



**WE
EFFECT**

FAIR FOOD FOR ALL!





Ingredients for a meal at the home of farmer Placida Odencio, Philippines. Photo: Nana Buxani

FAIR FOOD FOR ALL!

A world without hunger is possible _____	4
It's expensive to be poor _____	7
The right to food – why is it important? _____	11
Fighting poverty and hunger by funding agriculture _____	17
Recommendations _____	23
“I'm grateful for the food the land provides” _____	24
“We're getting by, despite the pandemic” _____	26
“We use better growing methods now” _____	28
“We ate only porridge every day” _____	30
References _____	32

This report is produced by We Effect in association with Vi Agroforestry.

Published in Swedish in November 2020.

Updated and published in English in August 2021.



Fair food for all!

This report has been published with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida. The publisher is responsible for the content of the report, and Sida has not been involved in its production.

Editor: Anna Koblanck (Swedish original) and Åsa Ljusenius (English version).

Report author: Kajsa Johansson

Interviews: Nana Buxani, Wilfred Mikomangwa, Damaris Sacalxor and Matateu Ubisse.

Editorial committee: Anna Kakuli, Hans Lind, Camilla Lundberg Ney, Marcus Lundstedt, Sian Maseko and Joakim Rådström.

Many have contributed their time, knowledge and passion to the production of this report.

The authors would particularly like to thank Kent Larsson, Diamantino Nhampossa, Jessica Soto, Esse Nilsson and Bertha Zapeta.

Production and illustrations: Kölare Design. Printing: Botkyrka Offset.

We Effect, Box 111 48, SE-100 61 Stockholm, Sweden. Phone: +46 (0)8-120 371 20, Website: www.weeffect.se

ISBN: 978-91-986651-0-9

Cover photo: Farmer Jamia Salimo makes a living for herself, her husband and seven children on her farm in northern Mozambique. Photo: Edson Artur



Farmer Aulelia Leonidas working in her fields in northern Tanzania. Photo: Wilfred Mikomangwa

A WORLD WITHOUT HUNGER IS POSSIBLE

If I say hunger crisis, what does it make you think?

Close your eyes for a moment and think about it.

Perhaps you see an image of a malnourished child in a refugee camp, emaciated people fleeing war and conflict, or fields of corn dead and dried up after a drought. Whichever you see, these are all images that stay with us. We know what hunger looks like.

Hunger is hurting in the body and having no energy. Hunger is the brain not developing and children not growing. Hunger stops people functioning. It's not possible to work or go to school. It becomes impossible to lift yourself out of poverty.

Today, over two billion people around the world do not have secure access to the food they need. The problem is increasing rather than decreasing, even though six years ago the world

community, under the UN flag, came together around a goal to achieve zero hunger by 2030. The situation has grown even more severe during the coronavirus pandemic. As communities and borders closed to stop infection, all of a sudden people – and especially those in the informal economy in the world’s poor countries – lost their incomes and their opportunities to get hold of food. According to projections from the United Nations, between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020, which is *up to 161 million more* than in 2019.

It is every human being’s right to be able to eat their fill of sufficiently healthy food every day, so they can live a healthy, productive life. In countries like Mozambique, Tanzania, Guatemala and the Philippines, this right is far from being upheld. Nine out of ten Mozambicans have no possibility to eat their true fill of healthy food every day. This is a kind of hunger that cannot necessarily be seen in meagre faces. Even so, it is in the body and brain, a constant obstacle to everyday life, and something that makes it hard for people to do the things that most of us aspire to in life: play, study, work, and contribute to the community around us.

Knowing that we may be facing the worst hunger crisis in 50 years, we have an obligation to step up the work to end global hunger on all fronts. As a global community, we have pledged to each other to end world hunger by 2030. This is an uphill battle, but it is possible – if we act now. To achieve zero hunger, we must work on the causes, not just the symptoms. Today, enough food is produced around the world to fill everybody’s stomach. There is no shortage of food. There is a shortage of justice.

Smallholder farmers, many of them women, account for a significant proportion of food production worldwide. Moreover, they do this in close proximity to the people who need food the most. Against the odds, their hard, single-minded efforts enable them to keep hunger at bay. In this report, you will meet four such women. One of them is 77-year-old Placida Odencio of the Philippines. Over 50 years, she and her husband have built up a farm which today feeds ten children and many grandchildren.

These women, and millions of other smallholder farmers around the world, deserve stronger support in their fight against hunger. Only through them do we have any chance at all of reaching the global development goal of achieving zero hunger by 2030. It is also alongside them that we can build a world that is better prepared for the next crisis. A world in which every person has enough healthy food – not only in times of crisis, but every day.

What can Sweden do? What can we all do?

Close your eyes again for a moment and think.

A world without hunger is possible.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AnTi'.

Anna Tibblin,
Secretary General of We Effect
and Vi Agroforestry



Jamia Salimo in northern Mozambique shopping for soap, salt and cooking oil a morning in October 2020. Photo: Edson Artur

IT'S EXPENSIVE TO BE POOR

It's expensive to be poor – and this is true wherever you live in the world. People of poor means generally have to spend a far greater percentage of their income on food. When food prices rocket or sources of income suddenly vanish, as during the coronavirus pandemic for example, many people are left with no margin to guarantee filling, healthy food for themselves and their families. This is partly why the UN projects that hunger will not be eradicated by 2030 unless bold actions are taken to address inequality in access to food. In 2020, between 720 and 811 million people worldwide faced hunger, which is up to 161 million more than in 2019.¹

POOR PEOPLE PAY MOST FOR FOOD

One of the clearest examples of how expensive it is to be poor is the amount we pay for our food. If you are able to buy a bulk pack in a supermarket, this is often cheaper than buying several smaller packs over a longer period. This is true whether you go to a supermarket in the western world, or, like the majority of the world's very poorest, you live in a rural area and buy your food at the local market. This could be staples like cornmeal or cooking oil. People of poor means simply can't afford to buy a large sack of flour or a big bottle of cooking oil at a discount, but often shop day-to-day. This means that in the long run, they pay several times more for the same amount of cornmeal or cooking oil. Also, they are generally unable to buy on credit.

Furthermore, people who are poor spend a higher percentage of their income on food. Figures showing how much money different income groups spend on food paint a clear picture.² Let's look at Mozambique. Here, the poorest 20 per cent of the population spend 63 per cent of their

income on food. The richest 20 per cent spend 14 per cent. In Mozambique, there is also a big difference between rural and urban areas. People in rural areas spend 53 per cent of their income on food, while the urban population spends 21 per cent.³ This is partly because people in rural areas are generally poorer, and that prices for many goods are higher there.

If an average citizen of the European Union would spend the same proportion of their salary on food as an average citizen of the United Republic of Tanzania, the sum would amount to approximately 1,180 euro a month.

We see the same difference between countries when we look at how much the population spends on food on average. In Tanzania, more than 60 per cent of the disposable income is spent on food,⁴ while the figure for the European Union is around 12 per cent.⁵ If an average citizen of the European Union would spend the same proportion of their salary on food as an average citizen of the United Republic of Tanzania, the sum would amount to approximately 1,180 euro a month.⁶ That would buy a huge amount of food, but for many in Tanzania, not even 60 per cent of income is sufficient to buy enough food.

Less wealthy households cannot afford to buy healthy food. This is because healthy foods like fruit, vegetables, dairy products, eggs, fish and meat are often more expensive than food which is primarily filling, such as the cornmeal that's such an important staple in southern and eastern Africa.⁷

¹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2021.

² Note: the figures for the different countries have been taken from different sources, as there are no globally compiled statistics. The main aim of presenting statistics, however, is to show trends and tendencies.

³ Instituto Nacional De Estatística (National Institute of Statistics in Mozambique) 2015.

⁴ Kavanagh 2019.

⁵ According to household expenditure data from 2017. Source: Eurostat.

⁶ In 2019, the net annual earnings of an average single worker without children was €23,600. Source: Eurostat.

⁷ FAO 2020.

