

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

# Agriculture and Food Systems in SDC Financial Overview 2019-2022

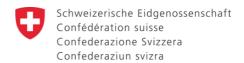
November 2023











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### I. Context

This factsheet provides an overview of the financial disbursements of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in Agriculture and Food Systems during the period **2019 to 2022** and highlights the **main financial and thematic trends**.

#### > Worsening food and nutrition insecurity

Climate change and conflict have contributed to a deteriorating food situation in many regions since 2014. The COVID-19 pandemic and the soaring cost of food and fertilizers following the war in Ukraine as well as other conflicts have further exacerbated the situation. Today, the world is not on track to ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030, as defined in the goal 2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In June 2023, 40.4 million people in 51 countries were threatened by famine. The UN estimates that over 735 million people suffer from hunger (1 in 10). The SDC responded to the food crisis with emergency aid, but also by rapidly adapting agricultural and nutritional projects in particularly hard-hit contexts.

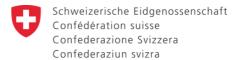
#### Food systems are essential to sustainable development

Nearly 50% of the world's households are linked to food systems, which play a major role in the environment, health, employment and economies. Yet an estimated **3 billion people worldwide cannot afford to eat healthily**. Since its inception, the SDC has devoted a substantial proportion of its resources to ensuring equitable access to food and sustainable food production. To this end, SDC works with the scientific community, the private sector and NGOs

## II. Financial overview of SDC-contributions in Agriculture & Food Systems

For this overview of SDC's financial disbursements in the field of Agriculture & Food Systems in the period of 2019 to 2022, all bilateral and earmarked multilateral (multi-bi) contributions targeting Agriculture & Food Systems were considered. Respectively, core contributions to key multilateral organisations, research, and NGOs addressing Agriculture & Food Systems were also considered.

This overview is based on the **OECD Purpose Codes** (each project in SDC is marked with the codes in it's internal SAP-system).



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#### Note:

The multilateral contributions consist mainly of the core contributions (100%) to CGIAR, WFP, IFAD, UNCCD as well as part of the core contributions (25%) to UNICEF and WHO.

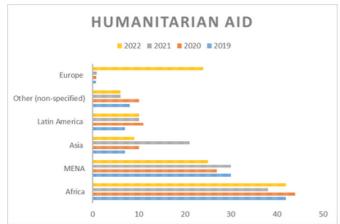
Numbers are rounded, and indicated
in millions of Swiss francs (CHF Mio.).

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bilateral	286	292	294	310
Multilateral	44	45	50	59
Total	<u>330</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>369</u>

The multi- and bilateral contributions of SDC targeting Agriculture & Food Systems have steadily been increasing in the last years. SDC reacted to the aggravated global food crisis in 2021/22 with two record contributions of a total of CHF 204.5 millions to the World Food Programme (WFP) with CHF 100 millions in 2021 and another CHF 104.5 millions in 2022. Those contributions are distributed within the multilateral and the bilateral budget (soft-earmarked to a country).

## **Geographical Distribution**

The following analysis is only based on **bilateral contributions** from the humanitarian aid and the development cooperation in different regions (*Europe, Latin America, Asia, Middle-East and North Africa (MENA), Africa and Other (non-specified)*). The *Other*-category includes mainly contributions to global initiatives and NGOs.





The disbursements in the humanitarian aid sector have seen a significant increase, whilst the disbursements in the development cooperation have remained stable. This reflects SDC's engagements in Ukraine in 2022. At the same time, SDC's contributions in Agriculture and Food Systems have remained stable in Africa and Asia and have slightly decreased in the MENA-region and Latin America.