Results Food & Nutrition Security 2014
Dutch investment: €296 million

1 REDUCE MALNUTRITION
2 billion malnourished people worldwide

- Dutch ambition is to reach 32 million malnourished people
- of which 22 million in Sub-Saharan Africa

2 PROMOTE SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE
500 million smallholder farms worldwide

- Dutch ambition is to reach 8 million smallholder farms
- of which 5.5 million in Sub-Saharan Africa

3 CREATE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS
475 million hectares of smallholder-managed land worldwide

- Dutch ambition is to reach 7.5 million hectares agricultural land
- of which 5.25 million in Sub-Saharan Africa

For example Diversification of diets
3,500 hectares of improved vegetable and fruit production in Kenya
9,000 kitchen gardens started in Burundi and Rwanda
Targeted vegetable producers in Indonesia
  - doubled production
  - earn 12% more
  - use 10% less pesticides

In selected projects Higher income for smallholders

- Burundi: 155,000 farmers
- Kenya: 110,000
- Uganda: 100,000
- Ghana: 60,000
- Ethiopia: 38,000

For example Land titles for smallholders

- Rights secured covering 1.4 million hectares of smallholder-managed land
  - Mozambique: 775,000 hectares
  - Rwanda: 200,000 hectares
  - Burundi: 4,000 hectares
  - Bangladesh: 700 hectares

More than half of the certificates have been issued to women
Results Food & Nutrition Security 2014

According to Food and Agriculture Organization, 795 million people suffered from chronic hunger in 2014 and 2 billion people were malnourished. Young children are the most vulnerable. The 500 million smallholdings worldwide, though often extremely resource-poor, continue to feed the majority of the population, especially in Asia and Africa. With the global population projected to reach 9.6 billion people in 2050, it is increasingly urgent for these farms to intensify production, orient to the market and enhance their profitability. Yet production must be intensified in the face of growing ecological shortages (of land, water and inputs) and uncertainties (notably about climate).

Worldwide food security therefore entails a threefold task:
1. Eradicate existing hunger and malnutrition
Targets the 2 billion people worldwide who are malnourished due to poverty, natural disasters, armed conflicts and other crises.
2. Promote inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector
Targets the 500 million small and medium-sized farms and other agricultural enterprises worldwide that are potentially capable of responding to market demand.
3. Create ecologically sustainable food systems
Targets the environmental context, including a changing climate, starting with the 475 million hectares of smallholder-managed land worldwide.

New targets for food security are set in September of this year as part of the UN’s post-2015 agenda. The international community’s objectives are to end hunger and malnutrition, double smallholder productivity and ensure sustainable food systems by 2030. The formulated Dutch ambitions (to be reached in 2030) are proportionate to the Netherlands share of global resources 1.

In the Dutch approach, activities of different nature are implemented. The Dutch interventions of which the results are reported at the front of this infographic are designed to meet the specific needs of a particular target group (e.g. tailor-made business advice for smallholder farmers). These are complemented by interventions that address problems that are less specific to one target group, and therefore have a potential wider reach. An example of such an intervention is a weather forecast made widely available to farmers through text messages. In the text below the different approaches are referred to as intensive and extensive approaches.

In conclusion: in 2014 the Netherlands performed best in the area of promoting smallholder agriculture. This is in line with investments made. By scaling up activities in the coming years, in particular in the areas of nutrition and sustainable land management, the share and impact of Dutch investments can be further strengthened.

1 In line with the methodology used by the Netherlands Court of Audit to calculate the Dutch share of the Copenhagen emissions reduction commitments.