

# **Canadian Aid Investments in Agriculture**

## **An Update on Trends in Canada's Aid Commitments and Disbursements 2010/11 to 2019/20**

**A research report prepared for the Canadian Foodgrains Bank**

**Brian Tomlinson  
May 2021**



# Canadian Aid Investments in Agriculture, An Update on Trends in Canada's Aid Commitments & Disbursements

## 1. Preface

In April 2020 the author presented a Report for the Canadian Food Security Policy Group on trends in Canadian aid towards food security and agriculture.<sup>1</sup> This new report is commissioned by the Canadian Foodgrains Bank. Its main purpose is to update the trends from the 2020 Report relating to Canadian aid to agriculture with the latest data available (as of April/May 2021).

This Update takes account [project data from Global Affairs Canada](#) for the 2019/20 fiscal year and from the [OECD Development Assistance Committee's Creditor Reporting System](#) for 2020 (calendar year). The Update continues the optic of examining trends over a ten-year period. But it pays particular attention to the recent period up to April 2020.

The author is very grateful to Carol Thiessen with the Canadian Foodgrains Bank for the opportunity to continue this focus on agriculture, which is a critical area for food security and rural development for hundreds of millions of people in the Global South.

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May 2021

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<sup>1</sup> Brian Tomlinson, "Investing in Agriculture and Food Security, Trends in Global Affairs Canada's Commitments and Disbursements, 2007/08 to 2018/19," Canadian Food Security Policy Group, accessible at <https://cooperation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Statistical-Analysis-GACs-Investments-in-Agriculture-and-Food-Security.pdf>.

## **2. Summary of Findings**

### **2.1 Trends in Total Agricultural Disbursements (Pages 4 to 5)**

While flatlined at about \$300 million in 2017/18 and 2018/19, disbursements for agriculture from all departments increased by 6% to \$322 million in 2019/20 (2018 dollars, \$328.8 in current dollars). A similar increase of 13% is noted for GAC agriculture disbursements, from \$235 million to \$265 million in 2019/20. But in 2019/20 they are still 20% less than a recent peak performance of \$331 million in 2015/16.

Agriculture as a share of Canadian Real ODA also registered a small increase in 2019/20 at 6.5% (from 5.6% for the previous year) but is far from the 8.2% registered in 2015/16.

### **2.2 Trends in Canadian Forward Commitments for Agriculture Aid (Pages 6 to 9)**

DAC data indicates that Canadian project commitments for agriculture were beginning to rebound by 2019 from a low in 2017, which is also confirmed by projects in the GAC Project Browser. However, 2020/21 data from the Browser indicates a significant drop in commitments that may affect future disbursements.<sup>2</sup> Project commitments for agriculture between 2016/17 and 2020/21 are highly concentrated among 3 multilateral organizations, 4 CSOs and one partner government.

### **2.3 CSO Agriculture Disbursements (Pages 9 to 12)**

CSOs have been a growing channel for Canadian aid disbursements in support of agriculture since 2010. This share reached a peak in the 2015/16 to 2017/18 period average at 36% of total disbursements for agriculture but fell back to 34% in the 2018/19 to 2019/20 period average. Agriculture support has been a declining share of total CSO disbursement of Canadian aid to all sectors, falling from 11.8% in 2015/16 to 5.6% in 2019/20. While there remains a large number of CSO projects overall, the total value of CSO projects with large annual disbursements (more than \$1 million) has declined since 2015/16.

### **2.4 Government Departments and Organizational Channels of Delivery in Canada's Agricultural Aid (Pages 12 to 15)**

Trends for disbursements confirm the continued predominance of multilateral organizations and CSOs as channels for these disbursements, with some recent growth in the role of governments. Disbursements through the Bilateral Branches has consistently accounted for more than 50% of agriculture disbursement since 2009/10. Similarly, for CSOs, projects supported through Bilateral Branches made up more than 60% of CSOs' agriculture disbursements. These CSO projects were 40% of all agriculture disbursements by these Branches.

### **2.5 Regional and Priority Country Allocations of Agriculture Aid Disbursements (Pages 15 to 19)**

GAC agricultural disbursements continue to be concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa with its 60% share of these disbursements in 2019/20. An increase for Asia in 2019/20 is due to specific multi-year support for IFAD (a loan fund and core replenishment) in that year. Sub-Saharan Africa received a slightly higher share (65%) of agricultural disbursements from bilateral branches in 2019/20 (compared to all agriculture

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<sup>2</sup> It should be expected that there would be less project commitments in 2020/21, given the challenges in developing new project commitments during a global pandemic. It may also be that these challenges also affected capacities for keeping the Project Browser up to date during this past year.

disbursements). Agricultural disbursements through CSOs have a slightly less emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa (56% in 2019/20) and a greater emphasis on the Americas (29%).

