

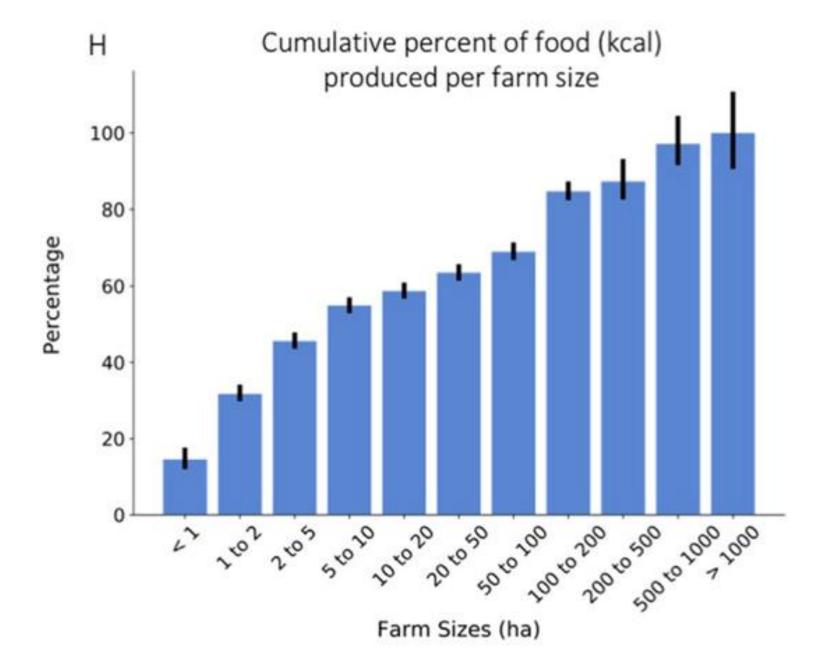
### The potential of investments in smallholder agriculture to prompt relief from the crisis and strengthen the resilience of food systems

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**Smallholder farmers** produce 30-35 percent of global food supply, and up to 70% of food consumed in low and middle-income countries

### GAPHIC 1. CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF GLOBAL FOOD PRODUCTION BY FARM SIZE GROUP WITH 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

