeses (UNAC) of Mozambique. The three-year project uses the "lead farmer approach" to promote the up-scaling of CA among smallholder farmers. The direct beneficiaries of the project are 100 lead farmers and 8,000 smallholder farmers. The lessons learned are fed into policy and other planning processes at national, regional, and global levels.

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) is an international policy and knowledge organisation based in South Africa, working with policy analysis and advocacy all over Africa. The Evidence-based Climate Smart Agriculture Policies project was commissioned in January 2013 and is being implemented in Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. The goal of the project is to contribute to a substantial increase in food production and improve food security in Africa, and to build resilient communities that can withstand the impacts of climate change. The overall objective of the FANRPAN CSA policy programmes is to increase agricultural productivity and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers to climate change.

The African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT) is a pan-African non-profit organisation that brings together stakeholders who are dedicated to improving agricultural productivity through sustainable utilisation of natural resources. The three-year project aims to contribute to conservation agriculture (CA) at national and regional levels; adaptation of CA among smallholders, and empowerment of smallholders to effectively participate in national and regional policy processes. The outcomes of the programme are enhanced availability of CA and climate change knowledge to smallholder farmers and policy makers; engagement of producer organisations in policy processes at all levels; increased adoption of CA by farmers, particularly women, and increased resilience to climate change impacts by targeted smallholder farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa.

PRIVATE SECTOR

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Promote public-private partnerships and incentives for private investment, for example by supporting value chain programmes. This will involve continuing the strategic cooperation with Norwegian and African private sectors.
Status: Continued support to value chain programmes in Malawi and Tanzania
- Intensify efforts to ensure that developing countries produce food that meets international standards and requirements to be sold in national and world markets.
Status: Under consideration
- Make efforts to facilitate the expansion of public-private partnerships, for example with the Norwegian company Yara.
Status: Under consideration

Attracting capital from both public and private sources is of crucial importance in order to develop the agricultural sector. Norway supports the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) in Tanzania, and previously supported the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor of Mozambique. These are multi-stakeholder initiatives designed to channel investments to selected areas. By concentrating investments, they can reach the critical mass needed to qualitatively transform the agricultural system. Both projects were initiated in 2010.

Until 2012, Norway was among the three main funding partners to the Beira corridor, the other two being the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. A new grant might be considered, but is not currently deemed necessary.

Norway is further engaged in private sector development through support to the Malawi Agricultural Partnership (MAP) programme and Tanzania Agricultural Partnership (TAP) programmes. These are ongoing efforts to strengthen productivity and income among small farmers by developing value chains and market orientation. The programmes also aim to build competence on climate-resilient agriculture.

TAP is implemented by the Agricultural Council of Tanzania. It has reached out to about 60,000 farmers with guidance on new techniques, alternative products and targeted production with “Commodity Investments Plans”. “Warehouse Receipt Systems” provide security to farmers by allowing deliveries to a storage facility, allowing them to hold off sales until prices are good.

MAP has contributed to a “Cotton Development Fund”. Through 400 pilot areas for cotton cultivation, 400,000 small-scale farmers have been reached, who in turn have increased their production significantly. Support to 4000 rice farmers has led to almost a doubling of their production, and a 25 percent higher growth of crop yields compared to the national average.

Norway is considering further strengthening both of MAP and TAP. In 2013, an assessment was started, including an overview of “Institutions providing financial support to private sector development in agriculture in African countries”. A decision is expected in 2014.

In addition to these private sector programmes, cooperation with private sector companies is a component of several food security projects. Examples include support to Community Markets for Conservation (Comaco) in Zambia. The support to the Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT) and Conservation Farming Unit (CFU) in Zambia also includes significant private sector components. Cooperation with the private sector is an integral part of regional cooperation, such as the development of the CAADP framework, and multilateral initiatives such as the Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture.

NORFUND

Norfund – The Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries – is a state-owned investment company acting as an instrument of Norwegian development policy. Agribusiness has been a priority industry for Norfund since 2011. Approximately 11 percent of Norfund’s portfolio is invested in agriculture and food companies.

It is Norfund policy that all projects must be aligned with priorities of the host country, that land and labour issues must be dealt with in a responsible manner, and that all projects follow the strict environmental and social performance standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Norfund does not finance smallholder farming operations directly, but reaches small-scale farmers through investments in banks and micro finance institutions, and by financing companies that work closely with small-scale farmers through out-grower schemes and other means. Such links can provide small-scale farmers with access to capital, markets, infrastructure like storage and expertise, representing a potential win-win situation for local communities and the company.

At the end of 2013, the agribusiness portfolio consists of eight direct investments in Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Norfund has also invested in Agri-Vie, an agricultural fund, and financed Voxtra, a Norwegian fund targeting smallholder oriented agri-investments in East Africa.

HIGHLIGHT: BUSINESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Uncontrolled hunting and slash-and-burn farming are threatening fragile wildlife in Zambia. A private enterprise, Community Markets for Conservation (Comaco), has launched “It’s wild!”, a brand of food products to make markets and conservation work together.

As for most of rural Africa, poverty and food insecurity pervades rural Zambia. Comaco focus on reduced rural poverty and improved food security, while preventing the degradation of natural resources. It works with poor, food insecure families, as these are more likely to engage in harmful practices due to lack of viable options. The organisation demands that its members comply with conservation rules and abstain from charcoal burning and poaching. Comaco then provides training in legal, income-generating skills focused on sustainable agriculture, agroforestry and protection of wildlife through anti-poaching policies. It buys the farmers’ produce and acts as an intermediary to markets.

This approach is showing good results. Food security levels now approach 70 percent, an increase from 35 percent in 2001. Average household income has increased significantly, and more villagers have become able to send their children to school. At the same time, wildlife numbers are improving. There is also reduced deforestation and incidence of bush fires relative to non-Comaco areas. An evaluation has found statistically significant increases in five out of nine large mammal species. Although the conservation activities have been successful, the commercial activities have not yet made a profit, as Comaco often pays a higher price for the farmers’ products than other buyers. Comaco recently presented a strategic plan for 2014-18. In this phase the business operation is expected to reach a surplus, and over time the surplus from the business activities is planned to sustain the Comaco model financially.



MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Contribute financially to the work for global food security, primarily through the UN organisations World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), but also through closer cooperation with other multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the African Development Bank.

Status: Norway has continued support to WFP, FAO and IFAD. In addition Norway supports a process that will lead to the establishment of a global climate-smart agricultural alliance. Possible agreement in support of CSA strategy starting in 2014.

- Allocate NOK 30 million in support for the Nigerians Nourish Nigerians (3N) initiative in Niger through the World Food Programme in 2013.

Status: NOK 30 million allocated in 2013 (NOK 25 million to WFP and 5 million to FAO).

- Continue efforts through humanitarian channels to prevent a food crisis in the Horn of Africa.

Status: Efforts ongoing

- Consider supporting the cooperation between UN Women, FAO, WFP and IFAD. The present cooperation with FAO will be continued and strengthened, and the cooperation with other multilateral actors will increase.

Status: Support under consideration for 2014. A similar Gender Programme supported through CAADP under an agreement with NEPAD.

- Consider supporting the efforts in developing countries on conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, partly through contributions to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).

- Status: New agreement signed providing NOK 100 million to the Endowment Fund of the Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT) and 40 million to the ITPGRFA in 2013.

- The broad-based efforts to comply with the targets under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 will be continued.

Status: Ongoing

Participation in the Climate Smart Agriculture alliance (CSA) will contribute to a more harmonized approach to climate-smart agriculture among relevant partners. In addition, some of the larger civil society organisations wish to more actively support an African led initiative (in line with CAADP) to scale up support to climate-smart agriculture. Norway continues to play an important role in these initiatives.

THE ROME-BASED AGENCIES: FAO, WFP AND IFAD

Norway is an active member of all the three Rome-based UN agencies: The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

- The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations which leads international efforts to defeat hunger. It is given an important normative mandate for global food security. In 2013 Norway contributed around NOK 208 million in direct additional budgetary resources to FAO.
- The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a specialized agency of the UN, dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. IFAD is funded through replenishment cycles covering three-year periods. For the current replenishment period, Norway is contributing NOK 90 million annually. Norway shares currently a seat on the Executive Board of IFAD with Sweden. To support smallholder farmers to build resilience to climate change, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme was established in 2013. Norway contributed NOK 21 million to the programme in 2013.
- The World Food Programme (WFP) is the food assistance branch of the United Nations. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation working with alleviating hunger and increasing food security, providing help to an average of 90 million people annually. In 2013, Norway contributed around NOK 362 million to WFP. The WFP also receives Norwegian funds indirectly through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund. In 2013, Norway contributed around NOK 380 million to the fund, of which around NOK 140 million were used by WFP.

WORLD BANK

The World Bank Group is a family of five international organisations based in Washington D.C., USA. The bank works to reduce poverty by providing loans to low-income countries based on poverty reduction strategies, and by promoting various development initiatives.

In Ethiopia, Norway is supporting the Sustainable Land Management Programme of the World Bank and the Ethiopian government, which aims to reduce land degradation and improve land productivity. Norway also cooperates with World Bank through the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project in Malawi.

The World Bank plays an important role in promoting climate-smart agriculture at the international level. Expanding the cooperation with the World Bank on food security is an important goal for 2014.

HIGHLIGHT: INCREASING FOOD SECURITY BY REDUCING FOOD WASTE

Food security is not only a question of food production, but also of social, political and economic factors such as access to markets and price stabilization. Because of non-efficient markets, transaction costs and insufficient storage, food loss and food waste are large and growing challenges. According to various estimates, between one-fourth and one-third of the food we produce is lost or wasted. In rich countries, most of the loss happens in and after retail, while the majority of losses in low-income countries occur between production and retail. With food production straining global ecosystems, growth has its limits. Reducing waste and promoting more efficient and inclusive markets becomes all the more important to consider.

