



BRIEFING PAPER

A Statistical Review of CIDA's Food Security Theme

2008/09 to 2010/11

Brian Tomlinson

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Brian Tomlinson is the Executive Director of *AidWatch Canada*. He can be contacted at brian.t.tomlinson@gmail.com.

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A Statistical Overview of CIDA's Food Security Theme

A. Introduction

In May 2009, the Minister for International Cooperation announced that food security would be one of three overarching themes that would focus Canadian Official Development Assistance (ODA). In October of that year the Minister set out CIDA's Food Security Strategy.¹

The Strategy built upon Prime Minister Harper's 2009 G8 Summit announcement made in L'Aquila, Italy, that Canada would more than double its investment in sustainable agricultural development with an additional \$600 million in funding over three years, bringing the total to \$1.18 billion over the three-year period. The government announced in April 2011 that it had fully met its L'Aquila commitments. Having done so, there is little indication that food security will remain at the same level achieved as a result of these one-off commitments. Disbursement data unfortunately is only available up to 2010/11.²

Among the **L'Aquila commitments**, the Strategy promised:³

- To double all investments related to sustainable agricultural development to \$1.2 billion from 2007-2008 levels over three years.
- To contribute \$37.5 million additional funding to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), doubling its support to \$75 million over three years.
- To contribute \$32.5 million over three years in new funds to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research's Challenge Programs (CGIAR).
- To create, in partnership with the International Development Research Centre, the \$62 million, five-year Canadian International Food Security Research Fund.

Canada has also promised to contribute \$260 million to the World Bank's "Vulnerability Financing Framework", which includes support for the Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP). The GAFSP is managed by the Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) and supports country-led plans for food security. The GFRP is emergency support for countries hardest hit by high and volatile food prices. CIDA will provide \$212 million of the \$260 million funding and Finance Canada is contributing \$48 million.⁴ All of this funding is one-off commitments.

¹ See <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-101515656-QEV>

² Data for 2011/12 will be published by CIDA in April 2013.

³ See <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX>

⁴ See <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-426114720-LJ5>

At the 2012 G8, Canada agreed to support the US initiative, the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which “will allow African partners, G-8 countries, other donors and the private sector to create new and innovative partnerships that will drive agricultural transformation, improve nutrition and unlock sustainable economic growth in Africa.”⁵ Canada committed support to the New Alliance, in the amount of \$219 million, over three years, funded through CIDA’s bilateral and multilateral programs including:

- \$169 million (2012-2014) in ongoing bilateral food security programming in Ghana and Ethiopia, which will help smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and profitability;
- \$25 million (2012-2014) in new funding for a new Canadian nutrition initiative with multilateral partners to support innovative nutrition research and technologies and build the capacity of local actors, including the local private sector, to scale-up these innovations; and
- \$25 million (2012-2014) in new funding for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Public Sector Window, which links farmers to markets and provides public sector grants to finance higher agricultural productivity, capacity strengthening, risk and vulnerability reduction, and improved non-farm rural livelihoods.⁶

Only the \$50 million for nutrition and for the GAFSP is new. As we shall see below the annual funding for Ghana and Ethiopia from the Geographic Branch currently comes close to this amount of \$169, which is intended for three years!

Examining trends in CIDA’s Food Security Strategy disbursements

This Briefing Paper provides a statistical overview of trends in CIDA’s disbursements related to its Food Security Strategy, based on data provided in CIDA historical data series available online.⁷ The reference point for the analysis is disbursements in the 2008/09 fiscal year, the year prior to the announcement of the Strategy.

The L’Aquila commitments have 2007/08 as their reference point. The analysis looks at this year for these commitments only.

CIDA measures its disbursements for this theme based on the OECD DAC coding system, used by all donors in their annual reports to the DAC on aid expenditures:

Code 12240 – Basic Nutrition

Codes 31100 to 31195 – Agricultural Policy and Administrative Management through to Livestock/Veterinary Services

Codes 52010 – Food Aid/Food Security Programs

Code 72040 – Emergency Food Aid

⁵ See <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=4807>

⁶ Ibid

⁷ See <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CAR-1128144934-R9J>. This data is available for fiscal years 2005/06 to 2010/11.