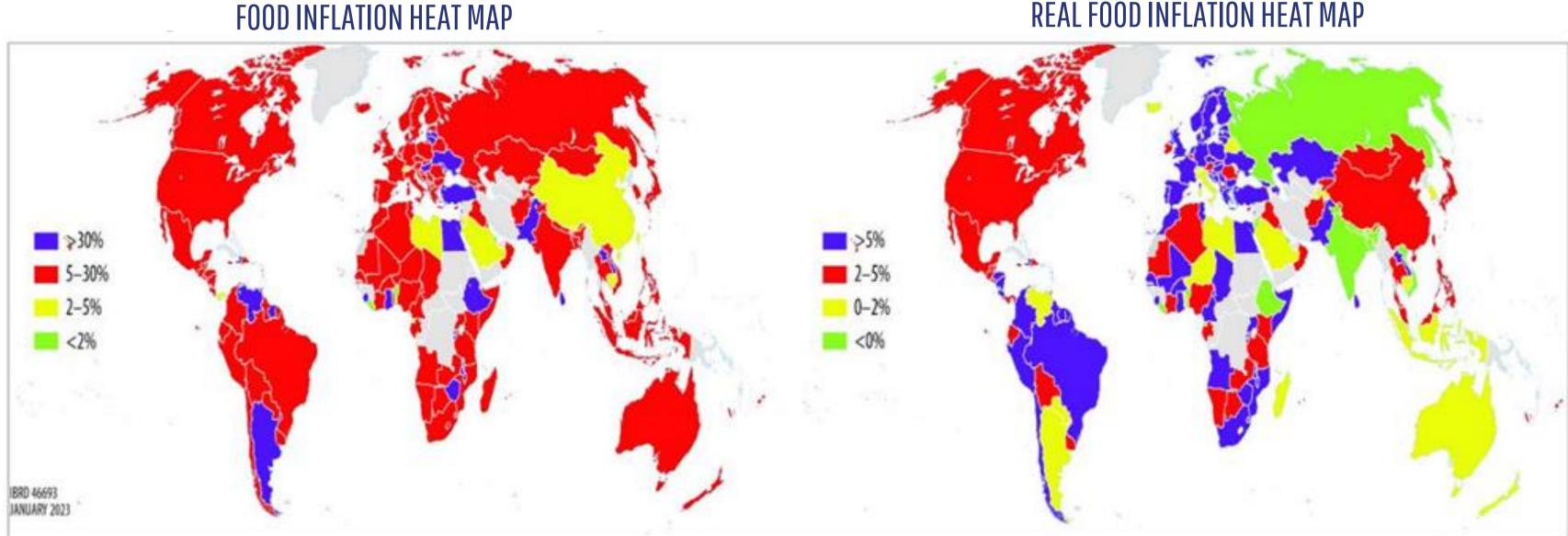




# **OVERVIEW OF CURRENT GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY**



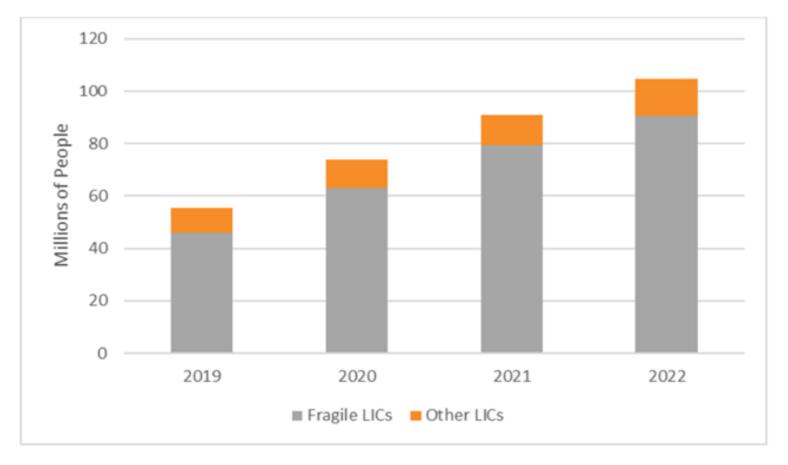
# Global food prices are expected to remain high



Source: International Monetary Fund, Haver Analytics, and Trading Economics. Note: Food inflation for each country is based on the latest month from September to December 2022 for which the food component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and overall CPI data are available. Real food inflation is defined as food inflation minus overall inflation.

