Investing in Agriculture and Food Security, Trends in Global Affairs Canada's Commitments and Disbursements, 2007/08 to 2018/19

A research report prepared for the Canadian Food Security Policy Group

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AidWatch Canada
Promoting Social Justice

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The author is very grateful for the opportunity to follow up earlier research on food security and the L'Aquila G7 commitments, undertaken with the FSPG, which was published in 2012. Much has changed in Canada's overall commitment to food security and agriculture since these commitments were fulfilled. This Report attempts, through aid statistics, to demonstrate some of these changes. A FSPG literature review and several country case studies are planned, and will fill out a more complete picture on the focus and outcomes of aid for agriculture.

Some of the initial findings of the research were presented at a meeting of the FSPG in January 2019, and the author took up the suggestions for further elaboration in the final Report. The paper was revised in July 2019 based on 2017/18 data on Canadian aid transactions that became available from GAC in June. It has been further revised in April 2020 to take account 2018/19 data on Canadian aid from GAC and 2018 aid data in the DAC Creditor Reporting System. While the paper has been revised accordingly, not all Annexes have been updated with more current data (due to time constraints).

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ACRONYMS

CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Research Challenge Programs
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSPG	Food Security Policy Group
FIAP	Feminist International Assistance Policy
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GAFSP	Global Agricultural and Food Security Program
HPDS	Historical Project Data Set
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development,
WFP	World Food Program
UN	United Nations

SUM MARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The purpose of this study is to provide an analysis of trends in Canadian food security and agriculture aid investments (disbursements and commitments) since 2007/08. It is a contribution to the Food Security Policy Group's (FSPG's) 2019 research program. This overall research program is intended to examine impact and draw lessons on Canadian agricultural aid for the priorities of the current government as expressed through its Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP).

This study provides an overarching perspective of statistical trends for the four components of food security (basic nutrition, agriculture, development food aid, and emergency food aid). The emphasis, however, is a detailed analysis of trends for Canadian agricultural aid. It is important to note that the statistical profile is limited by the data sources available (see **Section 1.2**). This analysis is part of a larger research project, including a case-study based assessment of agriculture aid projects in several West African countries.

According to the 2019 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, food insecurity is increasing: "more than 820 million people in the world were still hungry in 2018, underscoring the immense challenge of achieving the Zero Hunger target by 2030."[1] A recent study of people living in poverty, using a multidimensional measure, found that between 76% and 92% of poverty is accounted for in rural areas and two-thirds of poor households have a member employed in agriculture.[2] According to the latest Report on Chronic Poverty,

> "agriculture remains an important part of many stories of sustained escape [from chronic poverty], even where landholdings have become small and focused on food farming. Such farmers typically get very little external support, however, while there are interventions that can make a big difference. … Getting agricultural markets to work well for these very small producers can also help. … Agriculture and energy have also been identified as two key sectors enabling an integrated economic–environmental transformation agenda …."[3]

In its recent paper, *Uprooting Inequality, Nurturing Rights*, The Food Security Policy Group makes a strong case that without a central role for agriculture and food systems in implementing the FIAP, Canada will struggle to meet its feminist policy goals. Many women, especially in rural areas, will be left behind. The FSPG proposes a feminist approach to agriculture that seeks to address the root causes of structural and systematic inequalities: "Feminist agriculture strengthens women's rights and agency, ensures women have control over resources and productive assets, supports women's knowledge and experience, and focuses on the systemic impacts of agriculture. This goes beyond yields to include nutrition, health, marketing, and environmental and social sustainability."[4]

This statistical study cannot assess the degree to which Canada is meeting these policy goals, but it will set out major trends that will provide context for further research, such as the case studies in West Africa.

A. An Overview of Findings

With 2007/08 as the reference year, Canadian agricultural aid and food security investments increased significantly with the implementation of CIDA's 2009 *Food Security Strategy* and the specific L'Aquila G7 commitments by Canada, announced at the 2009 G8 meeting in Italy.

Agriculture aid investment in sharp decline since 2011/12 Since the L'Aquila period (2009 to 2011), agricultural aid investments have been on a declining trend reaching Cdn$295 million in 2018/19, dropping from Cdn$453 million in 2010/11. In 2018/19 (the last year for data) the value of disbursements for agriculture is now below the pre L'Aquila level for 2007/08 (in 2018 dollars).

As a share of total Canadian aid, agricultural disbursements in 2018/19 (5.4%) were below 2007/08 (6.4%), with some variations in the years after 2010/11 ranging from 8.2% to 5.4%.

With no new Canadian initiatives / strategies in agriculture since CIDA's 2009 *Food Security Strategy* [**Section 3.1**], Canadian investments in this area seems driven by responses to initiatives by other countries (e.g. G8 New Alliance in 2012) and by (required) core contributions to several multilateral organizations. Robust investments in agriculture and food security during these periods have not been sustained for long-term impact in these sectors.

Canada still ranks high among DAC donors Despite these declining trends for Canada since the L'Aquila period), Canada has consistently contributed more to agriculture than most of its Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donor peers. Agricultural investments by DAC members have remained relatively constant since L'Aquila, and they have been highly concentrated among a few donors. Canada's investments and its DAC ranking for agriculture have been declining in very recent years. Canada was the 7th largest donor in 2018, down from 2nd in 2010.

Mixed but still worrying prospects for the future of Canadian agricultural investments The Government's commitment to agriculture may be reflected in the number and value of forward project commitments made since 2010. There is a worrying projection apparent in the value of new project commitments, which have been falling from a high of US$311 million in 2010 to a low of US$102 million in 2018/19 (two-year running averages). More mixed but equally worrying, is the number of new agricultural project commitments, which had been declining from a high of 40 in 2011, reaching a low of only 11 projects in 2017, but recovered to 37 in 2018. Over this period, there has been no overall decline in new project commitments for all Canadian aid purposes that could account for lower numbers of new agricultural projects. In fact, new project commitments have been increasing for health and reproductive rights (see **Annex Two**). The increase in agriculture project commitments for 2018 may be some cause for optimism for the future of these investments, though it is too early to know if it will be sustained.

Canada's agriculture investments concentrated in a few countries Canadian agricultural investments remain highly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. This sector accounts for more than 20% of Canada's bilateral aid investments in only five countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Colombia and Senegal.

Canadian CSOs play an increasing role in Canadian food security and agriculture investments Canadian CSOs have played an increasing role in the delivery of Canadian food security and agriculture aid investments for CIDA / GAC. CSOs delivered 39% of GAC agricultural disbursements in 2018/19, up from 11% in 2010/11. But agriculture is not significant within total CSO program disbursements, representing only a modest 9% in 2018/19. CSOs are seemingly taking up a growing share in a declining priority for GAC. A large share of CSO agriculture disbursements comes from the Bilateral Branches. Multilateral organizations are a consistent and large delivery channel for both Canadian food security and agriculture disbursements (34% for agriculture in 2018/19).

Limited information on climate change and gender equality in the objective for agricultural disbursements A statistical review of Canadian agricultural aid disbursements reveals very limited information on the degree to which climate adaptation / mitigation and gender equality and women's empowerment are integrated within these investments. In 2018/19, just over 50% of these projects had a climate marker (one or more of the objectives relate to these purposes), with only 11 projects out of 104 where a climate-related objective in the principle focus, divided evenly between projects implemented by CSOs and multilateral organizations. On gender equality, Canada is performing well with more than 90% of the agricultural projects having gender equality as one of the project's objectives in the period 2016/17 and 2018/19. But aid statistics cannot determine the degree to which these purposes – climate adaptation / mitigation or gender equality – have been truly integrated into the implementation and results achieved for these projects. It continues to be troubling that only 4% of projects in this latter period had gender equality as their primary purpose (against a Government target of 15% for all bilateral projects by 2020).

What follows is a summary of the specific findings for both food security and agriculture. Each finding is drawn from a related section in the paper, as indicated in brackets for each point.

B. Food Security Trends

1. Canada's **overall disbursements for food security** (including nutrition, agriculture and emergency food aid) have declined since the L'Aquila period. However, disbursements in 2018/19 were almost 20% higher than in 2007/08, prior to L'Aquila. A similar trend is apparent for the share of aid allocated to food security in total Real ODA (see Endnote 11), which stands at 13% in 2018/19, and which is slightly higher than 12% in 2007/08. [**Section 2.1**]

2. But what might the trends into the future look like? While **annual project commitments for food security** (total value of a multi-year project in the year approved as reported to the OECD DAC) have varied from year to year, the number of projects approved, greater than $500,000, has been declining since 2011, with a small increase in 2018. This overall decline is notably for both nutrition commitments and agriculture commitments (see point 12 below). This is a mixed but still worrying trend, particularly given a sharp decline in 2017, with an uncertain recovery in 2018. [**Section 2.2**]

3. **Emergency food aid** has played a large role in maintaining the overall levels of support for food security since 2012/13. When this aid is removed, **food security disbursements for long-term development programs** fell by 28% since the L'Aquila period, compared to 23% for food security as a whole. Food security disbursements for long-term development programs have returned to the level that existed in 2007/08. [**Section 2.1**]

4. As a share of Real ODA, **disbursements for long term food security programs** fell sharply in 2010/11 and remained at a 12% share up to 2015/16 and then declined to 10% in 2018/19. Total food security investments have been affected by the increase in humanitarian assistance in Canadian aid in recent years. [**Section 2.1**]

5. **Agriculture as a share of food security** continues to be the largest but has been declining from 51% in the L'Aquila period, to 42% in 2018/19, which is not surprising when we turn to trends in Canadian agriculture aid disbursement in the next section. [**Section 2.3**]

6. In most years since 2007/08, close to two-thirds of food security disbursements were made **through multilateral channels,** but since 2013/14, this share has been declining (58% in 2018/19). **Civil society** has been contributing an increasing share of food security since 2011/12, increasing from 20% in that year to 34% in 2018/19. Civil Society delivered 23% of all Real ODA in 2018/19. [**Section 2.3**]

7. Given the large role for multilaterals in Canada's food security, **Global Issues Branch** has played a major role in the delivery of these programs, including its role in emergency food aid. For both **Global Issues** and **the Bilateral Branches**, disbursements for food security make up approximately 19% and 18% respectively of their total disbursements in the '2012/13 to 2018/19 period'. **Partnerships for Development Innovation** has doubled its share of disbursements going to food security from 11% to 22% (with a peak of 30% in 2015/16). [**Section 2.3**]

C. Food Security Trends in CSO Disbursements

8. **Development-oriented CSO food security disbursements** have grown significantly (61%) from a low in 2009/10 of $111 million to $190 million in 2018/19. **As a share of CIDA/GAC food security disbursements**, CSO disbursements were 34% in 2018/19, up from its pre-L'Aquila share in 2007/08 (27%). **As a share of total CSO disbursements**, CSO development-oriented food security has grown slightly from 18% in 2007/08 to 20% in 2018/19. [**Section 2.4**]

9. CSO disbursements for emergency food aid has varied over the decade due to humanitarian responses, but **basic nutrition has played a larger role in CSO food security** (43%) than was the case in food security through all channels. [**Section 2.5**]

10. CSO disbursements for food security through the **Bilateral Branches** have more than doubled since 2007/08, with CSOs receiving 36% of their food security disbursements from Bilateral Branches in 2018/19. **As a share of the Bilateral Branches' total food security**, CSOs have increased this share from 14% in 2012/13 to 38% in 2018/19. [**Section 2.5**]

D. Trends in Agriculture Disbursements

11. Since the L'Aquila commitment period (2009/10 to 2011/12), **Canadian disbursements for agricultural aid have been declining**, with a bump upward in 2014/15 and 2015/16. The latter is due to increased disbursement through CSOs, to IFAD, and a new allocation to the World Bank's Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP) arising from the New Alliance for Food Security. In 2018/19, the value of disbursements was $295 million, which is now less than the value of agricultural disbursements in 2007/08 ($303 million). As a share in Real Canadian ODA (see endnote 16), agriculture has declined from 14% in 2009/10 to only 5.4% in 2018/19. [**Section 3.2**]

12. Examining **forward project commitments** (based on DAC data), there is a mixed but still worrying trend for the future of agriculture in Canadian aid priorities. The value of project commitments by CIDA/GAC has declined from a high of US$311 million in 2010 to a low of US$102 million in 2018/19 (based on two-year running averages – see Endnote 20). Projects worth over US$5 million declined from 13 in 2012 to only 2 in 2017, but then recovered to 15 in 2018. In total in GAC in 2017, there were only 11 new project commitments worth over US$500 thousand, compared to 41 in 2012 (the year after the end of the L'Aquila commitment period). But in 2018 there was a total of 37 projects. These results for 2018 may be some cause for optimism, though it is too early to know if a more positive trend will be sustained. (**Section 3.3**) As noted above, this overall trend since 2010 is not the result of fewer overall project commitments by GAC (**Annex Two**), where project commitments increased for health and reproductive rights. For a positive overall trend in agriculture disbursements and commitments for DAC donors as a whole, see **Point 26** below and **Section 4.1**.

13. On the other hand, **the value of CSO disbursements for agriculture have been growing significantly** since 2010/11, from 11% of CIDA/GAC agriculture disbursements in that year to 39% in 2018/19. Nevertheless the share of agriculture in total CSO CIDA/GAC disbursements remains modest at slightly less than 9% in 2018/19. CSO agriculture disbursements are seemingly a growing share of a declining overall Government priority to agriculture. CSOs may be undertaking agricultural programming in country contexts where there is little possibility of synergies with a broader set of actors in agriculture through Canadian aid. The exceptions are Ghana, Ethiopia, Mali, Colombia and Senegal (see point 18 below). This observation, of course, does not preclude synergies with other country actors to ensure greater impact and sustainability. [**Section 3.2**]

14. Canada for the most part **met its L'Aquila and New Alliance commitments**, including sustaining its $75 million multi-year investment in IFAD, while its investment in the CGIAR network has declined somewhat in recent years. In relation to New Alliance commitments, it also more than met these commitments to Ghana and Ethiopia, where Canada already had a long history of engagement in food security programming. [**Section 3.3**]

15. It is notable that trends in Canada's commitments in agriculture in recent years seem to have been **driven more by external international (G7) initiatives** (New Alliance) than by domestic non-governmental Canadian policy drivers, which have been calling for agriculture as an aid priority in its own right within CIDA/GAC country programs. (This observation is also true in a recent study for C4D and Canadian investments in international climate finance.) Support for agriculture lies within the FIAP's 'growth for everyone' pillar, but explicit commitments to agriculture have been mixed. [**Section 3.3**]

16. There has been **little change in the regional allocation of Canadian disbursements** for agriculture development, with Sub-Saharan Africa receiving 61% of disbursements in 2018/19, up slightly from 60% in 2010/11. Bilateral disbursements have an equally strong commitment to Sub-Saharan Africa at 64% in 2018/19. Agriculture aid to Asia has been declining since the scaling back of Canada's aid program to Afghanistan, concomitant with Canada's military withdrawal from that country, but increased in 2018/19 (Myanmar, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Vietnam). (**Section 3.4**]

17. **Regional and country priorities for CSOs** have been more diverse, with Sub-Saharan Africa receiving a growing share, rising from 39% in 2007/08 to 53% in 2018/19, but well below the share for bilateral programs. [**Section 3.4**]

18. In terms of **overall country priorities for agriculture disbursements**, since 2007/08, five countries have been constant: Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Haiti. Other countries have been among the top ten in some periods, but have fallen away recently (Mozambique, Afghanistan and Honduras). [**Section 3.4**]

19. How important is **agriculture in individual country programs** (i.e. the share of agriculture in country program disbursements)? In recent years (2015/16 to 2018/19), agriculture bilateral disbursements form more than 20% of country program disbursements in five countries: Ethiopia (32%), Ghana (42%), Mali (47%) Colombia (27%), and Burkina Faso (20%). These countries are also important for CSO disbursements, with the addition of Senegal and Peru for CSOs. [**Section 3.4**]

20. In terms of **delivery channels for agricultural investments**, multilateral (35% in 2015/16 to 2018/19 period), matched by CSOs (37% in 2015/16 to 2018/19 period), are preferred. CSOs' share has grown since 2007/08 as noted earlier. Government to government aid for agriculture has declined (15% in the 2015/16 to 2017/18 period). Despite the reliance on multilateral channels for delivery of agriculture aid, the bilateral branches have been the main GAC departments responsible for making agriculture investments (47% of agricultural disbursements in the 2015/16 to 2018/19 period), compared to 19% for Global Issues and 20% for Partnerships for Development Innovation. The bilateral branches disburse substantial amounts of agriculture aid through CSOs and multilateral windows. [**Section 3.5**]

21. **CSOs are strongly reliant on bilateral programs** for their agriculture investments. In the 2015/16 to 2018/19 period, CSOs received 63% of their agricultural disbursements from bilateral branches, and 36% from Partnerships Branch. CSOs have been a strong and growing partner for bilateral programs, with 40% of bilateral agricultural disbursements delivered by CSOs in the 2015/16 to 2018/19 period. [**Section 3.5**]

22. There has been progress in the **inclusion of a climate adaptation/mitigation objective in agriculture projects** since 2007/08, with 51% of projects in the '2015/16 to 2018/19 period' having a climate marker (one or more objectives relating to adaptation or mitigation). But since 2016/17 there were only 11 projects (11%) out of 104 examined that had adaptation/mitigation as their principal [i.e. exclusive] objective. It is not possible to determine the degree to which most projects that identified one objective out of several objectives have truly included these purposes in implementing the project. [**Section 3.7 and Annex Seven**]

23. The ability to determine the **degree of gender equality mainstreaming in agriculture projects** (and all GAC projects) is also weak. In recent years, 2016/17 to 2018/19, 87% of agriculture projects stated that gender equality was at least one among several objectives. But again an assessment of the quality of gender equality mainstreaming is beyond the scope of this study. [**Section 3.8 and Annex 8**]

24. It is notable that only 4% of all projects (by number of projects), i.e. 15 projects since 2012, had **gender equality as their main purpose**, and such projects accounted for only 3% of project disbursements in 2018/19. This level of disbursement is far from what is required to meet the FIAP goal of 15% of disbursements for all bilateral projects by 2020. [**Section 3.8 and Annex 8**]

E. International Comparisons: Canada and All DAC Donors

25. **The value of gross disbursements** (including loans at face value with no accounting for repayments) and for **commitments by all DAC donors** have maintained a constant level of bilateral finance for agriculture up to 2016. But total gross disbursements declined to US$4,117 million in 2018 from US$4,696 in 2016. Commitments on the other hand increased from US$4,158 in 2016 to US$5,563 in 2018. **Canada is one among eleven DAC donors that have decreased their support for agriculture since 2010, with an overall decrease for these donors of US$1.4 billion**. On the other hand, eleven donors increased their support off-setting much but not all of those that decreased support. Switzerland, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany made up 84% of these increases. [**Section 4.1 and Annex Nine**]

26. Nevertheless, **Canada in the past decade has consistently performed above the DAC average for its share of agriculture in total gross disbursements for all sectors**, registering 9.3% in 2018, compared to 5.2% for all DAC donors. However, on average this share for Canada was 9.2% in the last four years, after peaking in 2010 at 13% reflecting the L'Aquila commitment for Canada. [**Section 4.1 and Annex Nine**]

27. This positive Canadian performance relative to other donors may be somewhat less remarkable when seen in light of the **very high concentration of agriculture gross disbursements among the top five donors**. The United States, Germany and Japan have consistently ranked among the top five donors for agriculture since 2002. Since 2012, the United Kingdom has also placed among the top five. These top five donors consistently contribute more than two-thirds of all agriculture aid. Canada's ranking moved from 5th among 21 donors in 2009, to 2nd in 2010 (L'Aquila), but has fallen back to 7th position in 2018, still a respectable performance compared to other donors. [**Section 4.1 and Annex Nine**]

28. The allocation of DAC **agriculture aid is spread among many developing countries**. For DAC donors, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Colombia have been consistently important, but Ghana, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Mali, and Kenya have also been among the top 10 countries in terms of total agriculture disbursements. However, from the point of view of developing countries, only two countries – Ghana and Burkina Faso – received more than 10% of their country aid disbursements for agriculture. Senegal, Benin and Myanmar were in this ranking for several years, but not consistently so. [**Section 4.1 and Annex Nine**]

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Assessing Canada's Investments in Agricultural Development: A FSPG Research Initiative

The Food Security Policy Group (FSPG)[5] has been undertaking research on Canada's investments in agricultural development in select developing countries. A key point of reference is Canada's overarching development goals, and in particular the Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP). Of particular relevance to agricultural development are policy goals for gender equality, for growth that works for everyone, and for climate resilience. The research is also asking whether these investments are focusing on smallholder farmers, especially women, as part of larger scale rural transformation affecting rural poverty. Is ongoing investment in agricultural development a key pathway towards meeting Canada's aid priorities as well as critical Sustainable Development Goals, such as the eradication of poverty?[6]

This Statistical Review of CIDA/GAC's investments in agriculture and food security is an integral part of the FSPG's broader research initiative. It provides a comprehensive overview of trends from 2007/08 to 2018/19 in Canada's commitments and disbursements for agricultural development and food security. This study will inform the research project's findings by both establishing trends and projections for all agricultural investments during the past ten years. The research will also provide more specific information on projects for the case study countries in West Africa. While some broad trends in food security are established, the primary focus of the analysis is on agriculture.[7] Agriculture is a significant component of a comprehensive approach to food security.

1.2 Important Methodological Notes

The statistical research on disbursement trends is calculated from Global Affairs Canada's (GAC's) annual Historical Project Datasets (HPDS) from 2007/08 to 2018/19. Annual disbursements, unless otherwise specified are in Canadian dollars, for a Canadian fiscal year.

Narrative information on agricultural projects is derived from the Project Browser, which is also maintained by GAC. The Browser can be searched by GAC project number, recipient countries, or sector codes, among other criteria. The total multi-year value of a given project is available from the Browser (total project commitment). All approved projects should be posted to the Browser; however, this may not always be the case for a minority of projects as well as recently approved projects.

For comparisons with other donors, as well as trends in new Canadian project commitments, the study relies on the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC's) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) to which all DAC members are required to report all project transactions.[8] This data is accessible for downloading at the project activity level. The structure of the DAC CRS is very similar to GAC's HPDS, but also includes some narrative information (which for Canada is derived from the Project Browser). All projects in the DAC's CRS for Canada should be found in the HPDS/Project Browser. But the data for the DAC is on an annual basis in US dollars and not a fiscal year basis, and therefore the amounts from the DAC CRS for a given year are not comparable to the HPDS.

The data from Canada's Project Browser is also reported daily by GAC to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data store, which is also searchable here. IATI publishes projects from bilateral and

multilateral donors on a voluntary basis against the IATI Standard, but also includes CSOs as donors (mainly INGOs, as well as UK, Belgium and Dutch CSOs where reporting to IATI is mandatory to receive official funding). The purpose of IATI is different from the DAC CRS. The former intends to allow for tracing donor money from the original provider to the final recipient and is useful for developing country aid management systems. The latter is managed by donors and is intended as a means for donor accountability to their commitments as donors.