The proportion of the population that cannot afford a healthy diet in Mozambique and Tanzania is 93 and 85 per cent respectively.⁸

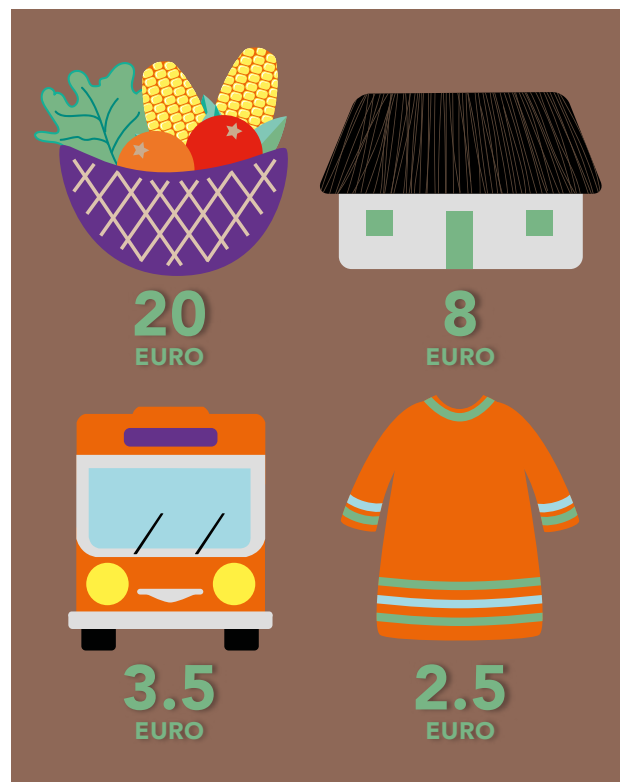
MALNUTRITION IS LIVING ON THE MARGINS

Spending a high percentage of very limited earnings on food leaves people open to huge vulnerability. Imagine a single mother of four in Mozambique. She mainly lives off her small farm, which mainly feeds her own family. She also sells a small proportion of the harvest every year. She has no fixed income, but the household's monthly income averages out to the equivalent of about 40 euro. Of this she spends 20 euro on food, 8 euro on keeping a roof over their heads, 3.5 euro on transport and communication, and 2.5 euro on clothes and shoes.⁹ Even if she produces both corn and beans herself, she has no possibility of storing what she harvests to keep it fresh for any length of time. After the harvest, she also needs money to care for the family's simple home, so she has to sell a large amount of corn and beans. Throughout the year, the family has to rely on buying foods such as oil, sugar and salt, and during the six months before the next harvest they also have to buy corn and beans. Over the course of the year the price of these goods doubles as many – just like the family in the example – start to run out of their own stock of corn and beans, and demand for bought corn and beans increases. This essentially means that the household has to 'buy back' their corn and beans, at a higher price than they originally received for their harvest. The household finances simply can't cope, and the situation becomes desperate. Any major unexpected costs, such as a sudden long-term illness in the family or an accident, can lead to disaster.

The major popular riots that took place in 20 or solow-income countries in 2008–2010 following price rises in wheat, for example, reveals how big a part of the population is affected, and the severe consequences it can lead to. A rise in the price of wheat led to bread prices rising

by about the equivalent of €0.002 – a stick that broke the camel's back and sparked protests in more than 20 capital cities worldwide, most of them in Africa.¹⁰ This vulnerability has a direct impact on other quality of life factors, such as health. The illustration on page 9 shows the relationship between the percentage of household income spent on food, and the percentage of children under 5 who suffer from malnutrition.¹¹ In several countries, there is a clear link between the cost of food and the percentage of malnourished children.

Other expenses are health, school materials and household goods. Family meals primarily consist of cornmeal porridge and beans.



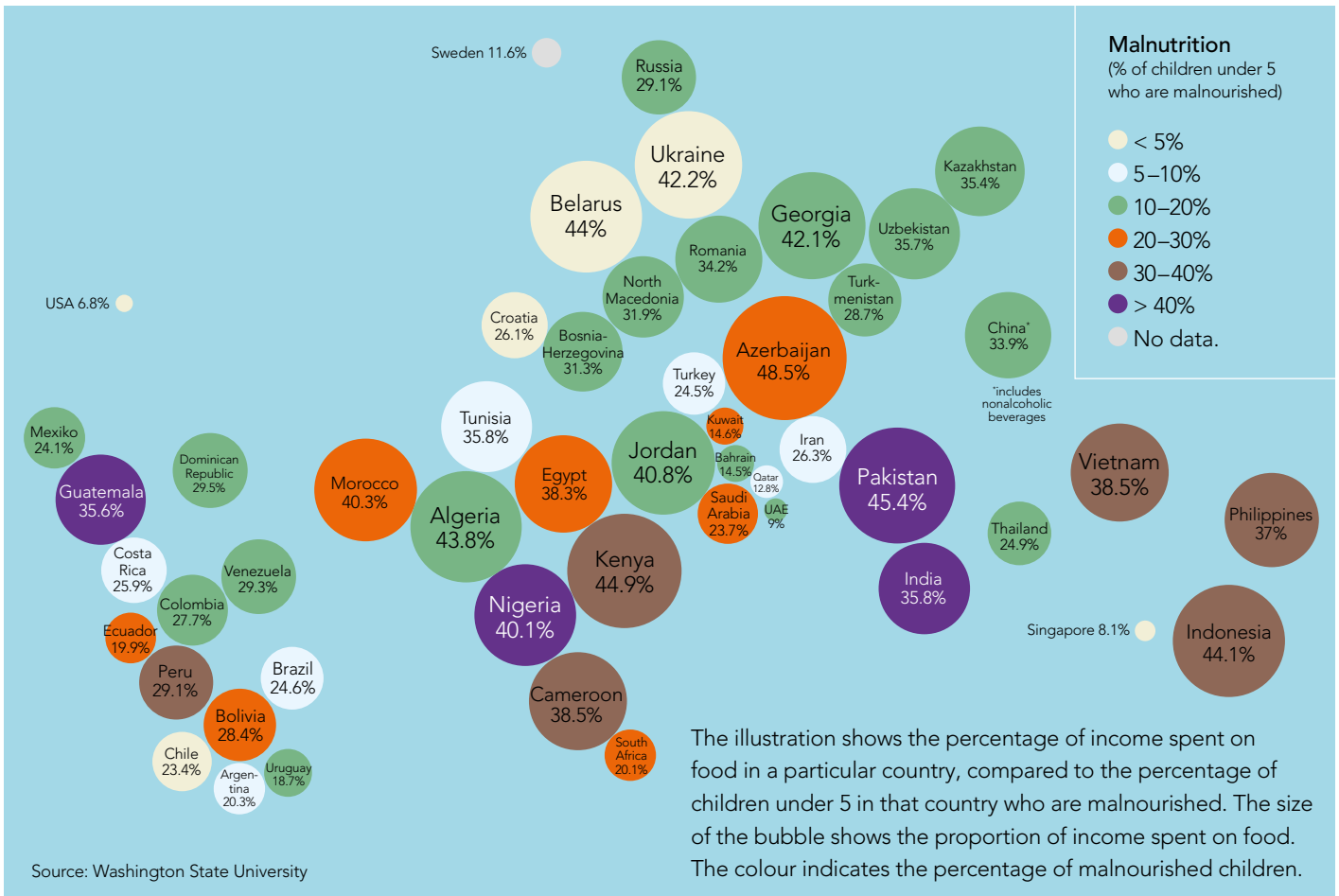
⁸ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2020. USD is given in PPP, which is Purchasing Power Parity. When measuring GDP using PPP, price levels and purchasing power in each country are taken into account in the calculations. The unit that's used (international dollar) has the same purchasing power in relation to GDP as the US dollar in the USA.

⁹ The example is fictitious, but the figures are taken from official statistics. Source: Instituto Nacional De Estatística (National Institute of Statistics in Mozambique) 2015.

¹⁰ See e.g. Lagi et al. 2011.

¹¹ Washington University, undated.

ANNUAL INCOME SPENT ON FOOD (% of household consumption)





Aulelia Leonidas's family generally eat beans with plantain or cassava for dinner. Photo: Wilfred Mikomangwa

THE RIGHT TO FOOD – WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Global hunger was slowly on the rise even before the pandemic, starting from 2014. The figures have kept rising despite the fact that all UN Member States came together in 2015 and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – including the goal to end world hunger. When adopting the Agenda, all Member States pledged to ‘leave no one behind’. This means that all of us share the responsibility to make sure no single person is forced to go hungry.

FOOD IS A HUMAN RIGHT

The UN’s International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 established that adequate food is a human right. The Covenant clarifies that the responsibility for ensuring the right to food lies with the national authorities of each country. It also establishes that international cooperation plays a key role in guaranteeing a fair distribution of food. The Covenant is ratified by 171 nations, including all the EU Member States. Sweden ratified the Covenant in 1971,¹² and has therefore promised the UN to work actively to ensure that everyone’s right to adequate food is realised.

ARTICLE 11, THE UN INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS.¹³

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropri-

ate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:
 - a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources;
 - b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.

WE ARE FAR FROM ACHIEVING ZERO HUNGER

The right to food is the focus of Goal 2 of the UN’s 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We are now at the beginning of the decade in which we need jointly to move from words into actions, if we are to ensure the goals are achieved.¹⁴ At the same time, the UN reports that human development is now, for the first time, declining since measurements began in 1990. This means that we are declining in terms of life span, level of education and income on a global level.¹⁵

¹² Of the countries where Vi Agroforestry and We Effect operate, including Sweden, only Mozambique has not ratified the Covenant. An illustrative map of nations’ ratification can be found at OHCHR, undated.

¹³ UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) 1999.

¹⁴ UN, undated.

¹⁵ UNDP 2020a and UNDP 2020b.