B. Overview of Disbursements for Food Security

1. CIDA Disbursements

Table 1: Total CIDA Disbursements for Food Security Theme

Year Million Cdn \$	Food Security Codes	%age of CIDA Program	CIDA Program Resources*
2005/06	\$420.99	15.7%	\$2,684.76
2006/07	\$458.85	16.5%	\$2,780.40
2007/08	\$444.61	15.4%	\$2,884.92
2008/09	\$611.57	19.3%	\$3,168.60
2009/10	\$918.00	27.6%	\$3,326.67
2010/11	\$728.32	21.8%	\$3,347.27

* CIDA ODA less CIDA administration (see footnote #1)

Source: CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012⁸

CIDA investments in food security have grown significantly in dollar value between 2005/06 and 2010/11, by 73%. Growth in the dollar amount of CIDA disbursements for food security between 2008/09 and 2010/11 has been 19%.

CIDA's total program resources have also grown during these years. Therefore a more accurate measure of the importance of the food security theme for CIDA is the proportion of disbursement for this theme compared to total CIDA program resources (Table 1). Growth in the share of food security disbursement in CIDA's program resources has been steady since 2007/08, from 16.6% to 21.8% in 2010/11, with 2009/10 a peak year at 27.8%. However between 2008/09 and 2010/11 this share has only increased by 2.5%.

⁸ CIDA Historical Project Data Set (HPDS) statistics can differ slightly from the Statistical Report for these codes in a given year. HPDS includes CIDA's aid program disbursements but excludes CIDA's administrative costs.

2. Total Disbursements for Food Security, All Departments

Table 2: Food Security Disbursement by Non-CIDA Departments

Dept Millions of Cdn \$	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Foreign Affairs				\$13.55	\$0.24	\$0.79
Finance			\$31.19	\$49.87	\$93.7	\$28.24
IDRC	\$6.79	\$6.79	\$5.64	\$5.09	\$5.66	\$6.41
Other	\$0.63	\$0.55	\$11.08	\$0.08	\$0.90	\$0.44
Total	\$7.42	\$7.34	\$47.92	\$68.59	\$100.5	\$35.88

CIDA Statistical Reports, various years, Canadian International Assistance by Sector, B1:International Assistance by Channel

Up until 2008 other departments had contributed only very small amounts towards the food security theme. Following the L'Aquila 2009 G8 commitments the Department of Finance (World Bank) and IDRC had growing disbursements. But the L'Aquila commitments were one-off allocations. A small amount of new funding of \$50 million was added at the 2012 G8 summit for the period of 2012-2014. As will be apparent below, the \$169 million for Ghana and Ethiopia for the period between 2012 and 2014 is not new money and in fact may not even equal current disbursements in these countries.

Table Three looks at total disbursements for food security, including other departments, and compares these disbursements to total Canadian Real ODA. Real ODA is total Canadian ODA as reported to the DAC, less amounts reported for developing country students studying in Canada, refugees for their first year in Canada, and bilateral debt cancellation.

Table Three: Total Food Security Disbursements as Percentage of Real Canadian ODA

Millions of Cdn \$	Total Food Security Disbursements	Food Security as a %age of Real ODA	Real Cdn ODA*
2005/06	\$428.41	12.0%	\$3,584.4
2006/07	\$466.19	12.7%	\$3,660.3
2007/08	\$492.53	11.3%	\$4,003.0
2008/09	\$680.16	14.5%	\$4,696.9
2009/10	\$1,018.5	21.8%	\$4,671.9
2010/11	\$764.20	15.3%	\$5,008.7

Total Food Security Disbursements is Table 1 plus Table 2.

* Real Aid from CIDA Statistical Reports, various years. Real ODA is total ODA less bilateral debt cancellation, students in donor country and refugees in donor country.