1.2.1 Food Security and Agricultural Sector Coding

The determination of food security disbursements is derived from the OECD DAC's sector coding to which all donors reporting to the DAC adhere. Following the convention established in an earlier 2012 report for the FSPG, for food security, the author aggregates the following DAC codes:

Basic Nutrition: Code 12240
Agriculture: Codes 31110 to 31195
Development Food Aid/Food Security Programs: Code 52010[9]
Emergency Food Aid: 72040

The review of agricultural trends is based exclusively on agricultural codes 31110 to 31195 (see **Annex One** for a list of these codes).[10]

A given project may be coded to several sectors such as basic nutrition (12240), agricultural development (31120), and democratic participation and civil society (15150). The allocation of the budget to these codes is by percentage assigned to each code, adding up to 100%.

In this example, agriculture may be a smaller or larger part of project activities depending on the percentage coded to agricultural development. But it could also be that the part of the project relating to democratic participation was support for farmers' organizations and it too was an integral part of the agricultural focus of this project. The latter will not be captured in the aggregation of total disbursements for agriculture and in agricultural trends from year to year. A more accurate assessment would require a project-by-project review and interpretation of coding based on the narrative summary for the project from the GAC Project Browser. Such an assessment may be possible for a given country program, but overall is very labour intensive where hundreds of individual projects are involved.[11]

In general, the organization proposing/implementing the project is responsible for providing the coding breakdown when the project is initiated. These codes are not adjusted during the life of a given project even if the emphasis changes in the course of implementation.

An analysis based on DAC sector coding provides an accurate overall statistical picture of trends for these sectors, but closer examination is required to assess individual projects and recipient country project profiles. It is also important to note that sector coding is not affected by gender and climate purpose markers for these projects. The latter is a separate exercise. See Section 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 below.

1.2.2 Grouping Years for Purposes of Analysis

For purposes of analyzing trends, the analysis divides the years between 2007 and 2018 in four periods on the following basis: **a)** the 2007/08 to 2008/09 period (pre-L'Aquila period); **b)** the 2009/10 to 2011/12 period (L'Aquila commitment period); **c)** the 2012/13 to 2014/15 period (post L'Aquila and New Alliance commitment period; and **d)** the 2015/16 to 2018/19 period (the Liberal Government period).

1.2.3 Measuring Gender Equality / Women's Rights in GAC Projects

An analysis of gender equality in GAC's agricultural projects must rely on the DAC Gender Equality Marker "purpose codes". These codes are separate from the sector codes described in the previous section (1.2.1). For gender equality, each project is assigned a numeric code in relation to the degree to which the project's objectives focus on gender equality, irrespective of the sector involved. GAC reports its projects to the DAC according to the following gender equality purpose codes:

- **Principal Purpose** (marked 2) means that gender equality is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project/programme would not have been undertaken without this objective.
- **Significant Purpose** (marked 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme.
- **Not targeted** (marked 0) means that the project/programme has been screened against the gender marker but has not been found to target gender equality.

The DAC Gender Equality Marker is an imperfect measure of the degree to which providers are including and realizing gender equality objectives in their agricultural projects.[12] A major issue, however, is that significant purpose gender equality projects are counted at 100% of their budget even though only one objective of the project may relate to gender equality. This approach is based on the unproven assumption that gender equality has been mainstreamed into the project. According to DAC rules, at a minimum, significant purpose for gender equality requires a gender audit/analysis in the preparation of the project, a specific gender equality objective among the project objectives, and a measurable assessment of the achievement of this objective (beyond a head count of women beneficiaries). But there are no systematic checks to verify that donors are following these DAC directives.

This statistical analysis has no option but to use the DAC purpose markers for analysis of gender equality. However, it is expected that the more detailed country case studies will be able to examine the realities on the ground in relation to this important policy objective for Canada.

1.2.4 Measuring Climate Resilience in Agricultural Projects

The methodology for assessing the degree to which Canada's agricultural projects include consideration for climate change relies on the DAC Policy Marker for Climate Adaptation and for Climate Mitigation. These purpose codes are similar to the DAC Gender Equality Marker (see Section 1.2.3 above). However in the case of the significant purpose code (marker 1), Canada and this Report's author discount the budget/disbursements for projects marked 1 to 30%, taking account that climate adaptation or mitigation is only a partial focus for these projects and these activities are distinct and can be identified within the project (unlike some aspects of mainstreaming gender equality). See the detailed methodology for assessing international climate finance in AidWatch Canada's October 2019 Report, *The Reality of Canada's International Climate Finance, 2019*, Annex One, prepared for the Canadian Coalition on Climate Change and Development (C4D).

1.2.5 Accounting for the G7 L'Aquila Initiative and the New Alliance Commitments

At the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, the Government announced 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.

This study takes into account the L'Aquila initiative by identifying disbursements from 2009/10 to 2011/12. The reference point for this commitment was 2007/08 and the trends in disbursements for agriculture compare the years 2012/13 to 2018/19 to those prior to 2009/10 (in real terms taking account of the impact of inflation in the Canadian dollar).

At the 2012 G7 meeting in the United States, Canada also made a number of commitments in relation to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. But almost all of these commitments were not new and additional (see Section 3.1 for more detail).

1.3 Canada's Current Commitments to Food Security and Agriculture

The current Government has no explicit policy in support of food security or agricultural development. Within the 2016 Feminist International Assistance Policy, "climate-smart agriculture" is included under the Policy's Third Action Area, "Growth that Works for Everyone." The Policy notes, "among women in the least developed countries who work, 79 percent report agriculture as their primary source of income."

Rooted in Canada's experience in food security, the Policy commits to

> "help to improve women's incomes and productivity through greater adoption of climate-smart methods of food production. We will support local woman-led agricultural businesses, including local women's cooperatives and associations, which are best placed to support food security and economic sustainability at the local level. We will help them to scale up their business activities and expand their impact on local economies."[13]

The recently published GAC *Action Plan* for *Growth That Works For Everyone* says Canada:

> "supports farmers, and particularly smallholders, to make agriculture more sustainable by adopting more productive and efficient methods, as well as sustainable agricultural models that are better adapted to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change." These initiatives include support for climate-smart agriculture, agro- and community forestry for carbon sequestration, as well as for the development and adoption of on-farm green and renewable energy technology development and adaptation. Initiatives include helping farmers, especially women producers, develop business risk management tools, and better access investment promotion, markets, financing and business development services."[14]

Canada will also "strengthen the links between agriculture and other sectors of the economy to help rural transformation and diversification, as well as to develop sustainable ways to add value to agricultural, forestry and resource commodities to generate additional income." The priority for agriculture, however, is not clear within this pillar. Current project commitments indicate that agriculture is not the primary sector for meeting this pillar's goals.[15] However, in the context of the 2020 COVID-19 crisis, Canada is showing leadership on food security aspects of COVID through the UN Friends of Food and Nutrition Security group.

2. TRENDS IN CANADIAN AID ALLOCATED TO FOOD SECURITY

Chart FS1

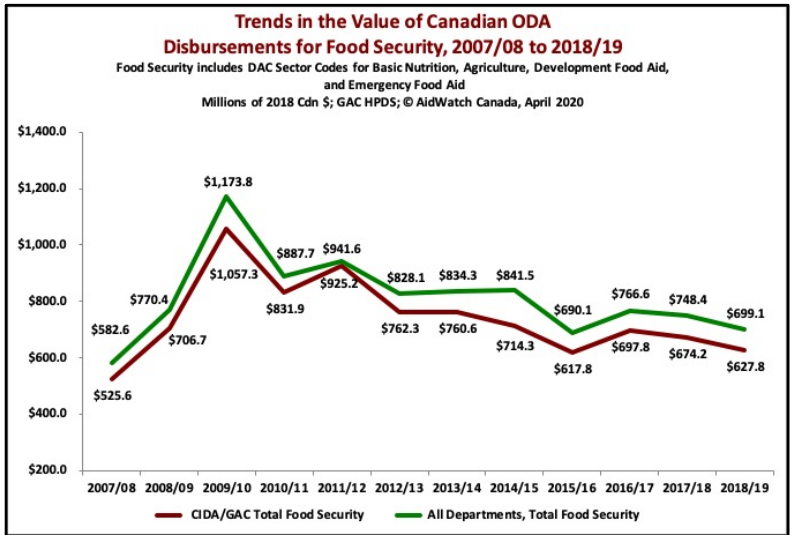
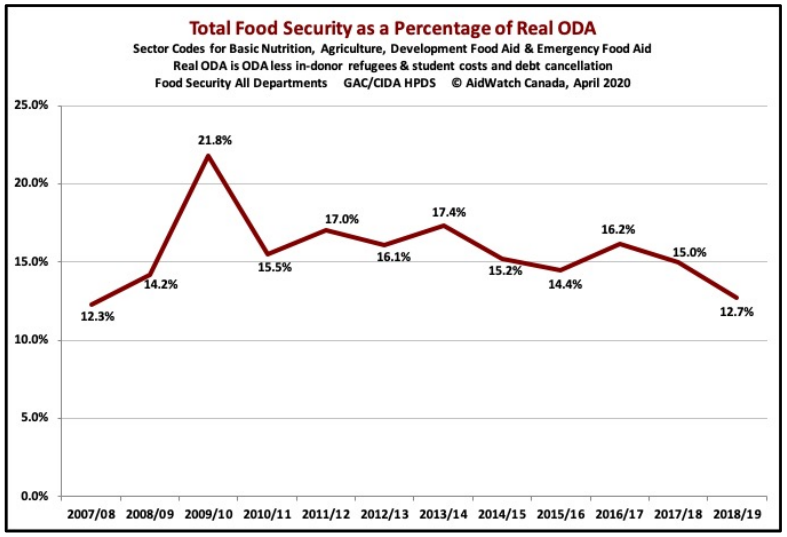


Chart FS2



2.1 Share of Food Security in Canadian ODA

Chart FS1 tracks the changing value of Canadian ODA disbursements for food security in 2018 dollars (removing the impact of inflation).

The three-year average disbursement for the L'Aquila period (2009/10 to 2011/12) [$1 billion] was 49% higher than the two-year average (2007/08 and 2008/09) of $677 million. After L'Aquila (2012/13 to 2018/19) disbursements for food security fell by an average of 23% to $773 million in 2018/19 (for all departments).

Nevertheless, disbursements for food security in 2018/19 were almost 20% higher than their value in 2007/08.

However, we shall see (**Chart FS3**) that much of this recent increase in food security is the result of increasing emergency food aid, and not increased long-term development investments.

Similar patterns are evident in the support for food security by CIDA/GAC alone, with its 2018/19 value of $627.8 million, 19% higher than its value in 2007/08 ($525.6 million).

Chart FS2 measures food security as a share of Real ODA (see the Chart or Endnote for a definition).[16]

For the L'Aquila period food security was 18% of Real ODA on average. It declined to an average of 15% in the six-year period from 2012/13 to 2018/19. In 2018/19, at 12.7%, it was only very slightly higher than 2007/08 at 12.3%. Again we shall see that this performance is mainly the result of growing emergency food aid in recent years.

Chart FS3

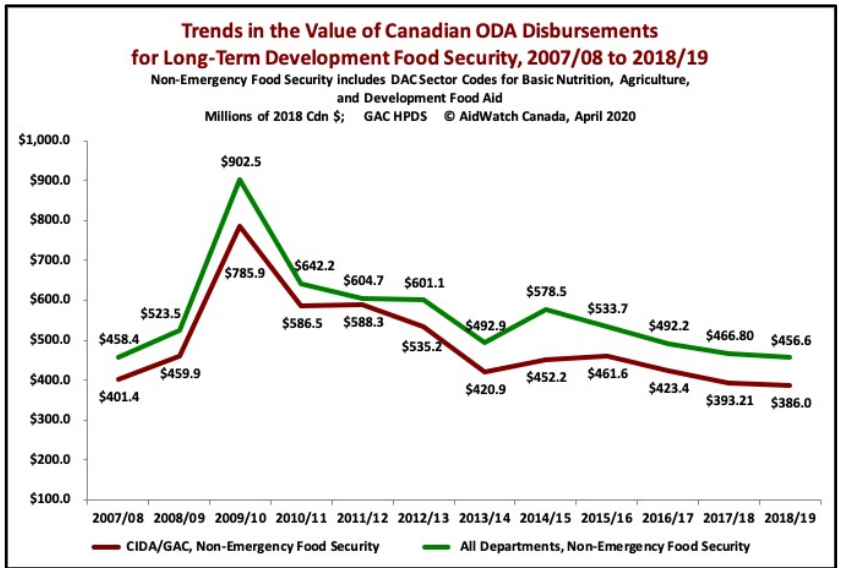
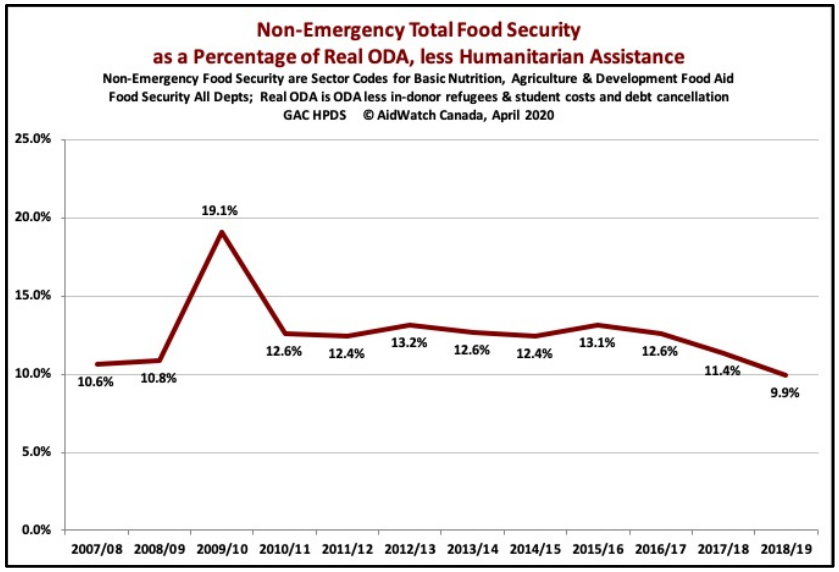


Chart FS4



Charts FS3 and FS4 examine trends in the value (in 2018 dollars) of food security disbursements in long-term development initiatives (total of food security codes less humanitarian emergency food aid).

Chart FS3 demonstrates that total development-oriented food security disbursements fell by 28% on average since the L'Aquila period (i.e. $604.7 million 2011/12 to $456.6 million in 2018/19), compared to 23% for food security including emergency food aid.

In 2018/19, at $456.6 million, the value of these long-term food security disbursements was slightly under the two-year pre-L'Aquila average of $491.0 million for 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Development-oriented food security has been less prominent in Canadian development assistance than food security as a whole. As a share of Real ODA (not including humanitarian assistance), **Chart FS4** highlights that development-oriented food security averaged 12% since 2012/13 (compared to 15% for all food security investments [**Chart FS2**]). The 2018/19 share of 10% is now lower than 2007/08 (10.6%), the difference is much less than for food security as a whole. Recent changes in food security disbursements have been affected by the overall increase in Canadian humanitarian assistance, and emergency food aid in particular (see **Chart FS7**).

Chart FS5

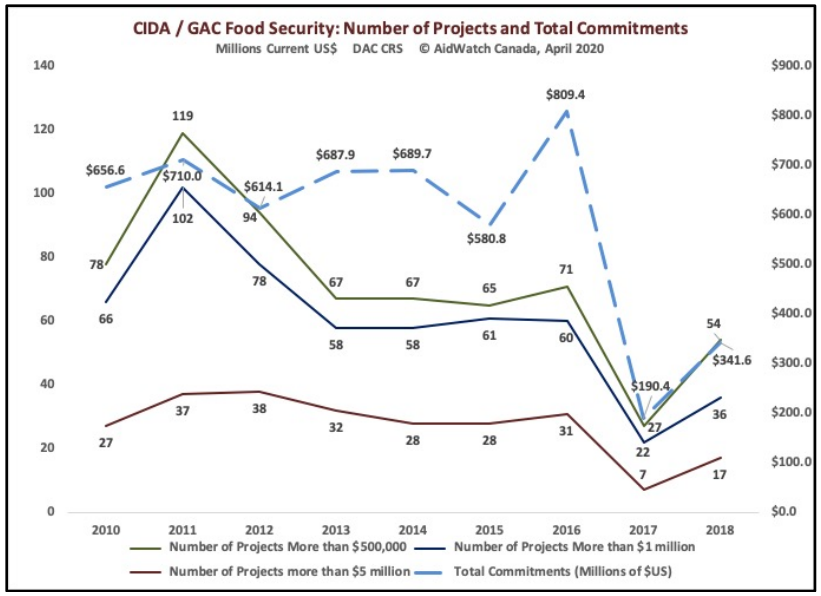
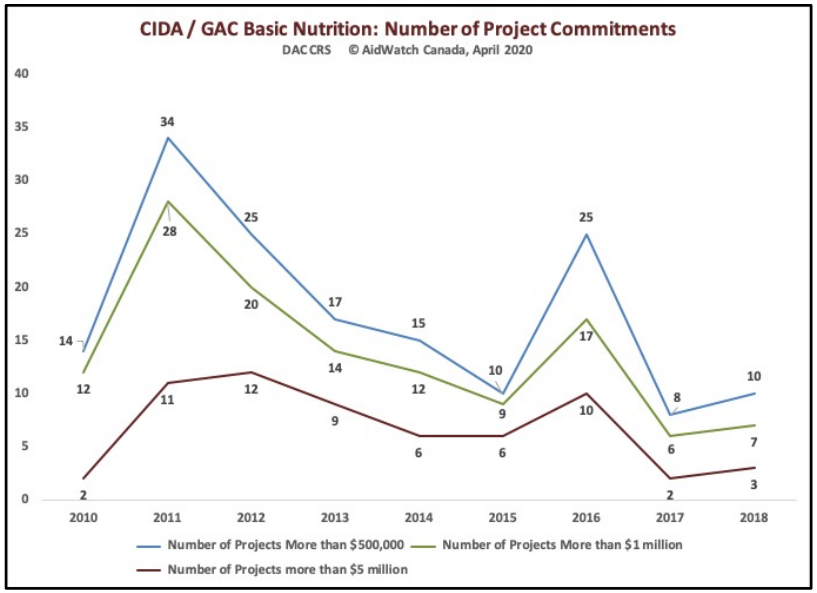


Chart FS6



2.2 CIDA/GAC Project Commitments for Food Security

Using the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS), **Charts FS5 and FS6** plot trends in annual project commitments to food security, including the number of projects approved in a given year with a value of more than US$500,000, more than US$1 million and more than US$5 million.[17]

While the value of commitments for Food Security (**Chart FS5**) has varied from year to year, it experienced a sharp decline in 2017, which has rebounded somewhat in 2018. The number of projects approved since 2011 have been declining for all sizes of projects, again with a notable decline from 2016 to 2017. While the numbers for 2018 may be hopeful for a future positive trend, the numbers for 2019 and 2020 will be required to see whether this latest increase has been sustained.

Chart FS6 profiles the trend for basic nutrition, a significant component of food security programming. From a high of 34 projects with commitments more than US$500,000 in 2011, only 10 projects were reported by GAC for basic nutrition in 2018 (despite a sudden surge to 25 projects in 2016, mainly for relatively small scale projects). We shall see similar declining trends for project commitments for agriculture when we examine agriculture in more detail (see **Section 3.3**).

Were these sharp declines in food security projects since 2012 the result of an overall decline in project approval for GAC as a whole? No: **Annex Two** demonstrates that overall Canadian project commitments have been increasing since 2012 (from 310 projects larger than US$500,000 in that year to a record 474 projects in 2017, but with a sharp decline to 346 projects in 2018). The increase for basic health and populations sectors, a priority for this Government and the previous one, has been even sharper, but also a decline in 2018. (See **Chart Annex1** and **Chart Annex2** in **Annex Two.**)

Chart FS7

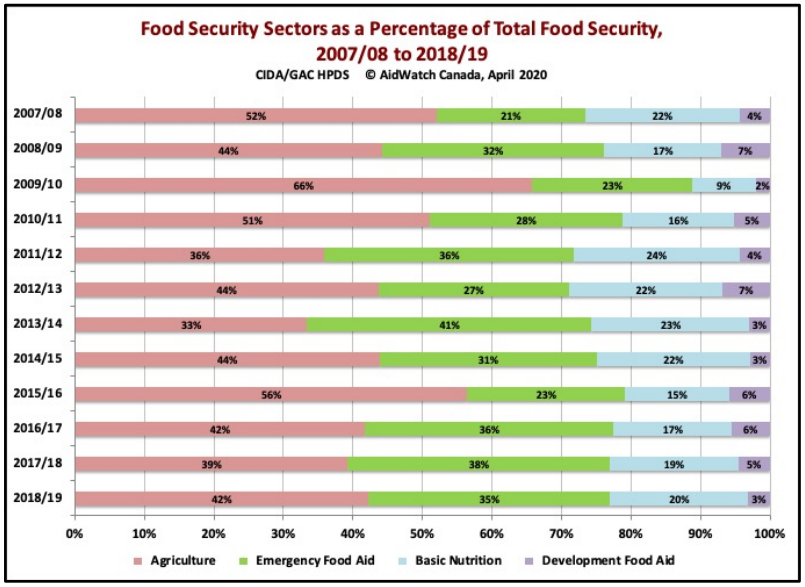
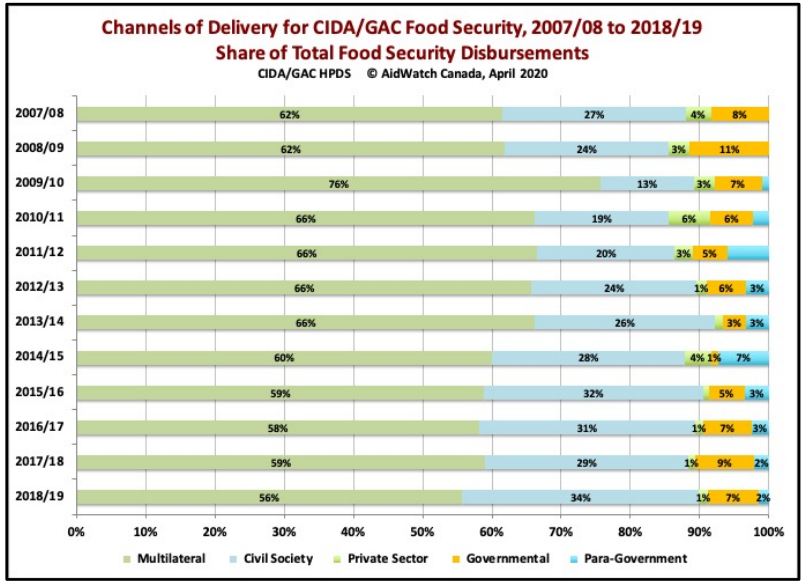


Chart FS8



2.3 Food Security Allocations by Sector, Channels of Delivery and Government Departments

Agriculture is the predominant sector within food security disbursements (**Chart FS7**). Between 2012/13 and 2018/19 agriculture disbursements provided an average of 43% of total food security programming. But its share in food security has declined from 48% in the pre-L'Aquila period and 51% during the L'Aquila commitment period (2009/10 to 2011/12).

Given the nature of humanitarian needs from year to year, emergency food aid has varied in its share from a low of 21% in 2007/08 to a high of 41% in 2013/14. But since 2012/13 these disbursements have averaged 33% of food security compared to 28% from 2007/08 to 2011/12.