SDG INDICATOR 2.1.2

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

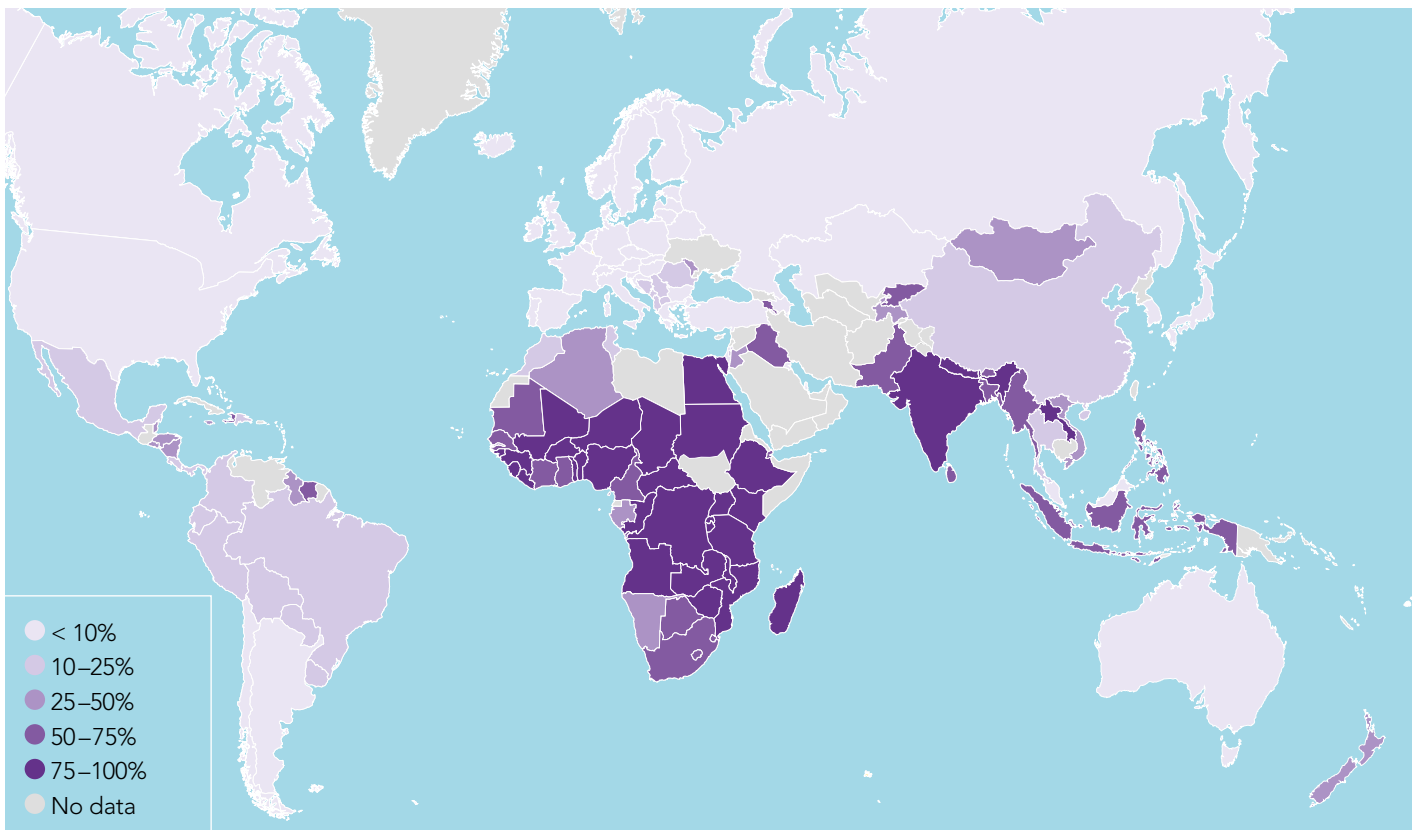
Current status = Far from the target

Trend assessment = Deterioration

Target 2:1
By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

The goal for the right to food is following the same trend. World hunger has increased since 2014¹⁶ and with the coronavirus pandemic we are now facing potentially the worst hunger disaster in 50 years. Global SDG target 2.1 states that by 2030, we should have eradicated hunger and be able to guarantee all people access to sufficient, nutritious food, all year round. In September 2020, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) announced that it deems we are “far from the target” and that the trend is rather tending towards a “deterioration”. The pandemic has made things worse: nearly one in three people in the world (2.37 billion) did not have access to adequate food in 2020.¹⁷ More than half of these live in Asia, and just over one-third live in Africa. Both the number of people who are severely food insecure and their percentage of the total world population are increasing. The situation varies widely between different parts of the world and between different countries, and indeed within countries. The map below shows the percentage of each country’s population that cannot afford to eat a healthy diet.¹⁸

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO CANNOT AFFORD A HEALTHY DIET



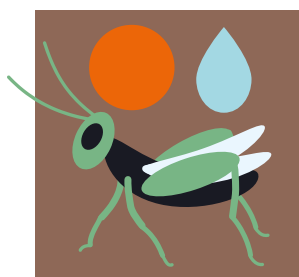
Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2020, page 240. Note that the map was published during 2020. Numbers have kept increasing since then.

¹⁶ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2021.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2020.

The world's most severe hunger crises can be found in the countries ravaged by long-term armed conflicts, such as Yemen, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan



and Syria. According to the UN World Food Programme (WFP), armed conflict is the main cause of severe hunger crises. Climate and extreme weather conditions are, however, playing an increasing part.

The WFP says that extreme weather conditions since 2018 have led to a further five million people, including in Central America and Africa, being in hunger today.¹⁹ In 2020, as well as the coronavirus pandemic, global economic decline and extreme swarms of locusts in East Africa are other factors contributing to the increase in hunger.²⁰ The table below shows the situation in three of the countries where We Effect and Vi Agroforestry work, and in Sweden.²¹ In the Philippines and Mozambique food costs more than in Sweden, and in all countries the cost for one meal of healthy food is several times more than the international poverty-line of USD 1.90 a day. Virtually the entire population of both Mozambique and Tanzania live in food insecurity, and almost two-thirds of the population in the Philippines. It is no surprise that hunger is most widespread in the world's low-income countries. There are also signs of links between hunger and economic inequality.

In addition to FAO statistics, there are several indices of food and nutrition security around the world. One of them is the Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU) Global Food Security Index. Many of the nations found in the bottom ten of the EIU index can also be found among the lowest in human development, according to the UN Human Development Index (HDI). In many cases, these nations are also the most economically unequal countries in the world, i.e. those with the highest Gini coefficient.²² Four nations can be found among the lowest ten in all three aspects: Chad, Niger, Mozambique and Burundi. At the other end of the lists, we can see that four nations are among the top ten in the same three aspects, i.e. food security, human development and economic equality: Norway, Switzerland, Netherlands and Singapore.²³

WOMEN ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING FOOD BUT EAT WORST

Eighty per cent of those who live in extreme poverty around the world live in rural areas, and have agriculture as one of their main activities.²⁴ Smallholder farmers with less than 2 ha of growing area account for roughly 30 per cent of the world's food production.²⁵ Women are over-represented among the world's poor and also bear the greatest responsibility in the household for food production. When it comes to food, women eat last and least in countries ravaged by conflict, famine and hunger. And overall, women are more likely than men to report food insecurity.²⁶ Only 13 per cent of those with usage or ownership rights to arable land are women.²⁷

COST AND AFFORDABILITY OF A HEALTHY DIET			
Country	Cost (USD) per person per day	% of food expenditure*	% population cannot afford**
Philippines	4.31	66 %	63 %
Mozambique	4.18	266 %	93 %
Tanzania	2.77	104 %	85 %
Sweden	2.94	40 %	0.3 %

*The cost of a healthy diet as a percentage of average food expenditure per capita per day 2017. Each diet is unaffordable for values greater than 100 %.

**The percentage of people who cannot afford a healthy diet: the diet is unaffordable when its cost exceeds 63 % of the average income.

Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2020, pages 223-230.

¹⁹ FSIN 2020.

²⁰ FSIN 2020.

²¹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2020. The study has no data for Guatemala; the third case study country in this report.

²² The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality and shows how incomes are distributed in a population. A low value indicates less inequality, and a high value more inequality.

²³ The Economist Group, undated, UNDP 2019.