FAO estimates that 30 percent of the food produced in Africa is lost. The Food Loss Reduction Strategy Development project aims at improving food security in Sub-Saharan Africa through reducing the percentage lost. The programme is implemented by FAO as part of the UN “Save Food Initiative”, FAO will engage with the stakeholders to ensure that food loss reduction strategies are strengthened and integrated into national agriculture investment plans. Norway supported the programme with NOK 11.3 million in 2013.



REGIONAL COOPERATION

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Increase support to NEPAD and regional African organisations. Emphasis should be on increased focus on climate change and women in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and the development and implementation of national plans in line with this emphasis.

Status: Two agreements entered into in 2013

- Deepen the cooperation with TerrAfrica on sustainable land management. Cooperation with the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) will be continued. The possibility of strengthening South-South cooperation between Embrapa and CAADP, particularly in Portuguese-speaking African countries, will be considered.

Status: Support considered for 2014



Photo: Jan Erik Studsrød

THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICAN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In 2003, African Heads of State adopted the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as a common framework. CAADP seeks economic growth through agriculture-led development and increased exports. This will help reduce poverty and enhance food security and nutrition.

CAADP is implemented by the New Partnership for Africa's Development Agency (NEPAD Agency), an agency of the African Union Commission. Participating countries have committed to invest at least 10 per cent of national budgets and achieve a 6 percent annual growth of the sector. So far 34 countries have been assisted through the CAADP processes to develop national agriculture investment plans. The CAADP process is central for donor harmonisation at the regional and national level.

Since 2009, Norway has supported NEPAD in strengthening its climate agenda. In the new CAADP framework that will be launched in 2014, the CAADP Agriculture-climate change and Adaptation-mitigation Framework will be an integral part. To this end, a pool of experts has outlined a number of long term interventions that aim at strengthening knowledge and information systems related to impacts of climate change in various agro-ecological systems. The inception phase of the new CAADP framework also includes a policy level process for dialogue with farmers, their organisations, as well as private sector and other stakeholders. The purpose is to define key priority actions and policies at the continental, sub-regional level through regional economic communities such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The support provided to AU/NEPAD CAADP climate program constitutes a political umbrella for agricultural programs supported by Norway in Africa.

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA CLIMATE PROGRAMME

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is a free trade area with nineteen member states stretching from Libya to Swaziland. Norway supports the COMESA Climate Programme, which addresses the impact of climate change in the Eastern and Southern African region. The programme focuses on climate adaptation and mitigation frameworks, policy changes and capacity development – with the aim to build economic and social resilience to climate changes.

COMESA is collaborating with the two other regional economic commissions, the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), in implementing the programme in the 26 member states that constitute the member states of the three regional commissions.

The Norwegian contribution is NOK 116 million over a five-year period from 2011 to 2016. The programme is also supported by the United Kingdom and the European Union. A main focus in 2013 has been to engage governments in the member states to mainstream climate change into their national strategies, and to support capacity building of African negotiators participating in international climate meetings.

The programme has supported the development of national frameworks for conservation agriculture (CA) in five countries. As a part of the programme FAO has assisted national CA task forces to build capacity and awareness of CA and to improve coordination of CA in these countries. Seven organisations have been sub-contracted to promote CA in 14 countries in the region.

National climate change policies, response strategies and resource mobilisation plans have been supported in Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. These strategies include sections on how the countries will adapt to and mitigate climate change through farming (crops, livestock and agro-forestry).

Conservation Agriculture Investment Frameworks have been developed in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe. These frameworks are models that other countries can learn from.

CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE REGIONAL PROGRAMME (CARP)

The Conservation Agriculture Regional Programme (CARP) complements the COMESA climate change programme. While the COMESA climate programme supports policy changes, relevant climate adaptation and mitigation frameworks and capacity development, the main focus of CARP is to showcase conservation agriculture (CA) in practice.

This is done in four countries in East Africa where the Zambia Conservation Farming Unit (CFU) supports the implementation of CA programmes together with local partners in Malawi, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

The main approach is farmer-led extension services. CFU, together with in-country partners, train lead farmers who will in turn be responsible for training fellow farmers. Lead farmers will establish CA fields on their own farms and organize field days and training sessions with assistance from CFU and their local in-country partners.

In 2013, around 60 000 farmers attended field days where CA was demonstrated, while more than 121 000 farmers attended training sessions. Almost half the participants (46 percent) in the training sessions were women.

While not all attendees will adopt the new practices, evidence from Zambia and Malawi clearly indicates that the recruitment of lead farmers is a cost-effective way of providing relevant training to farmers and that a significant number will adopt the practices after attending field days and training sessions. The CARP programme has already had an impact as politicians, civil servants and representatives from different organisations attend both field days and specific training sessions.

HIGHLIGHT: CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION

Introduction to conservation agriculture can start at an early age. One example of a programme combining agriculture and education is that of the Rural Enterprise Development Services (REDS). REDS is a Ugandan enterprise development consultancy company that helps government, private sector business, producer organisations, civil society groups and communities promote commercialisation of enterprises. It is the Ugandan partner organisation collaborating with The Zambian Conservation Farming Unit in implementing the Conservation Agriculture Regional Programme (CARP).

In 2013, the company reports that, following a successful season with Amononeno Primary School in the Lira district, the REDS field team has reached out to other primary schools in the different districts. As a result REDS is now working with 28 primary schools across 10 districts, and a total of 20,000 pupils have been introduced to CA practices. In total, the schools have established 40 acres of various crops with conservation farming.

Chemega Primary School in Kapchorwa district is an inspiring example in this regard. The school established seven acres of maize, and more than half of the students at the school contributed to buy seed, fertilizer, and herbicide for the garden. The school then arranged a field day for parents to see the performance of the garden. As a result, 30 parents and six members of the school management committee have expressed interest in adopting CA practices, and have requested the CARP to arrange a CA technical training course for them.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Research is the foundation and the key for agriculture to adapt to an ever-changing environment, and an important part of the strategy for food security in a climate perspective.

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Continue support for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Status: Additional support for 2013 NOK 100 million

- Examine the question of funding South-South research cooperation between a number of Asian and African countries on Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI), in which Bioforsk plays a central role.

Status: Mission planned for 2014

In December 2013, Norway entered into a contract with Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), a research organisation based in Ghana. FARA is a network of African research organisations that focus on strengthening African agricultural research and innovation.

The purpose is to better understand local political and economic factors that stimulate or hinder expanded adoption of climate-smart agriculture in Africa. Expected results are both new knowledge and enhanced capacity of African research institutions to deliver proved climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies. Activities comprise a baseline study, two in-depth-studies, analyses and dissemination. The project will be administered by FARA and launched in collaboration with organisations who work with CSA in the region.

The agreement covers a project over two years from December 2013 with a financial frame of NOK 6 million. The final report is due by end of March 2016.

THE NORWEGIAN PROGRAMME FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development (NORHED) was launched in 2012. The aim of the programme is to strengthen the capacity of higher education institutions in low and middle income countries. Six areas are included in the programme, one of which is natural resource management, climate change, and the environment, which also encompasses agriculture and food security.

Norway has entered into four agreements related to agriculture and food security under the NORHED programme, with participating institutions in Ethiopia, Malawi, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda with a total contribution of NOK 70.5 million.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is mandated to reducing rural poverty, increasing food security, improving human health and nutrition, and ensuring more sustainable management of natural resources. Research is carried out by 15 Centres in collaboration with partner organisations. In total, almost 10.000 scientists and staff are connected to CGIAR.

The CGIAR Fund and bilateral contributions to the CGIAR research programmes provide close to USD 1 billion annually to enable research planning over the long term. Norway contributed NOK 127.5 million to the Fund in 2013, as well as NOK 25 million in direct contributions to the CGIAR-affiliated research institutions CIFOR in Indonesia and ICRAF in Kenya.

Research is an ongoing process in which results often accrue after years of effort, and in which quick fixes from one year to the next are not to be expected. The following are some of the results achieved by CGIAR research in recent years:

- *Drought tolerant maize* has increased farmers' yields by 20-30 percent, benefiting 20 million people in 13 African countries.
- "*Scuba rice*", which can survive under water for two weeks, is protecting the harvests, incomes, and food security of poor farmers and consumers across monsoon areas of Asia.
- Newly developed *potato varieties* that withstand late blight disease and yielded eight times more than native varieties in the region have made the difference between having enough to eat or not in the Paucartambo province of Peru.
- By integrating food crops with trees that draw nitrogen from the air and transfer it to the soil, an innovative agro-forestry practice *captures carbon and reduces greenhouse gas emissions*, while improving soil fertility, rainwater use efficiency, and yields by up to 400 percent for maize in the Sahel region.
- Across Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Egypt, Nepal, and Pakistan, *high-yielding wheat varieties* resistant to Ug99, a highly virulent disease, have protected the livelihoods and food security of 500,000 farming families.
- In eastern Africa, a *vaccine against East Coast fever*, a deadly disease of cattle, has saved 620,000 calves, benefiting up to 50,000 poor households that rely on cattle for food and income. The vaccine could benefit 20 million more people in the region, with annual benefits of USD 270 million.

GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT) is an international organisation working to ensure the conservation and availability of crop diversity worldwide. It was established through a partnership between the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) acting through Biodiversity International. It is based in Bonn, Germany.

In the future, crop diversity will play a central role in helping agriculture to adapt to a changing environment. The Norwegian food security strategy supports the GCDT directly in two of its activities — the Endowment Fund and the Crop Wild Relatives Project.

The GCDT is assembling an endowment fund, which supports the conservation of distinct and important crop diversity. The endowment has so far raised approximately USD 160 million out of the target of 850 million. In 2013 Norway donated NOK 99 million to the endowment fund.

The Crop Wild Relatives project aims to collect and compile wild crop diversity, and to research whether traits of interest in the wild crops can be introduced effectively into domesticated plants. Norway has supported the project since 2011, and contributed NOK 26.5 million in 2013. The project will run for 10 years until 2020.



HIGHLIGHT: A RACE AGAINST TIME TO SAVE CROP DIVERSITY

Wild relatives of crop plants tend to be much more diverse than their domesticated cousins. They grow in a wider variety of climates and conditions. The Crops Wild Relatives project (CWR) aims not just at preserving this diversity, but also to use it to improve agricultural production.

