# AgriFoSe2030

## Agriculture for Food Security 2030

Translating Science Into Policy & Practice

SLU · Lund University · SEI · LiU Linköping University

Photo: RUFS_Uganda

# About AgriFoSe2030

The AgriFoSe2030 programme targets the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" in low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

The AgriFoSe2030 programme synthesises and translates existing science into policy and practice and develops capacity through two core approaches:

- Practical project implementation with local stakeholders - the programme utilises a results-oriented Theory of Change (ToC) model for defining the potential pathways for creating impact and changes, contextually, in policy and practice.

- Building researcher capacity for science translation - to develop strategic and institutional collaborations, the programme has established collaborations to deliver capacity building training through three core partner universities: University of Nairobi, Kenya; Kyambogo University, Uganda and Nong Lam University, Vietnam.

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## The programme

The programme is developed by a consortium of scientists and science communicators from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Lund University, Linköping University, and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), and collaborates with many universities, organisations and institutes in target regions.

## Challenges

AgriFoSe2030 focuses on four different challenges that inspire practical change projects in the field of agriculture and food security. These challenges are the platform for applying science translation knowledge and skills to the programme's illustrative change projects.

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## 1 Improving access to safe and nutritious food

This challenge focuses on how households in poor communities can better access safe and nutritious food. It covers aspects of pre and postharvest food loss, how to prevent food borne diseases and best ways to connect farmers to markets.

Photo: Sen Le Thi Hoa

## 2 Agricultural productivity and ecosystem functions

The starting point of this challenge is in the dependence on well-functioning ecosystem services as a basis for sustainably increasing agricultural productivity. It looks at the hurdles, potentials, and options for smallholders to increase farm productivity with minimal impact on the surrounding natural capital.

## 3 Science-based innovation and extension

A science-based extension service is crucial for improving smallholder productivity and profitability in a sustainable way. The focus of this challenge is to improve the linkages between scientific evidence, extension service provision, agricultural innovation, and adoption.

## 4 Smallholder agriculture within transforming food systems

Rapid urbanisation and expanding urban food markets provide opportunities for smallholder farmers to engage more with markets. The overall objective of this challenge is to translate science to inform policy and practice on smallholder rural and structural transformations.

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