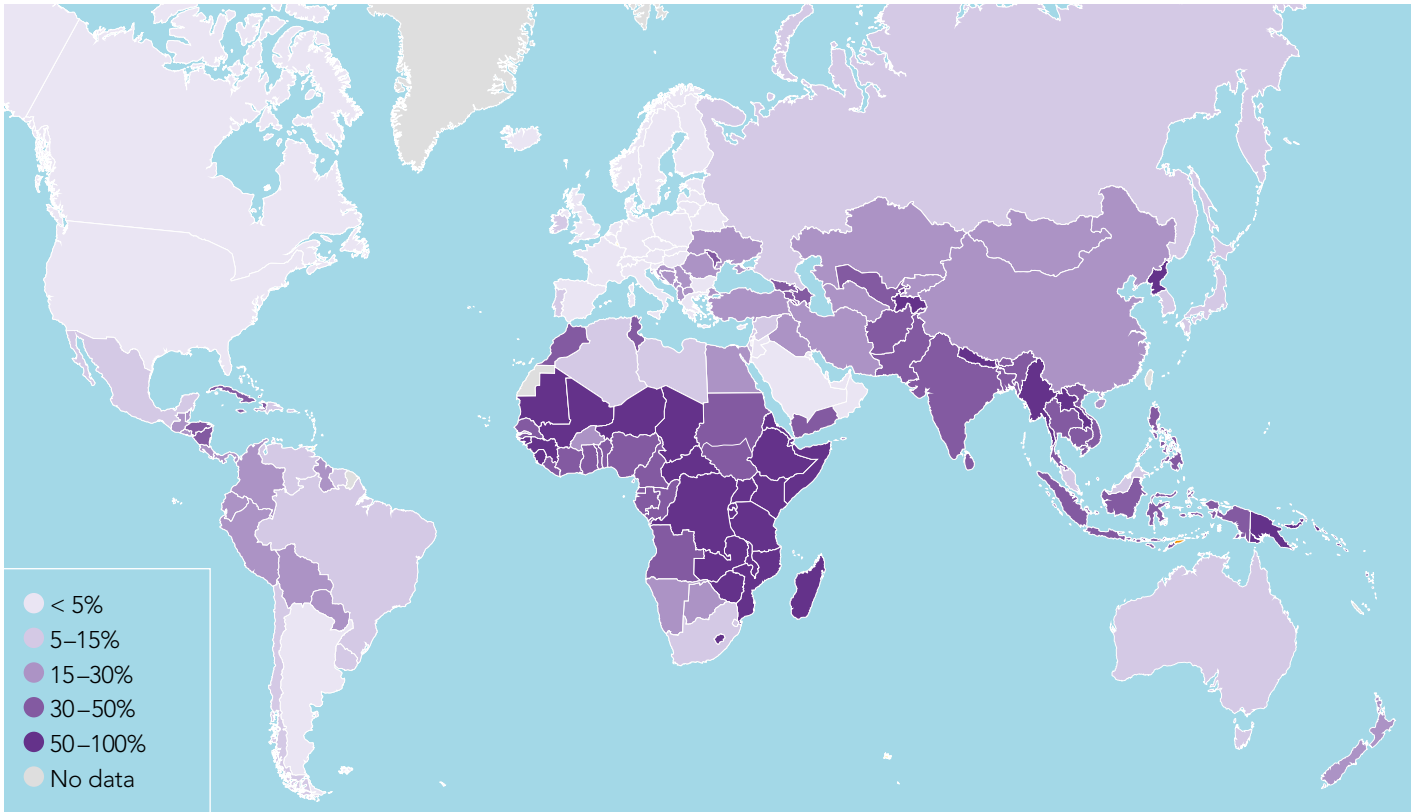
²⁴ UN 2019.

²⁵ Riccardi et al. 2018.

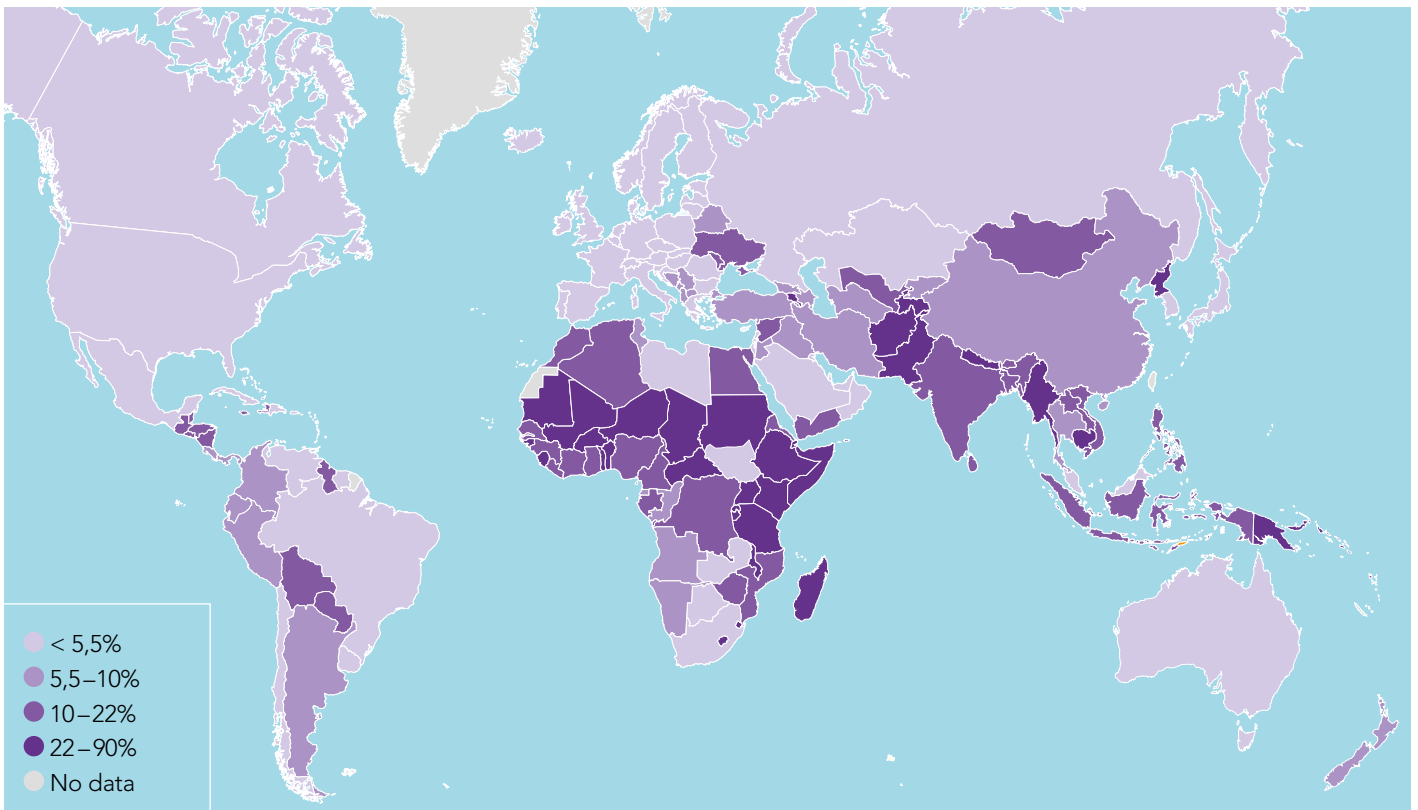
²⁶ WFP, undated.

²⁷ FAO and IFPRI 2015; UN Women 2018. 15 countries have laws that do not give men and women the same right to own property. Traditional customs hinder access to land for women in 90 countries. Widows do not have the same right to inherit property in 36 countries. Source: World Bank 2016.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO WORK IN AGRICULTURE IN EACH COUNTRY (2018)



AGRICULTURE IN % OF GDP (2016–2017) ²⁸



²⁸ Both maps from FAO 2019a, pages 5 and 7 respectively.

COVID-19 AND FOOD SECURITY

According to the UN, nearly one in three people in the world (2.37 billion) did not have access to adequate food in 2020 – an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year.²⁹ Although poor countries generally report lower transmission of Covid-19 than e.g. Europe and the USA, the economic consequences of lockdowns, limited freedom of movement and rising prices for raw products on the global market is far more serious for them. UN Women predicts that the impact will be worse for women than for men, and that the gender difference in poverty levels will increase.

In 2021, for every 100 men living in extreme poverty, there will be 121 women in the same situation.³⁰ A survey involving 141 countries shows that in almost two-thirds of those countries women are more likely than men to be forced to live with an unreliable food supply.³¹ A UN Women report shows that women generally run a 27% higher risk than men of ending up in severe food insecurity. This gender difference is expected to increase during the pandemic.³² During the coronavirus pandemic, violence against women in the home has also increased significantly.³³ The negative consequences of this on women's health and productivity are often devastating, also for the smallholder farming and food supply for affected families and the local community.³⁴

While the coronavirus itself affects children to a lesser extent, scientists predict that children in low-income countries will be hit hardest by the pandemic. In addition to the economic consequences outlined above, the coronavirus pandemic means that children do not have access to fundamental healthcare, that families do not receive support with nutrition and that vaccination programmes are cancelled. Research predicts that more than 6.7 million more children under 5 will suffer from child wasting at the end of 2020 due to the pandemic. This is a result of illness or lack of food, and is an indication of increased risk of child mortality.³⁵ Children suffering from child wasting or long periods of malnutrition are often stunted in growth or development with lifelong consequences as a result. The vulnerability affecting women and children in particular, but also men, due to the pandemic, highlights the need to build up social security systems in poor countries. FAO stresses the need for this, based also on the right to adequate food. Social security systems that reach people in rural areas are an effective way of reducing poverty, increasing food security and stimulating economic growth. Only 45 per cent of the global population is covered by some form of social security system, and the remaining 55 per cent – about four billion people – have no protection at all.³⁶ These are often the people who do not have secure access to adequate food.



Placida Odeneño, a farmer in the Philippines, feeds her chickens. Photo: Nana Buxant

²⁹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2021.

³⁰ UNDP 2020c.

³¹ UN Women 2018.