Agricultural disbursements are highly concentrated among the top ten recipients (65% in the latest period), with bilateral branches even more concentrated at 80%. Regional programs account for about 22% in recent years. Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Senegal and Colombia are among the largest recipients, with agriculture playing a major role in GAC's country programs in the first four countries.

## **2.6 Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in Agricultural Projects (Pages 19 to 20)**

Climate change adaptation or mitigation objectives are increasingly present in GAC agriculture projects, making up 59% of all agriculture projects (by number of projects) in 2019/20. Most of this increase has been since 2016/17 following the launch of Canada's \$2.65 billion multi-year commitment to climate finance in support of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). By value of projects, in 2019/20, \$111.1 million in agricultural disbursements had a gender marker, with \$75.3 million with marker 2, where climate adaptation or mitigation was the principal objective.

## **2.7 Gender Equality in Canada's Agricultural Projects (Pages 21 to 22)**

More than 90% of disbursements for agriculture since 2017/18 have at least one gender equality objective (significant purpose gender equality). However, the share of agriculture projects with gender equality as the principal purpose remains very low at 3% in 2019/20.

## **2.8 Comparative Overview of DAC Donors Aid to Agriculture (Pages 23 to 29)**

- Total ODA (DAC bilateral and multilateral) for agriculture in 2019 was US\$9.4 billion. Average disbursements over the last five years (2015 to 2019) are 18% higher than the period 2010 to 2014.
- Canada is among the top 10 donors for agriculture, but its position dropped from 5<sup>th</sup> in the period 2010 to 2014 average, to 7<sup>th</sup> in the period 2015 to 2019, as well as its ranking in 2019. The priority of agriculture in Canada's sector-allocated aid has also dropped between these two periods, ranking 4<sup>th</sup> among donors in the first five years, down to 8<sup>th</sup> in the most recent period (and 10<sup>th</sup> in 2019).
- Loans represent an increasing share of aid to agriculture, with 23% of DAC bilateral aid provided through loans. Canada is among five donors providing loans, which represented 14% of Canada's agricultural aid in the past five years.
- Over the past five years, Canada has targeted 60% of its agricultural aid to Sub-Saharan Africa, compared to 39% for all bilateral donors.
- CSOs as the channel for agricultural disbursements in this dataset increased from 9% in 2010 to 50% in 2019, compared to 30% for all DAC donors in 2019.

## **2.9 Canadian Agricultural Disbursements and the G7 Donors (Pages 29 to 30)**

Since 2012, Canada's share in G7 agriculture disbursements has remained relatively constant, with the exception of 2017, rising from 5.3% in 2018 to 6.9% in 2019. Canada ranks 4th among the 7 donors in the proportion of its Real Bilateral ODA devoted to the agricultural sector (6.5%). With respect to this latter measure, Canada's performance is slightly above the G7 donor average (5.9%) and well above that for all DAC donors together (4.2%).

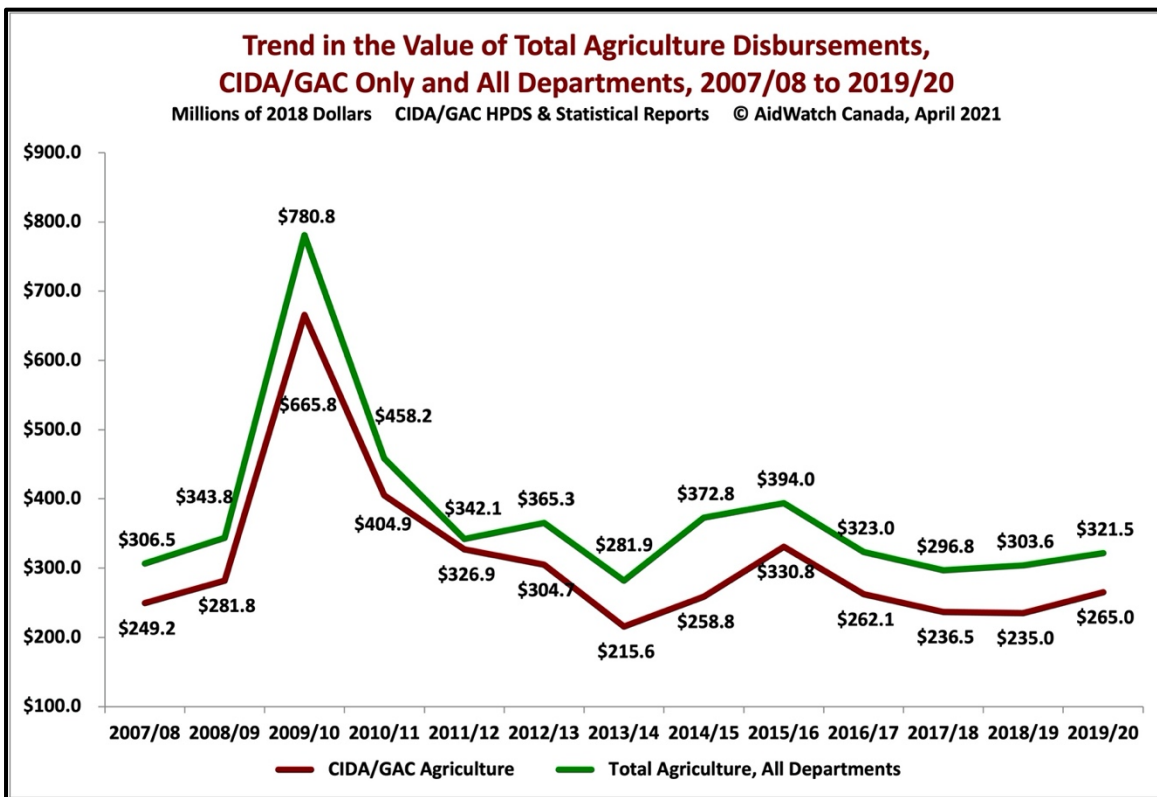
### 3. Overall Trends in Agricultural Aid Commitments and Disbursements