In a given year, close to two-thirds of food security disbursements were delivered through Multilateral Organizations (**Chart FS8**). [18] Since 2014/15, however, the share for this channel has declined slightly, now at 58% in 2018/19. A significant proportion of basic nutrition and emergency food aid is delivered at the multilateral level.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have been delivering an increasing share of food security programs since 2011/12, rising from 20% in that year, to 34% in 2018/19. CSOs represented a small share of food security allocations during the L'Aquila period (averaging 17%). Current allocations through this channel are also larger than the pre-L'Aquila period when they averaged 26%. We shall see that CSOs' role in agriculture, and to some degree in basic nutrition, play a strong role in this trend.

As a point of reference, CSOs delivered a total of 23% of Real ODA in 2018/19. As we shall see below, food security is an important priority for Canadian CSOs in their partnerships with Global Affairs.

Chart FS9

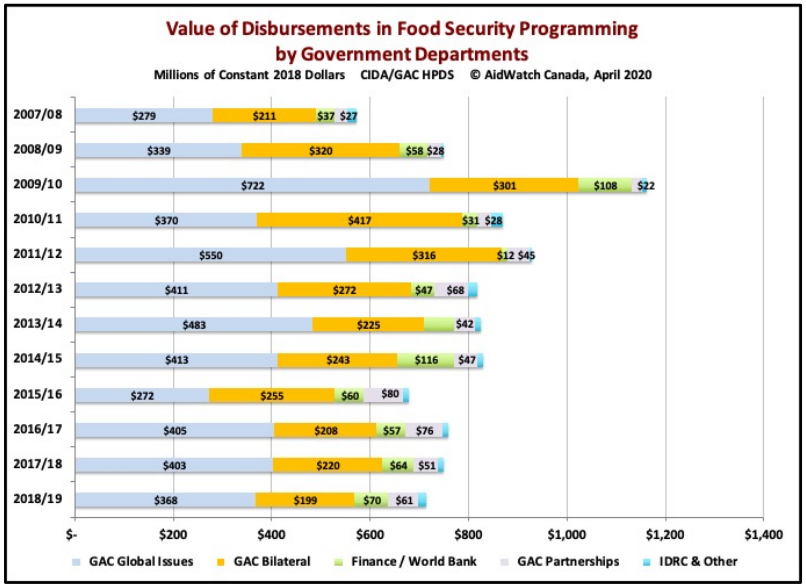
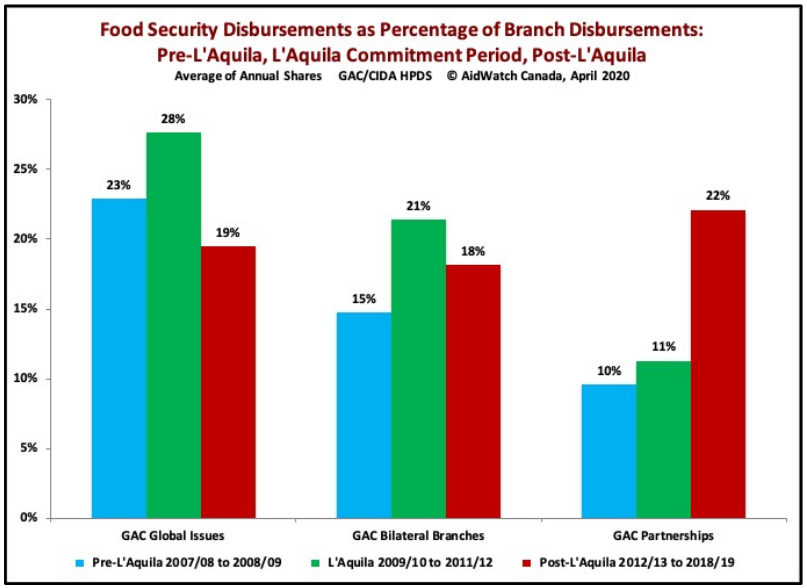


Chart FS10



GAC's Global Issues Branch has programmed the largest share of food security disbursements in value (**Chart FS9**), ranging from a high of $722 million in 2009/10 and $550 million in 2011/12 during the L'Aquila commitment period (2018 dollars). Since then the Branch's disbursements fell to $368 million in 2018/19. Global Issues Branch is responsible for most emergency food aid, with a large share programmed through multilateral institutions.

GAC's Bilateral Branches have averaged $277 million in the value of disbursements since 2012/13, higher than the $211 million in the value of bilateral disbursement in 2007/08, but the latter is equal to the average of $210 for 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The Department of Finance has been a significant channel for food security, mainly through its management of special funds for agriculture at the World Bank in 2009/10, which were renewed in 2014/15.

Partnerships for Development Innovation has demonstrated a substantial value of disbursements since 2015/16 (80 million), with 2017/18 at $51 million and 2018/19 at $61 million, all through CSOs.

Chart FS10 examines food security's relative share of GAC/CIDA Branch disbursements. Both Global Issues and Bilateral Branches had a large increased share during the L'Aquila commitment period as would be expected. Since L'Aquila, both Branches allocated slightly less than 20% of their resources to food security.

This bump did not happen for Partnerships for Development Innovation Branch. However, in the five years since L'Aquila, this Branch has more than doubled its average share of disbursements for food security from 11% to 22%. In 2015/16, 30% of the Branch's disbursements were for food security, and in 2017/18 and 2018/19, the Branch allocated 22% and 18% respectively to this priority.

Chart FS11

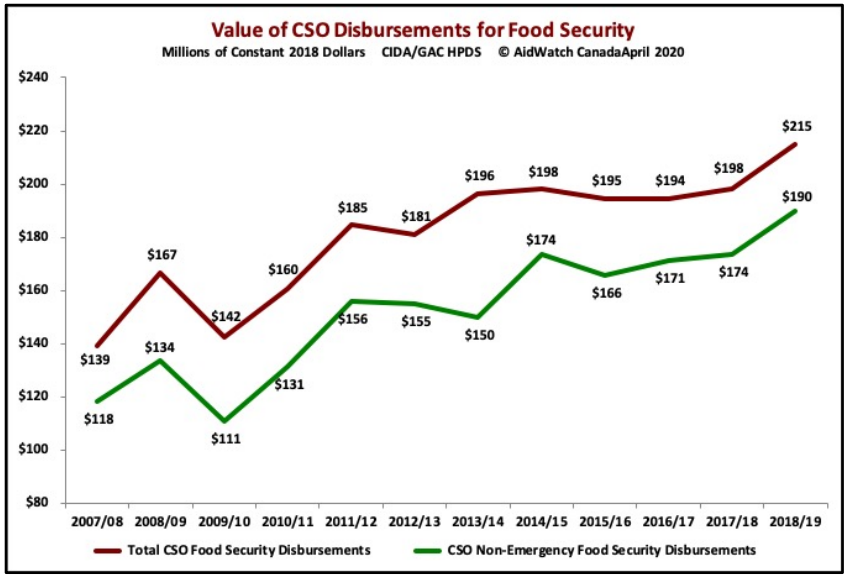
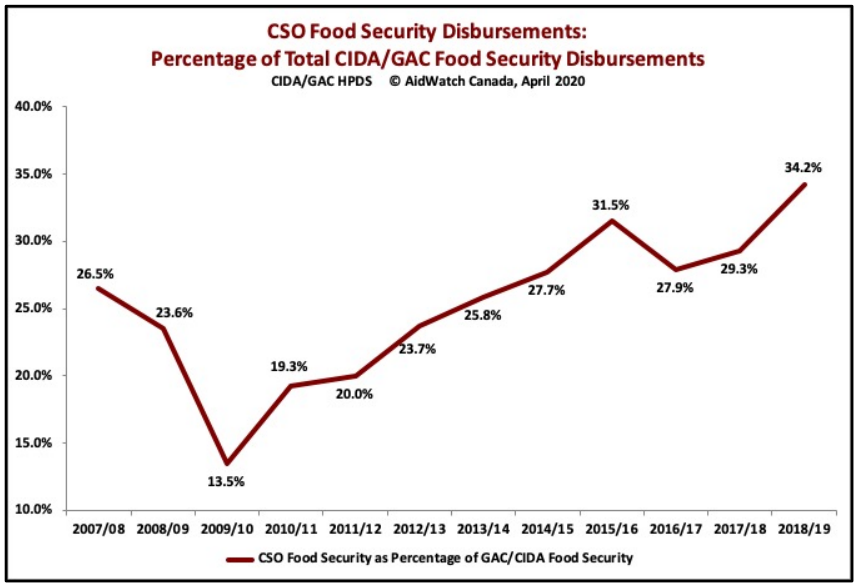


Chart FS12



2.4 Trends in Food Security Disbursements by Civil Society Organizations

The next three sections examine performance for CIDA/GAC food security disbursements through CSOs (Canadian and International).

Chart FS11 shows an eleven-year trend in the growing value for both food security and development-oriented food security (less emergency food aid). The value of all food security disbursements levelled off in 2013/14 ($198 million in 2017/18), but increased in 2018/19 to $215 million.

The value of development-oriented food security disbursements has been more varied from year to year since 2012/13, but by 2018/19 ($190 million) had grown by 61% since 2007/08, and by 23% since 2012/13.

Chart FS12 shows CSO food security disbursements as a percentage of total CIDA/GAC food security. There is no information on CSO disbursements for non-CIDA/GAC departments, but these would likely be minimal.

This CSO share in food security disbursements dropped by more than 10% with the L'Aquila period (2009/10 to 2011/12), growing gradually back since 2011/12 to a peak of 34% in 2018/19.

The importance of CSOs' role in delivering GAC food security has been growing significantly since 2009/10 (with its share in food security disbursements increasing from 14% to 34%).

Chart FS13

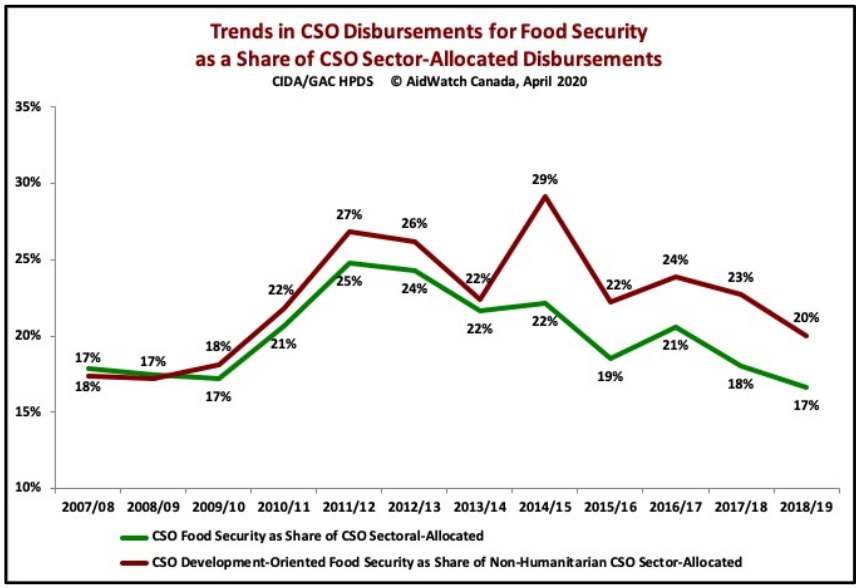
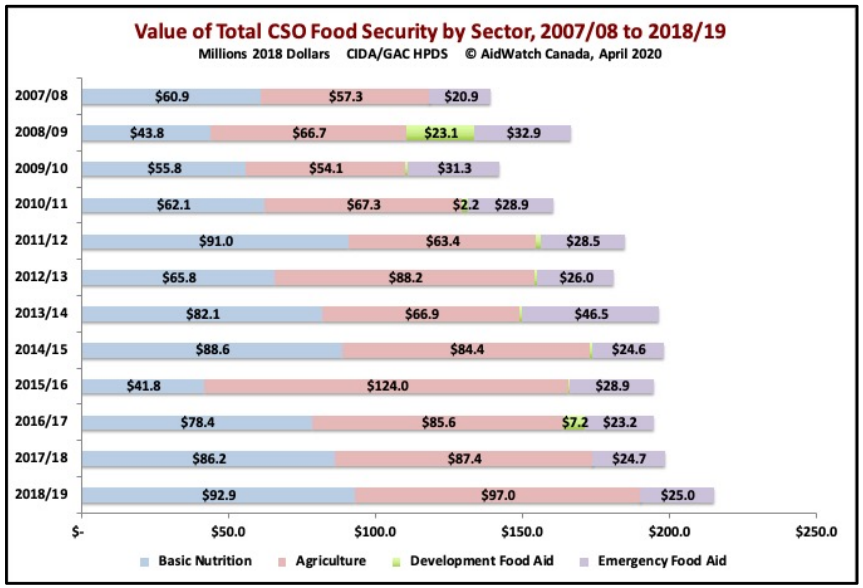


Chart FS14



Over the eleven-year period (2007/08 to 2018/19) CSO food security disbursements as a share of total CSO disbursements has been mixed, increasing to 25% in 2011/12, but dropping back to 17% in 2018/19 (**Chart FS13**).

The share of development-oriented CSO food security disbursements in CSO non-emergency disbursements is stronger and has increased from 17% in 2007/08 to 27% in 2011/12, but has dropped back to 20% in 2018/19. A fifth of all CSO GAC disbursements have been for development-oriented food security.

2.5 CSO Sector Allocations and Government Department Allocations in CSO Food Security Disbursements

Basic nutrition plays a much larger role in CSO food security disbursements (**Charts FS14 and FS15**) than it does in total food security disbursements (**Chart FS5**). In 2018/19, CSO disbursements for basic nutrition made up 43% of total disbursements for food security. This share is up from only 21% in 2015/16 (post L'Aquila), but the share has varied from year to year.

The value of CSO disbursements for agriculture have also varied from year to year, but have grown by 69% since 2007/08. Taking the three-year average for 2007/08 to 2009/10 of $59 million, and comparing it to the most recent three-year average for 2016/17 to 2018/19 of $90 million, this increase has been 53%.

The value of disbursements for emergency food aid have been relatively constant over the eleven-year period, with an occasional bump up (2013/14).

Chart FS15

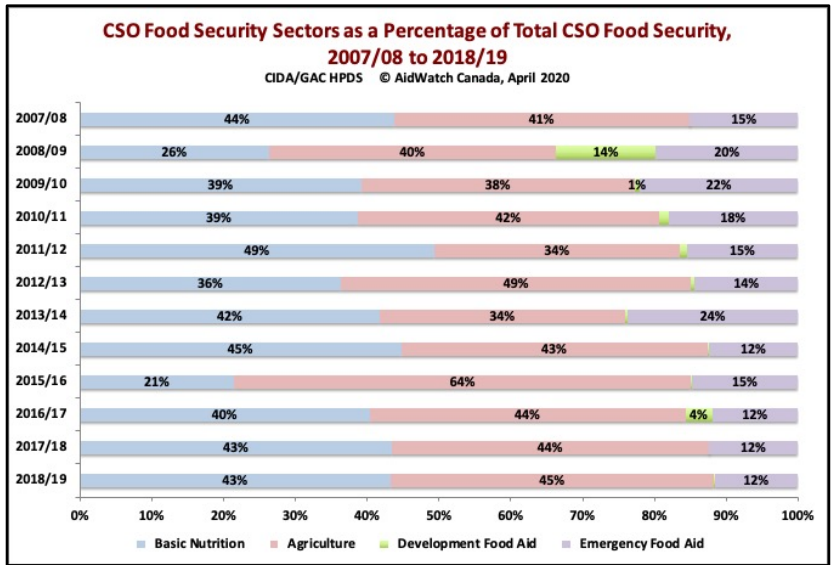
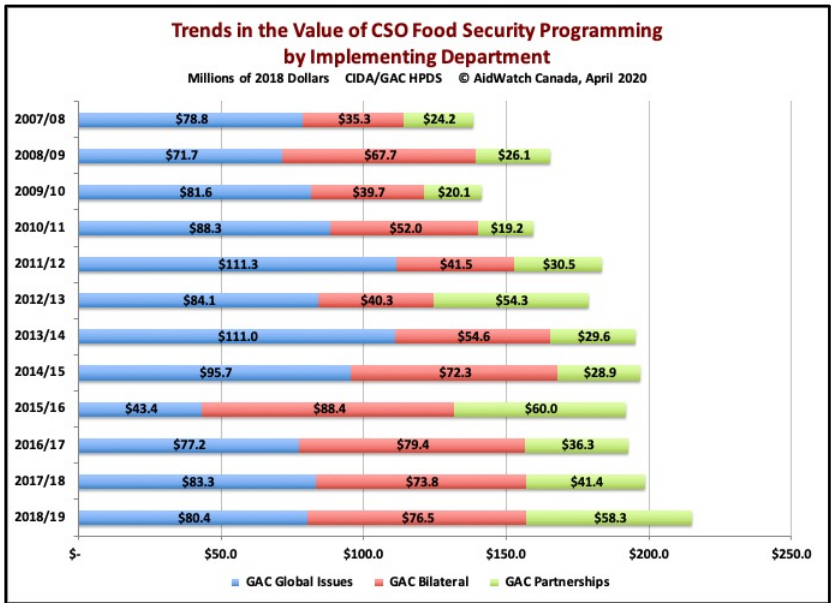


Chart FS15 clearly demonstrates the importance of basic nutrition and agriculture investments in CSOs' disbursements for food security.

With the exception of 2015/16, the average share for basic nutrition within CSO food security since 2012/13 has been 39% and for agriculture it has been 48%. The share for agriculture reached more than 50% in 2018/19.

The share of emergency food aid in CSO food security has varied from year to year, in part depending upon the demands for humanitarian assistance.

Chart FS16

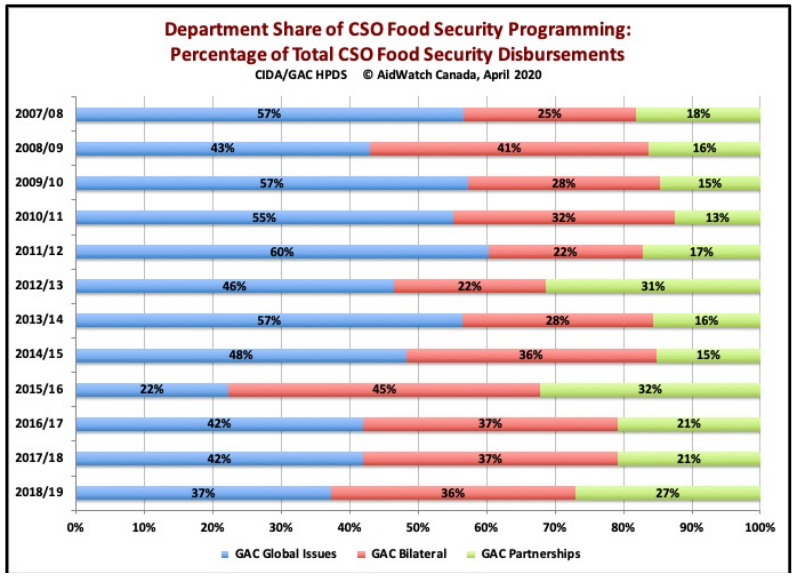


The value of CSO food security investments by Partnerships for Development Innovation (**Chart FS16**) has increased by more than 140% between 2007/08 ($24.2 million) and 2018/19 ($58.3 million). These allocations have varied somewhat but have been consistently high since 2012/13, reaching $60 million in 2015/16.

The value of CSO food security disbursements through the Bilateral Branches have also been high since 2014/15. They have more than doubled between 2007/08 and 2018/19. (See also **Chart FS18** below)

The value of CSO food security disbursements through Global Issues Branch have varied over the years, but have averaged more than $80 million since 2016/17. CSO emergency food aid has been a declining share of CSO food security disbursements through this Branch – 57% in 2007/08, 47% in 2012/13 and 37% in 2018/19.

Chart FS17

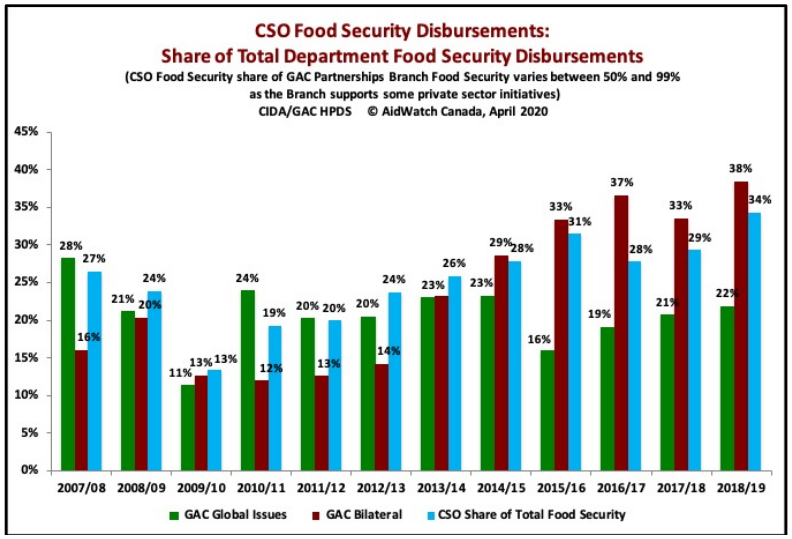


With the exception of 2012/13, 2015/16 and 2018/19, the share of Partnerships for Innovation Branch in total CSO food security disbursements has been relatively constant, between 15% and 21% in most years (**Chart FS17**).

As was apparent in the financial picture (**Chart FS16**), the share of Bilateral Branches' CSO disbursements made to total CSO food security has been growing in the past four years to 2018/19 (45%, 37%, 37% and 36% respectively). These shares compare to 22% in 2012/13 and 28% in 2013/14, just after the L'Aquila period.

On the other hand, Global Issues' CSO food security disbursements within total CSO food security disbursements have diminished (37% in 2018/19) compared to 57% in 2007/08 and 46% in 2012/13.

Chart FS18



The increased disbursements by CSOs for food security is even more apparent in Bilateral Branches' spending, as demonstrated in **Chart FS18**. As a share of the Branches' total food security allocations, those through CSOs have grown from 14% in 2012/13 to 38% in 2018/19.

The relative share of CSO allocations in Global Issues Branch allocations for food security has been more varied, likely depending upon the relative use of other channels in the delivery of emergency food aid. This share, however, has been growing from 16% in 2015/16 to 22% in 2018/19.

The share within Partnerships for Development Innovation for CSO food security has varied between 50% and 99% depending on the degree to which the Branch financed these purposes through the private sector.

3. TRENDS IN CANADIAN AID FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 A Recent History of Canada's Commitment to Agricultural Development

Over the past 10 years there have been two significant government commitments to increasing its aid for agriculture. In May 2009, CIDA announced a food security strategy, *Increasing Food Security: CIDA's Food Security Strategy*, in which it promised to "more than double Sustainable Agricultural development over three years based on 2007/08 levels." This commitment was repeated at the L'Aquila 2009 G8 Summit. In April 2011, it announced that it had met this commitment.