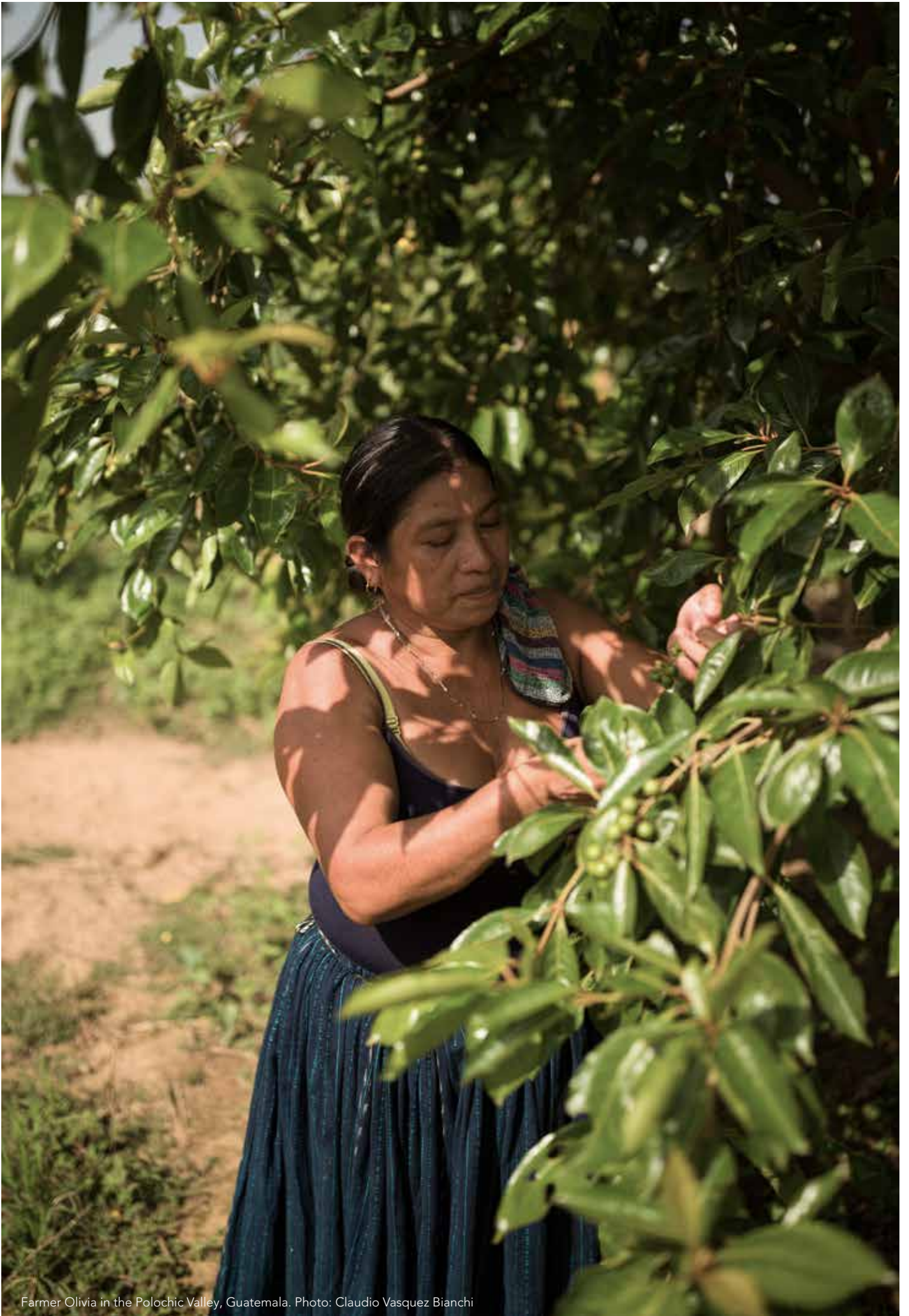
³² UN Women 2020.

³³ OHCHR 2020.

³⁴ FAO 2017.

³⁵ Ruel and Headey 2020.

³⁶ Allieu and Ocampo 2019.



Farmer Olivia in the Polochic Valley, Guatemala. Photo: Claudio Vasquez Bianchi

FIGHTING POVERTY AND HUNGER BY FUNDING AGRICULTURE

Although the overwhelming majority of the world's poor live in rural areas and make their living from agriculture, and despite the fact that these smallholder farmers are key to ending world hunger, only a small share of the total funding for international development cooperation goes to agriculture and food production.

FUNDING AGRICULTURE ACCELERATES CHANGE

Twelve years ago, the World Bank published a World Development Report entitled Agriculture for Development. In it, the World Bank stated that it was time to place agriculture afresh at the centre of the development agenda. It argued that agriculture is at least twice as effective as other sectors in reducing poverty.³⁷ Today, the World Bank says that investments in agriculture can be up to four times as effective in reducing poverty, compared to investments in other areas.³⁸

Other researchers claim that growth in agriculture could be five times as effective in reducing poverty among those worst-off in low-income countries.³⁹ Increased focus on sustainable agriculture and food production in international development cooperation would increase food security, and give more people the opportunity to earn an income. FAO, among others, emphasises the importance of domestic food production to guarantee food security: without a stable domestic agricultural sector, the various dimensions of food security, such as availability and access, are very hard to achieve.⁴⁰

Twelve years have passed since the recommendation to put agriculture back in focus, but agriculture remains marginalised in the field of development cooperation. This despite the fact that the World Bank is one of the most influential players in global development. Roughly 5 per cent of all development funding worldwide goes to agriculture.

Looking at development cooperation funded by the European Union, 7.4 per cent goes to agriculture, fishing, forest and rural development.⁴¹ The Agriculture Orientation Index, AOI, is a way of measuring the relationship between funding to agriculture and agriculture's contribution to GDP. According to FAO, the AOI is currently around 0.5. If agriculture funding were in balance with agriculture's contribution to GDP, the AOI would be 1.⁴²

Given the importance of agriculture in fighting poverty and hunger, it is evident that a larger share of the total funding for international development cooperation should go to agriculture, with a focus on sustainable food production that meets the right to food for all.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION?

We tend to talk about the three dimensions of sustainability: social, economic and environmental. This means that sustainable agriculture and sustainable food production should not only be profitable, but should also ensure that the people who produce the food live and work under decent conditions, and that the environment, climate and ecosystems are looked after and not damaged.

One example of sustainable agriculture is growing trees alongside crops on a farm, a method known as agroforestry. Trees provide fruit, nuts, animal feed, building materials and firewood. They also make the soil more fertile and increase biodiversity. For the farmer, this means more reliable income and greater food security.

³⁷ World Bank 2007.

³⁸ World Bank 2020.

³⁹ Hårsmar 2010.

⁴⁰ See e.g. FAO 2001.

⁴¹ Donor Tracker, undated. This figure does however, in addition to agriculture, also include fishing, forest and rural development.

⁴² FAO 2019b.

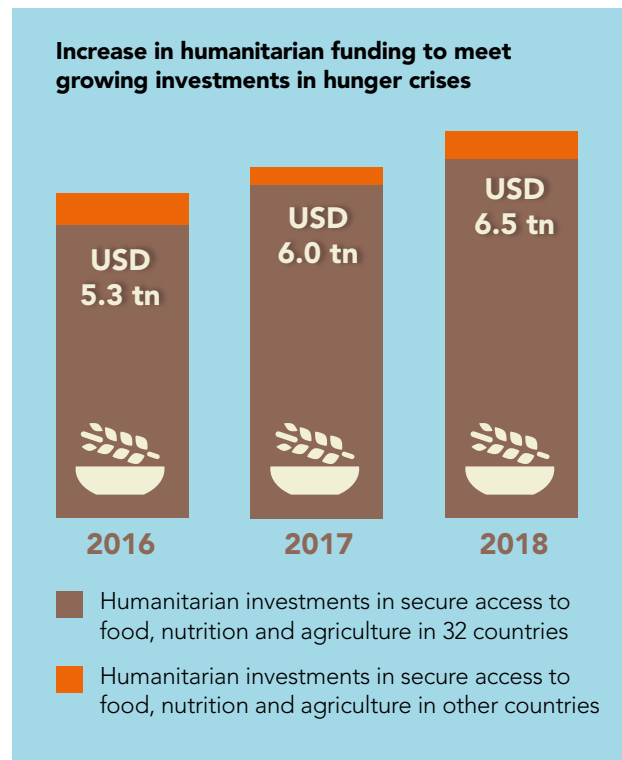


Papaya, Tanzania. Photo: Wilfred Mikomangwa

ONLY LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE CAN SECURE THE FOOD SUPPLY

International funding for food security is channelled not only through long-term development cooperation, but also through humanitarian aid. If we look at total funding to both development cooperation and humanitarian aid around the world, humanitarian aid comprises 12.5 per

cent and development cooperation 87.5 per cent.⁴³ Even though the amount of money going to development is higher, the humanitarian aid has an important role to play. The share of humanitarian aid that goes to food security, i.e. to securing each person’s access to healthy food over time, has increased steadily in recent years in order to meet the growing challenges (see below).⁴⁴



In many countries, humanitarian aid and development cooperation work side by side. The World Food Programme (WFP) has analysed 32 countries or regions with severe hunger crises, and the results show that roughly 40 per cent of the total assistance to these countries went to food-related efforts. The WFP also notes that humanitarian aid to food in these countries far exceeds development cooperation funding. In South Sudan for example, humanitarian aid amounted to 78 per cent of total development and humanitarian funding in 2017.⁴⁵

⁴² FAO 2019b.
⁴³ OECD, undated.

⁴⁴ FSIN 2020.
⁴⁵ FSIN 2020.

Some researchers claim that growth in agriculture could be five times as effective in reducing poverty among those worst-off in low-income countries.

