



Food Security and Agriculture

Secure Food for a Growing World and end Hunger

Poverty and hunger are closely linked. It is estimated that almost 900 million people still suffer from hunger in the world. To eradicate hunger and poverty are the objectives of Goal 1 and 2 of Agenda 2030. This is also a priority on the Swedish development agenda. Total disbursement to Food Security and Agriculture is SEK 757 million for 2015.



MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT

FAO estimates that agricultural production will have to increase by 60% by 2050 to satisfy the expected global demands for food. Some of the world's highest rates of population growth are predicted to occur in areas that are highly dependent on the Agricultural sector and have high rates of food insecurity. There is at present sufficient capacity in the world to produce enough food to feed everyone adequately; nevertheless, in spite of progress made over the last two decades, almost 900 million people still suffer from chronic hunger.

Sida's disbursements in the field of Food Security and Agriculture are divided into the OECD DAC defined sub-sectors. The 28 subsectors that make up the agricultural portfolio are divided into four main areas:

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fishery
- Rural development

Sida's disbursements to these sectors in 2015 was SEK 757 million which is about 5 percent of Sida's total disbursements, a decrease with 17 percent compared to 2014. The reduction is partly due to an overall decrease in the Swedish development budget.

Agriculture remains the largest area with 64 percent of disbursements, while forestry received 19 percent and rural

development 15 percent. Fisheries support was 2 percent of the disbursements. Support to Agricultural research is present in all four sectors, equalling 16 percent of disbursements.

Sida's contributions to agriculture include a very diversified picture. It includes support to technological development and agricultural extension services as well as policy, administration and research. It also includes supporting land policy reforms and land administration, processing and commercialization, training as well as efforts for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, links to resilience in agricultural systems and environmental issues.

Agriculture is also very prominent in many other activities Sida is supporting but which are classified under other sectors. As an example: Sida support in the field of market development, employment and economic growth are often closely linked to and involving many activities related to Agriculture and food production.

During a number of years, Sida has put special focus on gender and the role of women in agriculture. The Agriculture sector is underperforming in many developing countries, to a large part because women do not have equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. Involving women not only improves production but also improves secondary results such as e.g. improved family health and children's education.



THE GLOBAL GOALS

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development include everyone - and we can all contribute. The goals are interdependent and therefore indivisible. Sida's main contribution is to implement development cooperation, thereby reducing poverty and saving lives. Together we can build a better future where no one is left behind.



Results

DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

The agricultural sector has, since the late 1980s received less political interest and attention globally, incl. among donors. With the global food crisis in 2008 – 2009 and the consequences of sharply increased world market prices, the issue of food production climbed to top priority for many low- and middle income countries. Today, securing global food production and supply is at the top of Agenda 2030's Goals. It is also increasingly understood and accepted that this food must be produced by small scale household farmers as these are the main producers of food globally.

With the above as background, the global situation today on the scale of farms is: **more than 90% of the 570 million farms worldwide rely on a family or an individual for labour** (i.e. family-run farms). Globally, 84% of family-run farms are smaller than 2 hectares and manage only 12% of all agricultural land.

SWEDISH SUPPORT

Disbursements for Food Security and Agriculture were allocated for global cooperation amounted to SEK 282 million (37%). The CGIAR (a global agricultural research partnership) received the major part of the funding allocated to global research.

Disbursements for bilateral and regional cooperation with Least Developed Countries and Other Low Income Countries amounted to SEK 263 million (35%) of total disbursements. Lower Middle Income Countries allocation was SEK 46 million (6%). Most of the bilateral disbursements went to Sida's long-term Cooperation Countries, e.g. Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya.

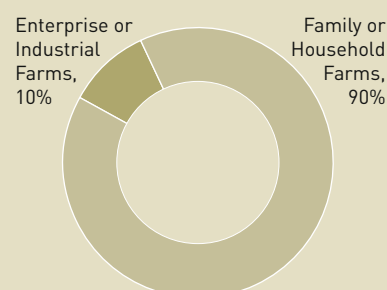
In Zambia, Sida's support to agriculture has resulted in **increased incomes** and better access to agricultural inputs for **260,000 farmers**. Furthermore, **40,000 small scale farmers** have, with support from Sida, **gained access to financial services** such as crop insurance.

PROJECTS AND SUPPORT

Agricultural markets

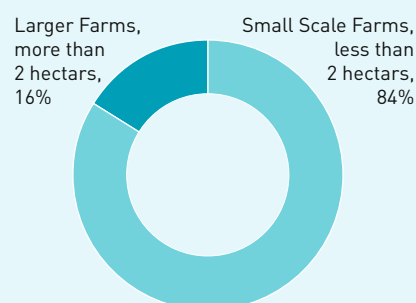
The economic empowerment of women and their role in agricultural markets and value chains is key to economic growth. **Sida is supporting GRAISEA in Asia** that works with promoting responsible investments by enterprises, women's economic empowerment in the agribusiness sector and development of innovative financing solutions in agriculture for women.

TABLE 1: AGRICULTURE WORLDWIDE, TYPE OF FARMS



Family or Household Farms produce more than 80% of the world's food in terms of monetary values while Enterprise or Industrial Farms produce less than 20% of the world's food.

TABLE 2: AGRICULTURE WORLDWIDE, FARM SIZE



STORY OF CHANGE

Half of the world's population eats rice every day. In Asia, there are **20 million hectares of agricultural land that is regularly hit by floods**. In response to this, the International Rice Research Institute, with financial support from Sida, developed through traditional plant breeding methods, a rice variety called "Scuba Rice" that can survive flooding. Today Scuba Rice is grown at 600 000 hectares in South-East Asia and contribute to **safer food supply for around 50 million people**.