#### 3.1 Total Agriculture Disbursements

While flatlined at about \$300 million in 2017/18 and 2018/19, disbursements for agriculture from all departments increased by 6% to \$322 million in 2019/20 (2018 dollars). A similar increase of 13% is noted for GAC agriculture disbursements, from \$235 million to \$265 million in 2019/20. But in 2019/20 they are still 20% less than a recent peak performance of \$331 million in 2015/16.

Agriculture as a share of Canadian Real ODA also registered a small increase in 2019/20 at 6.5% (from 5.6% for the previous year) but is far from the 8.2% registered in 2015/16.

Chart A1: Value of Total Agriculture Disbursements, 2007/08 to 2019/20



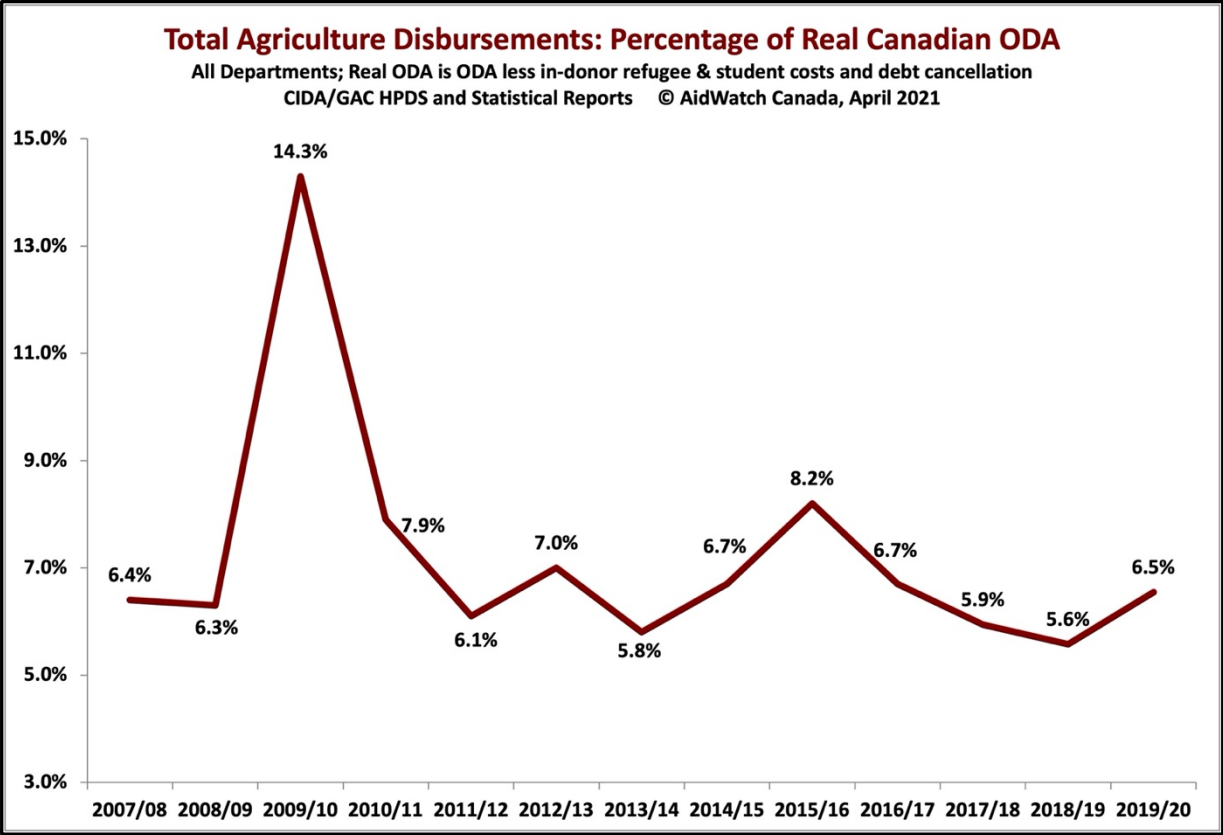
Total Canadian disbursements (all departments) for agriculture development peaked in 2009/10 at \$781 million (2018 dollars). (Chart A1) This remarkable increase in Canadian aid to this sector was a result of the 2009 l’Aquila G8 Summit’s Food Security Initiative and an earlier commitment by the Canadian government to double Canadian investments in agriculture from the 2007/08 base performance.