In fact the government fell somewhat short. To meet this commitment to double sustainable agriculture investments, Canada should have contributed $1,537 million to agriculture between 2009/10 and 2011/12. But total disbursements were $1,377 million during this period. This commitment did not apply to subsequent years.[19]

In addition, at L'Aquila the Prime Minister promised the following, all of which were achieved:

- Contribute $37.5 million to IFAD, doubling its support to $75 million over three years. Since this pledge, Canada has contributed at least $75 million to each three-year pledging conference for IFAD, including the latest 11th Replenishment for 2019 to 2021.[20]
- Contribute $32.5 million over three years in new funds to the Consultative Group on International Research Challenge Programs (CGIAR). CIDA did contribute at least $32.2 million in new funds to the CGIAR network as promised up to 2011. However support has declined since. The average annual disbursements to CGIAR and all related Centres between 2009/10 and 2011/12 was $35 million. This annual average has dropped to $9 million over the five years since 2012/13.
- Create in partnership with IDRC, a $62 million, five-year Canadian International Food Security Research Fund, which was done; and
- Contribute $260 million to the World Bank's Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP), managed by the Bank's private sector oriented International Finance Corporation, and the Global Food Crisis Response Program. Canada met this commitment of $260 million as well as a subsequent commitment of $25 million (2012-2014) at the 2012 G8 Meeting. There has been no additional Canadian financing since then.[21]

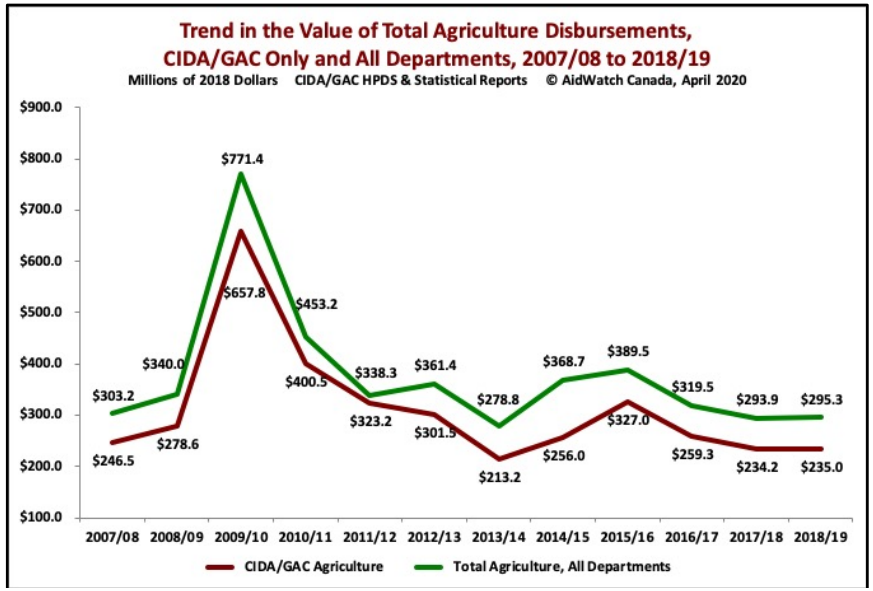
Additional commitments were made at the 2012 G8 Meeting where Canada supported the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in the amount of $219 million, of which only $50 million were new resources for a new Canadian nutrition initiative ($25 million) and for the GAFSP ($25 million). The remaining $169 million were commitments to sustain ongoing food security programming in Ghana and Ethiopia for the 2012/13 to 2014/15 period. CIDA/GAC easily met this commitment with a total of $302 million in disbursements for the period 2012 to 2014.

In the course of the following analysis of trends in aid disbursements and commitments to agricultural development, these G7 commitments will be assessed. But more specifically, the research in this section examines:

- The degree to which agriculture remains a priority for the current Liberal Government (October 2015 -), as reflected in aid finance;

- The changing patterns of investments in agriculture in terms of its regional/country focus, the countries of priority, and the government departments responsible for allocations, as well as the main channels of delivery (bilateral, multilateral, CSOs);
- The degree to which Canada's agricultural investments reflect its priority for promoting gender equality and addressing climate change (both mitigation and adaptation); and
- Canada's performance in agricultural investments in comparison with other DAC donors.

Chart A1



3.2 Overall Trends in Agricultural Disbursements and Commitments

Since the L'Aquila period (2009/10 to 2011/12), the value of total disbursements for agricultural development (in 2018 dollars) by GAC and other Government Departments, including IDRC, has been in an uneven decline, by 13% between 2011/12 and 2018/19 (green line, **Chart A1**). The decline for CIDA/GAC disbursements only between these years is 27% (red line).

Disbursements were higher in 2014/15 and 2015/16, due to substantially increased disbursements to CSOs, to IFAD ($55.3 million in 2015/16) and the 2012 G8 Summit's New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (GAFSP). Without any new overarching commitment to agriculture since 2012, disbursements have been declining since 2015/16. This trend will be more apparent when we examine new project commitments (**Charts A3 and A4)**.

The value of total annual disbursements for agriculture in 2018/19 ($295 million) is now less than 2007/08 ($303 million), the reference year for the Food Security Policy Group.

Chart A2

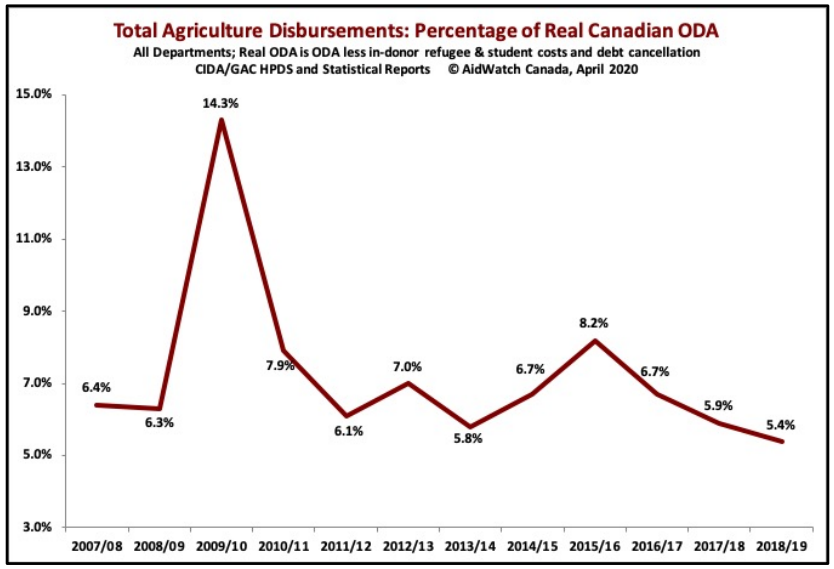


Chart A3

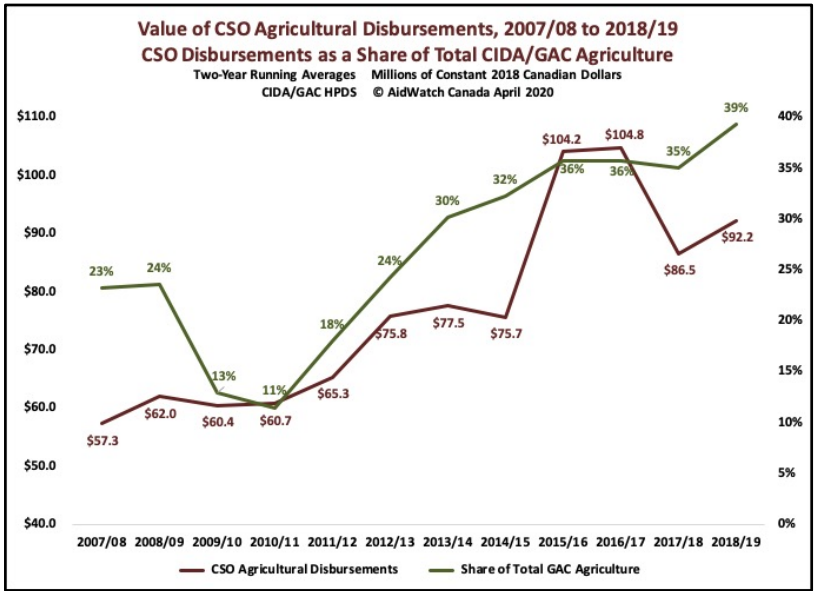


Chart A2 sets out agricultural investments share of Canadian Real ODA between 2007/08 and 2018/19. Real ODA is Actual ODA less spending in the donor country on refugees, imputed costs for students from the Global South, and debt cancellation (See Endnote 16).

There was a significant increased share of ODA for agricultural investments during the L'Aquila period. But since 2012/13, this share has been uneven, between 8.2% and 5.4% (5.4% in 2018/19, somewhat less than the pre-L'Aquila period (2007/08 to 2008/09). Since 2015/16 this share has been declining steadily. While both current disbursements and its share in Real ODA may give some assurance that agriculture remains a (somewhat declining) priority for Canadian ODA, it could be a false assurance. Charts in **Section 3.3** examine recent forward commitments in approved projects, which suggest mixed projections in future priorities to agriculture.

While the value of total agricultural disbursements has been declining since 2015/16, (**Chart A1**), the value of **CSO disbursements** for agriculture have been stronger (**Chart A3**).

Chart A3 reflects two-year running averages to soften the year-to-year variations in disbursements for projects. These averages have grown from a low of $57 million in 2007/08 to an average above $88 million since 2012/13 ($92 million in 2018/19). There is a similar growth in the share of CSO agricultural disbursements in overall agricultural disbursements (11% in 2010/11 tripling to 39% in 2018/19). CSOs have become key players in delivering Canada's agricultural aid.

While there were increased disbursements to CSOs in 2015/16 and 2016/17 (over 2014/15), the value of these disbursements were $87 million in 2017/18 and $92 million in 2018/19, still much above $60 million in 2010/11.

Chart A4

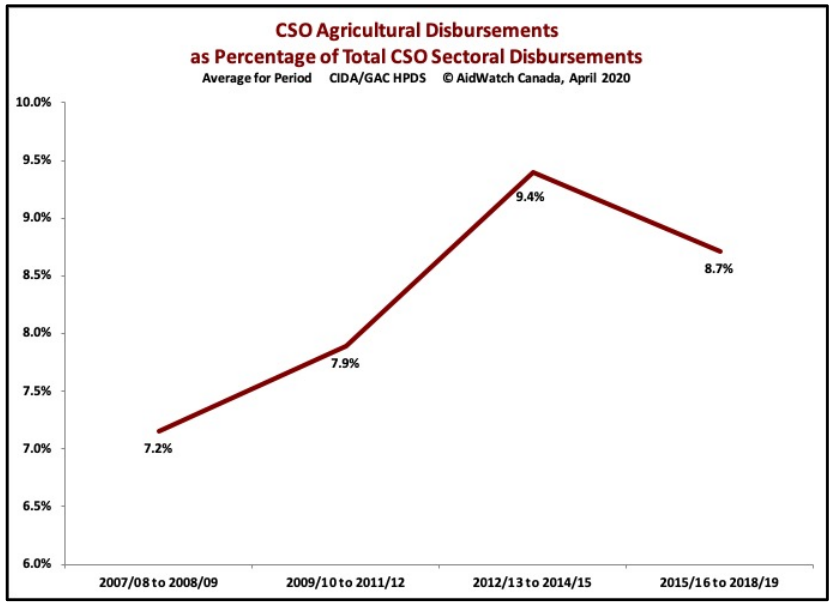
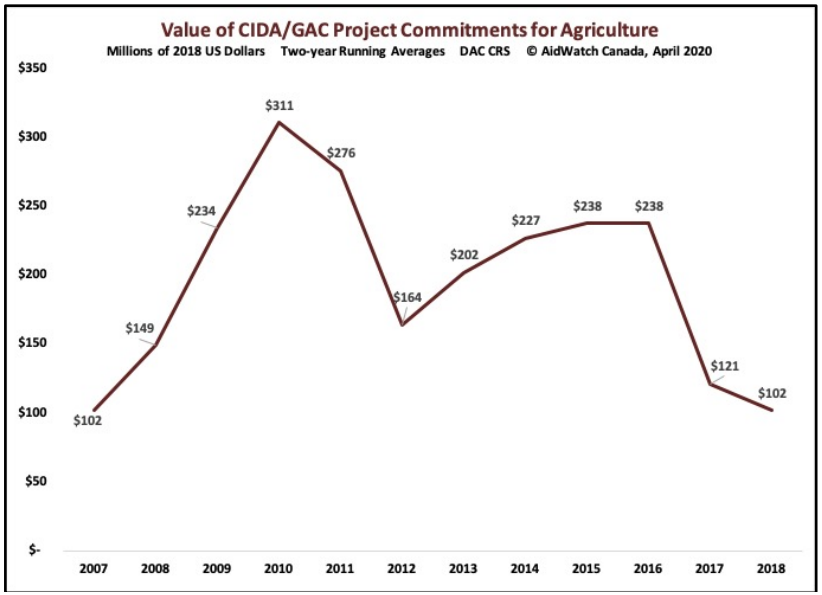


Chart A5



Nevertheless, CSO disbursements for agriculture have made up a relatively small share of total CIDA/GAC aid disbursed through CSOs. **Chart A4** shows this share growing modestly from 7% in the '2007/08 to 2008/09 period' to just under 9% in the recent '2015/16 to 2018/19 period'.

See **Annex Three** for a list of all Canadian CSOs with agricultural disbursements in the '2012/13 to 2014/15 period' and in the '2015/16 to 2017/18 period' (cumulative totals). This **Annex** also has a list of CSOs working in each of the 10 top countries for CSO disbursements.

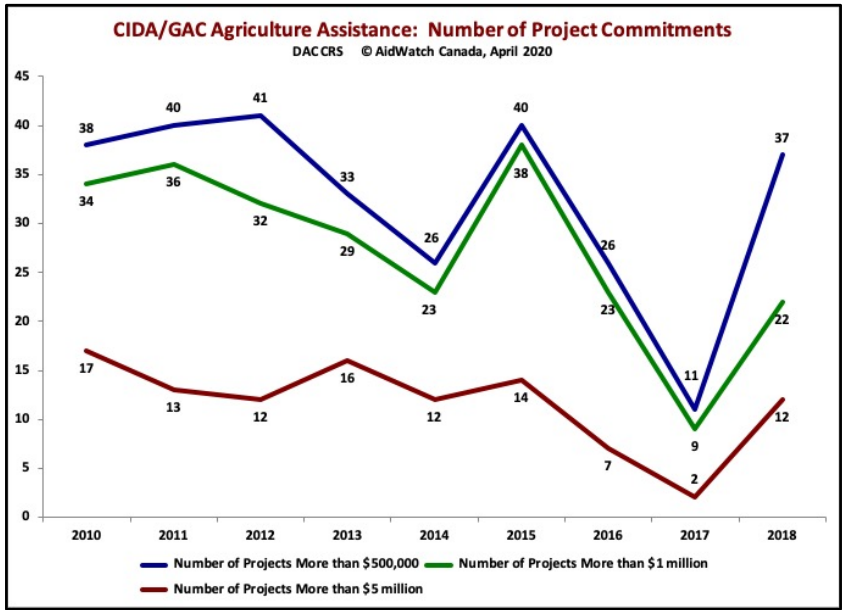
3.3 Trends in Forward Commitments for Agricultural Aid

Charts A5, A6 and Table One are based on reports that Canada provides to the OECD DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for project commitments in each calendar year. These are new projects for which disbursements usually happen over a number of subsequent years. They are for commitments by CIDA/GAC only (not other departments).

Table One: Number of Agriculture Project Commitments (CIDA/GAC)

Year 2018 USD	Projects more than $5 Million	Projects $1 million to $5 million	Projects $500,000 to $1 million	Value of Total Annual Commitments
2010	17	17	4	$385.8
2011	13	23	4	$166.2
2012	12	20	9	$161.6
2013	16	13	4	$243.2
2014	12	11	3	$210.5
2015	14	24	2	$265.9
2016	7	16	2	$210.4
2017	2	7	2	$ 31.2
2018	15	10	12	$173.3
OECD DAC CRS, Annual Commitments for Agriculture Sector Codes				
Commitments are for multi-year disbursements for the year in which the project is initiated. Commitments are for CIDA/GAC only, not including IDRC.				

Chart A6



Agriculture project commitments peaked during the L'Aquila years up to 2012, dipped in 2013 and 2014, and then substantially declined after 2015, reaching a low in 2017, but recovering again in 2018 (**Chart A6).** However, in terms of the value of these commitments (**Chart A5**), there has been a gradual decline since 2016 (using a two-year running average that evens out annual variables).[22] The value of commitments increased from 2012 to 2016, likely due to increased contributions to CSOs, to IFAD and to the G8 New Alliance initiative (GAFSP). Since 2015, annual agricultural commitments have been sharply reduced, but recovered somewhat in 2018 (**Table One**).

There is a potential recovery in agricultural commitments reflected in 2018 (**Chart A6 and Table One)**,[23] after a decline in the number of large and medium-sized agricultural projects committed in each year since 2015. This mixed performance is consistent with the similar decline in food security projects highlighted in **Section 2.2**, **Chart FS5** and **Chart FS6** (agriculture is a key component of food security). As noted in that earlier section, **Annex Two** confirms that these declines in project commitments for food security and agriculture did not reflect any decline in overall project commitments made by CIDA/GAC up to 2017.

There may be some cause for optimism, with the increase in 2018, though it is too early to know if that will be sustained. Much of this 2018 increase seemed related to mandated obligations to multilateral organizations and special climate projects with International Financial Institutions. (See Annex Four for 2018 project commitments.)

There has been no explicit overarching agricultural aid strategy during the Liberal Government. As noted above, support for smallholder agriculture is embedded in the Action Plan for the "Growth for Everyone" pillar of the International Assistance Policy.[24] As noted above, most new commitments in recent years have been for large multilateral institutions such as the World Food Program (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and in four long-standing country programs (see **Section 3.5**).

However, in the context of the 2020 COVID-19 crisis, Canada has assumed some leadership on food security aspects of COVID through the UN Friends of Food and Nutrition Security group, which might include renewed attention to long-term investments in sustainable small scale agriculture.

Chart A7

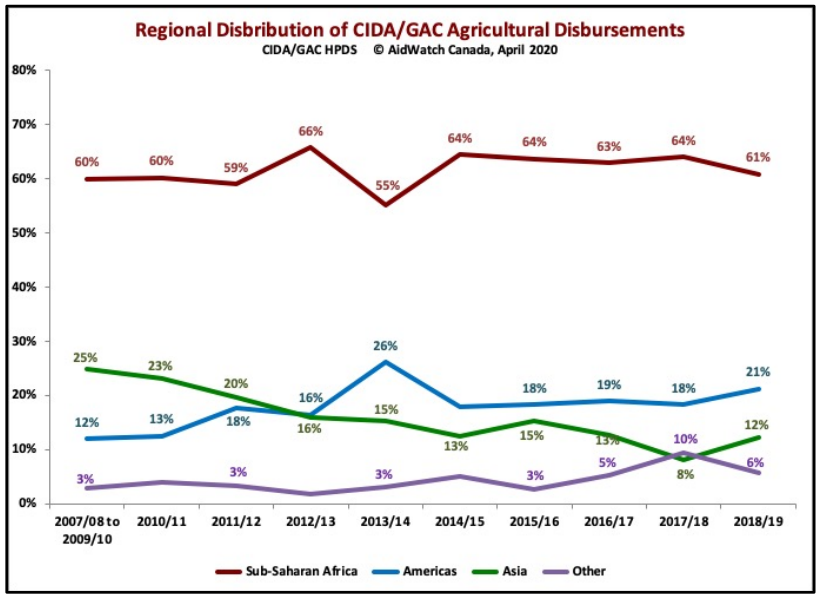
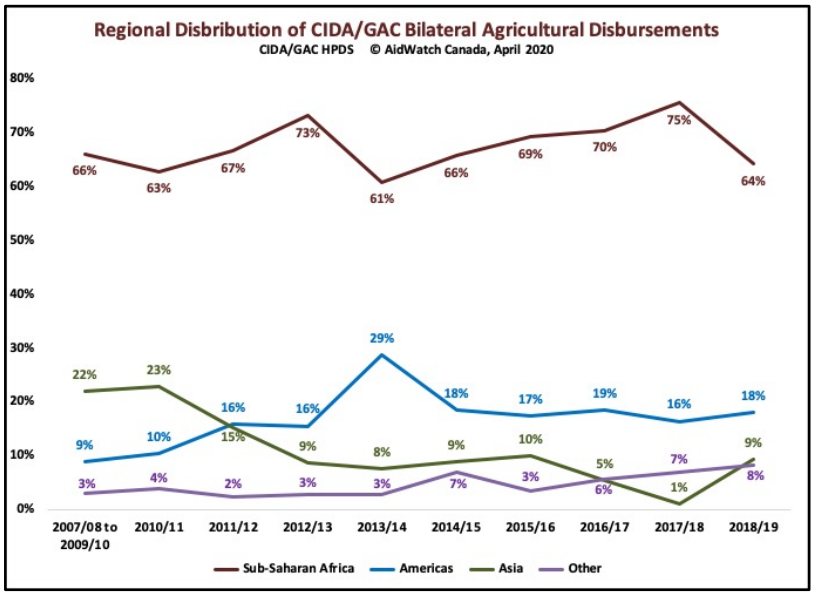


Chart A8



3.4 Regional and Country Allocations of Agriculture Aid Disbursements

3.4.1 Regional Allocations

Regional distribution of **agriculture disbursements (all channels)** has been constant over the ten years, 2007/08 to 2018/19. (**Chart A7**)

Sub-Saharan Africa has been the main priority, averaging over 60% since 2012/13.

Agricultural aid to Asia has been declining since 2009/10. The reason for this trend will be apparent when we examine priority countries for agriculture investments. Afghanistan received significant agricultural aid from Canada up to 2012/13, but is much less a priority, as Canada withdrew its military presence. An increase in 2018/19 is due to increased agricultural aid to Myanmar, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Vietnam.

When we examine **bilateral agricultural regional priorities** (**Chart A8**) the overall trend lines for each region are similar to those for agriculture disbursements as a whole.

However, the priority for Sub-Saharan Africa in Canada's bilateral agricultural investments is higher, and had been increasing from a low of 61% in 2013/14 to 75% in 2017/18, but fell back to 64% in 2018/19.

There is an overall sharp decline during this decade in bilateral agricultural aid to Asia, from a high of 23% in 2010/11 to a low of 1% in 2017/18, but increased to 9% in 2018/19.

Agricultural investments in the Americas (mainly Haiti and Honduras) have doubled as a share of all bilateral agricultural investments since 2007/08, reaching a high of 29% in 2013/14 and levelling off at 16 to 18% in 2017/18 and 2018/19.

Chart A9

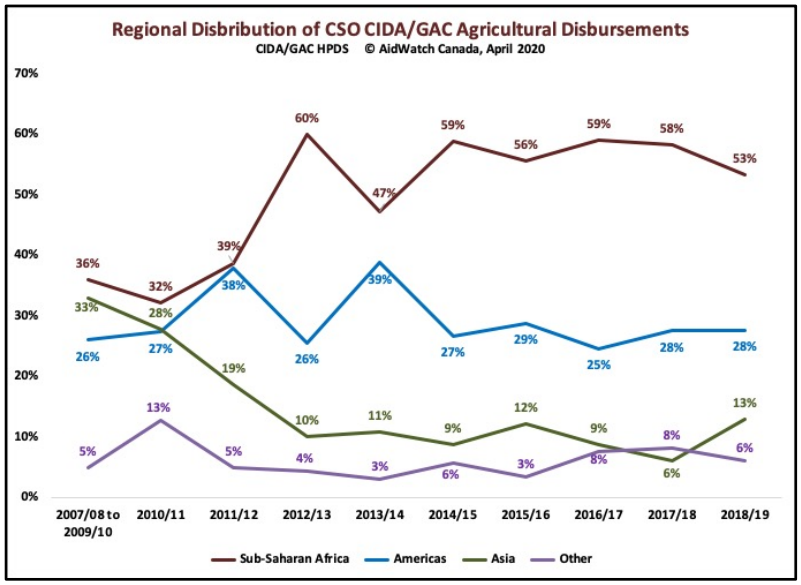


Chart A9 tells a somewhat different story for **agricultural investments through CSOs** (all GAC departments).