Total food security disbursements from all departments have grown modestly as a share of Real Canadian ODA⁹ between 2005/06 (12%) and 2010/11 (more than 15%). Due to large disbursements for the L'Aquila commitments, food security disbursements spiked in 2009/10 to 21.8% as a share of Real ODA. CIDA's preliminary figures for 2011/12 report \$836.7 million in total expenditures for food security (not counting other departments).¹⁰ The question remains on the future trends for expenditures for food security. The modest 2012 G8 announcements and the lower levels of ODA due to budget cuts does not portend well for future commitments.

C. Distribution of Food Security Disbursements by Sectors

Table 4: Distribution of CIDA Food Security Disbursements by Sector Code

Year Million Cdn \$	Agriculture	%age of Total Food Security	Basic Nutrition	%age of Total Food Security	Food Aid/Food Security	%age of Total Food Security	Emergency Food Aid	%age of Total Food Security
2005/06	\$167.9	39.9%	\$65.2	15.5%	\$19.2	4.6%	\$168.6	40.1%
2007/08	\$208.4	46.9%	\$109.4	24.6%	\$22.0	4.9%	\$104.8	23.6%
2008/09	\$240.9	39.4%	\$109.7	17.9%	\$47.4	7.7%	\$213.5	34.9%
2009/10	\$571.3	62.2%	\$90.4	9.8%	\$20.9	2.3%	\$235.4	25.6%
2010/11	\$355.5	48.8%	\$123.8	17.0%	\$32.1	4.4%	\$216.9	29.8%

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

Since 2005 there has been a number of shifts in the relative distribution of CIDA's disbursements for food security:

- Emergency food aid has decreased as a share of food security disbursements since 2005/06, although its dollar value has fluctuated in weight depending on Canada's responses to humanitarian emergencies in any given year.
- Since 2008/09 and the initiation of the food security strategy, the share of disbursements for long term investments in agriculture have increased from 39% in 2008/09 to close to 49% in 2010/11. This increase, particularly to 62% in 2009, is the result of the L'Aquila commitment (see below).

⁹ Real Canadian ODA is defined as total ODA less bilateral debt cancellation, students from developing countries studying in Canada, and first year support for refugees in Canada.

¹⁰ Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance, 2011-12, Tabled November 2012, page 7. This amount will be confirmed when CIDA publishes its Statistical Report for 2011-12 in April 2013.

- Disbursements for basic nutrition and for development food aid/food security have remained relatively constant as a share in overall food security disbursements, comparing 2005/06 with 2010/11.

Despite the importance of adaption to climate change for agriculture and food security in many developing countries, according to CIDA's historical data table for 2010/11, climate change adaptation was either the principal objective or a significant objective for only 3% of food security disbursements in 2010 (the first year that donors used this marker).¹¹

L'Aquila Commitment: The government, in April 2011, announced that it had met its L'Aquila commitment to "double all investments related to sustainable agricultural development to \$1.2 billion from 2007-2008 levels over three years". CIDA's historical data does show that slightly more than \$1.2 billion has been added for agriculture, cumulatively from 2008/09 to 2010/11 (adding together the annual investments in agriculture for each of the three years 2008/09 to 2010/11).

However, it is not apparent that these increases by 2010/11 have doubled investments in sustainable agriculture compared to 2007/08 – with agriculture disbursements at \$208.4 million in 2007/08 and at \$355.5 million in 2010/11. The L'Aquila disbursements were large in a given year (2009), but were one-off allocations and did not affect allocations for food security in the following year. The government accounts for the commitment through an increased cumulative investment of more than \$600 million (adding together each year's increase from 2008/09 to 2010/11), which has "doubled all investments relating to sustainable agriculture", when compared to the three years total up to 2007/08.

While these one-off disbursements are important and CIDA did cumulatively double its disbursements for food security in this three-year period, there was no commitment to build in a \$600 million increase into levels of disbursement going forward beyond 2010/11. A more reasonable reading of the L'Aquila commitment implies that annual expenditures for agriculture would be double the 2007 disbursements of \$204.2 million in 2010, or \$408 million and would at least maintain this level going forward.¹² Disbursements for 2010 fell \$52.5 million short of this target, while preliminary figures for 2011/12 will exceed this annual amount (see above).