Over the past ten years, since 2011/12, disbursements for agriculture have declined marginally, from \$342 million in that year to \$322 million in 2019/20 (2018 dollars). Total aid for agriculture in 2019/20 increased

by 6% from 2018/19. The actual current dollar total for 2019/20 was \$328.8 million. Aid to agriculture is provided by several government departments, with GAC being the primary channel. A similar trend is noted for agriculture aid disbursements for CIDA/GAC, from \$327 million in 2011/12 to \$265 million in 2019/20 (2018 dollars). While flatlined at about \$235 million (CIDA/GAC) in 2017/18 and 2018/19, there has been a 13% increase in these disbursements in 2019/20 to \$265 million. A similar trend is apparent for total Canadian disbursement for agriculture.

Nevertheless, the value of agriculture disbursements in 2019/20 remains well below the 2011/12 level and a small peak in 2015/16.

**Chart A2: Agriculture Disbursements (All Departments) as a Share of Real Canadian ODA**



**Chart A2** sets out agricultural investments (all departments) as a share in Real Canadian ODA between 2007/08 and 2019/20. Real ODA provides a better picture of aid that is available to developing country partners. It is calculated by removing from Actual ODA aid spending in donor countries for refugees, imputed costs for students studying in Canada from the Global South, and debt cancellation.

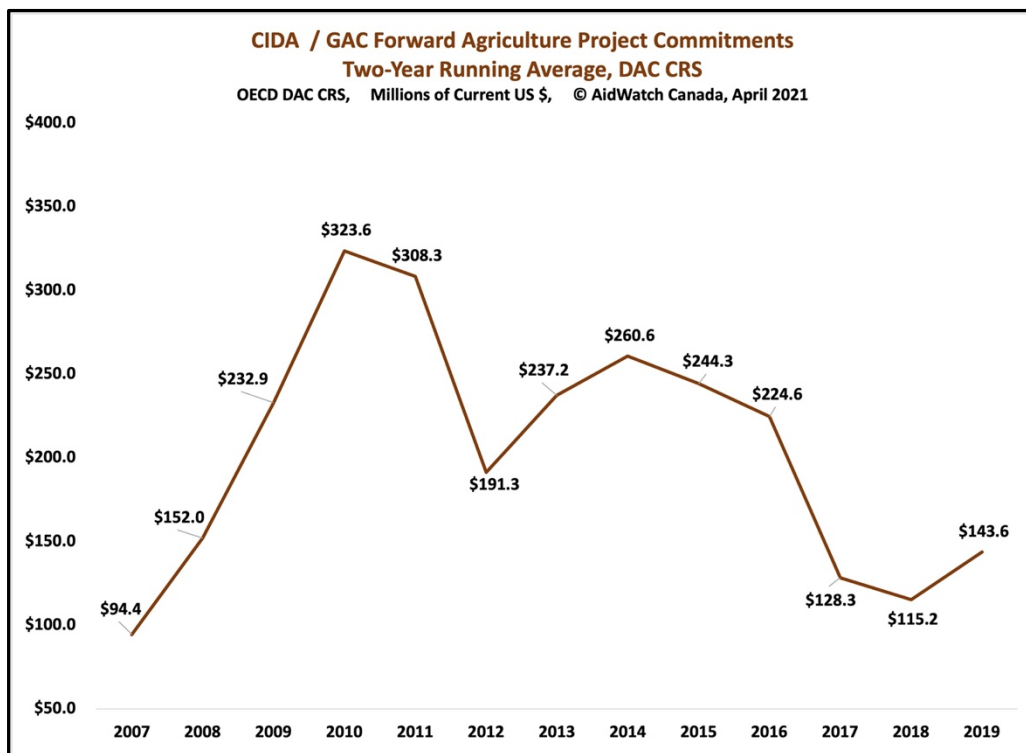
Since 2011/12, agriculture as a share of Real ODA peaked in 2015/16 at 8.2%. From that point it declined to 5.6% in 2018/19, but has come back to 6.5% in 2019/20, slightly higher than the 6.1% share in 2011/12 and approximately equal to the share in 2007/08, prior to the L’Aquila period.