# Food insecurity remains a serious concern

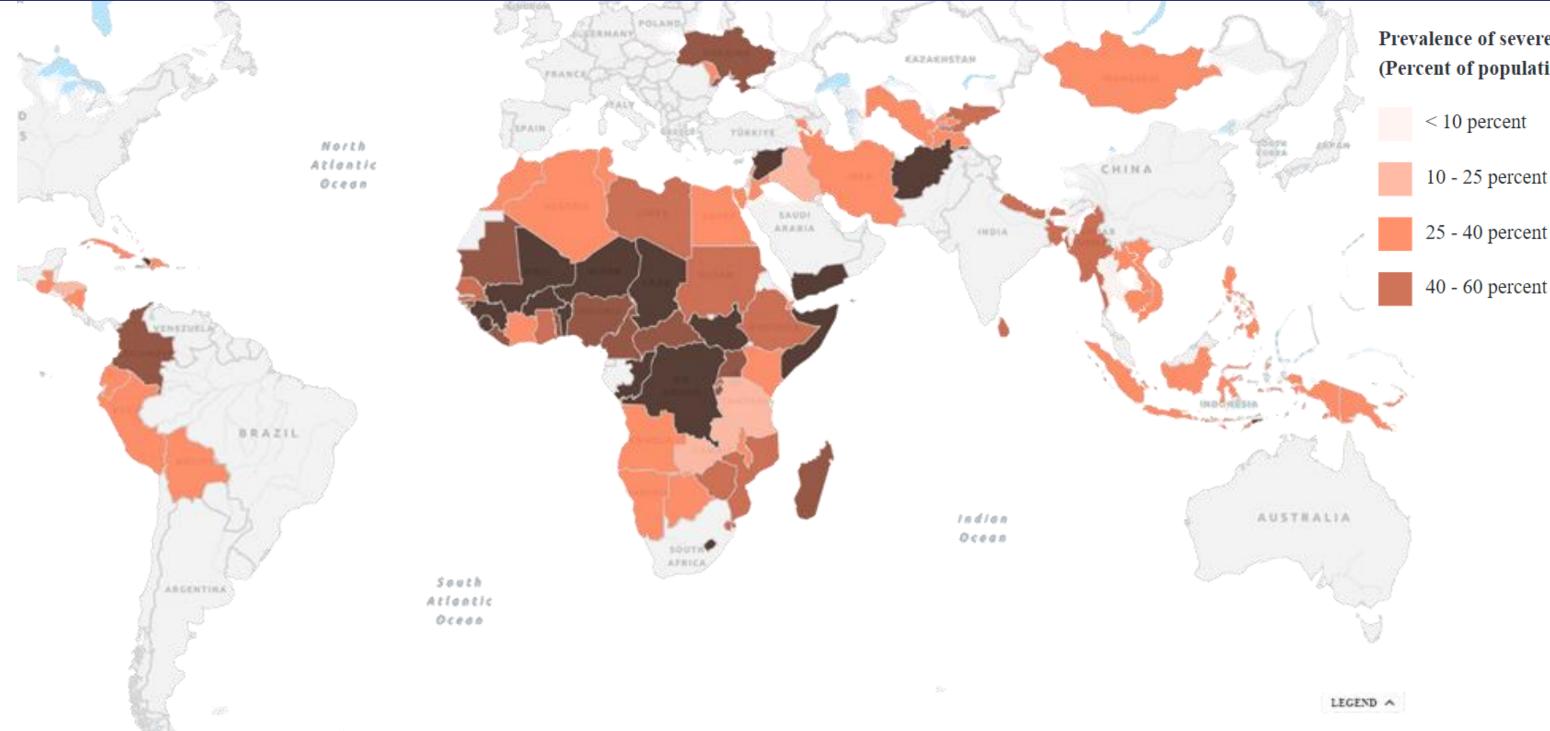
### GAPHIC 2. FOOD INSECURITY IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (LICS)



Note: Bars show the number of people in food crisis as classified according to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Phase 3, that is, in acute food insecurity crisis or worse. Data for 2022 are estimates as of September 2022.

Source: Global Economic Prospects.

### Prevalence of Insufficient Food Consumption, Poor and Borderline Food Consumption Score (% of population)



### Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (Percent of population) (FAO)