The project, which Norway has funded since 2011, is a concrete step to ensure that agriculture and humanity adapt to climatic changes. The aim of the project is to collect wild crop diversity and put it into the crop-breeding pipeline before that diversity is lost from the wild forever. This project targets critical traits in the wild relatives of crops that are essential, especially in the developing world. This is a two-fold race against time – the race to adapt agriculture to changing conditions, and the race to collect biodiversity before it is lost forever.

This project will provide the field with a huge reserve of diversity, and will provide plant breeders and farmers around the world with access to that diversity. The project aims to identify resistance to diseases and pests that farmers have never recognised before.

Norway is providing the project with a budget of NOK 300 million to fund the work on the 27 most important global food crops. The project will run for 10 years until 2020. The project has just completed its third year and is well under way to reach its goals.

More information is available at www.cwrdiversity.org/



BILATERAL COOPERATION

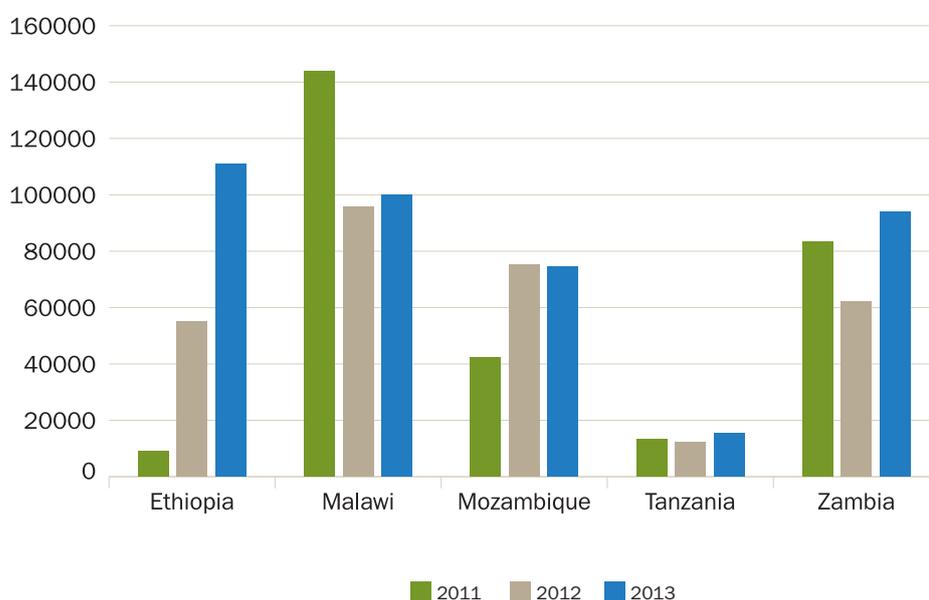
The bilateral implementation of the strategy has focused on five countries in Eastern and Southern Africa – Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

In addition, support has been given through the World Food Programme to Niger. A number of projects and programmes supported were established before the launch of the strategy but clearly fit within the objectives of the strategy and serves to strengthen its impact.

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Increase bilateral support to food security by around NOK 100 million in 2013.
- Direct support primarily at promoting public-private partnerships and providing incentives for private investment, for example by supporting value chain programmes.

Figure 3: Allocations to food security programs in priority countries (2011-2013)
All numbers are in 1000 NOK



Allocations to food security programs increased in 2013 in all of the five main partner countries, in accordance with the strategy Food security in a climate perspective. The increase was visibly larger in Ethiopia and Zambia, whereas the level remained lower in Tanzania than in the other main partner countries. Investments by Norfund are not included, but are illustrated in figure 5 in the financial overview.



ETHIOPIA

Official name:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Population:	86.5 million
Below poverty level (\$1.25/day):	39 percent
GDP growth	9.7 percent
Human Development Index:	173 of 187
Norwegian bilateral aid to Ethiopia (2013):	NOK 358.95 million
Norwegian aid to food security projects:	NOK 111.032 million

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Strengthen the authorities' own strategy for green development.
- Seek cooperation with a number of different actors, such as NGOs, academic institutions and bilateral and multilateral partners.
- Agricultural support should be viewed in the context of the Climate and Forest Initiative and the promotion of renewable energy.

Norway has a long history of cooperation with Ethiopia, both politically and on development aid. Almost NOK 359 million were allocated in 2013. Cooperation on climate, environment and sustainable development, in which agricultural support is an integral part, is one of the four priorities.

Ethiopia launched a *Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)* strategy in 2011. The main goals are that Ethiopia reach middle income status by 2025, without increasing greenhouse gas emissions from 2010-levels, and that it becomes climate neutral by 2030. The emphasis is on strategic green investments in key sectors such as forestry, soil, livestock, electricity, transport, buildings/ green cities.

Norway and the United Kingdom entered a climate partnership with Ethiopia in 2011. Norway supports the CRGE strategy for the sectors of clean energy, agriculture and forestry. Securing a good integration and synergy between the three pillars are primary objectives in the partnership. The partners have an ongoing dialogue with the Ethiopian government in which the need for social inclusion, participation by civil society, human rights, and gender perspectives are emphasised.

With the strategy, Ethiopia has put forward an ambitious national energy and climate policy. It will also help to protect large areas with significant biodiversity and importance to national food security. The climate partnership can be a stepping stone to a wider cooperation with Ethiopia, which has a leading climate policy role in Africa.

Norway is cooperating with the World Bank to support the *Sustainable Land Management Programme* of the government. This initiative aims to reduce land degradation and improve productivity in selected watersheds in six Regional States. Capital investments, technical assistance and capacity building for smallholder farmers in the watersheds and government institutions at national and sub-national levels will be used to reach the targets.

In the first phase of the programme, sustainable land management practices was introduced in selected areas of the country. Remarkable progress was made in rehabilitating targeted degraded areas which were previously uneconomical and unproductive. A total of 98,000 rural households benefitted from a combination of environmental and productive interventions. The current phase started late 2013. In this phase, an estimated 1,850,000 people will benefit directly and indirectly from the programme.

Norway and Ethiopia have signed a bilateral REDD+ partnership agreement for the years 2013-2020. Since 2006 Norway has supported *Bale Eco region*, one of the biodiversity hotspots in Ethiopia. The support has an objective of establishing a REDD+ -scheme in Bale Mountains through institutional support to community and regional level bodies. This support has relevance to food security and livelihood improvement agendas. FARM Africa and SOS Sahel from civil society and the Oromoa Forest and Wildlife Enterprise from the Government side are the implementing partners.

The Norwegian NGO Development Fund, in collaboration with the Ethiopian civil societies in Afar, Somali and Tigray, is implementing the *Natural Resources Management Programme*. The fund received NOK 25 million in 2013 from the regional allocation of the Embassy.

HIGHLIGHT: REDUCING LAND DEGRADATION

Degradation of land is a major cause of Ethiopia's low and declining agricultural productivity, persistent food insecurity, and rural poverty. The Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP) in Ethiopia aims to address this issue, while improving the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers. The project is aimed at supporting scaling up of best management practices, within sustainable land management practices and technologies for smallholder farmers in the high potential areas that are increasingly becoming vulnerable to land degradation and food insecurity. From its inception in 2008 almost 300 000 ha of degraded lands have been rehabilitated. This has resulted in 10 percent yield increase for agricultural crops. The increase in organic matter content has improved water infiltration and spring water has reappeared. Communities are actively engaged in the rehabilitation and more than 613 micro-watershed management plans have been developed.



Photo: Jan Erik Studsrød

MALAWI

Official name:	Republic of Malawi
Population:	15.9 million
Below poverty level (\$1.25/day):	73.9 percent
GDP growth	4.2 percent
Human Development Index:	170 of 187
Norwegian bilateral aid to Malawi:	NOK 631.060 million
Norwegian aid to food security projects:	NOK 99.931 million

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION WITH MALAWI

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Increase support for climate-resilient agriculture.

Norway is the third largest bilateral donor to Malawi, and Malawi is number four on the Norwegian list of bilateral development partners according to allocations. In the field of agriculture and climate, Norway is the most important partner. Important priorities are sustainable farming and restoration of the natural resource base for agriculture.

Norwegian assistance is channelled through a large nation-wide programme, as well as a programme supporting civil society organisations focusing on livelihood security, and Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Norway is the biggest partner, in terms of allocations, to the National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM), which the largest of its kind in Malawi. NASFAM is a democratically governed organisation, and the members are organised in clubs of 10-15 individual farmers. By organising themselves, smallholder farmers in Malawi have gained access to markets and improved the quality of their products. As a result, they are better off and more food secure. The NASFAM network provides a variety of support to its members, including extension services and market linkages. Its five-year strategic plan for 2011-2016 focuses on providing access to markets, facilitating the production of crop varieties demanded by local and international markets, and providing technical help. The goal is increased food security through increased productivity and income for its members. The strategic plan also aims at expanding membership to 120 000 individuals.

Norway has supported NASFAM over a number of years, and the number of paying members has increased from 51 000 to 74 000 in 2013. Close to 50 percent of the members are female.

Norway also funds, together with Sweden, the second phase of the Malawi Lake Basin Programme (MBLP), which started in 2009. As a result of this programme, a total of 432 000 farmers had joined savings and credit cooperatives by December 2012. In 2013, 30 percent of the farmers had adapted technology better suited to the effects of climate change, such as irrigation, using early maturing and drought tolerant crops, and conservation farming. The programme will continue to receive funds for the third phase.

Norway is cooperating with the Malawian government and the World Bank through the *Agriculture Sector Wide Approach* programme. The programme aims at improving investments in agriculture and strengthening the natural resource base in agricultural lands. The goal is a doubling of the area under sustainable land management as a basis for securing ecosystem services and sustainable agricultural productivity. The sector support includes some funding for the seed component of the subsidy programme FISP.