### 3.2 Trends in Canadian Forward Commitments for Agriculture Aid

DAC data indicates that Canadian project commitments for agriculture were beginning to rebound by 2019 from a low in 2017, which is also confirmed by projects in the GAC Project Browser. However, 2020/21 data from the Browser indicates a significant drop in commitments that may affect future disbursements. Project commitments for agriculture between 2016/17 and 2020/21 are highly concentrated among 3 multilateral organizations, 4 CSOs and one partner government.

Examining the trends in project commitments made each year provides an indication of future trends for agriculture disbursements. These commitments are often disbursed over several fiscal years. This section uses Canada's report of agriculture commitments to the DAC CRS as one source for these trends. New project commitments posted to the GAC project browser is the other source, although this source may not be complete, particularly with regard to projects financed by non-GAC departments.

**Chart A3 Trend in CIDA/GAC Forward Agriculture Project Commitments**

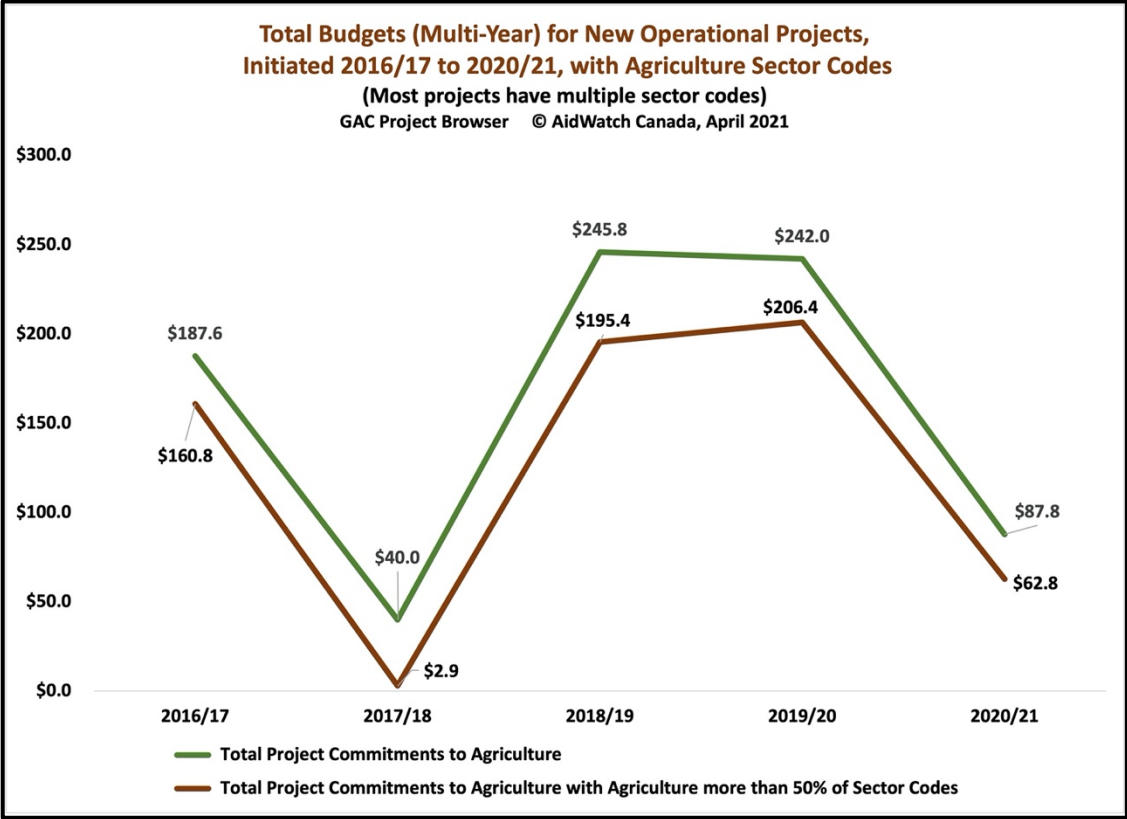


**Chart A3** sets out the trend in Canada's project commitments involving agriculture (this sector may not be the full value of these projects as most projects are reported against various DAC sector codes). These commitments are reported on an annual basis and in US dollars. Trends in this chart are highlighted through two-year rolling averages of annual commitments to soften the variations between years.

Since 2014 Canadian commitments declined from a high of US\$260 million in that year to a low of US\$115 million in 2018. Forward looking project commitments recovered somewhat in 2019, rising to US\$144 million.

GAC’s Project Browser paints a somewhat better picture for forward commitments since 2016/17, including fiscal year 2020/21. It is important to note that not all projects appear in the Project Browser. **Chart A4** highlights the value of the total budgets for all new operational projects, with coding for agriculture, recorded in each fiscal year. The values in this chart are Canadian dollars.

**Chart A4: New Operational Projects with Agricultural Coding, GAC Project Browser**



The Project Browser shows a similar large dip in new operational projects for agriculture in 2017/18, as is apparent in the DAC CRS project commitments for Canada. However, in fiscal years 2018/19 and 2019/20, project commitments documented in the Browser rebounded quite significantly reaching \$242 million in 2019/20.