¹¹ 2010/11 was the first year that a marker has been implemented for climate change adaptation. CIDA has since made the marker mandatory in its coding system and is currently doing a thorough review of projects to ensure that projects are coded accurately in the future.

¹² CIDA does not agree with this interpretation of the L'Aquila commitment.

D. Distribution of Food Security Disbursements by Region

Table 5: Distribution of CIDA Food Security Disbursements by Region

Millions Cdn \$	2005/06	%age of Total	2008/09	%age of Total	2010/11	%age of Total
Africa	\$276.8	65.7%	\$392.6	64.2%	\$435.9	59.9%
Asia	\$96.5	22.9%	\$149.3	24.4%	\$194.2	26.7%
Americas	\$41.7	9.9%	\$59.7	9.8%	\$78.6	10.8%
Other	\$6.0	1.4%	\$10.0	1.6%	\$19.6	2.7%
Total	\$421.0		\$611.6		\$728.3	

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

The priority for Africa has been very significant in the overall disbursements for food security since 2005/06. While declining slightly to just under 60% in 2010, much of this decline for Africa can be attributed to a dramatic increase in Geographic Branch allocations for Afghanistan since 2005 (see below). When these latter disbursements are removed, there is no change in the high allocations for Africa.

E. Distribution of Food Security Disbursement by CIDA Branch

Table 6: Distribution of Food Security Disbursements by CIDA Branch

Year	Geographic	%age of Total	Partnerships	%age of Total	Multilateral	%age of Total	Other	%age of Total
2005/06	\$102.24	24.3%	\$27.01	6.4%	\$291.74	69.3%		
2008/09	\$294.09	48.1%	\$24.03	3.9%	\$293.41	48.0%		
2009/10	\$272.9	29.7%	\$18.9	2.1%	\$626.3	68.2%		
2010/11	\$378.30	51.9%	\$24.77	3.4%	\$325.07	44.6%	\$0.17	0.02%

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

The Branch disbursements for food security have shifted considerably since 2005/06. But it is also notable that much of this shift took place prior to 2008/09 and the implementation of the food security strategy.

As a share of total food security disbursement, by 2010/11 Geographic Branch has more than doubled since 2005/06 and accounts for more than 50% of these disbursements in 2010. Similarly Multilateral Branch's share has declined from almost 70% in 2005/06 to less than 45% in 2010/11. While remaining constant in dollar value, the share of Partnerships with Canadians Branch in these disbursements has also declined by a half. It is important to note that Partnership Branch did not benefit with new resources from the overall increases in CIDA's resources during this period. Since other Branches benefited from increased ODA in this period, this distribution of new aid money has resulted in the marginalization of Partnerships Branch in many CIDA priorities, including food security.

While the relative allocation of CIDA resources between its Branches is a management and ministerial decision, the ability of CIDA staff to affect the specific priorities of a given Branch lies mainly with the Geographic Branch programs. CIDA can decide to increase allocations to the World Food Program or IFAD, as it did in its G8 commitments in 2009, but the way these resources are allocated within these multilateral institutions lies largely outside the management purview of CIDA. Similarly CIDA can decide to increase the total resources for Partnership with Canadians Branch, but most of these disbursements have been determined by the priorities of CIDA's civil society partners (however, much less so since the move to an exclusively "call-for-proposal" funding modalities for the Branch since 2010).

1. Geographic Branch

As noted above, Afghanistan has played a big role and commanded a large share of the resources for geographic programs directed to food security. Allocations for Afghanistan grew from \$21.4 million in 2005/06 to \$55.3 million in 2010/11, largely driven by Canada's foreign and military interests in that country during this period. These may substantially decline in the post 2012 period as Canada withdraws from the country. It is unclear whether there will be a reallocation of food security allocations to other priority countries.