In 2013-2017, the programme will target 2.5 million people, one-sixth of the population of Malawi. Norway contributed NOK 35 million in 2013. Further support will amount to NOK 50 million annually until 2016, and 35 million in 2017.

After an initiative by Norway, a network for agricultural partners has been formed. This will also make it easier for organisations to learn from each others' efforts to promote climate-smart agriculture.

Norway financed one-eighth of the activities of the World Food Programme around the new year 2013, when Malawi was experienced its greatest humanitarian crisis since 2005. These efforts contributed to keeping around two million people from starving. Together with Ireland and Flanders, Norway financed purchase of maize to cover 40 percent of the expected humanitarian needs of 2013-14.



Photo: Ken Opprann

HIGHLIGHT: LET'S GET DOWN TO BUSINESS!

Farming, at any scale, is business. Business development, however, is more challenging for poor, small-scale farmers, who often lack access to resources and necessary business management skills. The *Malawi Lake Basin Programme* (MLBP) is assisting poor rural households to develop business models. The objective is to support farmers to produce sufficient food, income and employment, and influence the policies that affect their livelihoods.

The programme is run by a group of partners, including NASFAM. These organisations use a broad range of methods: development of farmers' organisations, marketing and value chains, training in literacy and other basic education, business development, agro-processing, and others. As a result, a 30 percent increase in productivity was noted in 2013. In other words, productivity and access to food has significantly increased. Based on the good results a third phase will also be funded by Norway.

MOZAMBIQUE

Official name:	República de Moçambique
Population:	24,5 million
Below poverty level:	59,6 percent
GDP growth	7.1 percent
Human Development Index:	185 of 187
Norwegian bilateral aid to Mozambique:	NOK 298.250 million
Norwegian aid to food security projects:	311 (Agriculture): NOK 48.228 million 313 (Fishing): NOK 54.742 million

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Consider support for the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor.
- View agricultural support in the context of the Climate and Forest Initiative and the promotion of renewable energy.
- Seek cooperation with a number of different actors, such as NGOs, academic institutions, and bilateral and multilateral partners.
- Strengthen the cooperation on development of the aquaculture industry, and advocate a more commercial focus when the institutional framework is in place.

Mozambique is one of Norway's main development cooperation partners. The annual budget is approximately NOK 298 million, mainly channelled as support through the Mozambican authorities.

Provision of development cooperation is based on Mozambican priorities, but within sectors where Norway has clear comparative advantages. Management of natural resources is a key feature, with emphasis on energy and fisheries. Furthermore, support is provided towards strengthening good governance.

Norway is one of the three main funding partners to the Beira corridor. The other two are the UK and the Netherlands. Norway has allocated approximately USD 1,850,000 through the private sector companies AgDevCo and InfraCo, in the period 2009-2012.

Within fisheries the focus is on management of marine resources, including monitoring and surveillance of Mozambican waters to prevent illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. Development of aquaculture is a priority for the Government of Mozambique and is gaining increasing prominence in the programme. A new phase of Norwegian-Mozambican

cooperation on fisheries was initiated late 2013. The goal of the new phase is improved food security, partly through supporting the role of women in the sector.

Norway entered one agreement in 2012 and one in 2013 to promote Conservation Agriculture (CA) in Mozambique:

The Norwegian People's Aid is cooperating with two organisations for small-scale farmers, the Uniao Nacional de Camponeses (UNAC) and Associação Rural de Ajuda Mútua (ORAM). The ambition is to strengthen the capacity of these organisations and spread CA methods, with the goal of increased agriculture yields and access to markets for 20,000 vulnerable households.

Promoção de Agricultura de Conservação (PROMAC) is a programme run by the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA). The programme will train 54,000 farmers in CA techniques in three different regions in Mozambique. Increased food security is the driving rationale of the program, and will be promoted through improved food availability, food access, and food use. CA is expected to enable farmers to produce approximately 40-50 percent more, so more food will be available. In addition, farmers will be encouraged to diversify their crops, allowing increased availability of varied nutritional sources.



Photo: Bodil Maal

HIGHLIGHT: REDUCING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

Fish is important both for nutrition and employment. That is why Norway, together with Iceland, works with Mozambique to improve the management of this precious resource. Some 80,000 people are employed in the sector, of whom 90 percent are involved with artisanal fishery.

Overfishing is threatening the shrimp fishery. Illegal, unregistered and under-reported fishing is estimated to inflict losses of as much as NOK 390 million every year. Improved capacity for surveillance is an important priority. The government's Master Plan for the fisheries sector also sets out to increase fish farming. Historically, the state has played a major role, and still owns the majority share of all the important shrimp production companies. In recent years, there has been a more market-based development of the sector, and many of the state-owned companies servicing the fisheries sector have been privatised.

Norway's support to the sector has evolved gradually to institutional support in the area of small-scale fisheries; support for fisheries research, support for the capacity of the fisheries administration (use of the information provided by fisheries research and administration into the sector's policies, strategies and development plans). From 2005, this cooperation has expanded into new areas such as fisheries surveillance to halt illegal and destructive fishing practices.

In 2009 a common fund supported by Norway and Iceland was established. The *National Fisheries Master Plan 2010-19* was formally launched in 2010. It is closely aligned with the *National Poverty Reduction Strategy (PARP) 2011-2014*.

With substantial programme assistance Mozambique's successes include an operational vessel monitoring system to combat illegal fishing, operation of regional patrols, detention of vessels for illicit fishing activities, and enhanced regional cooperation. Rules and a plan are put in place for disease control in fish farming, among other achievements.

The cooperation entered a new phase in 2013. In the years 2013-2017, Norway will support the fisheries sector in Mozambique with NOK 150 million. The overall goal is to improve food security by strengthening fisheries authorities, small-scale fisheries sector, women's role, and to ensure sustainable and viable use of aquatic resources.

TANZANIA

Official name:	United Republic of Tanzania
Population:	47,7 million
Below poverty level (\$1.25/day):	67,9 percent
GDP growth	7.0 percent
Human Development Index:	152 of 187
Norwegian bilateral aid to Tanzania:	NOK 584.571 million (2013)
Norwegian aid to food security projects:	311 (Agriculture): NOK 68.314 million 313 (Fishing): NOK 129 000

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Give priority to support for the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT).
- View agricultural support in the context of the Climate and Forest Initiative and the promotion of renewable energy.
- Seek cooperation with a number of different actors, such as NGOs, academic institutions and bilateral and multilateral partners.

Tanzania has been among Norway's most significant bilateral development partners for decades, and agriculture and food security are one of the five priority areas for cooperation.

Norway has supported the establishment of the SAGCOT centre that facilitates engagement within the corridor. The objective is to foster commercially successful and environmentally sustainable agribusinesses that will benefit the region's small-scale farmers. A further three-year contract in support of the centre is planned in 2014.

The "Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa" (AGRA), an alliance working to catalyze investments in agriculture have, with support from Norway, prepared an innovative programme focusing on public-private partnership within the framework of SAGCOT. The goal is to achieve sustainable increase of productivity, increased income and reduced poverty. Central to this work is climate-smart agriculture, development of the agricultural value chains and commercialization aimed at small farmers. The expected start is in 2014. This programme will complement activities of the Agricultural Council of Tanzania that since 2006 has implemented a programme supported by Norway that applies a value chain approach to improve access of smallholder farmers to affordable credit, appropriate input and profitable output value chains. The programme is currently implemented in 29 districts in Tanzania.

An average of 2500 smallholder farmers (about 40% female) per district have been reached through demonstration plots and extension services of which 15 percent have already adopted improved farming techniques. Beneficiaries have experienced a significant increase in yield (35% for maize and 135% for rice). Improved storage through the establishment and rehabilitation of warehouses has increased sales (overall increase of 15-20% in terms of produce prices) and significantly reduced food spoilage. About 3 000 smallholder farmers are currently benefitting from this initiative. A key part of the programme is to establish partnerships with private sector and to train entrepreneurs involved in supply of inputs. By the end of 2013, almost 3000 agro-dealers have been trained and certified. Some agro-dealers are linked to supply-chain distributors such as YARA, Bytrade, SeedCo, TanSeed International. These business linkages have improved efficiency of the supply-chain distribution system and enabled smallholder farmers to access required productivity enhancing inputs at affordable prices and in a timely fashion. Based on the successes and lessons learned from the first phases of the programme support, a new phase is planned.

Support to research and advanced academic training linked to outreach and innovative methods for agricultural production have been the core of the support to Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The enhanced pro-poor innovation for natural resources and agricultural value chains started in 2010 and will continue to 2015. Norway has provided support to the university since 1974. Today, SUA is recognised as one of the leading agricultural universities in Southern Africa.



HIGHLIGHT: TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE

By attracting investment from public and private actors, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) seeks to transform the agricultural system of Tanzania. The Norwegian fertilizer company Yara is one of the partners in the initiative, which brings together authorities, investors, donors, and farmers.

SAGCOT was initiated in 2010. The corridor encompasses nearly 300,000 square kilometres along the infrastructure backbone that extends inland from Dar es Salaam. This is approximately one-third of mainland Tanzania.

While the region has considerable agricultural potential, it suffers from low productivity and widespread poverty. Agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate change. The majority of farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture. Many have poor access to reliable input supplies or markets. Where agriculture has been intensified, it has often had severe environmental impacts. This has undermined long-term productivity and the development of other sectors like forestry, wildlife tourism or water.

The idea behind “growth corridors” is to facilitate large-scale investments. SAGCOT is a partnership involving farmers, agro-business, the government of Tanzania and private companies. The initiative seeks to attract more than USD 3 billion of investments. Such an effort could shift the agricultural landscape, dramatically increase food production and transform subsistence farming into viable businesses. Eventually, southern Tanzania can establish itself as a regional food exporter.

Rather than repeating mistakes of the past, SAGCOT seeks to use modern technologies and management to produce more food with fewer inputs, less waste, and less pollution.

SAGCOT marks the first public-private partnership on such a scale in Tanzanian agricultural history. The long-term goals include bringing 350,000 hectares into profitable production; transitioning 10,000 small-scale farmers into commercial farming; creating 420,000 new employment opportunities; assisting two million people out of poverty; and generating USD 1.2 billion in annual farming revenue by 2030.