The Browser also provides a glimpse into Canada’s aid commitments to new projects in 2020/21, with a very noticeable impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on new commitments. Total new project commitments for agriculture dropped to \$88 million for 2020/21. This drop is part of a larger overall decline (53%) in new project commitments for all purposes recorded in the Browser for this fiscal year, from \$2,417 million



in 2019/20 to \$1,130 million in 2020/21.<sup>3</sup> No doubt this large reduction in project commitments will also affect levels for future disbursements of Canadian aid for the next couple of years.

Since projects can be coded to many sectors (but sector codes must add up to 100%), total project commitments for agriculture can give a slightly skewed perception of the real focus on agriculture. Some project amounts may represent a very small proportion of a project that has different sectoral emphases.

It is important to also look at projects where agriculture is a primary focus of project activities. **Chart A4** sets out the trend for those projects where agricultural sector codes are at least 50% of the project's budget. For example, in 2019/20, these projects totaled \$206 million, 15% below the overall total for projects with any agricultural coding (\$242 million).

As **Chart A4** indicates, the trend for these agriculturally-focused projects are more or less parallel with the trend for all agriculture commitments. These agriculturally-focused projects, however, made up a somewhat modest 7% of all new project commitment for all purposes in 2018/19, 8.5% in 2019/20, and 7.2% in 2020/21.

**Table One: Distribution of New Project Commitments with Agriculture Sector Coding**

	2016/18	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
1. Total Number of Ag Projects	18	15	18	16	14
2. Total # Projects, 50%+ Agriculture (Share of Total)	7 (39%)	1 (7%)	12 (67%)	7 (44%)	8 (57%)
3. Total # Ag Projects 50%+, share of Total # Project Commitments (all purposes)	3.3%	0.5%	4.4%	2.5%	5.0%
4. Number projects, value over \$10M (Total Value)	2 (\$138M)	0	10 (\$217M)	6 (\$200M)	2 (\$29M)
5. Share of \$10M+ projects in the value of total Ag Cmts	73%	0	88%	83%	33%
6. Number of projects, value between \$1M and \$10M	13	13	7	9	11
7. Number of projects, value up to \$1M	3	2	1	1	1

**Table One** examines the numbers of new projects posted to the Browser in each year. It indicates that a small number of projects with a total budgetary value over \$10 million (row 5) made up a very high proportion of agricultural commitments, particularly in years when total agriculture commitments were high: 73% in 2016/17; 88% in 2018/19; 83% in 2019/20, but only 33% in 2020/21.

<sup>3</sup> It should be expected that there would be less project commitments in 2020/21, given the challenges in developing and approving new project commitments during a global pandemic. It may also be that these challenges also affected capacities for keeping the Project Browser up to date during this past year.

**Annex One** list all new projects with a share of agriculture sector coding, separating those with a budget of more than \$10 million and those with a budget between \$1 million and \$10 million, for five fiscal years, 2016/17 to 2020/21. Some observations can be made on this project data (recognizing that it may not include all agriculture project commitments for all departments):

- ⇒ Commitments to agriculture in these five years have been concentrated with a small number of multilaterals and CSOs, plus one Government.
- ⇒ Almost half of the agricultural commitments (48%) over these five years were implemented by twelve (12) multilateral organizations, through 23 projects.
- ⇒ Three multilaterals made up 71% of all multilateral commitments, and 34% of total agriculture commitments in this period: IFAD - \$187 million; WFP - \$58.6 million; and IDB - \$29.8 million.
- ⇒ One project with the Government of Ghana in 2016/17 was a commitment of \$126 million, or 16% of all agricultural commitments for these five years.
- ⇒ Fifteen (15) CSOs partners implemented another third (34%) of the commitments through 36 projects. Six of the 15 CSOs supported agriculture through their volunteer sending programs, representing 16% of total CSO project commitments to agriculture.
- ⇒ More than 50% of all CSO project commitments to agriculture are being implemented by four organizations: SOCODEVI - \$46.7 million; MEDA - \$38.6 million; CECI - \$31.2 million; and UPA-DI - \$23.5 million.

### 3.3 CSO Agriculture Disbursements

**CSOs have been a growing channel for Canadian aid disbursements in support of agriculture since 2010. This share reached a peak in 2018/19 at 39% of total disbursements for agriculture but fell back to 23% in 2019/20. Agriculture support has been a declining share of total CSO disbursement of Canadian aid to all sector, falling from 11.8% in 2015/16 to 5.6% in 2019/20. While there remains a large number of CSO projects overall, the total value of CSO projects with large annual disbursements (more than \$1 million) has declined since 2015/16.**

Since 2010, CSOs (Canadian and foreign based) have been a significant channel for CIDA/GAC agriculture disbursements. Their share in these total disbursements increased from 11% in 2010/11 to 39% in 2018/19 but has since fallen back to 23% in 2019/20.<sup>4</sup> (**Chart A5**)