As Table 7 indicates, allocation to the top 15 countries by the geographic branch has had some noticeable shifts between 2005/06 and 2010/11.

Table 7: Top 15 Countries for Geographic Branch Disbursements for Food Security

	2010/11	2010 on 2005 list		2005/06
Ethiopia	\$71.2	***	Ghana	\$24.1
Afghanistan	\$55.3	***	Afghanistan	\$21.5
Ghana	\$51.7	***	Ethiopia	\$8.1
Mali	\$25.6	***	Mozambique	\$7.5
West Bank/Gaza	\$24.6		Tajikistan	\$5.6
Haiti	\$24.4	***	China	\$4.0
Senegal	\$16.2		Viet Nam	\$2.5
Mozambique	\$15.7	***	Mali	\$2.1

Honduras	\$14.1		Ukraine	\$2.0
Ukraine	\$11.0	***	Haiti	\$1.8
Sudan	\$10.3		Bolivia	\$1.7
Vietnam	\$9.4	***	Nicaragua	\$1.6
Cambodia	\$7.5		Sri Lanka	\$1.0
Rwanda	\$4.8		Bangladesh	\$1.0
Sri Lanka	\$4.6	***	Guinea	\$0.9
15 country Total	\$346.4		15 country Total	\$85.4
%age of Total Food Security	91.6%		%age of Total Food Security	83.5%

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

In both 2005 and 2010, there was a high degree of concentration of geographic branch disbursements in the top 15 countries (84% and 92% respectively). Seven of the 15 countries are in Africa in 2010, accounting for 52% of Geographic Branch disbursements (and almost 60% of the top 15 country disbursements). In 2005/06 there were only 5 African countries among the top 15, accounting for only 42% of Branch disbursements for food security.

Interestingly, these country-directed investments have shifted between countries. Three out of the top five countries in 2010 were among the top five in 2005. Overall among the top 15 countries, 9 of the 15 were on the list of top 15 in both 2005 and 2010. But investments were less highly concentrated in the top 5 in 2010, accounting for more than 70% of the \$325 million for the top 5 in that year (compared to 78% in 2005).

Of the top 15 countries in 2010, only 3 countries (Cambodia, Rwanda and Sri Lanka) are not on CIDA's list of priority countries. It is also not surprising that Canada identified in the 2012 G8 Ethiopia and Ghana for "\$ 169 million [over three years between 2012 and 2014] in ongoing bilateral food security programming". But these two countries received \$126.5 million in 2010 alone. Does the G8 commitment actual indicate a decline in the annual resources for food security in these two countries in the 2012-2014 period?

2. Multilateral Branch

Disbursement through Multilateral Branch has accounted for a significant proportion of CIDA's food security theme.

Table 8: Sector Distribution of Multilateral Branch Food Security Disbursements

	2005/06	%age of Multilateral	2008/09	%age of Multilateral	2010/11	%age of Multilateral
Basic Nutrition	\$60.1	20.6%	\$78.8	26.9%	\$87.2	26.8%
Of which IHA			\$31.4		\$29.5	
Agriculture	\$46.4	15.9%	\$52.9	18.0%	\$60.7	18.7%
Development Food Aid	\$17.4	6.0%	\$0.5	0.2%	\$-	
Emergency Food Aid	\$167.8	57.5%	\$161.3	55.0%	\$177.0	54.4%
Total Emergency	167.80	57.5%	192.70	65.7%	206.50	63.5%

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

As is evident in Table 8, more than half of Multilateral Branch's disbursements have been for emergency food aid. This share increases even more when IHA disbursements under Basic Nutrition are included. Support for agriculture investments by the Branch has been relatively constant at about 18%. Support for Basic Nutrition has increased since 2005, but has been constant at 27% since 2008.