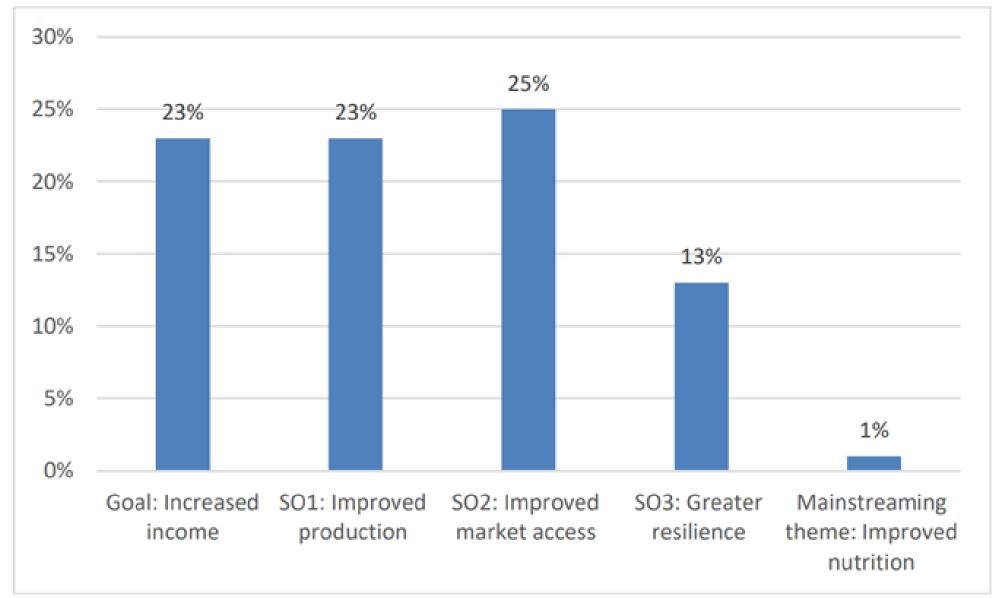


# EVIDENCE - INVESTMENTS IN Smallholder farmers make Them more resilient to shocks



**Example 1. IFAD11 Impact** Assessment shows that investments make smallholder farmers more resilient to shocks

### Average impact by RMF indicator



**Example 1. IFAD11 Impact** Assessment shows that investments make smallholder farmers more resilient to shocks

### LESSONS LEARNED



midstream - to maximise benefits



Food security does not translate into nutrition automatically



Strengthening resilience requires designs that address chronic and acute shocks



Decision making power for women is the first step towards transformative change

# Invest in value chains - particularly in the

# Example 2. The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) has proven a key pillar of IFAD's COVID-19 response

### COVID-19 CREATED LOSSES...

			99		Ż-	S <b>A</b> 470	
Country and/or region of RPSF	I Production	Market sales	Total income	Number of meals	Resilience	Number of assets	Number of observations
Djibouti	99.2	99.4	99.6	97.0	100.0	42.8	498
Ethiopia	53.0	53.5	47.3	36.3	40.8	65.8	400
Gambia	89.2	86.4	83.2	54.8	87.4	100.0	500
Kenya	98.1	90.7	84.7	66.6	80.5	64.9	365
Laos	87.0	96.8	62.8	54.5	81.8	8.3	400
Mongolia	55.0	55.0	53.5	0.0	15.8	2.5	400
Nigeria	82.1	76.7	71.8	68.8	58.8	7.9	330
Pakistan	73.7	68.4	62.0	36.6	52.2	31.8	582
Rwanda	82.5	78.8	76.3	91.6	61.3	10.8	452
Overall	80.2	78.6	71.8	56.5	65.1	38.6	3927

# Example 2. The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) has proven a key pillar of IFAD's COVID-19 response

### **BUT RPSF ALLOWED FOR A FAST RECOVERY**

			99		<sup>*</sup>	S <b>A</b> 376	
Country and/or region of RPSF	I Production	Market sales	Total income	Number of meals	Resilience	Number of assets	Number of observations
Djibouti	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	57.2	498
Ethiopia	97.8	96.8	95.3	94.5	92.5	60.3	400
Gambia	77.6	73.0	69.4	88.4	76.6	48.6	500
Kenya	51.2	38.9	25.5	52.3	41.1	43.3	365
Laos	84.0	98.0	59.2	78.0	49.5	93.3	400
Mongolia	99.5	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	97.5	400
Nigeria	89.1	86.7	93.9	84.5	86.1	100.0	330
Pakistan	76.8	56.7	47.8	82.5	74.4	75.3	582
Rwanda	96.9	90.3	92.9	87.8	91.8	91.8	452
Overall	86.0	81.6	75.4	86.0	79.7	73.2	3927

Target (75%) met

Target (75%) **nearly** met

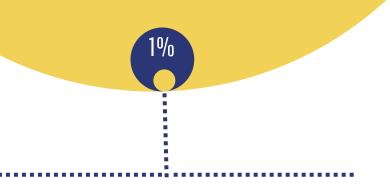
Target (75%) not met

We have resources to transform food systems, we just need the right financing mechanisms – and the will

Global financial assets, including cash, bank deposits, bonds, stocks, etc.

1% or USD 4.2 trillion is needed to fill the gap in SDG financing

### **USD 379 TRILLION**



0,34% or USD 1.3 trillion per year from now until 2050 are needed to achieve systemic food system transformation



### CONCLUSIONS

Successful food systems transformation could generate US\$4.5 trillion in new business opportunities every year.

Food systems transformation has potential for a gamechanging impact on poverty, food insecurity and many development goals.

This requires private and public investment, including grantfinancing for the poorest countries in debt distress

For investments to be effective, they have to be smart and targeted to the sectors, countries, and people most in need of transformation.



# THANK YOU!