ZAMBIA

Population:	13,9 million
Below poverty level (\$1.25/day):	68,5 percent
GDP growth	6.4 percent
Human Development Index:	163 of 187
Norwegian bilateral aid to Zambia:	NOK 290.365 million
Norwegian aid to food security projects:	NOK 96.686 million

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA

According to the strategy for 2013-15, Norway will:

- Increase support for climate-resilient agriculture.

Zambia is among Norway's most significant bilateral development partners, with an allocation of around NOK 290 million in 2013. Climate-smart agriculture, food security and the environment together form one of the major pillars of Norwegian-Zambian development cooperation. From its headquarters in Lusaka the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (Comesa) runs a regional programme for climate-smart agriculture with Norwegian support.

The Conservation Farming Unit is Norway's main partner in Zambia and the wider region in promoting climate-smart agriculture. Together with other partners, CFU provides training and expertise in conservation farming. This involves the Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, for the delivery of the Expanded Food Security Pack in three districts. CFU is also supporting the Programme Against Malnutrition in their quest to empower women farmers through agricultural support in two districts.

These programmes reach out to more than 300,000 farmers in Zambia and an additional 112,000 farmers in the wider region. Participants in the programmes have become more self-sufficient. By selling a larger crop surplus, farmers are able to increase their incomes and seek new opportunities in the markets. Women are participating actively in all the programmes.

Based on the positive results with conservation agriculture the Zambian government has signalled a change in its agricultural policies. Support to upscale conservation agriculture is a priority for the Ministry of Agriculture. Norway is also engaged in supporting wildlife management through an innovative programme called Community Markets for Conservation (Comaco). In 2013, some 20,000 new farmers participated in the programme. With Norwegian support, the total reach is 56,000 farmers, organised in a total of 3350 producer groups. Around half of the participants are women, and in 2013 more than half of all participants were food secure. Comaco purchased crops for a total of NOK 11 million, and these were processed and sold in stores in Lusaka and beyond.

HIGHLIGHT: SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS

Zambia has been at the forefront of adapting to climate resilient farming methods in Africa. Now it's spreading.

Zambia has been at the forefront of adapting conservation agriculture methods in Africa. Due to the work of the Conservation Farming Unit (CFU) in training farmers, around a fifth of the total farming population practice conservation farming. The expanding role of private suppliers of inputs, such as seed and fertilizer, is also contributing to its success.

Norway is the main donor to the CFU. During the last years, the efforts to spread conservation farming methods have gained momentum. As a result of their work, more than 150,000 farmers have increased their yields and income by using conservation farming methods. Studies have shown that the work of the CFU is the most important factor for spreading these methods. About 40 percent of the farmers receiving training are women.

Still, about 80 percent of the farmers in Zambia do not use these methods. The goal is not for CFU to reach a majority of the farmers directly. It is rather to spread conservation farming to a large enough number of farmers in the major agricultural districts to be a source of inspiration and informal guidance for others.

In the current phase, the goal is to increase the number of farmers adopting initial methods of conservation farming from 171,000 to 237,000, and the crop land area from 120,000 to 287,000 hectares, by 2015. The CFU also want to increase the number of farmers who adopt further steps of conservation farming.

The *Conservation Agriculture Regional Programme (CARP)* aims at spreading these methods to other countries in the region. The purpose is to encourage 112,000 small and medium scale farmers to adopt conservation farming practices.

The CFU is cooperating with partners in Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania to carry out this programme. The target group is typical African smallholder farmers, many of whom are women.



FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISH RESOURCES

The single largest initiative funded by Norway within the fisheries sector is the EAF Nansen Project which is focused upon an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Its predecessor, the Nansen Programme, started back in 1974. The EAF Nansen Project was launched in 2006 and is a cooperation between Norway, FAO and the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research (IMR). The project has in many cases been the sole source of information in order for the countries to plan for investments in the fisheries sector. In Sub-Saharan waters, data have been collected not only on fish stocks, but also on various biological and physical parameters of the marine environment. This has been the case for South-West and North-West Africa since the early 1990s. A new phase of the project will begin in 2016/2017. The research vessel *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*, which is the core of the project, and which has been in continuous use for nearly 20 years, will be replaced by a new vessel

There are 32 cooperating partner countries in all. Because of the large number, priority is given to the countries which have shown the strongest commitment to improved fisheries management. Seventeen management plans have been developed over the period, and most of them approved. Courses have been arranged at university level in Anglophone and Francophone Africa, and teaching kits have been developed to be used at lower levels. The project cooperates with research institutions on conducting surveys with *Dr Fridtjof Nansen*. Good relationships have been established with other programmes, institutions and regional fisheries management organisations.

An evaluation of the project was done in 2013, and was positive to the aims of the project and the outcomes over the period under review (since 2006).

CLIMATE CHANGE

Global warming will affect ecosystems in the seas as well as on land. The NansClim project aims to establish knowledge to predict the effect of climate change on the ecosystem of the Benguela Current off South-West Africa.

Data have been collected by the research vessel *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* in this area over a period of 20-25 years. The project is a cooperation between the Institute of Marine Research in Bergen and research institutions in Angola, Namibia and South Africa. A number of scientific papers have been published in international journals. The project also produces advice and guidelines for fisheries management.

The project started in 2009 and will end in the beginning of 2015. A review of the project is being done in March/April 2014.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

Norway gives assistance to the fisheries sectors of Mozambique, Angola and Mauritius. In Mozambique, Norway supports a competence centre for improved fish seeds (fry and fingerling) for aquaculture production. The centre also receives technical assistance from experts from the Philippines and training courses in Brazil. It is expected that the centre will supply mainly small-scale fish farmers with good quality seed. See other details of the support to the fisheries sector in Mozambique in a special chapter in this report.

From 2014 the cooperation with Angola will focus on improved marine fisheries management. Mauritius will receive support in 2014 for revising its fisheries legislation. This is part of the National Plan of Action against illegal, unregistered and unreported fishing. Food safety is also part of the cooperation with Mauritius.

In a new project that started in 2013, the Norwegian Society for Rural Development has received Norad support to enhance and expand fish and seaweed farming in Madagascar.

Through the FAO, Norway supports implementation of the guidelines for deep sea fisheries. Vulnerability assessments for fish farming in relation to climate change are also supported.

TRADE

Fish products are important commodities in the world market. The export value of these products constitutes more than the total value of coffee, rubber, cocoa, meat and sugar put together.

Norad, through FAO, has financed a study on Value Chain Dynamics and the Small Scale Sector in fisheries, based on studies performed in 14 developing countries.

The study finds that small-scale fishers and fish farmers receive a smaller economic benefit for their products than other actors in the value chain. Processors and retail markets claim a bigger share because of their stronger bargaining power.

The study recommends measures to safeguard the interests of small-scale fishers and fish farmers. Among them are increased governmental, NGO and private-sector support, improved organisation, consistent and transparent pricing methods, sustainable expansion of small-scale fish farming, promotion and marketing, and the exploration of new markets.

The report also warns that sustainable resource management and better regulatory framework practices are necessary for small-scale value chains to be sustained. It highlights the crucial need to always consider the impact that increasing trade will have on local food security.

The study is available at www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3630e/i3630e.pdf

HIGHLIGHT: FIGHTING IUU-FISHING

Illegal fishing is undermining food security and sustainable management of marine resources. Norway supports international efforts for better surveillance of fisheries. Environmental and economic crime in the fisheries sector is called IUU – illegal, unregistered and unreported fishing.

The incidence of global IUU fishing is considerable. The value of illegal fishing is estimated between USD 10 billion and 23 billion annually. These figures do not take into account the long-term value of these resources for coming generations.

Tax havens and flags of convenience enable fishery vessel owners to get away with these acts. Catch is often brought to land far from where it has been fished, where local authorities lack the means to control where and how the fish was caught. Corruption, money laundering, and human trafficking often accompany IUU fishing.

Low-income countries are particularly vulnerable to IUU. It affects both food security, living conditions, tax revenues and resources for subsequent generations. IUU fishing also undermines biological diversity on the high seas and in vulnerable coastal areas.

International police cooperation

In 2013, Norway entered into an agreement with the international police organisation Interpol. The agreement will bolster the capacity of Interpol to support low-income countries combating illegal fishing in their waters.

The Norwegian national advisory group against organised IUU fishing (FFA) is the Norwegian partner to Interpol. Norway is considered one of the countries with the most progress in its efforts against illegal fishing. The FFA has contributed to Interpol issuing a Purple Notice (a general warning about procedures used by criminals) on illegal fishing in developing countries.

In 2013, Norway also entered into an agreement about surveillance and analysis of illegal fishing and possible identification of vessels. In Bergen, the Trygg Mat foundation is monitoring activities with the help of satellites. This knowledge will be shared with Interpol and developing countries.

Global efforts

Marine fisheries are regulated by international agreements. In 2009, all members of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) approved an agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate IUU fishing. This agreement is expected to be an important asset in efforts to stop illegal fishing. It has already been used to great effect by countries such as Mozambique and Mauritius.

Norwegian support includes:

- Strengthening Interpol and the FFA in their work to build capacity in developing countries.
- Supporting analysis and documentation of illegal fishing in cooperation with the Trygg Mat foundation.
- Technical assistance and support to operations in several countries (formerly Namibia, now Mozambique and occasionally Tanzania).
- Supporting the implementation of the Port State Measures agreement.
- Support to Stop Illegal Fishing, a non-governmental organisation providing information and coordination against illegal fishing. Norway is expected to enter into an agreement with this organisation in 2014.



THE LANDSCAPE APPROACH: BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER

Tropical countries have rich land, water and vegetation resources. These resources underpin people's livelihoods, food, water and energy security, economic growth and the provision of ecosystem services. The substantial carbon stock contained in landscapes contributes to mitigating climate change.