Investments in Sub-Saharan Africa have grown significantly since 2007/08 from a low of 39% to 53% in 2018/19, but allocations to this region through CSOs remains well below the measure for bilateral agricultural investments (64% in 2018/19 - **Chart A8**).

Investments in the Americas have been fluctuating around 28% over these ten years. Asian investment flows follow the pattern above, declining from 34% in 2009/10 to 6% in 2017/18, but rising to 13% in 2018/19.

3.4.2 Priority Countries

Annex Five sets out the **top 10 countries for agricultural disbursements** for the four periods since 2007/08: 2007/08 to 2008/09 (pre-L'Aquila); 2009/10 to 2011/12 (L'Aquila); 2012/13 to 2014/15 (post-L'Aquila); and 2015/16 to 2018/19 (Current Government).

For **agricultural disbursements, all channels**, five countries have been constant in all four periods: Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Senegal and Haiti.

For **bilateral agricultural disbursements** to countries, Ghana and Ethiopia have been among the top three recipients since 2007/08. Afghanistan and Mozambique were prominent up to 2012/13, but have fallen away since then. Senegal and Mali have been present among the top ten in all four periods.

The country pattern for **CSO disbursements** (all GAC departments) is similar, with the continued presence of Ethiopia among the top ten. Haiti, Senegal, and the Ukraine are common to the periods since 2009. Otherwise, countries vary considerably from period to period.

For bilateral aid, the top ten country disbursements represent more than 80% of all these disbursements. For CSO disbursements, the top ten countries have accounted for approximately 70% of all CSO disbursements for agriculture since '2009/10 to 2011/12 period'. In both cases, regional disbursements (not country targeted) have diminished from 19% and 16% respectively in the '2007/08 to 2008/09 period', to 5% and 13% in the '2015/16 to 2018/19 period' (**Annex Five**).

Table Two: Country Agricultural Disbursements
As a Share of Total Country Program Disbursements

BILATERAL	**2012/13 to 2014/15**	**2015/16 to 2018/19**
Mali	17%	47%
Ghana	27%	42%
Ethiopia	39%	32%
Colombia	22%	27%
Senegal	19%	20%
Bilateral agriculture disbursements as a percentage of total bilateral country disbursements		
CSOs	**2012/13 to 2014/15**	**2015/16 to 2018/19**
Ghana	42%	50%
Mali	6%	35%
Senegal	27%	33%
Ethiopia	33%	28%
Colombia	21%	27%
Peru	22%	27%
Burkina Faso	23%	20%
CSO agriculture disbursements as a percentage of total CSO country disbursements		
Source: CIDA/GAC HPDS		

Table Two examines the degree to which agriculture is a significant programming area in countries that have the largest disbursements for agriculture. It does so for both bilateral disbursements and for CSO disbursements (all departments). It assumes that when agriculture disbursements represent at least 20% of country disbursements, agriculture has had a strong priority in the country program.

On the **bilateral side**, Mali, Ghana, Ethiopia, Colombia and Senegal country programs have given priority to agriculture in Canada's aid programs for these countries. All of these country programs have had agriculture as a priority since 2012/13. Honduras had an agriculture priority in the '2012 to 2014 period', which has since diminished.

For **CSOs**, the table sets out the share of CSO agriculture disbursements in total CSO disbursements directed to these countries. The agriculture sector is a CSO priority for Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Colombia and Senegal, similar to the bilateral programs. But this sector is also important for CSOs in Peru and Burkina Faso.

Chart A10

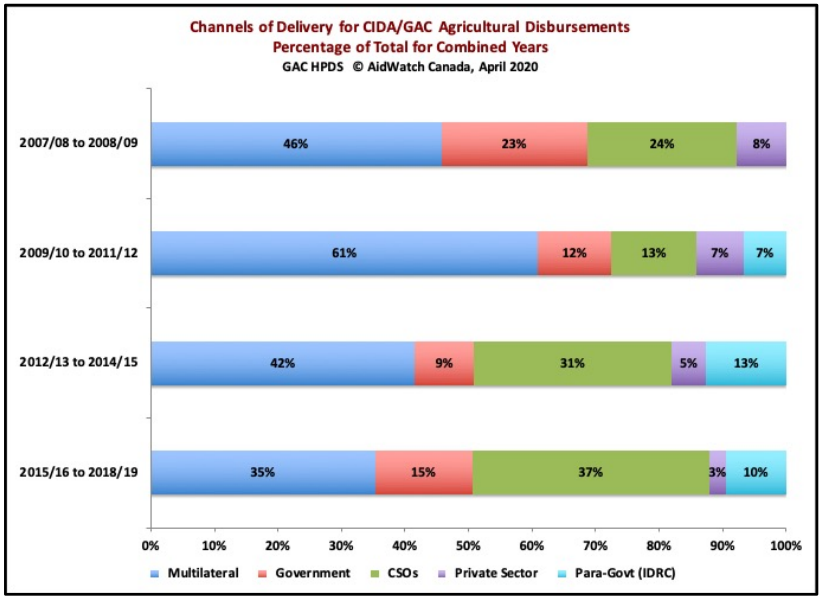
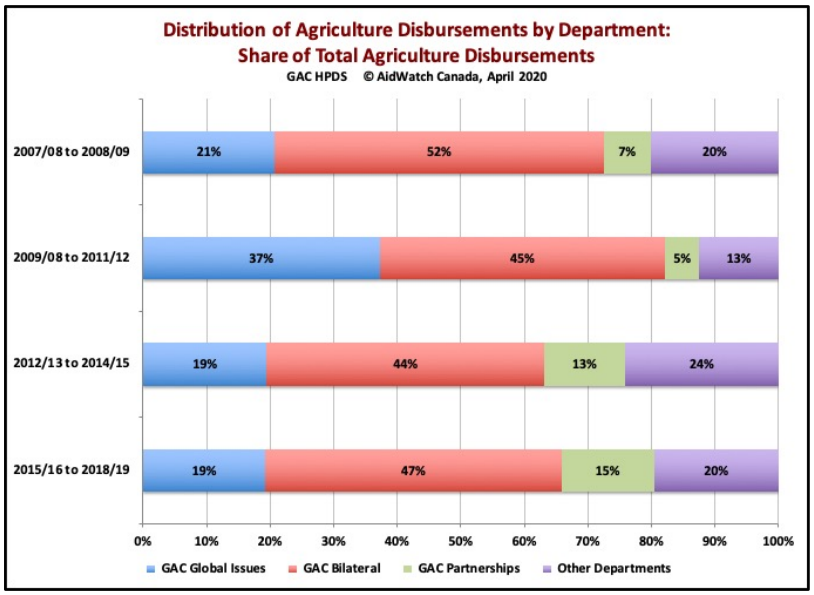


Chart A11



3.5 Organizational Delivery Channels and Government Departments in the Delivery of Canada's Agricultural Aid

While declining in their share of Canada's agriculture investments in recent years, **multilateral organizations** have been a preferred channel for agricultural disbursements up to the period, '2015/16 to 2018/19.' (**Chart A10**).

CSOs have been a strong and growing option for delivering Canadian agricultural aid, increasing their share from 24% in the '2007/08 to 2008/09 period' to 37% in '2015/16 to 2018/19 period'. This positive trend for CSOs, however, has taken place during a declining overall level of agriculture finance (see above).

Government to government aid had been a smaller share of agricultural disbursements up to the '2015/16 to 2018/19' period, but in the last three years increased to an average of 15% from 9% for the previous period.

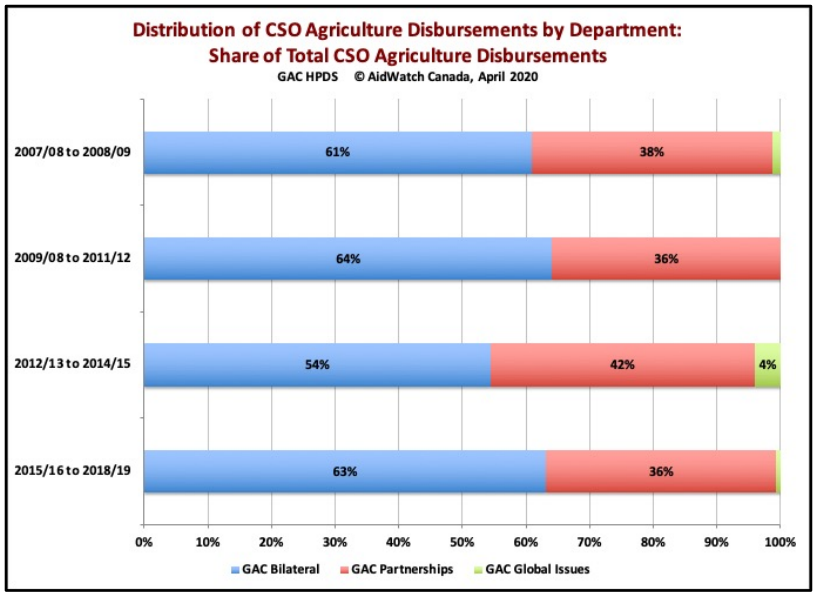
Chart A11 demonstrates the pre-dominance of the **GAC Bilateral Branches** in the disbursements of agricultural aid, at approximately 45% of these disbursements since 2009/10.

Global Issues Branch played a strong role during the Food Security Policy / L'Aquila period, but has since returned to its pre-L'Aquila share of just under 20% in the past four years.

Partnerships for Development Innovation has increased its share over the past decade, particularly since 2012/13, moving from 5% in the L'Aquila period to 15% in the past four years.

See **Annex Six** for a list of multilateral organizations that received Canadian disbursements for agriculture in the '2012/14 to 2014/15 period' and in '2015/16 to 2018/19 period'.

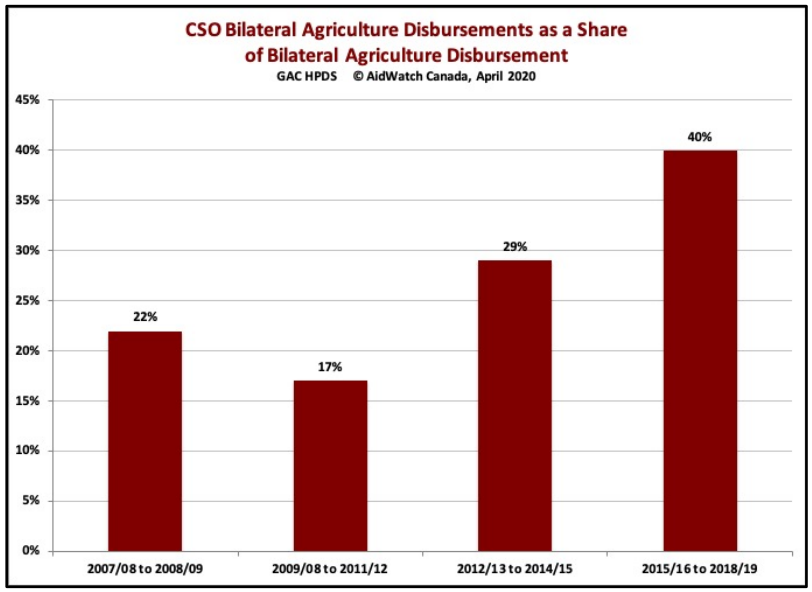
Chart A12



A major share of **CSO agricultural disbursements** has been through the **Bilateral Branches**, at 63% in the last period, '2015/16 to 2018/19' (**Chart A12**).

Almost all of the balance (36%) was delivered through CSOs by the **Partnerships for Development Innovations Branch**. **Global Issues has** had few if any relationships with CSOs in the delivery of its agricultural aid.

Chart A13



Within the bilateral branches, as a share of bilateral agricultural disbursements, CSOs have played an increasing role in the delivery of this agricultural aid (**Chart A13**).

This share has grown from 17% in the L'Aquila era (2009/10 to 2011/12) to 40% in the past four years. Throughout this period, the bilateral programs have been a major delivery channel for agricultural aid (**Chart A11**) and for CSO agricultural aid (**Chart A12**).

3.6 Agricultural Focus of Disbursements: An analysis of the allocation of DAC agriculture sector codes

Table Three: Top Four DAC Agriculture Codes, by Delivery Channel and Share of Total Channel Disbursements

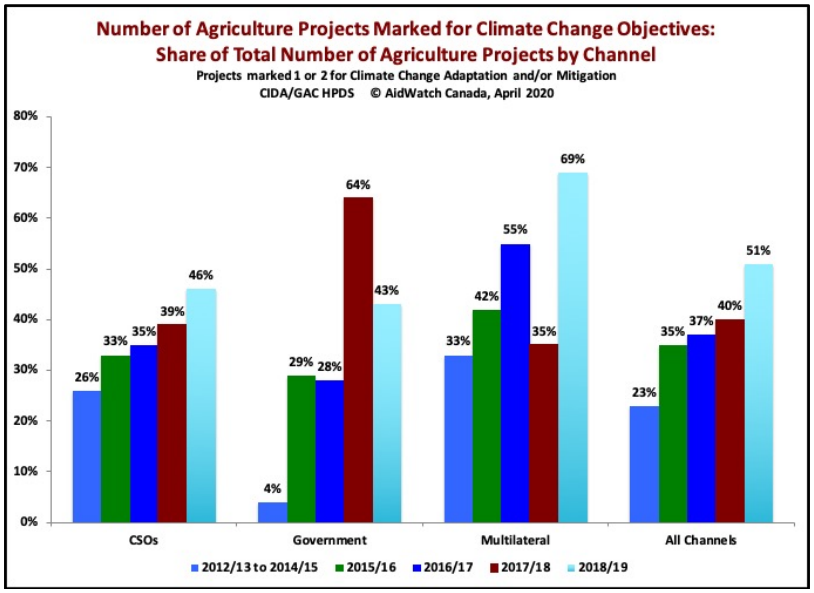
	2007/08 to 2008/09	2009/10 to 2011/12	2012/13 to 2014/15	2015/16 to 2018/19
CSOs	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development
	Agriculture Policy & Admin	Food Crop Production	Food Crop Production	Food Crop Production
	Agriculture Research	Agriculture Cooperatives	Agriculture Cooperatives	Agriculture Cooperatives
	Food Crop Production	Agriculture Services	Agriculture Finance Services	Agriculture Education and Training
Share of Disbursements	57%	57%	61%	65%
Government	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development	Ag Policy and Admin
	Agriculture Policy & Admin	Agriculture Water Resources	Agriculture Water Resources	Ag Water Resources
	Agriculture Research	Agriculture Policy & Admin	Food Crop Production	Ag Extension
	Food Crop Production	Agriculture Land Resources	Agriculture Policy & Admin	Agriculture Development
Share of Disbursements	53%	55%	51%	77%
Multilaterals	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development	Agriculture Development
	Agriculture Research	Agriculture Research	Agriculture Research	Agriculture Policy & Admin
	Agriculture Policy & Admin	Food Crop Production	Agriculture Policy & Admin	Food Crop Production
	Agriculture Land Resources	Agriculture Land Resources	Food Crop Production	Agriculture Research
Share of Disbursements	75%	62%	63%	70%

There is a notable variation between the delivery channels in their focus as indicated by DAC agriculture sector codes (see the full list in **Annex One**). After discounting Agriculture Development, which is common to all delivery channels, for **CSOs** there is more attention to food crop production, Agriculture Cooperatives and Agriculture Education and Training. For **Government**, the attention is to Agriculture Policy and Administration, as might be expected, but also to Agriculture Water Resources and Agriculture Extension. For **Multilaterals**, the focus is on Agriculture Research, Agriculture Policy and Administration, and Food Crop Production.

For all channels, more than 60% of disbursements are found in these top four agriculture codes in the period 2015/16 to 2018/19, but Government has been somewhat more concentrated than CSO and Multilaterals channels in their specific sector focus for agricultural investments.

3.7 Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in Agriculture Projects

Chart A14



Annex Seven provides a detailed explanation of the current data available for assessing climate adaptation and mitigation in development projects, including agriculture. This Annex also sets out the degree to which these purposes are articulated in Canada's agriculture projects, with disbursements after 2012/13. It also provides a list of projects where climate adaptation or mitigation is the primary purpose of the project.

Because of limitations in the purpose coding for climate finance (see also the methodological introduction in Section 1.2), it is not possible to determine the financial scale of climate change purposes in projects that are coded Marker 1, whereby one of several objectives relates to these purposes. For this reason this section focuses on the number of projects that have received a climate adaptation or mitigation marker.

Chart A14 demonstrates the progress in inclusion of climate change adaptation or mitigation purposes in agriculture projects, based on the number of projects with this marker. By 2018/19, 51%% of agriculture projects, all channels, had a climate marker.

But as is apparent in the Table in **Annex Seven**, the vast majority were projects where the climate objective was just one objective among several others.

There were only 5 out of 88 climate marked projects (6%) with disbursements in the period 2012/13 to 2015/16 with climate adaptation and/or mitigation as the project's principal objective. For the period 2016/17 to 2018/19, there were 11 projects out of 104 marked projects (11%) with climate as the principle objective. About half of these projects were implemented by CSOs, with another five by climate specialized multilateral organizations and funds.

There is no way of assessing the degree to which climate objectives are meaningfully implemented in GAC projects short of examining each project in detail, particularly in those projects where climate change is only one objective among several others. There is no public data for such assessments.

3.8 Gender Equality in Canada's Agriculture Projects

Chart A15

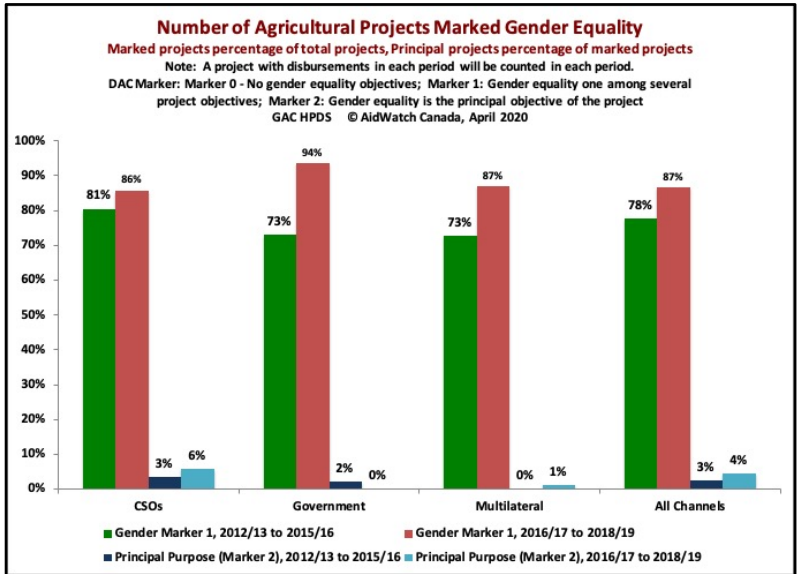
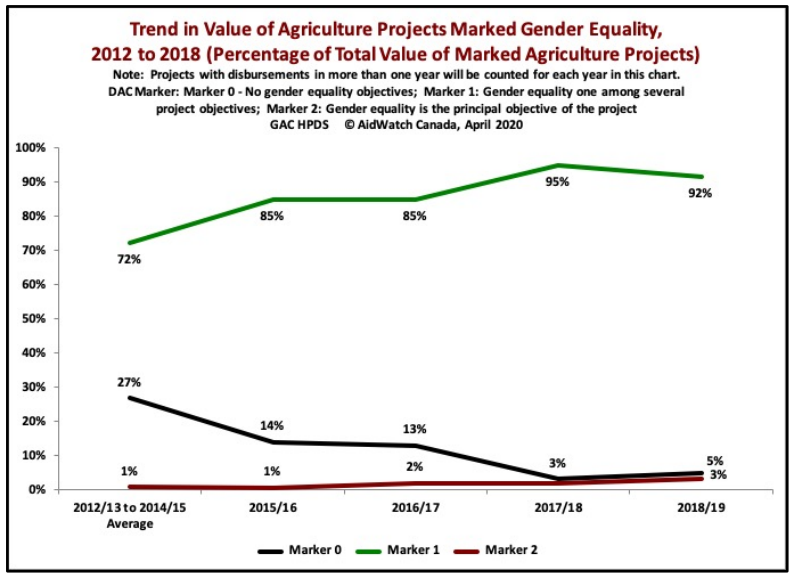


Chart A16



Annex Eight provides a detailed explanation of the challenges in assessing the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment in Canada's aid projects. These challenges are very similar to those described above for climate finance. An assessment of gender equality must rely on the DAC's gender policy marker, which can only identify the projects where the project implementer has indicated that gender equality is a meaningful objective in its implementation.

All projects are marked one of three gender equality markers: no gender equality objectives (Marker 0), at least one gender equality objective among several others (Marker 1), gender equality is the primary purpose of the projects (Marker 2).[25]

Similar to the climate markers, we are limited in the information needed to assess the degree to which these purposes are truly integrated into projects, particularly those that are marked as significant purpose for gender equality (Marker 1 – one objective among several other objectives).

The DAC Guidance for Marker 1 suggests that such projects must have had a gender analysis in its design, a specific gender equality objective, and indicators that are evaluated in the results of the project. These results must be much more than a gender breakdown of beneficiary populations. The latter is quite common in the summary of results achieved in the reports of GAC projects on the Project Browser.

Chart A15 (and **Annex Eight**) gives a breakdown of the percentage of projects for each delivery channel that were marked gender equality in the period, 2012/13 to 2015/16, and the more recent period, 2016/17 to 2018/19. The number of projects marked gender equality, with at least one or more objectives relating to gender equality and women's

empowerment, have increased significantly in past two years. Across all delivery channels, 91% of projects were marked accordingly in the 2016/17 to 2018/19 period.

While this is an encouraging number, as noted above, there has been no assessment of the quality of this mainstreaming, despite its central importance in Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy.

Annex Eight also provides a list of 10 projects in which gender equality is the primary purpose of these projects, most of which are being implemented by CSOs. **Chart A15** indicates that only 4% of agriculture projects have gender equality as their primary purpose in the latest period, 2016/17 to 2018/19. This number is far from what is required to meet the FIAP's goal for gender-focused projects of 15% of all GAC projects by value by 2020. **Chart A16** indicates that 92% of all agriculture projects in 2018/19 by value of disbursements were marked gender equality 1. But only 3% of the **disbursements** for agriculture by CIDA/GAC in 2018/19 had gender equality as their primary purpose.

Weak performance for gender-focused projects in agriculture is not only a reflection of priorities for agriculture, but also is characteristic of other priority sectors for GAC. Only 1.4% of disbursements for education projects for 2017/18 had gender equality as their primary purpose; health and reproductive rights projects, where one would expect good performance, are better, but still has only 3.4% of project disbursements with this orientation.

4. TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS: CANADA AND ALL DAC DONORS

Chart DAC1

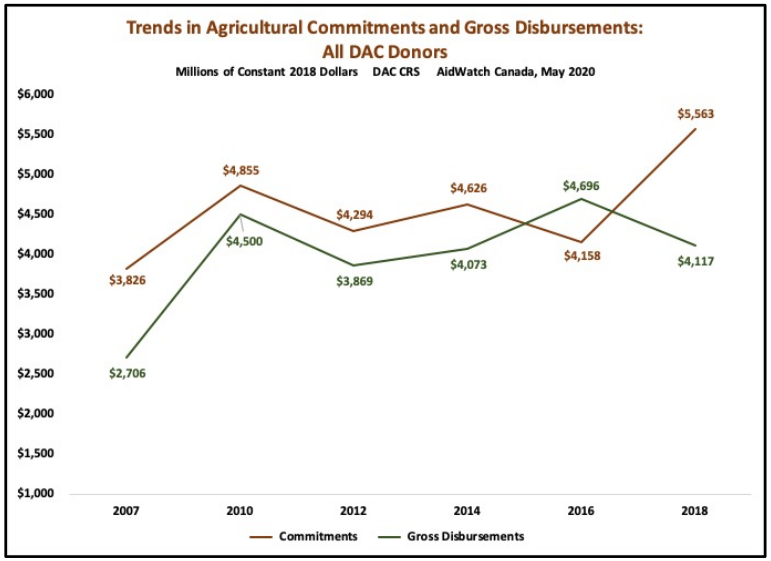
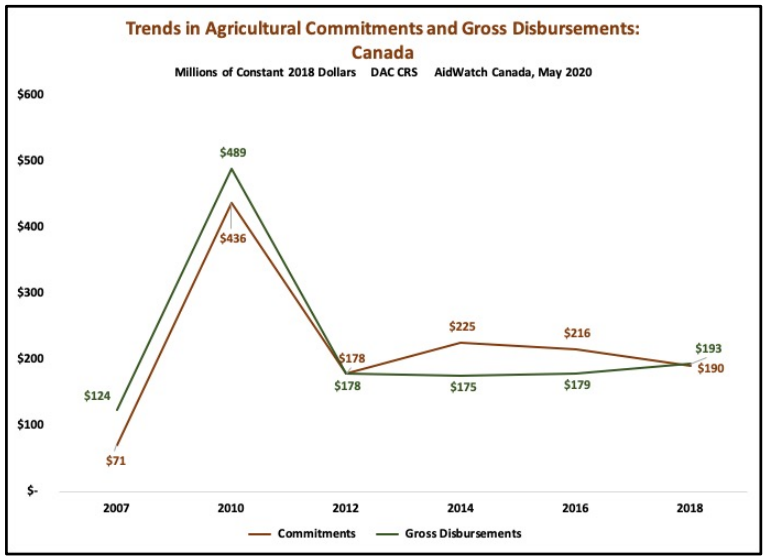


Chart DAC2



4.1 Trends in DAC Disbursements and Commitments for Agriculture

Canada and global trends

Charts DAC1 and **DAC2** provide an eleven-year overview of international trends in the value of gross disbursements (i.e. loans included at full face value) and multi-year commitments for all DAC donors (**Chart DAC1**) and for Canada (**Chart DAC2**). These are presented in constant 2018 US dollars, based on DAC donor reports to the DAC Creditor Reporting System. It should be noted that these values are not comparable to GAC's annual HPDS (see Section 1.2 for details).

Since 2010 (the L'Aquila period), DAC donors have maintained a constant value of both gross disbursements and commitments for agriculture, with a sharp increase in DAC overall commitments to agriculture in 2016, which fell back in 2018 (**Chart DAC1**). In 2018, there were US$4.1 billion in gross disbursements, somewhat less than their value in 2010 (US$4.5 billion).

Even though Canada has been a significant contributor to agriculture relative to other DAC donors (see below), the trend lines for Canadian gross disbursements and commitments are noticeably different than for DAC as a whole (**Chart DAC2**).[26] In terms of gross disbursements, Canada sustained annual spending of US$177 (2018 dollars value) million from 2012 to 2016, and while this level dropped in 2017, it recovered to US$190 million in 2018. We have already noted the sharp decline in Canada's aid commitments in 2017 from the previous year and a tentative recovery in these commitments for 2018 (See **Section 3.3**). There is insufficient information to determine if 2018 indicates a definite

trend, but it also has to be understood in the context of the longer-term decline since 2011 in the numbers of projects committed (**Chart A6**).

Compared to DAC donors as a whole, Canada's aid disbursements and commitments for agriculture are notable for a large L'Aquila effect, but have dropped off since then, whereas DAC donors overall have maintained overall investments in agriculture at the 2010 level or a somewhat higher.

Changing trends for DAC donors

Eleven, or half of the DAC donors, have decreased their disbursements to agriculture between 2010 and 2018 (see Table 1 in **Annex Nine**). But of these nine donors, the United States, Canada and Spain made up 90% of these cuts. Aid to agriculture from Spain fell by US$425 million to US$47 million. Agricultural aid from Canada fell from US$489 million to US$193 million. If those donors that cut their aid had maintained their 2010 level of aid, agriculture would have received an additional US$1.4 billion in 2018, resulting in US$5.5 billion in aid to agriculture in that year.

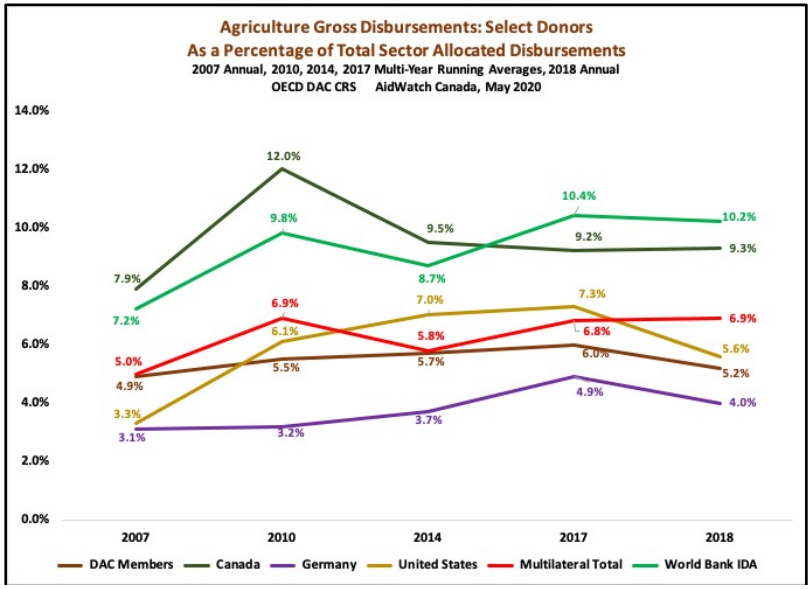
On the other hand, 11 DAC donors increased their disbursements to agriculture between 2010 and 2018. In total these donors did not quite balance the amounts that were cut by other DAC donors (short by US$380 million). Among the donors that increased their support for agriculture, Switzerland, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany made up 84% of these increases. Aid to agriculture from Germany more than doubled from US$269 million to US$569 million (in 2018 constant dollars). Similarly, agricultural aid more than doubled for Korea, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Switzerland during this period.

The multilateral system also increased its disbursements to agriculture by over 50% between 2010 and 2018. Increasing by more than $1 billion during this period, these resources represented the main overall increases to agriculture, with more resources from the EU and the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) window.

DAC trends in agriculture as a share of total sector allocations

Despite recent cuts, Canada has nevertheless performed better than DAC donors as a whole in relation to its share of agriculture in total sector allocated gross disbursements (**Chart DAC3** and **Annex Nine, Table 2**).

Chart DAC3



Since 2010, DAC donors' share of total disbursements for agriculture in sector allocated aid has been increasing from 4.9% in 2007 to 6.0% in 2017 (three-year running average) but fell to 5.2% in 2018. While Canada's share of agricultural disbursements in total sector allocations

has declined since 2010, this share, averaged for the last four years including 2018, was 9.2%. Canada's peak for agriculture in 2010 was the result Canada's strong commitment to L'Aquila and its 2009 Food Security Policy.

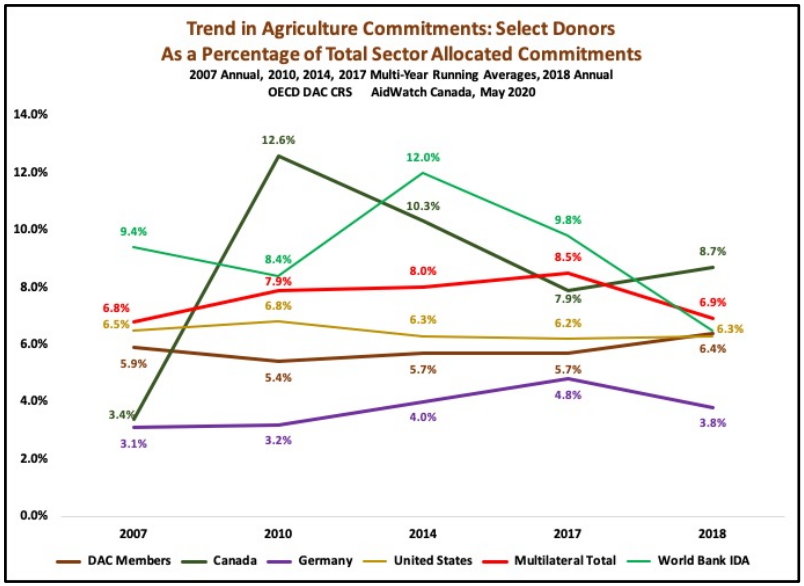
Overall, 13 DAC donors allocated to agriculture a greater share of their sectoral aid than the DAC in 2018 [5.2%] (see **Annex Nine**, **Table 2**), with five donors registering more than 10% including Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Switzerland. Of these 13 donors, seven had nevertheless cut their aid to agriculture since 2010 – Australia, the United States, Canada, Spain, Denmark, Ireland and Belgium.

Among the top five donors for agricultural disbursements in 2018, only the United States allocated more than the DAC average. But Germany, a growing donor for agriculture, demonstrates an increasing trend in its sector share for this priority, moving from 3.2% in 2010 to 4.9% in 2017, but then falling to 4.0% in 2018. Similarly the World Bank (IDA) has a good performance at 10.2% in 2018.

Trends for agricultural commitments in relation to total sectoral commitments present a slightly different picture (**Chart DAC4**). Canada's commitments for agriculture have also consistently been a larger share of its total commitments than is indicated for all DAC donors. The trend has been downward since 2010 (three-year running averages). But for 2018 alone [no three-year average], Canada had project commitments for agriculture that were only 8.7% of total sectoral commitments (falling from 11.6% in 2015, but up from 7.9% for the three years up to 2017), compared to 6.4% for all DAC donors. As noted in **Section 3.3** above, this is a mixed but still worrying trend for Canada.

Germany's agriculture project commitments as a share of total sectoral commitments have increased from 3.2% in 2010 to a peak of 4.8% in 2017, and then down to 3.8% in 2018. In recent years, agriculture's share in sector commitments increased for multilateral organizations up to 2017 and then fell in 2018.

Chart DAC4



Canada among the top DAC donors for agriculture

Disbursements for agriculture aid are concentrated among a few DAC donors. **Annex Nine, Table 3** sets out the top five DAC donors in a range of years between 2002 and 2018 (2002, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017 and 2018). The top five donors consistently provide more than two-thirds of all agricultural aid.

Canada's position improved from 2002 to 2010, moving from 10th among 21 donors in 2002 to 5th in 2009 and to 2nd in 2010. However, since 2010, Canada has fallen back to 7th position among these donors. While

this is a respectable performance, given the size of Canada's overall aid relative to larger donors, it also unfortunately reflects the low levels of support from many other donors for agriculture development.

Among the top five donors, the United States, Japan and Germany have been consistent since 2002, with Germany among the top five in all years particularly growing in recent years. Several other donors have been represented among the top five, depending on the year. Since 2012, the United Kingdom has also placed among the top five on the annual lists.

Developing countries with significant donor support for agriculture

Annex Ten sets out in **Table 1** the ten top countries for bilateral gross disbursement in 2012, 2015 and 2017. There are several countries common in the lists for all three years: Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Colombia. Five other countries – Ghana, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Mali, and Kenya – made the list in two of the three years, but fell just below the threshold of the top ten in the third year.

Donor agriculture aid is not heavily concentrated. Altogether the top ten partner countries for agriculture aid made up between 26% and 30% of total agriculture disbursements in a given year.

Annex Ten, **Table 2** provides a list from the developing country perspective in relation to total agricultural disbursements as a share of total DAC donor disbursements for these countries. This share is an indicator of the degree to which agricultural aid has been a priority for the recipient country. The list excludes smaller country programs with less than US$100 million in total annual disbursements.

In general, agricultural disbursements are spread across many countries and make up relatively small shares of total country programs. Those countries where these disbursements are more than 10% account for approximately 35% of total DAC donor agriculture disbursements.

The total number of countries with more than 10% in donor agriculture disbursements (relative to total DAC disbursements to these countries) is also small. These numbers rise from 10 countries in 2012 to 15 in 2014, but falls back to 12 in 2017. In 2017, this number was only 12 out of a potential 93 countries with more than US$100 million in total gross DAC disbursements.

In fact, only two countries – Ghana and Burkina Faso – made the list in all three of the years examined (2012, 2014 and 2017). Senegal, Benin and Myanmar made the lists for both 2014 and 2017.

Annex One: DAC Codes for Agriculture Aid Investments

31110 Agricultural policy and administrative management
31120 Agricultural development
31130 Agricultural land resources
31140 Agricultural water resources
31150 Agricultural inputs
31161 Food crop production
31162 Industrial crops/export crops
31163 Livestock
31164 Agrarian reform
31165 Agricultural alternative development
31166 Agricultural extension
31181 Agricultural education/training
31182 Agricultural research
31191 Agricultural Services
31192 Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control
31193 Agricultural financial services
31194 Agricultural co-operatives
31195 Livestock/veterinary services

Annex Two: Overall Trends in Project Commitments by Global Affairs Canada

Chart Annex1

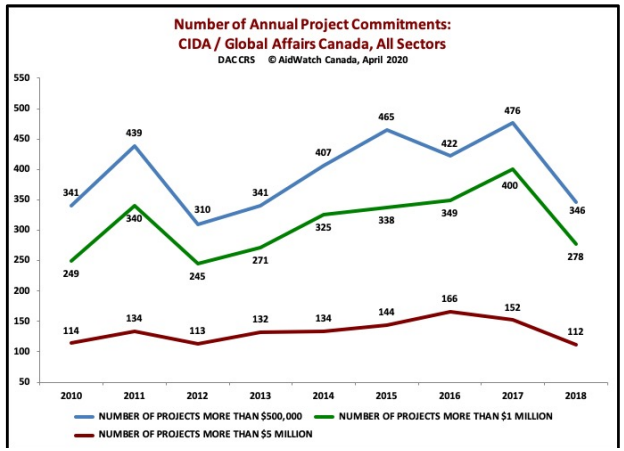
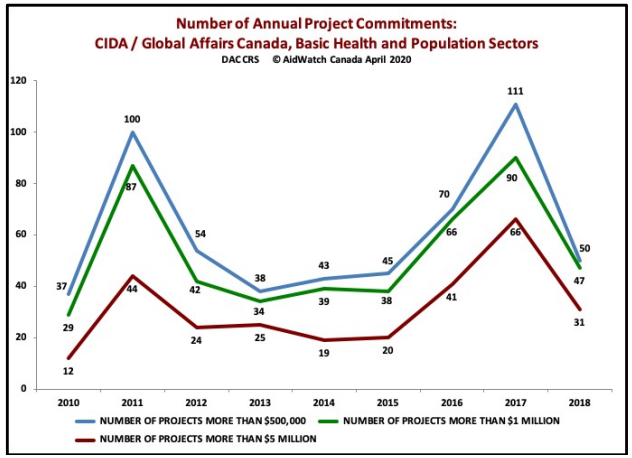


Chart Annex2



The following two charts set out broad trends in the number of project commitments made by CIDA/GAC since 2010. **Chart Annex1** describes a clear upward trend for all sizes of project commitments for CIDA/GAC as a whole between 2012 and 2017, but with a sharp decrease in 2018.

Chart Annex2 shows Canada's project commitments to two sectors: basic health, and population and reproductive rights. Together, they have been major government priorities since 2012. However, **Chart Annex 2** shows a very sharp increase in project commitments between 2015 and 2017, which is the period in which the current Liberal Government has been in power. Again, there is a sharp decrease in new project commitments in 2018.

Table 1: CIDA/Global Affairs Project Commitments to Food Security (DAC CRS, Various Years, Current Commitments in millions US dollars)

Note: Some projects may be included in several of the individual sectors for food security.

Basic Nutrition	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Commitments (millions US dollars)	$61.50	$218.10	$163.10	$154.20	$236.20	$152.00	$151.60	$39.60	$ 87.40
Number of Projects More than $500,000	14	34	25	17	15	10	25	8	10
Number of Projects More than $1 million	12	28	20	14	12	9	17	6	7
Number of Projects More than $5 million	2	11	12	9	6	6	10	2	3

Agriculture	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Commitments (millions of US dollars)	$429.90	$199.00	$193.30	$288.20	$237.10	$256.60	$197.30	$30.70	$ 184.20
Number of Projects More than $500,000	38	40	41	33	26	40	25	11	37
Number of Projects More than $1 million	34	36	32	29	23	38	23	9	22
Number of Projects More than $5 million	17	13	12	16	12	14	7	2	12

Development Food Aid	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Commitments (millions of US dollars)	$4.20	$35.30	$39.00	$52.70	$8.00	$2.00	$100.10	$3.50	$ 6.20
Number of Projects More than $500,000	1	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	2
Number of Projects More than $1 million	1	4	4	3	3	1	4	1	2
Number of Projects More than $5 million	0	3	2	1	0	1	4	0	0

Emergency Food Aid	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Commitments (Millions of US dollars)	$161.00	$257.60	$218.70	$192.80	$208.40	$170.20	$360.40	$116.60	$ 63.80
Number of Projects More than $500,000	25	41	24	14	23	14	17	7	5
Number of Projects More than $1 million	19	34	22	12	20	13	16	6	5
Number of Projects More than $5 million	8	10	12	6	10	7	10	3	2

Annex Three List of Canadian CSOs with Agriculture Disbursements

Table 1. Three-Year Cumulative Disbursements, 2012/13 to 2014/15 period (CIDA HPDS)

All Canadian CSOs with more than Cdn$450,000 in cumulative disbursements coded to Agriculture

Canadian Co-operative Association	$20,167,050
Société de coopération pour le développement international (SOCODEVI)	$18,207,101
CARE Canada	$15,530,110
Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$12,891,209
CHF	$12,746,922
Développement international Desjardins	$11,210,103
World Vision Canada	$9,985,262
Oxfam-Québec	$9,063,828
Aga Khan Foundation Canada	$8,478,286
Save the Children Canada	$7,107,390
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$6,182,892
Consortium DID-FADQDI	$4,757,247
Alliance agricole international UPA-DI, CECI, SOCODEVI	$4,647,884
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$3,936,064
Fondation Jules et Paul-Émile Léger	$3,452,358
UPA DI - Union des producteurs agricoles développement	$3,441,718
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	$3,378,736
Université de Montréal Unité de santé internationale (USI)	$3,121,488
USC Canada	$3,115,247
MI - Micronutrient Initiative	$3,000,000
Consortium SOCODEVI / CECI Universite of Sherbrooke	$2,935,174
Dalhousie University International Research and	$2,847,029
Canadian Red Cross Society	$2,776,135
Cuso International	$2,720,229
CFGB - Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association	$2,611,503
IDE - International Development Enterprises Association	$2,083,515
Canadian Feed The Children Inc.	$2,080,306
War Child Canada	$1,960,856
Université Laval Service des finances	$1,602,095
Adventist Development and Relief Agency Canada	$1,457,706
University of Western Ontario Research Development & Services	$1,320,820
University Of Guelph College D'alfred	$1,222,176
Farm Radio International	$861,296
Oxfam Canada	$842,958
World Renew	$821,799
McGill University The Royal Institution for	$789,408
The CANADIAN JESUIT MISSIONS	$706,342
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$681,753
Resource Efficient Agricultural Production (REAP)	$625,627
CECI/CRC Sogema INC./ENAP/SOCODEVI	$530,769
Veterinarians without Borders	$499,072
Université de Moncton	$487,819
Engineers Without Borders	$479,500
Rooftops Canada Foundation Inc.	$472,199
Canadian Physicians for Aid & Relief	$465,331

Table 2 Canadian CSOs in Top Ten CSO Disbursement Countries, 2012/13 to 2014/15 period (CIDA HPDS)
Three-year cumulative Total

Ethiopia	**$28,814,664**
Save the Children Canada	$7,107,390
CARE Canada	$5,994,224
CHF	$4,791,679
Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$3,849,407
Dalhousie University International Research and	$2,847,029
Canadian Co-operative Association	$1,808,871
CFGB - Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association	$861,796
IDE - International Development Enterprises Association Inc	$693,810
USC Canada	$248,225
Oxfam Canada	$223,550
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	$190,512
Canadian Physicians for Aid & Relief	$111,679
St. Francis Xavier University - Coady International Institute	$83,676
World Vision Canada	$2,753
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$62

Ghana	**$20,837,973**
CHF	$6,908,678
Canadian Co-operative Association	$4,578,082
Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$3,097,419
CANADIAN FEED THE CHILDREN INC.	$2,080,306
World Vision Canada	$1,267,858
IDE - International Development Enterprises Association Inc	$693,810
McGill University The Royal Institution for	$692,553
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$421,673
CARE Canada	$341,334
University of Guelph Revenue Control	$300,671
Farm Radio International	$215,324
Engineers Without Borders	$130,213
St. Francis Xavier University - Coady International Institute	$74,876
Ghana Rural Integrated Development	$28,269
Atlantic Council for International Cooperation	$6,625
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$281

Honduras	**$13,836,398**
CARE Canada	$6,504,668
Oxfam-Québec	$6,361,892
USC Canada	$310,281
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$214,810
World Renew	$209,450
Développement international Desjardins	$86,965
Change for Children Association	$61,317
SHARE Agriculture Foundation	$49,514
Falls Brook Centre (FBC)	$15,657
Atlantic Council for International Cooperation	$11,054
Société de coopération pour le développement international	$10,727
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$63

Haiti	**$14,339,807**
Développement international Desjardins	$7,238,564
Oxfam-Québec	$2,701,936
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	$1,438,336
Université Laval Service des finances	$1,429,252
CECI/CRC Sogema INC./ENAP/SOCODEVI	$530,769
UPA DI - Union des producteurs agricoles développement	$268,942

SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$263,576
Mennonite Central Committee Canada	$257,276
HOPE International Development Agency	$112,230
Fondation Crudem	$47,201
Alternatives Inc.	$22,532
Comité de Solidarité Trois-Rivières	$17,664
Nature Canada	$5,968
World Vision Canada	$5,499
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$62

Colombia	**$11,965,283**
Société de coopération pour le développement international	$5,889,077
Consortium DID-FADQDI	$4,000,000
Canadian Co-operative Association	$1,648,629
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	$369,600
Développement international Desjardins	$57,977

Senegal	**$8,804,425**
MI - Micronutrient Initiative	$3,000,000
Alliance agricole international UPA-DI, CECI, SOCODEVI	$2,671,702
World Vision Canada	$906,399
UPA DI - Union des producteurs agricoles développement	$672,145
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$651,677
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$318,905
Développement international Desjardins	$231,908
Resource Efficient Agricultural Production (REAP)	$200,738
USC Canada	$93,084
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	$32,831
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$10,671
Société de coopération pour le développement international	$8,939

World Renew	$5,425

Ukraine	**$10,007,635**
Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$5,656,926
Société de coopération pour le développement international	$2,189,851
Consortium SOCODEVI / CECI Universite of Sherbrooke	$2,160,858