While short-term assistance is crucial, it is the resources for long-term solutions that can help us break the negative

trend of recent years, with increasing hunger, prevent humanitarian crises from reoccurring. To truly deal with the main causes of hunger, resources are also needed for peace, greater climate justice and gender equality. The corona pandemic has starkly highlighted the vulnerability of global food systems and food supply chains. This structural vulnerability must be eliminated if we are to fulfil the right to adequate food for all.



Farmer Placida Odencio in the Philippines has laboriously built up her farm over 50 years. Photo: Nana Buxani

THE WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE MEAL?

If the average citizen of the European Union were to spend as much of their income on food as an average citizen of the United Republic of Tanzania, the sum would amount to approximately 1,180 euro a month. This equates to almost €20 per meal, based on two meals a day. So everyday food in low-income countries is in fact as expensive as restaurant food in Europe. Yet in low-income countries, the meals are far less varied and often lack sufficient amounts of vitamins, proteins and other essentials to keep healthy. The photos show ingredients for typical a meal in Tanzania, Mozambique, the Philippines and Guatemala respectively (clockwise from top left).



Tanzania. Photo: Wilfred Mikomangwa



Guatemala. Photo: Jose Alfredo Pacajoj Carranza



Mozambique. Photo: Edson Artur



Philippines. Photo: Nana Buxani



Farmer Jamia Salimo and her family in Mozambique have done relatively well during the pandemic thanks to the food they have produced on their own farm. Photo: Edson Artur

RECOMMENDATIONS

The world is in a crisis with widespread and increasing hunger, malnutrition and poverty. The serious situation we had before the outbreak of Covid-19 has worsened significantly during 2020. Urgent humanitarian aid to access nutritious food is absolutely vital for millions of people. However, the humanitarian interventions must go hand in hand with increased international commitment to ensuring long-term solutions. The global community can – and should – step up efforts to end hunger and fulfil the right to food for each and every person in the world.

We Effect and Vi Agroforestry call on:

1. The European Union and donor governments to increase development funding to sustainable food production.

Steer a larger share of the total funding for international development cooperation towards sustainable agriculture, with a focus on food production that meets the right to food for all. Align the funding with countries' own initiatives, such as the Maputo and Malabo Declarations whereby African Heads of States have pledged to invest at least 10 % of national budgets in agriculture, aiming at 6 % annual growth of productivity in agriculture.

2. Governments to support sustainable food production through promoting an enabling environment for smallholder farmers.

Farmers need support to increase their production and have access to markets, ensuring the right to adequate food for all. Governments must furthermore recognize and put mechanisms in place for the participation of

smallholder farmers and their organisations in policy-making processes, implementation and follow-up.

3. All actors to support agriculture to be more sustainable.

Draw inspiration from agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture, such as agroforestry. Aim to enhance food security and nutrition, contribute to biodiversity, mitigate and build resilience towards the effects of climate change, and empower small-holder farmers. Encourage that research is based on co-creating solutions with farmers and their communities.

4. All actors to put farmers and consumers at the heart of food systems.

Focus the funding for agricultural development on empowering and capacitating the women and men making a living from farming, processing or selling food. Strive for gender equality, job creation, social security, access to knowledge, technology and infrastructure, climate change resilience, and tenure rights for smallholder farmers. Work together with producer groups and local communities.

5. Global forums like the EU, the UN, the World Trade Organization and the World Bank to be stronger advocates for fair food for all.

Adopt a rights-based approach and advocate for the right to food to gain greater priority in global forums. Support farmers in their endeavour to achieve food sovereignty and grant them greater voice and agency.



Rosa Camaja. Photo: Jose Alfredo Pacajoj Carranza

“I’m grateful for the food the land provides”

With new farming technology and a solar-powered irrigation system, Rosa Camaja and the other farmers in her village can grow enough food to sell in their own shop. Unlike many children in Guatemala, the children in Rosa’s village never go hungry.

On the table in front of 27-year-old Rosa Camaja is a basket of black beans, and colourful plastic bowls containing

ripe tomatoes, eggs and dried sweetcorn. There are also a couple of coconuts and bunches of yellow bananas.

The table is on the veranda of Rosa’s house in the village of Chitomax, close to the Rio Negro north of Guatemala City.

“Since I’m the only one who lives in the village centre, I’m responsible for selling what I and the other farmers in our cooperative harvest,” says Rosa Camaja.

Rosa belongs to the Maya Achi indigenous people. They have lived in this area a long time, working the land along the river. Thirty years ago, a hydro power station was built, which means the water now collects during the rainy season and covers the fields.

Rosa sometimes even has to get around by canoe. In the summer, the fields are dry and infertile. Many people in the area were forced to abandon their farms when the dam was built.

“We didn’t use to care about the land, we abandoned it. In the summer the plants died in the drought, and in the winter everything flooded,” says Rosa.

Supported by the farmers’ organisation *Asociacion de Foresteria Comunitaria de Guatemala Utz Che’*, known as *Utz Che’*, Rosa and other farmers in the village installed a solar-powered irrigation system in recent years. This makes it possible to work the land also in the dry season. Rosa grows beans, maize, tomatoes, the gourd plant chayote and a flowering herb called loroco.

“We only need to buy sugar and soap, everything else we need is harvested from our fields. If we want meat, we slaughter a chicken or occasionally buy beef,” Rosa explains.

“We didn’t use to have enough food and there were days we went hungry. But now, when I look at the food I have to cook in the kitchen, it makes me so happy. It motivates me to keep on working so we can all eat. That’s our right. Our sons and daughters have the right to eat well and be healthy,” she adds.

Almost half of all children under 5 in Guatemala are stunted – the highest proportion of stunted children per capita in Latin America, and one of the highest in the world. The problem is most evident among the country’s indigenous peoples.¹ Women, who are generally responsible for the family’s food provision, represent only a small percentage of Guatemala’s farmers. As in the rest of the world, women in Guatemala often have poorer access to land, funding, education, seeds and fertiliser than male farmers.²

“Before I joined our support group for women in business, I was a very sad, quiet woman,” says Rosa.

Rosa has been a member of *Utz Che’* for five years, and today she is a driving force in the village for farming and

gender equality. She is one of *Utz Che’s* guides, who visits families in the village to talk about women’s rights and the division of household chores.

The aim is to strengthen women’s empowerment and voice in important decisions, and in family-run enterprise. The shop that Rosa and the cooperative run is the first one in the village. The cooperative also sells tomatoes to wholesalers in the nearby small town of Cubulco, and they are planning to start up a chicken farm for egg production once they have saved up enough. Rosa’s role in the operation brings her an income equivalent to almost €60 a month, and she regularly saves for the future in the savings and loan group run by the cooperative.

“I’m a different woman today. I make my own decisions, I save money, I have an income from my farm and my family eats well,” says Rosa.

“We are grateful for the food the land provides,” she adds.

To fight stunting in children in Guatemala, in 2017 the government adopted a new law to introduce healthy school meals for all children. For many children, the school meal is the most important meal of the day, and when the schools are closed during the Covid-19 pandemic, child undernutrition risks rising. The law also stipulates that half of all produce for school meals must be purchased from the country’s 2.5 million smallholder farmers like Rosa.³

“We women in the cooperative are now working to get the government to buy our high-quality produce for school meals, so the children can eat natural foods produced here in the village, with no chemicals,” says Rosa.

GUATEMALA

Population 2020: **17 million**

Unable to afford a healthy diet: approx. **50%**

Children under 5 who are stunted 2020: **43%**

Agriculture’s share of GDP 2018: **10%**

Agriculture’s share of employment 2019: **31%**

Ranking HDI 2019: **127/189**

Ranking Global Food Security Index 2020: **71/113**

Sources: World Bank, FAO, Statista, UNDP, The Economist

¹ www.wfp.org/countries/guatemala and www.fao.org/3/cb4474en/cb4474en.pdf

² www.fao.org/gender/resources/infographics/the-female-face-of-farming/en/

³ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/latinamerica/promoting-food-security-and-empowering-women-farmers-guatemala-one-school-day-time>



Jamia Salimo. Photo: Edson Artur

“We’re getting by, despite the pandemic”

The coronavirus pandemic has made work on the farm harder for Jamia Salimo and her family in northern Mozambique. Thanks to new farming methods and savings with other people in the village, the family is getting by despite the crisis.

Since the Covid-19 pandemic broke out, 56-year-old Jamia Salimo and her family have taken care to wear face coverings and stay two furrows apart when they’re out working

the family’s fields. Their farm is in the village of Lussanhando in the Niassa Province of northern Mozambique, and they are among the more than 70 per cent of Mozambicans who primarily make their living from agriculture and self-sufficiency.

“We live on the money I make from the farm and have access to healthy food from our own fields,” says Jamia. She loosens the rusty-red soil with a simple hoe made

of wood and metal. On the fields she grows maize, beans, potatoes and sweet potatoes, and in the garden around the family house of mud and straw she grows vegetables like cabbage, lettuce, carrots and tomatoes. Jamia, her husband and seven children eat cornmeal porridge for breakfast. For lunch they have a thicker version of the same porridge, and for dinner they have rice. With these carbohydrates they eat vegetables from the garden.