In recent years, efforts to sustain the services provided by African rural landscapes have received increasing attention. Africa is now shaping the agenda for sustainable development for rural communities. With growing populations posing increasing demands on natural resources, good management of those resources is critical to ensure equitable access and maximise the benefits. Such investments used to be under sector-specific programmes, but now a new wave of integrated initiatives is promoting multi-objective management of rural landscapes.

International funding for payment for ecosystem services and climate adaptation has remained low. Funding for mitigation, especially through REDD+ mechanisms, has dominated international climate financing. The impact of these investments has so far not materialised at scale. The effect on development and reduction in poverty is limited. Trade-offs to be addressed are:

- Positive and possible negative effect on forests when agricultural productivity is increased
- Meeting increased demand for timber without contributing to forest loss
- Meeting increased bio-energy demands without loss of forests and farmland
- Make farming systems both more productive and more climate resilient
- Increasing timber production and maintaining local communities' access to land
- Increase in bio-energy (ethanol etc.) without compromising food security

The landscape approach, in its various constellations, has gained momentum. This was a central feature in the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* meeting in Warsaw in November 2013. As an example, the World Bank has adopted a landscape approach under its new Forest Action Plan, to achieve synergies with the Agricultural Action Plan and the Environment Strategy.

A more recent element has been the addition of landscape level programmes that can secure payment for carbon, both in forestry and other land uses. The World Bank BioCarbon Fund is a partner to Ethiopia and will develop a landscape programme in Oromia region, with Norwegian support. Additional countries and landscapes have been identified for implementation in Africa and other continents. Norway's support to REDD+ programmes in Africa and the role landscape approaches will have in future REDD+ strategies is an opportunity to combine existing partnerships and programmes to support a new African development agenda.

Landscape initiatives are implemented in collaboration with the international partnership platform TerrAfrica and the African Environmental Ministers' (AMCEN) Environmental Action Plan (EAP) for biodiversity and forest conservation. The programmes are implemented through the agency of NEPAD, supported by Norway and other partner. This programme will be scaled up in 2014 to build on programmes supported by Norway in five landscapes in Africa.



Photo: Jan Erik Studsrød

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

Reflecting the complexity of achieving increased food security, four Norwegian ministries are signatories to the strategy for Food Security in a Climate Perspective: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Climate and Environment.

The strategy is implemented by the following three institutions:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has the overall responsibility for Norwegian development aid. The majority of Norwegian development assistance is administered by the Ministry and Norwegian foreign missions, Norad and Norfund, which is the commercial investment instrument in Norwegian development assistance. MFA is also responsible for the main support to the UN organisations, the various development banks as well as the overall political part of the implementation of the strategy. For more information, see www.mfa.no.

THE NORWEGIAN EMBASSIES

The Norwegian Embassies with development aid portfolios are responsible for allocating funds to various sectors and programmes. Allocations are guided by the overall policy for Norwegian development aid and the guidelines in the annual appropriation by Parliament. The strategy for Food Security in a Climate Perspective highlights Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia as main partners for bilateral cooperation. For more information, see www.norway.info.

NORAD

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Climate. Norad provides advice on what is required to achieve results, ensure the quality of project management, evaluate and communicate results and contribute to debate on the effects of development assistance. In addition, Norad manages funds to civil society organisations and private sector development. Norad also manages a substantial part of the Norwegian Forestry and Climate Initiative in support of REDD+. For more information, see www.norad.no.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Map 1: Norway's main bilateral cooperation partners on food security in 2013



Allocations to food security have increased during the last few years, both in absolute and relative numbers. In 2013, total allocation was approximately NOK 1.33 billion, which constitutes around 4 percent of the total aid budget¹.

All numbers are available in Norway's official aid database, at norad.no.

Figure 4: Allocations to food security programs by geographical region (2013)

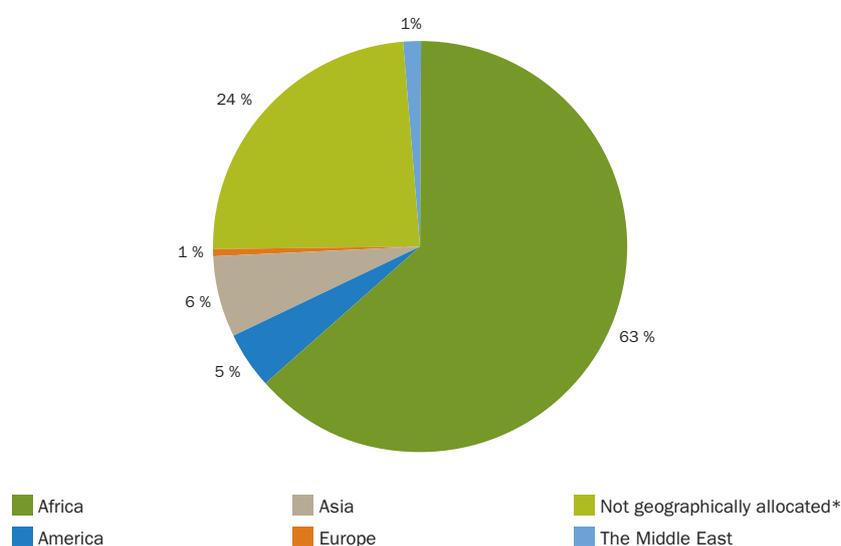
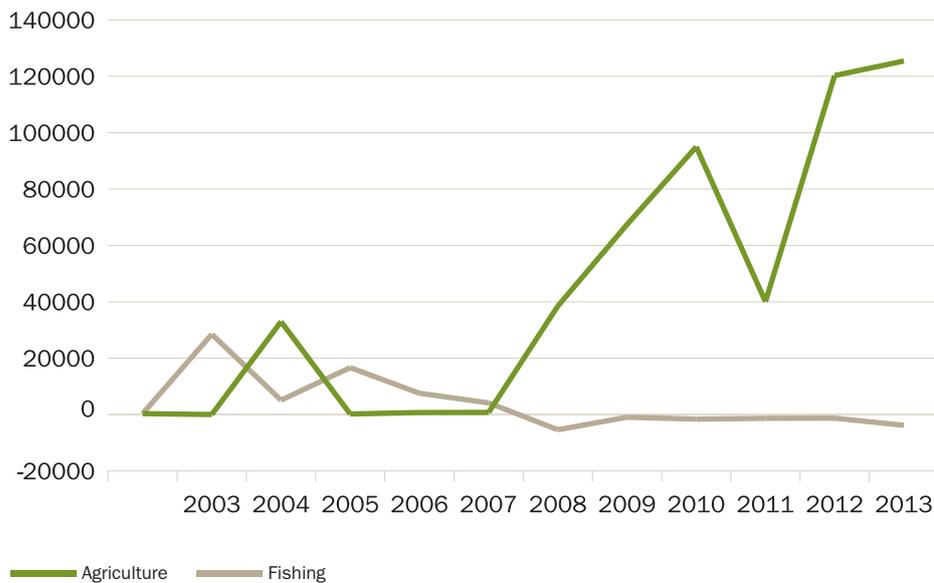


Figure 4 illustrates the geographic distribution of allocations to food security. A large majority of funds – more than 60 percent - were channeled to Africa. Furthermore, the allocations that are not geographically allocated includes the non-core support to IFAD, FAO and CGIAR. Much of this support also benefits the African continent, directly or indirectly.

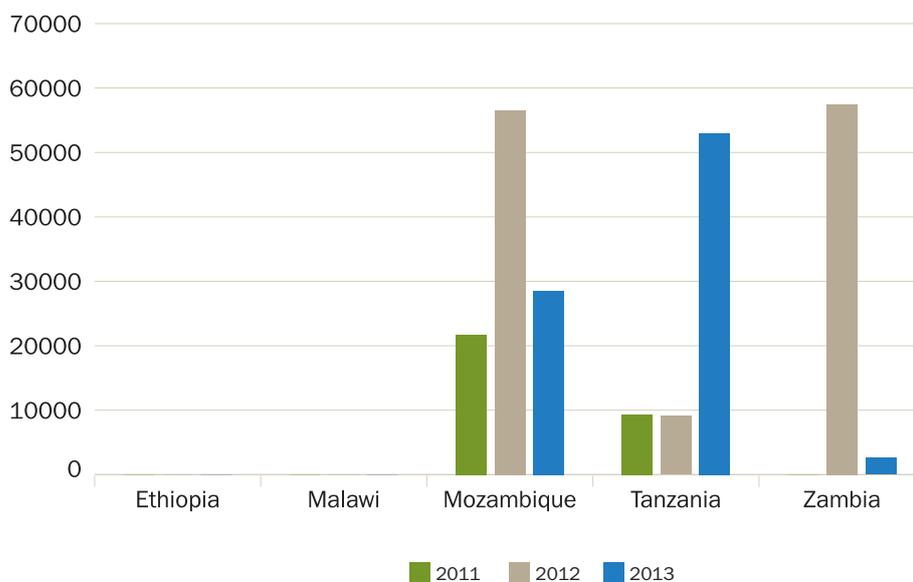
¹ It should be noted that calculating allocations to food security, or indeed most development aid, is challenging. In this report, the following approach has been chosen: For bilateral cooperation, only allocations to agriculture and fishing are included. The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC) gives a unique DAC-code to each sector, and the DAC-codes for Agriculture and Fishing are 311 and 313 respectively. For multilateral cooperation, only core support to IFAD, FAO and CGIAR is included. As a result neither programs with food security components nor non-core support to multilateral organisations have been included. The estimated allocations to food security are therefore lower, in some cases significantly lower, than the actual allocations.

**Figure 5: Overview of Norfunds investments in agriculture and fishing
In 1000 NOK**

a) All countries (2003-2013)



b) Five main bilateral partner countries (2011-2013)



Two characteristics of Norfund investments in agriculture and fishing emerge from these figures: Firstly, Norfund investments in agriculture are growing, world-wide. Secondly, investments vary significantly from year to year, as allocations are based on Norfunds own investment strategy. It should be noted that negative numbers for Norfund investments, as shown in a), indicate repayment of investments.