Burkina-Faso	**$6,681,786**
UPA DI - Union des producteurs agricoles développement	$2,500,630
Fondation Jules et Paul-Émile Léger	$1,622,608
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$972,569
Développement international Desjardins	$689,866
Université de Moncton	$487,819
USC Canada	$155,141
Engineers Without Borders	$130,213
Centre de Solidarité Internationale du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	$62,443
CECI Centre d'étude et de coopération	$60,068
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$430

Tanzania, Un Rep	**$5,864,899**
World Vision Canada	$3,109,010
CFGB - Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association	$887,911
Canadian Co-operative Association	$549,543
Développement international Desjardins	$321,641
Farm Radio International	$215,324
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$178,272
World Renew	$147,218
Aga Khan Foundation Canada	$144,063
Canadian Physicians for Aid & Relief	$111,679
Rooftops Canada Foundation Inc. Fondation Abri international	$108,606
Oxfam Canada	$60,559
Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$19,658
St. Francis Xavier University - Coady International Institute	$4,516
Atlantic Council for International Cooperation	$4,410
College of the Rockies	$2,489

Peru	**$8,079,341**
Société de coopération pour le développement international	$4,563,729
Canadian Co-operative Association	$1,786,015
Fondation Jules et Paul-Émile Léger	$828,566
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$343,151
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$175,496
World Vision Canada	$150,000
Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$101,912
Développement international Desjardins	$86,965
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	$22,295
Carrefour de Solidarité Internationale	$9,187
Atlantic Council for International Cooperation	$6,625
College of the Rockies	$4,979
St. Francis Xavier University - Coady International Institute	$233
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$187

Table 3 Three-Year Cumulative Disbursements, 2015/16 to 2017/18 (GAC HPDS)
All Canadian CSOs with more than $450,000 in cumulative disbursements coded to Agriculture

SOCODEVI - Canadian Cooperation Society for International Development	$25,739,586
Consortium WUSC / CECI	$23,140,543
Consortium DID-FADQDI	$18,454,023
MEDA - Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$17,028,579
World Vision Canada	$12,703,410
Canadian Co-operative Association	$11,802,659
UPA DI - Union des producteurs agricoles	$10,752,353
CARE Canada	$10,163,001
Canadian Feed the Children	$9,981,737
Université Laval	$9,452,010
USC Canada	$9,232,198
Alliance agricole international UPA-DI, CECI, SOCODEVI	$8,968,086
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$8,802,401
Dalhousie University International Research and	$8,734,601
Oxfam-Québec	$8,695,340
CFGB - Canadian Foodgrains Bank Association	$8,372,526
CECI - Centre for International Studies and Cooperation	$7,041,563
Veterinarians Without Borders	$6,800,100
Consortium SOCODEVI / CCA / IRECUS	$6,078,334
Fondation Paul Gérin-Lajoie	$4,927,671
DID - Développement international Desjardins	$3,592,244
Samaritan's Purse Canada	$3,578,633
Plan International Canada	$3,151,254
Canadian Crossroads International	$3,089,223
L'Oeuvre Léger	$3,071,065
MI - Micronutrient Initiative	$2,220,000
Aga Khan Foundation Canada	$1,885,825
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$1,813,741
War Child Canada	$1,722,276
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	$1,711,686
Canadian Hunger Foundation	$1,514,202
Consortium SOCODEVI / CECI Universite of Sherbrooke	$1,304,993
Consortium of CARE Canada and Oxfam Canada	$971,145
McGill University	$966,680
Save the Children Canada	$908,230
World Renew	$779,455
ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency Canada	$679,639
Farm Radio International	$674,477
IDE - International Development Enterprises Association Inc	$664,732
Cuso International	$432,446

Table 4 Canadian CSOs in Top Ten CSO Disbursement Countries, 2015/16 to 2017/18 period (GAC HPDS)
Three-year cumulative Total

Ethiopia	**$27,908,338**
Dalhousie University	$8,374,601
CARE Canada	$6,068,317
MEDA	$4,094,090
Canadian Foodgrains Bank	$3,266,354
USC Canada	$2,184,340
Canadian Feed the Children	$2,008,139
Save the Children Canada	$908,230
CHF	$372,606
RENEW International Canada, Ltd.	$345,240
IDE - International Development Enterprises Association Inc	$221,356
Coady International Institute	$63,329
The Humber College Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning	$1,736

Ghana	**$24,846,565**
MEDA	$9,839,119
Canadian Feed the Children	$7,602,242
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$1,829,444
Canadian Co-operative Association	$1,398,290
CHF	$1,141,284
McGill University	$966,680
World Vision Canada	$425,692
Canadian Crossroads International	$404,073
CECI	$342,762
Veterinarians Without Borders	$235,388
IDE - International Development Enterprises Association Inc	$221,356
Farm Radio International	$163,219
CARE Canada	$114,619
Engineers Without Borders	$68,492
St. Francis Xavier University - Coady International Institute	$63,329
Saskatchewan Polytechnic	$17,321
Atlantic Council for International Cooperation	$12,205

South Sudan	**$22,619,034**
World Vision Canada	$9,879,309
Veterinarians Without Borders	$4,552,638
Samaritan's Purse Canada	$3,578,633
Veterinarians without Borders	$2,679,031
War Child Canada	$1,722,276

Colombia	**$24,610,251**
Consortium DID-FADQDI	$10,604,265
SOCODEVI	$7,812,053
Canadian Co-operative Association	$5,551,763
Oxfam-Québec	$478,357
Development and Peace	$150,670
Canada World Youth	$7,832
DID	$1,860
Centre de Solidarité Internationale du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	$1,533

Mali	**$27,562,825**
Alliance agricole international UPA-DI, CECI, SOCODEVI	$7,958,560
Consortium DID-FADQDI	$7,849,758
Université Laval	$6,277,002
Consortium SOCODEVI / CECI Universite of Sherbrooke	$1,303,589
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$880,099
USC Canada	$742,265
Oxfam-Québec	$472,990
Canadian Crossroads International	$439,285
SUCO	$433,014
World Vision Canada	$395,285
Farm Radio International	$170,419
CECI	$165,098
Fondation Paul Gérin-Lajoie	$163,890
World Renew	$161,348
CARE Canada	$132,167
DID	$9,299

Senegal	**$13,115,158**
UPA - DI	$3,727,268
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$2,385,993
MI - Micronutrient Initiative	$2,220,000
Colleges and Institutes Canada	$1,813,741
Canadian Crossroads International	$535,667
Fondation Paul Gérin-Lajoie	$507,231
CECI	$472,602
Alliance agricole international UPA-DI, CECI, SOCODEVI	$438,565
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$434,628
World Vision Canada	$304,065
Comité de Solidarité Trois-Rivières	$86,845
SOCODEVI	$57,869
REAP	$45,580
Centre de Solidarite Internationale du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	$34,349
Mer et Monde	$24,272
Farm Radio International	$10,800
DID	$7,439

Peru	**$15,138,832**
SOCODEVI	$7,127,238
SUCO	$2,641,377
Fondation Jules et Paul-Emile Leger	$1,678,769
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$1,471,021
Canadian Co-operative Association	$1,143,682
Oxfam-Québec	$670,901
CECI	$275,597
Carrefour de solidarité internationale	$103,568
Cuso International	$14,741
Canada World Youth	$7,230
DID	$2,790
United Nations Association in Canada	$1,050
The Humber College Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning	$868

Ukraine	**$12,119,816**
SOCODEVI	$5,831,991
Consortium SOCODEVI/CCA/IRECUS	$4,388,729
MEDA - Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	$1890,046
United Nations Association of Canada	$1,050

Haiti	**$12,340,568**
Université LavalService des finances	$3,175,008
DID - Développement international Desjardins	$3,828,667
UPA DI - Union des producteurs agricoles - développement international	$2,556,998
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$1627,497
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$589,655
CECI	$305,929
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	$273,870
Oxfam-Québec	$585,029
Carrefour de Solidarité Internationale	$48,469
Comité de Solidarité Trois-Rivières	$35,871
Atlantic Council for International Cooperation	$27,684
Fondation Crudem	$3,956
The Humber College Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning	$1,736

Burkina-Faso	**$10,132,143**
Fondation Jules et Paul-Emile Léger	$3,287,589
Consortium WUSC-CECI	$2,390,561
CECI - Centre for International Studies and Cooperation	$1,091,665
USC Canada	$1,201,568
UPA DI - Union des producteurs agricoles - développement international	$545,312
Canadian Crossroads International	$407,778
Oxfam-Quebec	$754,764
SUCO-Solidarité Union Coopération	$322,316
Centre de Solidarité Internationaledu Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	$80,245
Engineers Without Borders	$31,176
Farm Radio International	$10,800
Développement international Desjardins	$8,369

Annex Four: Canadian Agriculture Multi-Year Project Commitments Reported to the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System for 2018 (https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=3) (Only project over US$500,000 in value)

Projects over $5 million (Agriculture Share of Project)			
Project #	**Project Title**	**Implementing Partner** (as reported to the DAC)	**Value (US$)**
P002487001	IFC-Canada Blended Climate Finance Program	International Finance Corporation	$48.2
P002486001	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas II	Inter-American Development Bank,	$17.2
P003092001	Colombian Cacao Agropreneurs	Donor country-based NGO	$15.0
P001416001	Nutrient Stewardship Project (4R-NSP)	Donor country-based NGO	$11.6
P002969001	The Cooperative Model: Building Inclusive and Sustainable Communities in Ivory Coast, Senegal and Ghana	Donor country-based NGO	$8.8
P003047001	Productive, Inclusive and Adapted to Climate Change Coffee Value Chain	Donor country-based NGO	$8.2
P003045001	Climate Adaptation and Economic Development of Agricultural Sectors in Haiti	Donor country-based NGO	$8.2
P002829001	School Feeding and Local Purchases in Haiti	World Food Programme	$7.7
P005172001	Generating Revenue Opportunities for Women and Youth	Other	$6.9
P005173001	Women and Youth Empowerment, Entrepreneurship and Employment in the West Bank and Gaza	Donor country-based NGO	$6.2
P005347001	Adaptive and Innovative Solutions for Agri-Food Market Opportunities in Haiti	Other	$6.1
Projects Between $1 million and $5 million (Agriculture Share of Project)			
P001433002	Rural Social Protection: Productive Safety Net Program 2018-2019	World Food Program	$3.9
P003043001	Cashew, Mango and Gardening Value Chains Development for the Benefit of Women and Youth	Donor country-based NGO	$3.4
P005230001	CRECER: Sustainable Economic Growth for Women and Youth in Alta Verapaz, Guatemala	Donor country-based NGO	$3.2
P000524001	Horticulture Business Development - Phase II/	Donor country-based NGO	$2.8
P005348001	Creole Garden Revalorisation	International NGO	$2.7
P001958001	Participatory Water Management and Climate Resilience for Andean Women and Men	Third Country Government (Delegated Cooperation	$2.5

P005282001	Improving Community Resilience in Kenya's Climate Sensitive Lands	World Food Program	$2.3
P002872001	Support to the Syria Livelihoods Intervention Fund (LIF)	Third Country Government (Delegated Cooperation	$1.9
P001662001	Growing Climate-Smart Family Enterprises	Recipient Government	$1.4
P000950001	Scaling Her Voice on Air in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Senegal	Donor country-based NGO	$1.3
P005218001	Supporting Women Cooperatives and Associations in the Agro-Food Sector	FAO	$1.2
Projects Between US$500,000 and US$1 million (Agriculture Share of Project)			
P006361001	Environmental Rehabilitation and Improving Livelihoods in Cox's Bazar	UNDP	$0.9
P002598001	SUCO - IYIP Internships 2018-2022	Donor country-based NGO	$0.8
P002685001	Mer et Monde - IYIP Internships 2018-2022	Donor country-based NGO	$0.7
P006059001	Call for proposals Strengthening agri-food value chains - Monitoring	Donor Government	$0.5
		Total Value of Commitments (Share of total Commitments)	**$170.4 (90%)**

Annex Five CIDA / GAC Agricultural Disbursements, Top Ten Countries (Average 3-Year Country Total)

Ten-Country Total Percentage is Share of Total Country Average Disbursements, less Regional Disbursements (shown separately)

CIDA/GAC HPDS, All Channels (millions of Cdn dollars) Three-year averages, except 2007/08 to 2008/09.

2007/08 to 2008/09		2009/10 to 2011/12		2012/13 to 2014/15		2015/16 to 2018/19	
Ghana	$34.6	Ethiopia	$44.1	Ethiopia	$34.6	Mali	$30.3
Ethiopia	$20.4	Ghana	$42.1	Ghana	$20.5	Ghana	$28.5
Afghanistan	$12.7	Afghanistan	$34.6	Mali	$14.1	Ethiopia	$27.6
Mozambique	$ 8.7	Haiti	$18.5	Senegal	$12.4	Senegal	$13.3
Viet Nam	$ 7.5	Mozambique	$13.8	Honduras	$ 9.9	Colombia	$10.6
Senegal	$ 6.6	Rwanda	$13.1	Colombia	$ 7.7	South Sudan	$ 8.1
China	$ 6.2	Mali	$12.5	Haiti	$ 6.5	Peru	$ 6.2
Mali	$ 5.5	Bangladesh	$11.3	Ukraine	$ 6.1	Haiti	$ 6.0
Haiti	$ 5.0	Senegal	$11.1	South Sudan	$ 6.0	Burkina Faso	$ 5.3
Tajikistan	$ 4.2	Sierra Leone	$ 9.6	Vietnam	$ 5.2	Ukraine	$ 4.7
10 Country Total	**$111.3 (68%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$210.6 (72%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$124.0 (69%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$140.4 (68%)**
Regional	$59.9 (27%)	Regional	$109.3 (27%)	Regional	$60.4 (25%)	Regional	$49.3 (19%)

CIDA / GAC Bilateral Branches Disbursements (millions of Cdn dollars)

2007/08 to 2008/09		2009/10 to 2011/12		2012/13 to 2014/15		2015/16 to 2018/19	
Ghana	$33.6	Ghana	$38.9	Ethiopia	$30.2	Mali	$27.7
Ethiopia	$18.2	Ethiopia	$30.8	Ghana	$17.8	Ghana	$26.3
Afghanistan	$12.4	Afghanistan	$26.6	Mali	$12.7	Ethiopia	$23.7
Mozambique	$ 8.1	Mozambique	$13.1	Senegal	$10.5	Colombia	$10.1
Senegal	$ 5.8	Mali	$11.5	Honduras	$ 9.6	Senegal	$ 9.9
China	$ 5.7	Senegal	$ 9.6	Colombia	$ 6.7	South Sudan	$ 8.0
Vietnam	$ 4.9	Haiti	$ 9.2	Ukraine	$ 6.1	Ukraine	$ 4.7
Mali	$ 4.5	Viet Nam	$ 6.3	South Sudan	$ 5.9	West Bank & Gaza	$ 3.8
Haiti	$ 4.2	Ukraine	$ 6.3	Viet Nam	$ 4.5	Peru	$ 3.2
Tajikistan	$ 3.9	Honduras	$ 6.2	Haiti	$ 3.6	Haiti	$ 2.6
10 Country Total	**$101.3 (86%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$158.6 (80%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$107.5 (84%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$119.9 (84%)**
Regional	$27.5 (19%)	Regional	$10.3 (5%)	Regional	$9.2 (7%)	Regional	$7.5 (5%)

CIDA / GAC CSO Disbursements (All Branches) (millions of Cdn dollars)

2007/08 to 2008/09		2009/10 to 2011/12		2012/13 to 2014/15		2015/16 to 2018/19	
Afghanistan	$3.3	Haiti	$7.7	Ethiopia	$10.2	Mali	$16.1
Viet Nam	$3.2	Afghanistan	$6.8	Ghana	$ 6.9	Ethiopia	$13.5
Tajikistan	$3.2	Ukraine	$4.4	Honduras	$ 6.4	Ghana	$13.4
Haiti	$3.1	Ethiopia	$4.2	Haiti	$ 4.8	Colombia	$ 8.3
Ukraine	$2.5	Viet Nam	$3.7	Colombia	$ 4.0	Senegal	$ 6.5
Mozambique	$2.3	Honduras	$3.3	Senegal	$ 3.4	Peru	$ 5.5
Ethiopia	$1.9	Mozambique	$3.2	Ukraine	$ 3.3	South Sudan	$ 5.1
Mali	$1.7	Senegal	$1.9	Burkina-Faso	$ 3.1	Haiti	$ 4.4
Sri Lanka	$1.6	Nicaragua	$1.2	Tanzania	$ 2.9	Ukraine	$ 4.3
Pakistan	$1.2	Ghana	$1.1	Peru	$ 2.7	Burkina-Faso	$ 3.7
10 Country Total	**$23.9 (53%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$37.4 (70%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$47.8 (66%)**	**10 Country Total**	**$80.7 (73%)**
Regional	$8.3 (16%)	Regional	$1.5 (3%)	Regional	$1.7 (2%)	Regional	$16.6 (13%)

Annex Six: Canada's Multilateral Support for Agriculture: Organizations and Disbursements

CIDA/GAC HPDS

Three-Year Cumulative Totals, 2012/13 to 2014/15

World Bank	$109,529,672
WFP - World Food Programme	$55,242,994
AfDB - African Development Bank Group	$20,797,813
International Finance Corporation	$18,337,200
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	$18,083,878
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	$12,224,000
AsDB - Asian Development Bank	$9,407,311
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development	$9,050,000
International Livestock Research Institute	$8,259,323
CDB - Caribbean Development Bank	$7,863,610
Int'l Organization for Migration	$6,994,409
International Center Tropical Agriculture	$5,456,297
GEF - Global Environment Facility	$4,338,761
Africa Rice Center	$3,194,715
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$1,800,000
International Food Policy Research Institute	$1,526,926
COL - Commonwealth of Learning	$1,368,000
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank	$1,359,698
Bioversity International	$1,000,000
World Agroforestry Centre	$937,813
IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Cooperation Fund	$666,660
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	$522,956
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	$395,777
Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel	$189,479

Three-Year Cumulative Totals, 2015/16 to 2017/18

IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development	$76,393,550
WFP - World Food Programme	$45,819,429
African Development Bank Group	$28,867,111
FAO	$26,445,898
IFC - International Finance Corporation	$26,118,200
World Bank	$25,424,563
CGIAR - Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	$10,000,000
Asian Development Bank	$8,989,484.
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	$7,880,911
International Organization for Migration	$6,455,591
Caribbean Development Bank	$5,757,141
International Livestock Research Institute	$5,369,915
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	$4,452,100.
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank	$4,299,965
Least Developed Countries Fund	$3,117,005
Inter-American Investment Corporation	$1,495,551
GEF - Global Environmental Facility	$1,123,487
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	$1,022,000
Commonwealth of Learning	$780,000.
Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel	$375,401
OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	$280,000

Annex Seven: Climate Adaptation / Mitigation in Canada's Agriculture Projects

1. DAC Rio Policy Markers for Climate Adaptation and Climate Change Mitigation

The analysis of climate finance is based on donor reports to the DAC Project Creditor Reporting System against an agreed Rio Marker for climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation. Rio markers are measures used to monitor development finance flows that target the objectives of the three Rio Conventions (on biodiversity, climate change and desertification). The Rio markers on biodiversity, climate change mitigation and desertification were introduced in 1998, and a fourth marker on climate change adaptation has been in use since 2010. (More information on the Rio climate policy marker can be found here and here). The full budget of a project commitment or annual project disbursement marked climate change adaptation or mitigation is reported to the DAC. There are three possible policy markers for each of adaptation and mitigation:

Marker 0 – There are no project objectives relating to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation.

Marker 1 – One among several project objectives relates to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation.

Marker 2 – The principal purpose of the project is climate change adaptation and/or mitigation.

A project may be marked both adaptation and mitigation.

Unfortunately there is no donor agreement on how to report these projects to the UNFCCC. As a result, two issues arise (note the detailed methodological implications are beyond the scope of the analysis for this paper):

First, projects where only part of the project is relevant to climate finance (significant purpose, marker 1, projects) should be adjusted to reflect only the climate finance portion. However, there are no agreed rules for doing so. Donors have different practices, and Canada recently agreed that 30% of the commitment/disbursement for projects marked significant purpose would be counted as climate finance.[27] Given the impossibility of examining each project individually, this proportion seems reasonable (and has been used the author is a recent assessment of Canada's climate finance, *The Reality of Canadian Climate Finance, 2018*, for the Canadian CSO Coalition, C4D).

Second, the same project may be marked both climate finance adaptation and climate finance mitigation, which will create a situation of double counting when adding up a total for climate finance. Project budgets need to be allocated accordingly to take account of this potential for double counting.

This report does not assess a total for climate finance within Canada's agricultural projects. Such an analysis can be found in the C4D report noted above.

2. Number of CIDA/GAC Agriculture Projects with Disbursements, Marked Adaptation/Mitigation Purpose Coding

(Source: CIDA/GAC HPDS. Number of projects valid for each period. The same project may have disbursements across these two periods)

Number of Projects (See Notes 1 & 2)	**Adaptation**	**Mitigation**	**Both Adaptation & Mitigation**	**Total Marked Projects**	**All Agriculture Projects**	**Share of All Projects**
2012/13 to 2015/16						
CSOs	41	10	11	62	260	24%
of which Coded 2	9	0	0			
Government	4	1	2	7	78	9%
of which Coded 2	0	0	0			
Multilateral	12	4	16	32	97	33%
of which Coded 2	3	3	0			
Total	**57**	**15**	**29**	**101**	**435**	**23%**
2016/17 to 2018/19						
CSOs	38	14	14	66	149	44%
of which Coded 2	5	0	0			
Government	3	2	2	7	14	50%
of which Coded 2	1	0	0			
Multilateral	12	2	17	31	61	51%
of which Coded 2	2	1	2			
Total	**53**	**18**	**33**	**104**	**224**	**46%**

(1) The division between these two periods is necessary due to a change in project numbers between 2015/16 and 2016/17. It is not therefore possible to trace the same project between these two years. Since the same project may have disbursements in these two years, the two periods are not cumulative.

(2) Projects Coded 2 are projects for which climate adaptation or climate mitigation is the principal purpose of the project. The number of projects coded 2 for each period does not equal the number of projects listed in table 3 below due to overlap of projects between periods.

(3) Most projects are coded 1, in which climate adaptation and/or mitigation is one of several project objectives.

(4) IDRC is not included due to the difference in accounting for IDRC projects between the 2016/17 GAC HPDS and earlier HPDSs.