“The main things we have to buy are soap, salt and cooking oil. We always have these three things at home, as cooking oil adds vitamins and everyone knows that food without salt doesn’t taste of anything. We need the soap to stay clean and look presentable,” says Jamia.

Mozambicans who live in rural areas spend just over half their income on food, on average. The very poorest, of whom Jamia Salimo is one, spend almost two-thirds of their income on food. Even so, the money is not enough for healthy, nutritious food. Nine out of ten Mozambicans cannot afford to eat sufficient amounts of nutritious food to stay healthy. Nor is there much money left over for other things, such as investing in the farm, the home or other income streams. Access to conventional banking services is virtually non-existent, so if the food or money runs out, the only hope is help from family and friends.

“Prices in the shops have gone up in recent months, and I’ve spent about 1,000 meticaís [about €12] on shopping a month,” says Jamia.

Since the coronavirus outbreak, the family takes care to wash their hands often. No one in the family has yet caught Covid-19, but it is mentally stressful to think about what would happen if someone did get it.

“During the pandemic, we’ve gone out onto the fields as usual in the mornings to work. Then we come home for lunch, and then we stay at home as we’re not supposed to mix with others,” Jamia explains.

“Every day I’m out on the field I worry about my family’s health, but I never stop working,” she adds.

In the longer term, climate change is a threat to Jamia and other smallholder farmers in the region. In March and April 2019, Mozambique was hit by two tropical cyclones, Idai and Kenneth, just six weeks apart. They caused devastating flooding along the country’s central and northern coast. In the Niassa Province, where Jamia lives, climate

change has brought drought, floods and soil erosion.

“Climate change has affected farming, but we’ve never stopped working the land. We adapt to the changes,” says Jamia.

She is a member of an organisation for local farmers, União de Camponeses e Associações de Lichinga, UCA.

Its purpose is to support the farmers so as to boost their productivity and food production, thereby improving their living conditions and fighting poverty. The UCA does this in part by spreading knowledge of how e.g. irrigation technology, fish farming and beekeeping contribute to sustainable agriculture, and by organising markets where the farmers can sell their produce. By selling their farm produce, Jamia earns between about €600 and €1,200 equivalent a year.

“We sell part of the harvest to earn an income, and save some to eat up until the next harvest,” Jamia explains.

Through the UCA, Jamia is also a part of a savings and loan group with some of the other farmers in the village. Every month they pay a small amount into the savings and loan group, and then take turns taking out larger, saved amounts when they need to. In a crisis, members can borrow from the joint pot, and as the savings grow, so the members’ finances improve. Jamia uses the money she saves for major expenses and investments in her own business. In the longer term, Jamia is planning to build a better house for the family, and possibly also to buy a motorbike so she can take her produce to market more easily.

“For a long time, I dreamed of having electricity in the house, and I have that now,” says Jamia.

“I think we’ll earn even more from our farm in future as we have a more stable foundation now,” she concludes.

MOZAMBIQUE

Population 2020: **31 million**

Unable to afford a healthy diet 2017: **93%**

Children under 5 who are stunted 2020: **38%**

Agriculture’s share of GDP 2019: **24%**

Agriculture’s share of employment 2019: **70%**

Ranking HDI 2019: **181/189**

Ranking Global Food Security Index 2020: **99/113**

Sources: World Bank, FAO, Statista, UNDP, The Economist



Aulelia Leonidas plants trees among her crops to bind moist in the ground and counteract drought. Photo: Wilfred Mikomangwa

“We use better growing methods now”

Since Tanzanian farmer Aulelia Leonidas started planting trees among her crops and made gullies between her banana plants, her farm is no longer as sensitive to drought. This is important in these times, when the rain is more and more irregular.

“It usually rains in March, August and September. Sometimes the rain comes too late to help our plants grow. Sometimes it rains far too hard and the plants are ruined,” says Aulelia Leonidas.

She lives and works in the village of Kihinda, in the north-west corner of Tanzania on the border to Rwanda

and Uganda.

The family’s house of mud and corrugated metal is embedded among the banana plants. A chalk greeting above the door reads, Welcome, make yourself at home. Aulelia, 49, lives here with her husband and seven children.

“We eat twice a day, in the afternoon and evening,” she says, adding that the children eat first.

“To be honest, what we eat isn’t that healthy, which is a shame. We don’t have enough food either. With what we get from our own household and our income, we mainly eat plantains and beans, or cassava and beans. Sometimes we eat cornmeal porridge and beans. We hardly ever

eat meat or fish. We can rarely afford that kind of food as we're just regular farmers," explains Aulelia.

"We'd like to have tea for breakfast but can't afford milk and sugar. In the mornings, we go straight out into the fields and work," she says.

Eight out of ten Tanzanians cannot afford to eat their fill of healthy food. Most of them are smallholder farmers. Agriculture accounts for 27 per cent of Tanzania's GDP, and employs the majority of the population. The sector almost exclusively comprises smallholder farms with low productivity. These farms are dependent on rain and rarely have access to high-quality seeds or fertiliser.

Aulelia Leonidas and her family grow plantains, coffee, beans, maize, millet, and fruit and vegetables like papaya, avocado and citrus fruits. They dry the coffee beans and sell them to state buyers. Before the coronavirus pandemic, they would sell their coffee on the other side of the Ugandan border, as it paid better. Now they get about €34 for a 100-kilo sack of dried coffee beans.

"We generally put some aside for the family, in case there's a drought next season. If you don't put part of the harvest aside to eat in the future, the food might run out. It's important to set aside and save food to reduce the risk of starvation," says Aulelia.

In addition to the effects of climate change on the rain, the quality of the soil is a challenge. Aulelia has worked the land since she left school, and she says the soil has deteriorated over the years.

"I don't think our land is as fertile as it used to be before. When you use it over and over again, the soil becomes degraded. We can now expect a smaller harvest of beans per hectare than a few years ago," Aulelia explains.

Even so, this year the farmers in the area have had a record year. For Aulelia, the harvest has improved since she made gullies among the plants to collect the rainfall. Another reason is that she has planted trees, which help to bind the water in the ground. Also, composted leaves from the trees turn into fertiliser and make the soil richer again.

"We use better growing methods now," she says. Agroforestry is a farming system that involves growing trees and bushes around or among crops or on pastureland. The trees provide nutritious fruits and nuts as well as animal feed, while they also provide shade and help to

keep the moisture in the soil and prevent erosion.

With the right species and methods, the trees can give back more water than they use, and can make the soil more nutrient-rich.

Since a couple of years back, Aulelia is a member of the Foundation for Local Capacity in Agricultural Development, FLCAD. It is a member-based organisation to help local smallholder farmers, for example by boosting the farmers' business skills, and developing the application of agroforestry and gender equality issues.

"The farmers around here often sell their produce at far too low a price to middlemen. It's easy and brings quick money, but the middlemen often swindle the farmers with weights and measures. They also set their own prices which makes the prices completely unpredictable, and is a great source of uncertainty for the farmers," says Grace Bugama, coordinator at FCLAD.

"FCLAD supports the farmers by securing access to quality seeds for better products and higher selling prices. We help to pack the products for sale to wholesalers, so the farmers can sell directly to the buyers at markets where they use verified weights and measures," she adds.

Areas that use agroforestry have greater biodiversity, bigger harvests and more nutritious crops, and the farmers are more financially independent. Food security is more evenly distributed throughout the year, and local food markets are supported and maintained.

"Food security is being able to eat a balanced diet of healthy food that gives energy and protects the body," Aulelia Leonidas concludes.

TANZANIA

Population 2020: **60 million**

Unable to afford a healthy diet 2017: **85%**

Children under 5 who are stunted 2020: **32%**

Agriculture's share of GDP 2019: **27%**

Agriculture's share of employment 2019: **65%**

Ranking HDI 2019: **163/189**

Ranking Global Food Security Index 2020: **89/113**

Sources: World Bank, FAO, Statista, UNDP, The Economist



Today, Placida Odencio's farm supports 10 children and many grandchildren. Photo: Nana Buxani

“We ate only porridge every day”

Over 50 years, Placida Odencio and her husband Isidro have transformed an area of wilderness on the outskirts of Philippine capital Manila into a farm that supports them, their children and grandchildren. They have had to work hard, and at times have not had enough to eat.

Placida Odencio and her family live in a blue-painted house with a corrugated metal roof, and in the garden grow flowering ornamental bushes, coconut trees, mango trees

and guava trees.

There is also a henhouse and a pigsty. Looking beyond the fruit trees, you can see the ten hectares of rice fields that bring the family a livelihood.

When Placida, known by the nickname Nanay Placing, first came to the spot in San Ysiro on the outskirts of Manila in the early 1970s, it all looked very different. She and her husband had been promised land, a water buffalo and enough rice to keep them going to the next harvest if they

settled in the area. Instead, they found a patch of wilderness which they had to clear for farming.

"It took us two years to get on our feet. "We ate only porridge every day," Nanay Placing remembers.

Today, she is 77 years old. Her husband Isidro is 80 and can no longer work in the fields. But Nanay Placing does, along with her ten children and grandchildren. They primarily grow rice, which is also the family's main food. They use 35 kilos of rice a week.