Figure 6: Allocations to food security programs by group of agreement partners (2013)

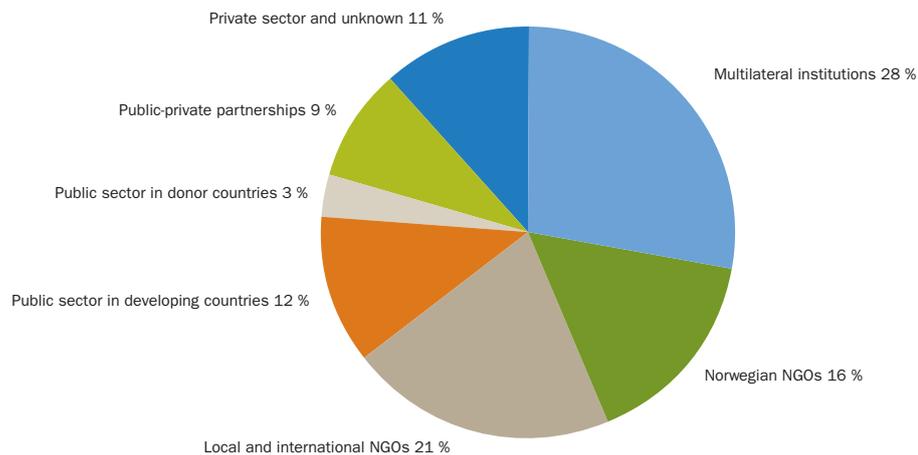
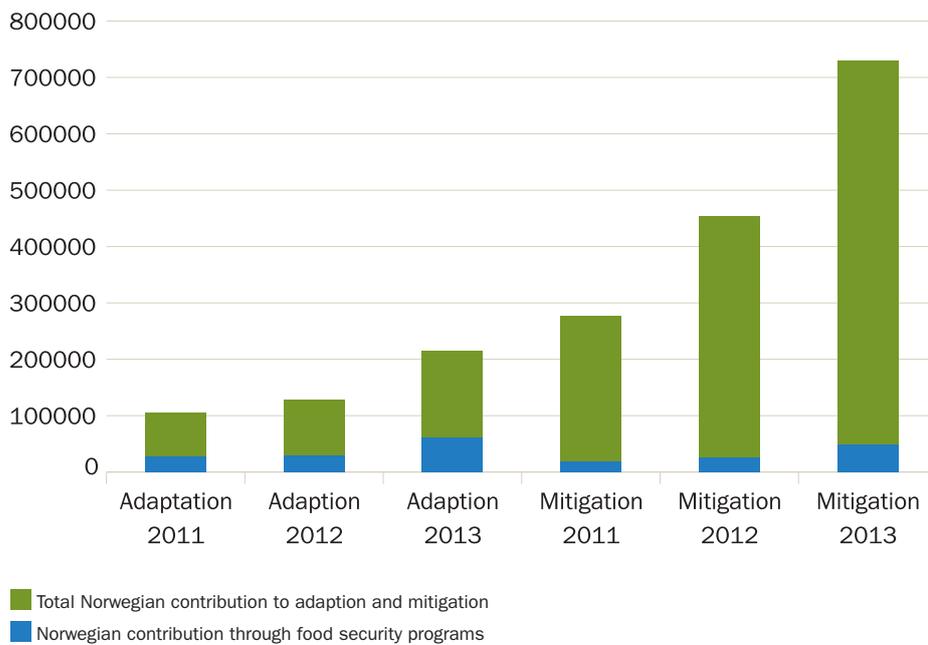


Figure 6 shows development assistance to food security by group of agreement partners. Around one third of Norwegian development assistance to food security is channeled through multilateral organisations. Private sector and public-private partners constitute another 20 percent, and this share is set to increase in the coming years. Allocations channeled through non-governmental organisations (NGOs), both local, international and Norwegian, amount to more than one-third of all Norwegian allocations to food security. Collaboration with public sector in developing countries constitutes around 10 percent of all food security allocations.

**Figure 7: Food security programs as share of climate change adaptation and mitigation
In 1000 NOK**

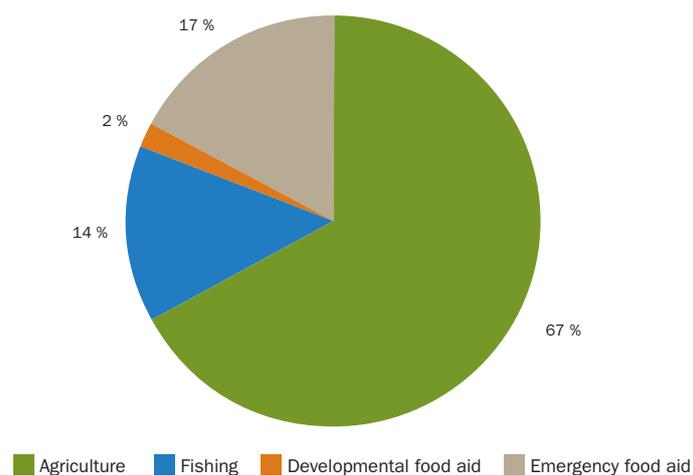


The share of allocations (expenditure) to food security programs of total expenditure to climate change adaptation and mitigation is increasing over the last three years (figure 7). This is in line with the objectives of the Strategy for food security in a climate perspective. The figure confirms the focus on adaptation for improved food security, but options for mitigation are also addressed in these programs. Both allocations to mitigation and adaptation increased significantly between 2011 and 2013, in recognition of the challenge presented by continued climate change.

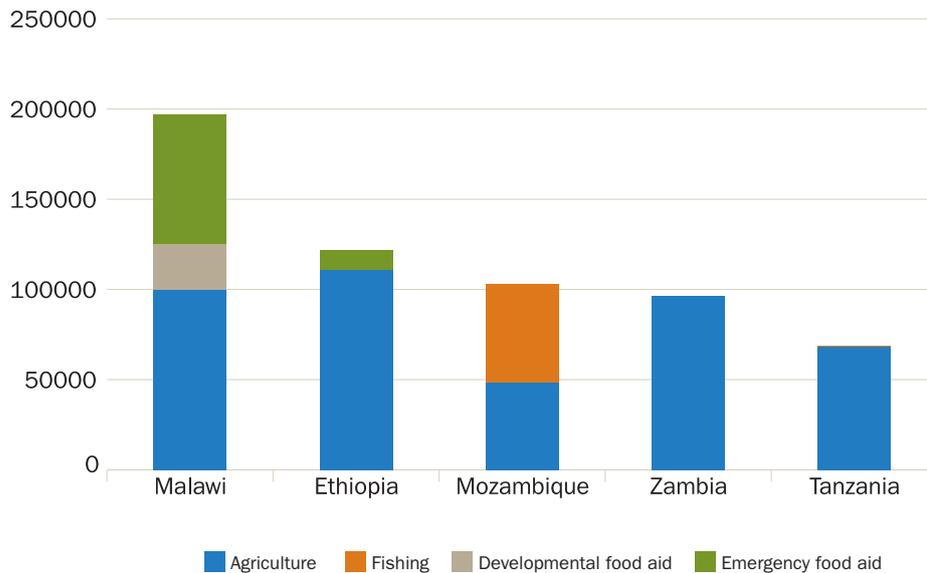
In addition to allocations to agriculture (OECD-DAC code 311) and fishing (OECD-DAC code 313), Norway contributes to food security through the funding of emergency food aid (OECD-DAC code 520) and of developmental food aid (OECD-DAC code 720.40). As these sectors are not at the core of the strategy for Food Security in a Climate Perspective, they have not been included in the previous figures.

As can be seen in figure a) below, allocations to these sectors amount to around one fifth of total allocations to food security. Emergency food aid alone constitutes around 17 percent, whereas development food aid is a mere 2 percent of total bilateral allocations to food security. The largest share of funds are allocated to agriculture.

Figure 8: Bilateral allocations to food security programs by OECD-DAC sector (2013)
a) All countries



**b) Five main bilateral partner countries
In 1000 NOK**



For the five main bilateral development partners, however, the picture is slightly different. This is illustrated in b). In four of these five countries, the share of emergency food aid and developmental food aid are negligible. The exception is Malawi, where NOK 25 million in developmental food aid was channeled through the Ministry of Finance in 2013, and close to NOK 72,5 million in emergency food aid through the World Food Programme. In Ethiopia, meanwhile, 11 million were allocated to emergency food aid through the World Food Programme.



Photo: Norfund

ANNEX I:

KEY NORWEGIAN BILATERAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SECURITY SUPPORTED PROGRAMMES IN THE FIVE PRIORITY COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Support to Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change

- Objective: Reduce land degradation and improve land productivity in selected watersheds in targeted regions. The objective would be achieved through the provision of capital investments, technical assistance and capacity building for small holder farmers in the watersheds and government institutions at national and sub-national levels.
- Implementing partner: World Bank
- Duration: 2013-2018
- Contribution: Up to NOK 305,000,000

MALAWI

Accelerating Access to Universal Coverage of Acute Malnutrition

- Objective: Prevent nutritional crisis and contribute in reducing morbidity and mortality due to acute malnutrition in under-five children both girls and boys in Malawi.
- Implementing Partner: UNICEF
- Duration: 2012-2013
- Contribution: NOK 9,700,000

African Parks - Rehabilitation and Management of Nkhotakota Game Reserve

- Objective: Promote community participation for sustainable management of Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve.
- Implementing Partner: African Parks Network
- Duration: 2013-2017
- Contribution: NOK 25,000,000

Agricultural Development Program

- Objectives: To improve food security and generate agricultural growth through increased productivity of food and cash crops, while ensuring sustainable use of natural resources.
- Implementing Partner: Malawi Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
- Duration: 2008-2013
- Contribution: NOK 50,000,000

Agriculture Sector Wide Approach

- Objectives: Support to the Malawi Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) in order to increase agricultural productivity and growth, improve food security, diversifying of food production and increase agricultural incomes in rural areas.
- Implementing Partner: Malawi Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
- Duration: 2013-2017
- Contribution: NOK 220,000,000