3. Agriculture Projects for which Climate Adaptation / Mitigation is the Principal Objective of the Project

2012/13 to 2015/16	Project Title	Organization	Country	GAC Project Number
CSO	Learning Environment Adaptation for Food Security	ADRA	Rwanda	S065766001
CSO	N/A	N/A	N/A	S065769001
CSO	Development of Renewable Charcoal	University of Guelph	DRC	S065779001
CSO	Access to Safe Food, Boucle du Mouhoun	UPA	Burkina Faso	S065783001
CSO	Expanding Climate Change Resilience in Northern Ghana	CHF	Ghana	S065794001
CSO	Bati Adapts to Climate Impacts	CHF	Ethiopia	S065799001
CSO	Climate Resilience and Cooperatives	CCA	Ethiopia	S065803001
Multilateral	Sixth Replenishment, 2014 – 2018 (GEF)	GEF	Global	D000166001

2016/17	Project Title	Organization	Country	GAC Project Number
CSO	Expansion of Agriculture Insurance in the Casamance Region	National Insurance Company of Senegal	Senegal	P001919001
Multilateral	Climate Smart Agriculture in Central America	Inter-American Development Bank	Central America	P001555001

2017/18	Project Title	Organization	Country	GAC Project Number
Multilateral	IFC – Blended Climate Finance Program	World Bank IFC	Global	P002487001
Multilateral	Least Developed Country Fund – Institutional Support 2016 - 2020	Least Developed Country Fund	Global	P001916001
Bilateral/ Government	Participatory Water Management and Climate Resilience for Andean Women and Men	USAID	Peru	P001958001

2018/19	Project Title	Organization	Country	GAC Project Number
Multilateral	Green Climate Fund	UNFCCC	Global	P001249003
Multilateral	Seventh Replenishment (2018 – 2022)	GEF	Global	P002441001
Multilateral	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas II	Inter-America Development Bank	Americas	P002486001
Multilateral	Environmental Rehabilitation and Improving Livelihoods in Cox's Bazar	UNDP	Bangladesh	P006361001
Civil Society	Cashew, Mango and Gardening Value Chains Development for the Benefit of Women and Youth	SUCO	Haiti	P003043001
Civil Society	Climate Adaptation and Economic Development of Agricultural Sectors in Haiti	CECI	Haiti	P003045001
Civil Society	Creole Garden Revalorisation	Veterinarians without Borders	Haiti	P005348001
N/A	Adaptation and Valorization of Entrepreneurship in Irrigated Agriculture	N/A	Senegal	P005390001
Civil Society	Women, Agriculture and Resilience in Senegal	CECI	Senegal	P005393001

Annex Eight: Agriculture Projects and the Gender Equality Marker

1. Assessing Gender Equality in International Assistance

As part of the annual reporting of their aid to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), DAC members are required to indicate for each project/programme whether it targets gender equality as a policy objective according to a three-point scoring system. The gender marker is based on donor intentions at the design stage.

The marker cannot and does not intend to measure the outcome or impact of a programme or project. It must be complemented by monitoring and evaluation instruments to assess this aspect.

Marker Level One (1) Significant Purpose: Gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme.

> Assessment: The gender equality objective must be explicit in the project/programme documentation and cannot be implicit or assumed. The project/programme, in addition to other objectives, is designed to have a positive impact on advancing gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, reducing gender discrimination or inequalities, or meeting gender-specific needs.
>
> Minimum criteria (should be met in full):
>
> - A gender analysis of the project/programme has been conducted.
> - Findings from this gender analysis have informed the design of the project/programme and the intervention adopts a 'do no harm' approach.
> - Presence of at least one explicit gender equality objective backed by at least one gender-specific indicator (or a firm commitment to do this if the results framework has not been elaborated at the time of marking the project).
> - Data and indicators are disaggregated by sex where applicable.
> - Commitment to monitor and report on the gender equality results achieved by the project in the evaluation phase.

Marker Level Two (2) Principal Purpose: Gender equality is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental in its design and expected results. The project/programme would not have been undertaken without this gender equality objective.

> Derived from OECD DAC, *Handbook on the OECD/DAC Gender Equality Marker*, OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality, December 2016 (https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf)

2. Gender Equality in Canada's Agriculture Projects, 2012/13 to 2018/19

(Number of projects valid for each period. The same project may have disbursements across these two periods.

Millions of Dollars	Marker 0	Marker 1	Marker 2	Total	Gender Marker Percentage
2012/13 to 2015/16					
CSOs					
Number of Projects	46	196	8	250	82%
Total Disbursements	$49.7	$327.7	$7.2	$384.6	87%
Government					
Number of Projects	18	56	1	75	76%
Total Disbursements	$14.4	$80.2	$0.6	$66.5	84%
Multilateral					
Number of Projects	27	69	0	96	72%
Total Disbursements	$146.6	$295.1	$0.0	$441.7	67%
Total Projects	**91**	**321**	**9**	**421**	**78%**
Total Disbursements	**$210.7**	**$703.0**	**$7.8**	**$921.5**	**77%**
2016/17 to 2018/19					
CSOs					
Number of Projects	15	127	8	150	90%
Total Disbursements	$14.1	$235.7	$13.9	$263.7	95%
Government					
Number of Projects	1	13	0	14	93%
Total Disbursements	$0	$128.4	$0.0	$128.4	100%
Multilateral					
Number of Projects	5	54	1	60	92%
Total Disbursements	$26.9	$191.7	$1.0	$219.6	88%
Total Projects	**21**	**194**	**9**	**224**	**91%**
Total Disbursements	**$41.0**	**$555.8**	**$14.9**	**$611.7**	**93%**

CIDA/GAC HPDS; CIDA/GAC Gender Markers converted to DAC Gender Markers

(1) The division between these two periods is necessary due to a change in project numbers between 2015/16 and 2016/17. It is not therefore possible to trace the same project between these two years. Since the same project may have disbursements in these two years, the two periods are <u>not</u> cumulative.

3. List of Gender Equality Principal Purpose Agriculture Projects (Marked 2)

Channel	Project Name	Organization	Total Commitment (millions)	Country	Project Number
CSO	Increasing Women's Participation in the Dairy Sector in S. Punjab	Plan International	$11.0 (90% Agriculture) Operational to 2018	India	A035059001
CSO	Support for Women's Rice Parboilers	CECI	$6.0 (20% Agriculture) Operational to 2019	Burkina-Faso	D000060001
CSO	Empowerment of Widows and their Children in Burundi	L'Amie	$0.9 (67% Agriculture) Closed	Burundi	S065514001
CSO	Improved Food Security for Farm Families	Farmers Helping Farmers (PEI)	$0.4 (100% Agriculture) Closed	Kenya	S065178001
CSO	Better Nutrition, Better Learning	Change for Children Association	$0.6 (50% Agriculture) Terminating	Bolivia	S065546001
CSO	Oxfam-Canada Engendering Change Program, 2009 to 2014	Oxfam Canada	$13.5 (12% Agriculture) Closed	Global	S064678PRG
CSO	Agriculture Market Growth in Ethiopia	Oxfam Canada	$0.8 (17% Agriculture) Closed	Ethiopia	S065533001
CSO	Greater Rural Opportunities for Women (GROW)	MEDA	$2.0 disbursements in 2016/17 (100% Agriculture) Operational Status Unknown	Ghana	P000142001
CSO	Support for Women Entrepreneurship in the Rice Sector	CECI	Total commitment - $9.2 million in February 2017 (20% agriculture) – Operational to 2021	Benin	P000126001
CSO	Female Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurs	Consortium Save the Children & Norwegian Refugee Council	Total commitment - $8.0	West Bank Gaza	P000173001
Government	Stimulating Sustainable Economic Growth through Women's Participation in the Economy	Government of the Netherlands	$10.0 (10% Agriculture) Terminating	Bolivia	A034014001
CSO	Increasing Women's Participation in the Dairy Sector in Southern Punjab	Plan International	$11.0 million	Pakistan	P000195001

CSO	Support for Women Rice Parboilers in Burkina Faso	CECI	$6.0 million	Burkina Faso	P000514001
CSO	Improving Market Opportunities for Women Agricultural Producers	MEDA	$16.3 million	Myanmar	P000822001
Multilateral	Supporting Women Cooperatives and Associations in the Agro-Food Sector	FAO	$6.3 million	Lebanon	P005218001

Annex Nine Global Agricultural Performance: DAC Members and Multilateral Donors

Table 1: Value of Gross Disbursements, Millions of 2018 US Dollars, DAC Donors
Source: OECD DAC CRS
Highlight: Increase; Decline

	2010	2018	Change
All DAC Countries	$ 4,500	$ 4,117	$ (383)
Australia	$ 165	$ 131	$ (34)
Austria	$ 10	$ 17	$ 7
Belgium	$ 104	$ 99	$ (4)
Canada	$ 489	$ 193	$ (296)
Denmark	$ 118	$ 100	$ (18)
Finland	$ 27	$ 11	$ (16)
France	$ 276	$ 292	$ 16
Germany	$ 269	$ 569	$ 300
Ireland	$ 56	$ 30	$ (27)
Italy	$ 29	$ 72	$ 43
Japan	$ 440	$ 394	$ (46)
Korea	$ 45	$ 120	$ 75
Luxembourg	$ 9	$ 22	$ 13
Netherlands	$ 70	$ 245	$ 175
New Zealand	$ 5	$ 36	$ 31
Norway	$ 68	$ 60	$ (7)
Portugal	$ 2	$ 1	$ (1)
Spain	$ 472	$ 47	$ (425)
Sweden	$ 60	$ 112	$ 52
Switzerland	$ 66	$ 133	$ 68
United Kingdom	$ 113	$ 359	$ 245
United States	$ 1,606	$ 1,021	$ (585)
Multilateral	$ 2,057	$ 3,124	$ 1,067
European Union	$ 500	$ 900	$ 400
Regional Development Banks	$ 487	$ 460	$ (27)
World Bank IDA	$ 899	$ 1,443	$ 545

Table 2: Agricultural Gross Expenditures as Percentage of Total Expenditures Allocated to a Sector, DAC Donors
(2007 Annual, 2010, 2014, 2017 Multi-Year Running Average, and 2018 Annual)
Source: OECD DAC CRS
Highlighted: Countries above the DAC Average in 2018

	2007	2008-2010	2011-2014	2015-2017	2018
All DAC Countries	**4.9%**	**5.5%**	**5.7%**	**6.0%**	**5.2%**
Australia	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	6.3%
Austria	2.7%	3.4%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%
Belgium	6.9%	9.0%	12.7%	14.0%	13.1%
Canada	7.9%	12.0%	9.5%	9.2%	9.3%
Denmark	9.6%	8.4%	9.1%	9.7%	9.3%
Finland	3.9%	4.7%	5.9%	6.0%	3.6%
France	3.9%	4.7%	5.9%	6.0%	3.6%
Germany	3.1%	3.2%	3.7%	4.9%	4.0%
Ireland	6.3%	11.1%	14.0%	12.7%	10.9%
Italy	4.2%	6.1%	8.3%	11.9%	9.3%
Japan	6.2%	5.5%	4.3%	3.9%	3.5%
Korea	5.9%	6.0%	6.2%	6.4%	7.6%
Luxembourg	6.5%	6.3%	5.8%	7.8%	9.3%
Netherlands	3.3%	2.9%	6.5%	9.4%	9.7%
New Zealand	2.0%	2.9%	6.9%	12.1%	10.8%
Norway	3.9%	3.6%	4.1%	3.5%	2.6%
Portugal	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Spain	3.7%	8.6%	8.8%	11.5%	9.2%
Sweden	5.6%	3.8%	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%
Switzerland	8.3%	7.4%	6.6%	9.1%	9.8%
United Kingdom	1.8%	2.0%	3.0%	4.8%	3.9%
United States	3.3%	6.1%	7.0%	7.3%	5.6%
Multilateral	5.0%	6.9%	5.8%	6.8%	6.9%
European Union	3.9%	6.0%	4.4%	6.8%	5.7%
Regional Development Banks	15.0%	11.9%	8.3%	7.3%	8.3%
World Bank IDA	7.2%	9.8%	8.7%	10.4%	10.2%

Table 3: Top Five DAC Donors for Agriculture Disbursements (by Total US Dollars)
Share in Total Agriculture Disbursements by all DAC Donors
Source: OECD DAC CRS

2002	2005	2007	2010
Japan	United States	United States	United States
France	Japan	France	Canada
United States	Germany	Japan	Japan
Germany	France	Germany	Spain
Netherlands	Switzerland	Canada	France
Top Five Share: 66%	Top Five Share: 67%	Top Five Share: 69%	Top five Share: 74%
Canada's Position: 10	Canada's Position: 6	Canada's Position: 5	Canada's Position: 2
2012	**2014**	**2017**	**2018**
United States	United States	United States	United States
Japan	Japan	Germany	Germany
France	France	Japan	Japan
Germany	Germany	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	France	France
Top Five Share: 68%	Top Five Share: 68%	Top Five Share: 70%	Top Five Share: 65%
Canada's Position: 7	Canada's Position: 7	Canada's Position: 7	Canada's position: 7

Source: DAC CRS

Annex Ten Country Priorities for DAC Donors in Agriculture Aid

Table 1. Ten Top Countries: Gross Disbursements for DAC Bilateral Agriculture Aid (Current US Dollars)

2017 Countries	Amount (millions of US$)	Share of Country Disbursements
Ethiopia	$209.7	8.9%
Afghanistan	$174.2	6.0%
Kenya	$119.7	6.9%
Ghana	$117.6	17.8%
Myanmar	$114.0	10.4%
Tanzania	$105.2	6.9%
Mali	$105.1	12.7%
Bangladesh	$101.7	4.2%
Colombia	$ 99.6	11.6%
Malawi	$ 95.6	11.9%
Regional Programs	$299.5 (8.6% of country specified agriculture aid)	
Total DAC bilateral agriculture aid		$4,432.6

2015 Countries	Amount (millions of US$)	Share of Country Disbursements
Ethiopia	$226.5	12.0%
Afghanistan	$208.0	5.8%
Rwanda	$129.5	23.2%
Senegal	$127.4	21.2%
Kenya	$117.8	7.2%
Myanmar	$105.5	11.8%
Egypt	$97.7	14.4%
Bangladesh	$97.0	4.2%
Colombia	$97.0	7.3%
India	$96.0	2.9%
Regional Programs	$235.6 (7% of country specified agriculture aid)	
Total DAC Bilateral agriculture aid		$4,263.9

Source: DAC CRS

2012 Countries	Amount (millions of US$)	Share of Country Disbursements
Afghanistan	$257.3	4.6%
Ethiopia	$131.8	7.2%
Ghana	$113.7	12.5%
Mali	$106.0	14.0%
Vietnam	$105.7	3.4%
India	$101.2	3.7%
Indonesia	$100.8	5.1%
Pakistan	$93.1	5.5%
Morocco	$90.7	7.4%
Colombia	$86.1	12.0%
Regional Programs	$296.3 (8.9% of country specified agriculture aid)	
Total DAC Bilateral Agriculture Aid		$4,033.4

Source: DAC CRS

Table 2. Countries in which Agriculture Aid is more than 10% of Country Disbursements
(Excluding Country Programs with less than US$100 million in total value, current US dollars)

2017 Country	Share of Country Program Disbursements		2015 Country	Share of Country Program Disbursements		2012 Country	Share of Country Program Disbursements
Number of Countries	12		Number of Countries	15		Number of Countries	10
Armenia	18.8%		Moldova	28.7%		Armenia	15.4%
Ghana	17.8%		Rwanda	23.2%		Bolivia	15.4%
Senegal	14.3%		Senegal	21.2%		Burkina Faso	14.2%
Burundi	13.4%		Bolivia	16.7%		Mali	14.0%
Burkina Faso	12.8%		Guatemala	15.7%		Ecuador	13.1%
Mali	12.7%		Burundi	15.1%		Ghana	12.5%
Malawi	11.9%		Malawi	14.8%		Colombia	12.0%
Colombia	11.6%		Egypt	14.4%		Peru	11.9%
Nepal	11.0%		Ghana	13.2%		Rwanda	10.3%
Benin	10.7%		Benin	13.2%		Kyrgyzstan	10.3%
Myanmar	10.4%		Tajikistan	12.8%			
Niger	10.3%		Burkina Faso	12.6%			
			Ethiopia	12.0%			
			Myanmar	11.8%			
			Honduras	10.8%			

Source: DAC CRS

End Notes

[1] FAO et al, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*, 2019, page XIV, accessed July 2019 at http://www.fao.org/3/ca5162en/ca5162en.pdf.

[2] Gisela Robles Aguilar and Andy Sumner, "Who are the World's Poor? A New Profile of Global Multidimensional Poverty," Center for Global Development, Working Paper 449, January 2019, accessed January 2019 at https://www.cgdev.org/publication/who-are-worlds-poor-new-profile-global-multidimensional-poverty. Due to serious methodological challenges the commonly quoted statistic that 70% of those living in extreme poverty are women is in fact false. Nevertheless a recent World Bank study, after reviewing both meta studies and country cases on household poverty, concluded that it seems certain that "women are disproportionately affected by poverty." World Bank, *Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle*, September 2018, pages 126 and 144, accessed January 2019 at http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/poverty-and-shared-prosperity.

[3] Overseas Development Institute, *The Fourth Chronic Poverty Report – Growth*, July 2019, page 21, accessed at https://www.odi.org/projects/2901-4th-chronic-poverty-report-growing-equitably-sustainably-and-leaving-no-one-behind.

[4] Food Security Policy Group, *Uprooting Inequality, Nurturing Rights*, April 2018, page 3, accessed January 2019 at https://socodevi.org/contenu/prospecteur/uploads/2018/05/uprooting-inequality-brief-en.pdf.

[5] The Canadian Food Security Policy Group is a network of Canadian development and humanitarian organizations with expertise in global food systems, and food security in the Global South. Since 1996, they have been carrying out joint advocacy, research and policy dialogue to ensure that Canada's international agricultural and development policies advance global food security in an inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and coherent way. See https://ccic.ca/what-we-do/canadian-food-security-policy-group/

[6] See Food Security Policy Group, "Terms of Reference: Study of how Canadian aid for agriculture contributes to the FIAP," November 23, 2018.

[7] The statistical review builds upon an earlier study by the author for the FSPG, "A Statistical Review of Canada's Food Security Theme, 2008/09 to 2010/11: A Briefing Paper," December 2012, accessed January 2019 at http://archive.ccic.ca/_files/en/working_groups/2013_07_29_Statistical_Review_of_FSS_FSPG.pdf. The current review has a more detailed focus on agricultural development than food security. It is also based on ten years of CIDA/GAC project datasets.

[8] Project commitments are the total budget for a project, which is reported to the DAC in the year in which it is approved. The CRS also publishes Gross Disbursements, which are the annual disbursements for all DAC member projects. The full face value of loans are reported, which returns on these loans are not subtracted. Hence they are gross disbursements. The DAC statistics reports ODA on a net basis, taking account loan repayments, but these statistics are not available on a project by project activity report in the CRS.

[9] Development Food Aid is the provision of food aid as an integral part of a long-term development project or program. It is distinct from emergency food aid, which is food aid provided in the context of a humanitarian emergency.

[10] The code for Rural Development (43040) is a broad code with projects with many different purposes, from rural electrification, to sustainable livelihoods, to integrated cooperatives, to community paralegals. There will be a small amount of agriculture disbursements within this DAC code, but would require a project-by-project determination. Canada reports a very small amount of disbursements to this code and as such will not affect the overall trends for agriculture as set out in this analysis.

[11] It is assumed that distortions resulting from projects that are primarily agriculture but have some other coding is balanced with projects that are coded in a small part to agriculture, but their primary focus is on another sector, be it informal finance institutions or basic health in rural areas.

[12] See https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/dac-gender-equality-marker.htm and https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/dac-gender-equality-marker.htm. For a critique and application to provider ODA as a whole, see Brian Tomlinson, "Trends in the Reality of Aid 2018," in the *Reality of Aid Global Report 2018: The Changing Faces of Aid*, December 2018, accessible at www.realityofaid.org.

[13] See https://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng#5.3

[14] See https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/fiap_action_areas-paif_champs_action.aspx?lang=eng.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Real ODA is ODA less in-donor costs for refugees and students and for debt cancellation. This is a more accurate measure of ODA available for development cooperation. CSOs in general have opposed the inclusion of first year refugee costs, imputed student costs in donor countries and the inclusion of the full value of debt cancellation in the year that it is cancelled. These items tend to artificially inflate ODA.

[17] A project commitment is the total value of a project, which often stretches over several fiscal years. Disbursements are the annual expenditures for a given project. Total disbursements over the life of the project should equal the project commitment value.

[18] The Governmental channel is GAC to Developing Country Government aid and Para-Governmental is GAC to state-related institutions (primarily IDRC).

[19] In fact it would be fair to say the Government came closer to the target. The 2007/08 *Statistical Report* puts agricultural disbursements in that year at $236.1 million, giving a target of $1,417 million. Canada fell $39.3 million short of this target over the three years. The total 2007/08 disbursements, however, were subsequently revised upward to $256.2 million after the commitment was made, which is the basis for the shortfall suggested in this report.

[20] While IFAD documentation on replenishments since 2007 show a commitment of Canada of $75 million for each three year replenishment, disbursements show the following: 2007-2009: $75 million; 2010-2012: $50 million; 2013-2015: $70.1 million. There is no disbursement information in the Project Browser for IFAD to compare with the HPDS for these years. It is nevertheless very likely that Canada met its commitment/pledge to IFAD for each replenishment. The issue may be missing disbursements in the HPDS and/or different fiscal years for the replenishment pledge and Canada's fiscal year.

[21] For an analysis of L'Aquila by the FSPG, see "A Statistical Review of Canada's Food Security Theme, 2008/09 to 2010/11: A Briefing Paper," *op. cit*. See financing of GAFSP at https://www.gafspfund.org/financing.

[22] A running average adds the previous year to the current year and divides by two. For relatively small donors like Canada aid commitments for particular purposes can vary considerably from year to year. Taking a two or three year running average can more accurately show trends over time.

[23] It is important to note that two large projects for climate finance through special Canadian funds at International Finance Institutions account for $60 million of the $173 million in recorded agricultural commitments for 2018. The share allocated to agriculture is only an estimate as very few projects have been funded to date.

[24] The Feminist International Assistance Policy embeds support for agriculture as part of the Action Area, Growth that works for everyone. The Action Plan for this Area suggests, "as farming families account for 50% of the world's hungry, a focus on agricultural production addresses not only economic development, but also hunger and resilience." In this regard, Canada will "supports farmers, and particularly smallholders, to make agriculture more sustainable by adopting more productive and efficient methods, as well as sustainable agricultural models that are better adapted to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change. These

initiatives include support for climate-smart agriculture, agro- and community forestry for carbon sequestration, as well as for the development and adoption of on-farm green and renewable energy technology development and adaptation. Initiatives include helping farmers, especially women producers, develop business risk management tools, and better access investment promotion, markets, financing and business development services." Canada will also "strengthen the links between agriculture and other sectors of the economy to help rural transformation and diversification, as well as to develop sustainable ways to add value to agricultural, forestry and resource commodities to generate additional income." The priority for agriculture is not clear within this pillar. Current project commitments indicate that agriculture is not the primary sector for meeting this pillar's goals. See https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/fiap_action_areas-paif_champs_action.aspx?lang=eng

[25] It is important to remember that the gender purpose codes are not sector codes. In the agriculture sector, a project could be focused exclusively on improving the conditions for women small-scale producers or women agriculture marketers. Such a project would be gender marker 2 (principal purpose) and its disbursements coded to various agricultural sector codes as appropriate (and adding up to 100% of the disbursements).

[26] These trends are comparable to those derived from the CIDA/GAC databases for these years (**Charts A1 and A5**).

[27] See the different provider practices in their reports to the UNFCCC in this Adaptation Watch Report, https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56410412e4b09d10c39ce64f/t/581af8272e69cfd82f8a834a/1478162481457/Adaptation+Watch+Report+2016+Digital+FIN.pdf, page 24. For Canada's methodological rules see its Third Biennial Report to the UNFCCC, https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/national_communications_and_biennial_reports/application/pdf/82051493_canada-nc7-br3-1-5108_eccc_can7thncomm3rdbi-report_en_04_web.pdf., page 246 and pages 256-7.