3. Partnership with Canadians Branch

Partnership with Canadians Branch (PwCB) disbursements for food security through Canadian and international CSOs has remained constant since 2005 at about \$25 million. While these disbursements were largely the result of priorities of CIDA CSO partners, the "flat-lining" of total resources for the Branch throughout the 2000s also likely affected organizations who might have increased their expenditures for food security. Among the organizations included in PwCB disbursements is IDRC, which received almost 30% of the total Branch disbursements in 2010. Disbursements in 2010 are spread among many organizations, with the top 10 receiving 64% of total Branch disbursements (Table 9).

Table 9: Top 10 Organizations in PwCB Disbursements for Food Security

Organization	2010 Disbursements (Millions of Cdn \$)
International Development Research Center ¹³	\$7.1
WUSC/CECI	\$2.1
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	\$1.9
UPA	\$1.3
SOCODEVI	\$1.2
CARE Canada	\$1.1
Mennonite Central Committee	\$0.8
USC Canada	\$0.7
Development and Peace	\$0.7
Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief	\$0.6
Top 10 Total	\$17.5
%age of Branch Total	70.6%

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

It is important to note that several of these Canadian CSOs also received significant allocations for food security from other Branches, mainly Geographic, but also Multilateral (Canadian Foodgrains Bank). Aga Khan Foundation's total receipts from CIDA for food security, for example, \$7.8 million in 2010, CARE Canada, \$4.2 million, Canadian Foodgrains Bank, \$30 million, CECI-WUSC, \$2.4 million, Consortium CECI, SOCODEVI, and UPA, \$4.7 million, Mennonite Economic Development Associates, Micronutrients Initiative, \$43.0 million, \$5.6 million, Oxfam-Canada, \$1.3 million, Oxfam Quebec, \$3.1 million, Save the Children Canada, \$2.1 million, and SOCODEVI, \$5.1 million. These 11 civil society organizations or consortia account for \$99.3 million or 13.6% of CIDA's disbursements for food security in that year.

F. Distribution of CIDA Disbursements to Key Multilateral Organizations

Table 10 breaks out CIDA disbursements for key multilateral organizations. It is important to note that several of these organizations receive financing from both Geographic and Multilateral Branches, as well as from other Federal Departments (e.g. the World Bank from Finance). Table 10 represents the total disbursements from only CIDA, not including other Departments.

¹³ IDRC receives its funding through Partnerships with Canadians Branch in CIDA's Historical Project Data Set, but should be considered a para-statal or government organization, not a CSO.

Table 10: CIDA Disbursements to Select Key Multilateral Organizations, All Branches

Organization	2005/06	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Africa Development Bank	\$8.8	\$8.1	\$13.2	\$13.1	\$13.2
Asia Development Bank	\$16.6	\$10.7	\$8.0	\$3.2	\$3.2
Caribbean Development Bank		\$10.5			\$1.8
CGIAR	\$4.6	\$17.9	\$15.8	\$48.3	\$21.8
FAO	\$3.7	\$1.6	\$3.1	\$1.8	\$27.9
IFAD	\$14.5	\$12.7	\$12.4	\$50.0	\$12.5
UN Capital Development Fund		\$1.0	\$1.0		\$2.4
UNDP	\$5.3	\$1.8	\$5.1	\$12.9	\$5.7
UNICEF	\$22.3	\$14.3	\$20.9	\$7.6	\$14.7
World Bank	\$0.4	\$19.1	\$5.5	\$230.5	\$65.6
World Food Program	\$172.6	\$148.3	\$263.5	\$281.8	\$285.6
Total for Multilateral Organizations	\$248.8	\$246.0	\$348.5	\$649.2	\$454.4
%age of CIDA Total Food Security	59.1%	55.3%	57.0%	70.7%	62.3%

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

Among the multilateral organizations the World Food Program consistently has received the largest share. With the exception of 2009/10, this share has been more than 60%. The relative shares for 2009/10 are uniquely affected by the \$230.5 disbursement to the World Bank in relation to Canada's L'Aquila commitment (see below). UNICEF has been a consistent recipient of CIDA resources for food security, mainly for basic nutrition programs. In 2010 these multilateral organizations represented 95% of disbursements to all multilateral organizations implementing the food security theme (see Table 11 below).