Capacity Building for Managing Climate Change Program

- Objective: Capacity building of the University to mainstream climate-smart agriculture through teaching, learning, training, outreach and research.
- Implementing Partner: Bunda College of Agriculture
- Duration: 2013-2017
- Contribution: NOK 60,000,000

Enhancing Community Resilience Program

- Objective: Reduce vulnerability to future shocks and crises and build sustainable disaster-resilient communities through community-based best practices, public awareness and policy change.
- Implementing Partner: DFID (Department for International Development)
- Duration: 2011-2015
- Contribution: NOK 20,000,000

Forestry Rights Administration Support Project

- Objectives: A cooperation between Revenue Development Foundation and the Forestry Department in Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management to implement an IT-administration system for forestry licensing.
- Implementing Partner: Revenue Development Foundation
- Duration: 2013-2015
- Contribution: NOK 2,000,000

Lake Chilwa Basin Climate Change Program

- Objective: An integrated watershed management project which follows an ecosystems approach in the implementation of climate adaptation interventions. The goal is to secure sustainable management of natural resources, and build capacity to manage the effects of climate change.
- Implementing Partner: WorldFish Centre (agreement partner: Ministry of Finance)
- Duration: 2009-2015
- Contribution: NOK 51,000,000

Malawi Lake Basin Programme, Phase II

- Objectives: Support rural poor households in the programme area by transforming subsistence and emergent smallholders in agriculture and fisheries into business oriented enterprises.
- Implementing Partner: Swedish Cooperative Centre
- Duration: 2009-2013
- Contribution: NOK 54,466,000

Management for Adaptation to Climate Change: An Integrated Model for the Central Watersheds of Lake Malawi

- Objective: To reduce deforestation by improving the economic use and management of natural resources for wood energy and construction materials to meet farm and household needs on a sustainable basis.
- Implementing Partner: Total Land Care
- Duration: 2008-2013
- Contribution: NOK 43,284,000

NASFAM Strategic Development Programme III

- Objectives: To improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through a sustainable network of smallholder-owned rural innovations and productivity centres.
- Implementing Partner: National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)
- Duration: 2002-2017
- Contribution: NOK 100,000,000

Strategic Grain Reserve replenishment

- Objective: The goals of the project are to ensure national food security and contribute to sustainable macroeconomic stability and to poverty reduction as stated in Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy.
- Implementing Partner: Malawi National Food Reserve Agency
- Duration: 2012-2013
- Contribution: NOK 50,000,000

Support to Logistics Unit 2012/2013

- Objectives: Funding for the semi-autonomous Logistics Unit which is in charge of fertilizer distribution and monitoring within the Malawian Farm Input Subsidy Program.
- Implementing Partner: Logistics Unit, Malawi
- Duration: 2012-2014
- Contribution: NOK 4,850,000

Support to Malawi Department of Nature Parks: Sustainable Management of Nyika TFCA

- Objective: Establish more effective cross-border management of biodiversity in the Nyika Transfrontier Conservation Area. The TFCA includes the Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in Malawi and the Nyika National Park, Lundazi, Mitenge and Mikuti Forest Reserves and Musalangu Game Management Area in Zambia.
- Implementing Partner: Malawi Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture
- Duration: 2012-2016
- Contribution: NOK 25,000,000

Support to Mount Mulanje Biodiversity Conservation Project

- Objectives: To maintain the vital watershed and to benefit local communities by establishing sustainable management of the natural resources vital to Malawi's economic growth and environmental protection.
- Implementing Partner: Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust (MMCT)
- Duration: 2007-2016
- Contribution: NOK 51,500,000

Support to Pilot Rural Energy Project

- Objective: To offer rural communities solar power as an alternative source of energy. The goal is to supply, clean, renewable and reliable energy and improved cooking stoves to 750 households in Nkhotakota of Malawi.
- Implementing Partner: Nkhotakota Youth Organisation
- Duration: 2013-2014
- Contribution: NOK 1,000,000

World Food Programme Malawi - Supplementary Feeding Program

- Objective: The aim of the programme is to reduce mortality and improve recovery from moderate acute malnutrition among children under five years and pregnant and lactating women.
- Implementing Partner: WFP
- Duration: 2012-2013
- Contribution: NOK 43,000,000

MOZAMBIQUE

PROMAC – Conservation Agriculture Promotion

- Objective: Contribute to the long-term sustainable increase of food security and farmers' income through the adoption of conservation agriculture (CA) practices.
- Implementing partner: National Cooperation of Business Associations (CLUSA)
- Duration: 2012-2017
- Contribution: 85,000,000

Support to the fisheries sector

- Objective: Strengthen fisheries authorities in their ability to promote the development and management of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture and improve living conditions of artisanal fishing communities and small-scale fish farmers.
- Implementing partner: Ministry of Fisheries
- Duration: 2013-2017
- Contribution: 150,000,000

TANZANIA

Enhancing Pro-poor Innovations in Natural Resources and Agricultural Value-Chains (EPINAV).

- Objective: Combine research, capacity building of PhDs and MSC with outreach activities and innovative methods for agricultural production
- Implementing partner: Sokoine University of Agriculture
- Duration: 2010-2014
- Contribution: NOK 75,884,044

ZAMBIA

ZAM-09/014 Conservation Agriculture Programme Phase II (CAP II)

- Objective: Increasing adoption of climate-resilient and sustainable farming practices by small and medium-scale farmers in Zambia.
- Implementing partner: Conservation Farming Unit
- Duration: 2011-2015
- Contribution: NOK 171,000,000

RAF-10/0031 COMESA, EAC, SADC Climate Change Programme

- Objective: Addressing the impacts of climate change in the Comesa-SADC-EAC region through successful adaptation and mitigation actions that also build economic and social resilience for present and future generations.
- Implementing partner: COMESA
- Duration: 2011-2016
- Contribution: NOK 117,000,000

SAF-10/0011 Conservation Agriculture Regional Programme (CARP)

- Objective: Supporting climate-smart agricultural practices in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region
- Implementing partner: Conservation Farming Unit
- Duration: 2011-2015
- Contribution: NOK 131,000,000

ZAM-06/001 COMACO (Community Market for Conservation) phase II

- Objective: Implementing a scalable conservation and business model in the Luangwa Valley that ensures food and income security through improved resource management and farming practices.
- Implementing partner: Wildlife Society of Zambia
- Duration: 2009-2014
- Contribution: NOK 52,000,000

ZAM-09/011 Expanded Food Security Pack (EFSP)

- Objective: Reducing poverty and hunger among beneficiary rural farming households in Zambia through increased agricultural productivity and social protection.
- Implementing partner: Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health
- Duration: 2012-2014
- Contribution: NOK 90,000,000

ZAM-12/0001 Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM). Empowerment of Women.

- Objective: Empowering women small-scale farmers through agricultural support. The programme is a pilot, and will be carried out in two districts in Zambia, Gwembe and Senanga.
- Implementing partner: Programme Against Malnutrition
- Duration: 2012-2015
- Contribution: NOK 6,756,000

ANNEX 2:

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY RESEARCH PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED UNDER THE NORWEGIAN PROGRAMME FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (NORHED) PROGRAMME

Capacity Building for Climate Smart Natural Resource Management and Policy (CLISNARP)

- Objective: Improve the capacity for evidence-based policy analysis and implementation in climate-smart natural resource management for sustainable development in Ethiopia and Malawi.
- Implementing partner: Mekelle University, Ethiopia (additional partners: LUANAR, Malawi and NMBU, Norway)
- Duration: Nov 2013-2018.
- Contribution: NOK 18,000,000

Research and capacity building in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) in the Horn of Africa

- Objective: The research focus is on the development of CSA technologies and CSA farms. The project assesses total productivity of the farm, total farm income, labour input, gender differentiated labour demand, capital needs, GHG balance, and stability of production, Net Present Value of the investments and farmers' perceptions. At the same time the project analyses traditional farms in the area with regard to these factors in order to make a comparison with the CSA farms.
- Implementing partner: Hawassa University, Ethiopia (additional partners: Mekelle University, Ethiopia, Kordofan University, Sudan and NMBU, Norway)
- Duration: Nov 2013-2018
- Contribution: NOK 16,500,000

Controlling diseases in sweet potato and enset in South Sudan and Ethiopia to improve productivity and livelihoods

- Objective: This project aims to enhance climate adaptation and food security in Ethiopia and South Sudan through building capacity in education and research on staple food crops (sweet potato and enset). The project will build capacity at Hawassa and Mekelle University in Ethiopia and the University of Juba in South Sudan in the field of plant science.
- Implementing partner: NMBU (Norway), main LMIC partners: Hawassa University, Ethiopia, Juba University (SSD), Mekelle University (Ethiopia)
- Duration: Nov 2013-2018
- Contribution: NOK 18,000,000

Capacity Building for Training and Research in Aquatic and Environmental Health in Eastern and Southern Africa (TRAHESA)

- Objective: The project aims to contribute to food security and climate change mitigation in eastern Africa by strengthening the capacity for education and research on aquatic resource health at five higher education institutions in East Africa.
- Implementing partner: Sokoine University (Tanzania), other LMIC partners: University of Dar es Salaam, University of Nairobi, Makerere University, University of Zambia. Norwegian partner: NMBU
- Duration: Nov 2013-2018
- Contribution: NOK 18 mill

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	African Conservation Tillage Network
AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
AU	African Union
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CFU	Conservation Farming Unit
CGIAR	Consultative Group of Agricultural Research
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
EAC	East African Community
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCDT	Global Crop Diversity Trust
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing
MAP	Malawi Agricultural Partnership
MFA	(Norwegian) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NASFAM	National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
Norfund	Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SACAU	Southern African Federation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor
TAP	Tanzania Agricultural Partnership
WFP	World Food Programme

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Juni 2014

Design: Siste Skrik Kommunikasjon

Print: X

Cover photo: Jan Erik Studsrød

No. of copies: 1 000

ISBN 978-82-7548-732-0



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