Based on an average for different periods since 2007, total disbursements through CSOs have had a solidly upward trend in the past decade (2018 dollars). (**Chart A5**) Recently however the value of these

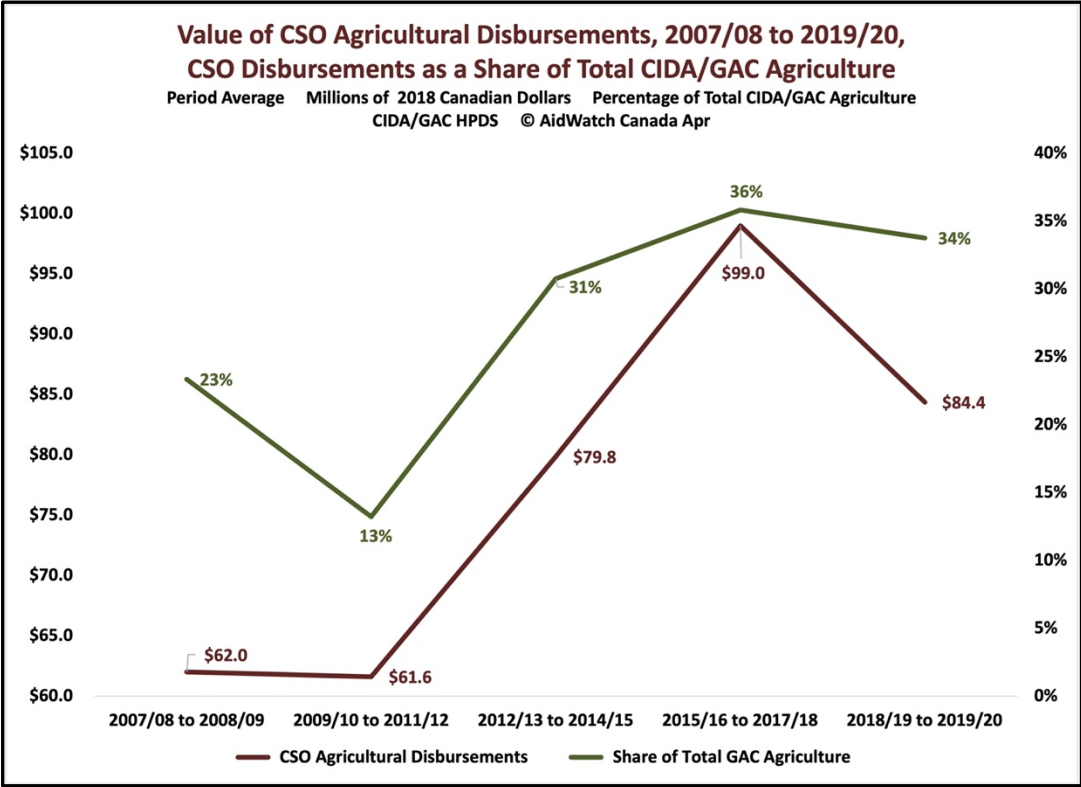
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<sup>4</sup> See also Section Four, which demonstrates a similar but higher trend for CSOs in Canadian agriculture based on DAC CRS data, but with a higher share of CSOs as channels for agricultural aid. The differences are likely based on the DAC calendar year and the allocation by the DAC of aid to channels, which may lower the numerator – total aid through channels – with a resulting higher CSO share than the GAC historical project dataset. The latter is likely a more accurate picture of these trends.

disbursements declined slightly from an average of \$99 million (36% of agriculture disbursements) in the period 2015/16 to 2017/18 to an average of \$84.4 million (34% of agriculture disbursements) in the last period, 2018/19 to 2019/20. The following **section 3.4** sets out the comparative share of the different delivery channels for total agricultural disbursements, including CSOs.