"We keep enough rice to make it to the next harvest, and we sell the rest," says Nanay Placing.

"Our food is not that nutritious. No one comes up here to the mountains to sell meat, for example. Sometimes we buy venison or boar that someone has caught. When I don't have some kind of meat to cook, the family gets vegetables. We eat vegetables every day, which I plant around our house," says Nanay Placing, adding that they also eat fish they catch in the stream, and eggs from the farm's chickens.

Of 110 million people in the Philippines, almost 70 million cannot afford to eat a healthy diet. Close to one in ten people are undernourished, according to UN estimates.¹ A total of 479 million people in Asia were deemed to be malnourished in 2018. That's 58 per cent of all malnourished people in the world.² Since the pandemic, the number of households in the Philippines suffering from hunger has reached a record 7.6 million.³ Hunger is most common among poorly educated families.

Nanay Placing has never been to school, but she prioritises education for her children and grandchildren. The children have been to school, but now work on the family farm. The family's main expenses are food and school fees. When money is short, the family cuts down on their own stock of rice and sells more so they can afford school fees, materials and uniforms.

"I want my children and grandchildren to take care of our land here, so they can get by without having to rely on us old ones. I also want them to go to school and get jobs," says Nanay Placing.

For watering, the family is entirely dependent on rain. They can't afford any kind of irrigation system. A couple of times, the weather has ruined the harvest. Once a tropical storm blew the rice plants to pieces, and another time

flooding destroyed the fields. The rice they managed to salvage went discoloured and tasted bitter so it couldn't be sold.

"We ate it and shared it with relatives who also didn't have enough to eat," Nanay Placing explains.

When her husband was younger, he would take a temporary construction job in town during the dry period, when the land cannot be worked. They used that money to buy sugar, coffee, dried fish and onions, and sometime plastic sandals for the children. Over the years, the family has managed to save enough for various agricultural machines that make their work easier, such as a plough and a combine harvester. Today they also have two mini-buses, which they use to take the rice to market. It took them a couple of years to save up for the first one.

"Every time we could save a bit of money we bought vehicle parts, which we then gave to a car mechanic to put together," says Nanay Placing.

At the moment, she is concerned about government plans to move farmers from a nearby area to San Ysiro and its surroundings, to make room for a large dam construction. This is why Nanay Placing is a member of a farmers' organisation for 300 families in the area: Samahan ng mga Magasaka sa Bundok Antipolo, or SAMBA. The aim of the organisation is to secure the farmers' access to land and strengthen their opportunities to make a livelihood.

"Fifteen hundred hectares of local land will go to the people who are relocated. Only a small share will be for us. But what happens to all the sweat we've invested in this land? I'm a member of a farmers' cooperative. Together, us farmers have contacted the Ministry of Agriculture for help with the issue," Nanay Placing concludes.

THE PHILIPPINES

Population 2020: **110 million**

Unable to afford a healthy diet 2017: **63%**

Children under 5 who are stunted 2020: **29%**

Agriculture's share of GDP 2019: **9%**

Agriculture's share of employment 2019: **23%**

Ranking HDI 2019: **107/189**

Ranking Global Food Security Index 2020: **73/113**

Sources: World Bank, FAO, Statista, UNDP, The Economist

¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/cb4474en/cb4474en.pdf>

² <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7062en/CA7062EN.pdf>

³ <https://www.sws.org.ph/swsmain/artcldisppage/?artcsysco->

de=ART-20200927135430&fbclid=IwAR1ue6qNtV89apgxfaTw15F4P-MM3snOEJ5BrGhtpfBiSjSyyqgbwLznlawa4

REFERENCES

- Allieu, A.M. and Ocampo, A.** (2019) On the path to universal coverage for rural populations: removing barriers of access to social protection. Rome.
- Donor Tracker** (undated) *EU At a Glance: ODA Funding Trends*. **Eurostat** (undated). Online database visited 11 March 2021.
- FAO** (2001). *Incorporating food security concerns in a revised Agreement on Agriculture*. Prepared by the FAO Commodities and Trade Division.
- FAO** (2017). *Issue Brief: How can food security interventions contribute to reducing gender-based violence?*
- FAO** (2019a) *World Food and Agriculture Statistical Pocketbook 2019*. Rome: FAO.
- FAO** (2019b) *Development flows to agriculture*. Visit 21 September 2020.
- FAO** (2020) *The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2020. Agricultural markets and sustainable development: Global value chains, smallholder farmers and digital innovations*. Rome: FAO.
- FAO and IFPRI** (2015) *Gender and Land Statistics. Recent developments in FAO's Gender and Land Rights Database*. Rom: FAO.
- FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO** (2020) *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets*. Rome: FAO.
- FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO** (2021) *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021. Transforming food systems for food security, improved nutrition and affordable healthy diets for all*. Rome, FAO.
- Public Health Agency of Sweden** (2020). *Ekonomisk standard (Economic standard)*. Visited 17 November 2020.
- FSIN** (2020) 2020 Global Report on Food Crises. Joint Analysis for Better Decisions.
- Hårsmar, M.** (2010) *Why is agriculture so important to reducing poverty?* Policy Notes, 2010/7. Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute.
- Instituto Nacional De Estatística** (National Institute of Statistics in Mozambique) (2015) *Relatório final do inquérito ao orçamento familiar (Final report of the household budget survey) - IOF-2014/15*.
- Kavanagh, M.** (2019) *Household food spending divides the world. The dividend of expanding world production is not being evenly shared*. I Financial Times, published 8 January.
- Lagi, M., Bertrand, K. Z., and Bar-Yam, Y.** (2011) *The food crises and political instability in North Africa and the Middle East*. New England Complex Systems Institute.
- OECD** (undated) *The global picture of official development assistance (ODA)*.
- OHCHR** (undated) *Status of Ratification Interactive Dashboard*. Visited 2 October 2020.
- OHCHR** (2020). *Urgent action needed to end pandemic of gender-based violence, say women's rights experts*. Published 14 July 2020.
- Riccardi, V., Ramankutty, N., Mehrabi, Z., Jarvis, L. and Choklingo, B.** (2018) How much of the world's food do smallholders produce? *Global Food Security*, 17: 64–72.
- Ruel, R. and Headey, D.** (2020) *COVID-19: The virus will mostly spare young children; the economic crisis will not*. Published 14 September 2020.
- The Economist Group** (undated) *Global Food Security Index*.
- UN** (2019) *Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Report of the Secretary-General*. Distr.: General 30 July 2019.
- UN** (undated) *Decade of Action to deliver the Global Goals*. Visited 15 October 2020.
- UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)** (1999) *General Comment No. 12: The Right to Adequate Food (Art. 11 of the Covenant)*, 12 May 1999. Visited 15 October 2020.
- UN Women** (2018) *Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.
- UN Women** (2020a) *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. The gender snapshot 2020*.
- UNDP** (2019) *Human Development Report*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- UNDP** (2020a) *Covid-19 and Human Development: Assessing the Crisis, Envisioning the Recovery*. New York: UNDP.
- UNDP** (2020b) *COVID-19: Human development on course to decline this year for the first time since 1990*. Published 20 May 2020.
- UNDP** (2020c) *COVID-19 Will Widen Poverty Gap Between Women and Men, New UN Women and UNDP Data Shows*.
- Washington State University** (undated) *Annual income spent on food*.
- WFP** (undated) *Women are hungrier*. www.wfpusa.org/women-are-hungrier-infographic Visited 15 October 2020.
- World Bank** (2007) *World Development Report 2008 : Agriculture for Development*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- World Bank** (2016) *Women, Business and the Law 2016*. Washington DC: World Bank.
- World Bank** (2020) *Agriculture and Food*. Visited 12 October 2020.

ABBREVIATIONS

AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FSIN	Food Security Information Network	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GDP	Gross domestic product	WFP	World Food Programme
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	WHO	World Health Organization
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute		
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development		

LIST OF TERMS

Vi Agroforestry and We Effect follow FAO definitions⁵⁹ of the terms used in the report. A brief outline of each one is given below.

Food security: A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability over time. The concept of food security is evolving to recognize the centrality of agency and sustainability.

Healthy diet: A balanced, diverse and appropriate selection of foods eaten over a period of time. A healthy diet protects against malnutrition in all its forms as well as NCDs, and ensures that the needs for macronutrients (proteins, fats and carbohydrates including dietary fibres) and essential micronutrients (vitamins, minerals and trace elements) are met specific to a person's gender, age, physical activity level and physiological state.

Hunger: Hunger is an uncomfortable or painful physical sensation caused by insufficient consumption of dietary energy. FAO often use the term hunger synonymous with chronic undernourishment and measure it by the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU).

⁵⁹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO 2021, annex 6.

This report is produced by We Effect in association with Vi Agroforestry. Both organisations support development driven by those living in poverty themselves. We work with and through local organisations. Our objective is a sustainable and just world free from poverty.

This report focuses on hunger in the world, which is increasing rather than decreasing. The coronavirus pandemic has acutely exacerbated the situation, and we are today far from reaching the global goal of zero hunger by 2030.

The report shows how long-term development cooperation for agriculture, with a focus on women, is crucial in assuring everyone's right to food through food security, accessibility and affordability in the world's most vulnerable countries.