L'Aquila Commitments:

IFAD: The 2009 L'Aquila commitment was for "\$37.5 million additional funding to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), doubling its support to \$75 million over three years". All of this increase was made in a one-off disbursement of \$50 million in 2009/10. There has been no increase in the annual disbursements for core support for IFAD since 2007. IFAD received \$12.4 million in 2007 and a similar amount in 2010, which is in fact less than it received in 2005/06 (\$14.5 million).

CGIAR: The 2009 commitment to CGIAR was to “contribute \$32.5 million over three years in new funds”. Again all of this commitment was achieved through a one-off increase in 2009/10 of \$48.3 million. The cumulative increase for CGIAR has been exactly \$32.5 since 2007/08 (\$17.8 million as the base for calculating the increase). In 2010, the core support for the CGIAR is only \$4 million above the 2007/08 level.

World Bank: In a background note for the L’Aquila commitment the government said that Canada would contribute \$260 million to the World Bank’s “Vulnerability Financing Framework”. Of this amount, \$212 million was to be allocated by CIDA and \$48 million by the Department of Finance (which provides all of Canada’s regular contributions to the Bank for the concessional International Development Association (IDA) window and for multilateral debt cancellation). CIDA’s disbursement of \$230 million in 2009/10 exceeds this amount, but it is likely that additional contributions were made to pooled funds managed by the Bank at the country level. Finance’s disbursement of \$93.7 million in 2009/10 (Table 2) includes its \$48 million obligation.

F. Implementing Agents for CIDA’s Disbursements for Food Security

Table 11: Implementing Agents for CIDA Food Security Disbursements

Millions of Cdn \$	2005/06	%age of Total	2008/09	%age of Total	2010/11	%age of Total
Civil Society	\$111.5	26.5%	\$144.3	23.6%	\$142.1	19.5%
Of which						
College & University	\$1.4	0.3%	\$6.3	1.0%	\$5.0	0.7%
NGO	\$56.4	13.4%	\$83.3	13.6%	\$66.3	9.1%
International NGO	\$37.2	8.8%	\$34.1	5.6%	\$52.7	7.2%
Cooperatives	\$1.3	0.3%	\$1.0	0.2%	\$0.3	0.0%
For-Profit Sector	\$9.6	2.3%	\$18.8	3.1%	\$44.6	6.1%
Multilateral	\$263.3	62.6%	\$378.5	61.9%	\$478.8	65.8%
Of which						
UN	\$220.6	52.4%	\$312.0	51.0%	\$362.6	49.8%
IFIs	\$26.2	6.2%	\$27.4	4.5%	\$83.8	11.5%
Government	\$36.5	8.7%	\$70.0	11.4%	\$62.7	8.6%
Total	\$420.9		\$611.5		\$728.2	

CIDA Historical Project Data Set, Accessed November 2012

Table 11 provides a breakdown of the disbursements for food security by implementing partner for CIDA across all Branches of the Agency. Multilateral organizations are the primary implementing agents, with UN organizations representing at least 50% of all

disbursements. Civil society organizations, including Canadian NGOs and International NGOs,¹⁴ play a significant role in delivering CIDA's food security strategy, but their share of disbursements has fallen by 6% since 2005, from 22.2% in 2005 to 16.3% in 2010. On the other hand, the for-profit sector has seen its share increase by 4% in the same period.

The Government-to-government bilateral share in the disbursements for food security programs has remained relatively constant. At the same time, CIDA's historical data tables reveals that Program Based Approaches (PBAs) has increased from 6.8% of total food security disbursements in 2005 to 14.8% in 2010. In 2010 more than half of PBAs involved pooled funding arrangements with other donors, including multilateral organizations.

¹⁴ In CIDA's historical data, International NGOs include some Canadian international NGOs such as Save the Children Canada (a member of an international family) as well as non-Canadian NGOs. Other Canadian INGOs such as Oxfam Canada are included as Canadian NGO.