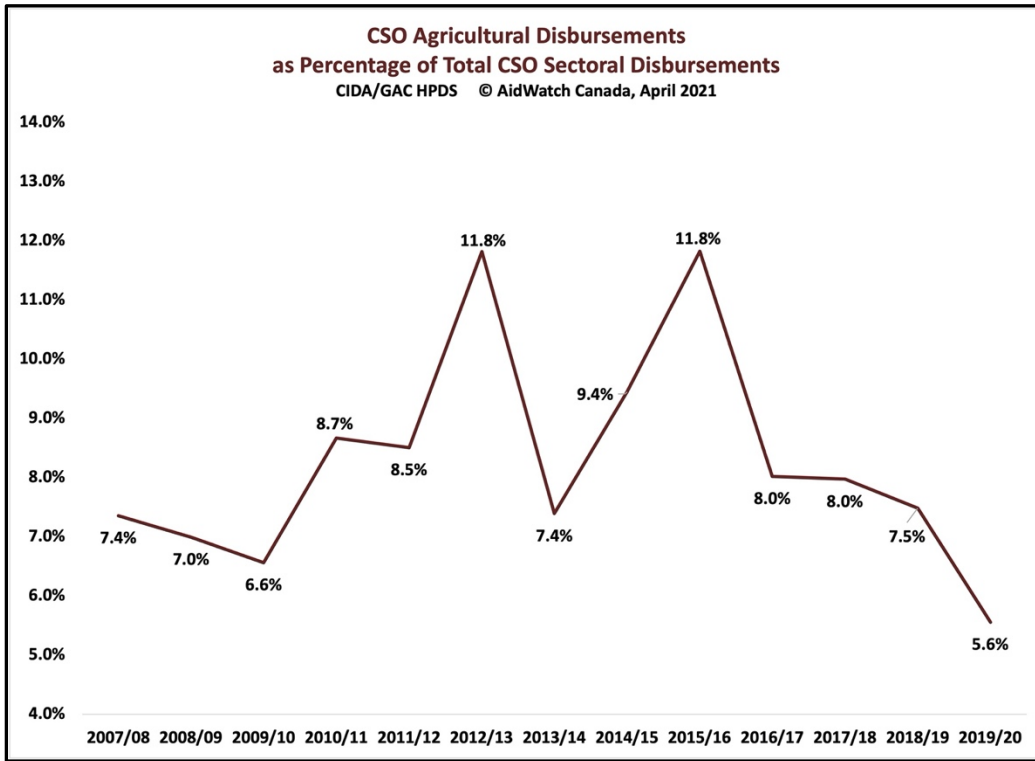
As noted in the previous section, it has been a small number of Canadian CSOs (15) responsible for agriculture forward commitments, of which 6 were support for volunteer sending organizations. This distribution may account for some of the recent variation in total CSO disbursements for agriculture. See also **Chart A7** below.

**Chart A5: Value of CSO Agriculture Disbursements**

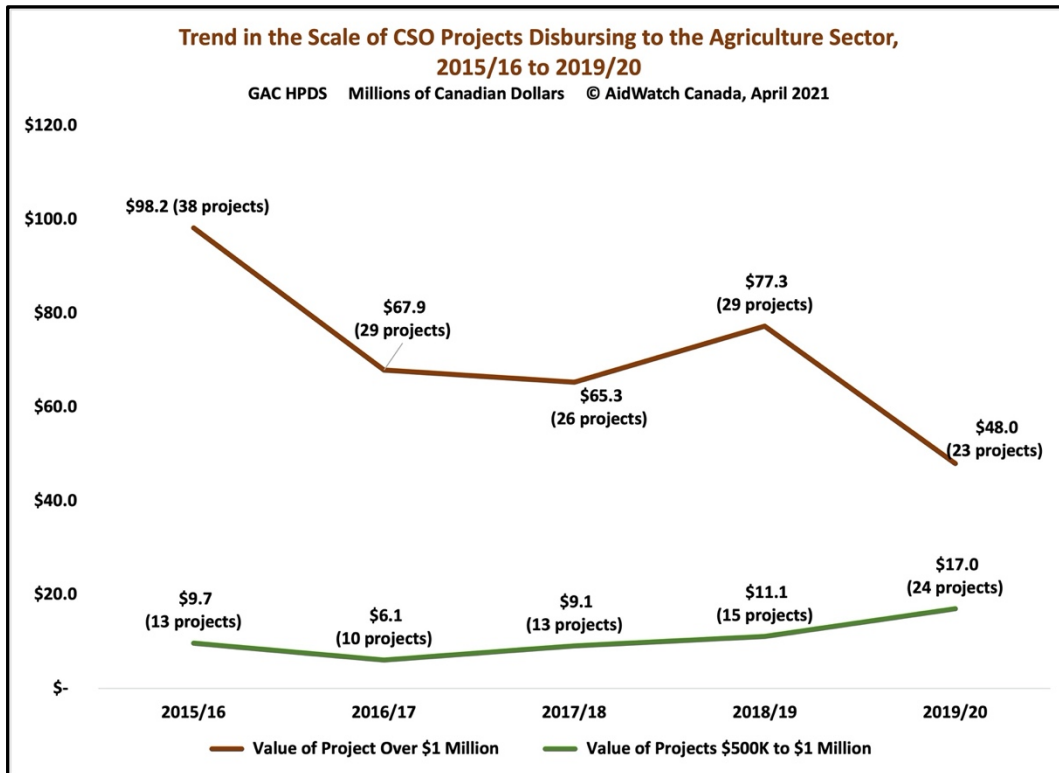


While playing a strong roll in disbursing aid to the agriculture sector, these CSO disbursements have had a mixed share in CSOs total disbursements of Canadian sector-allocated aid. (**Chart A6**) Reaching a peak in 2015/16, this share has been declining steadily from 11.8% of total CSO Sectoral Disbursements in that year to only 5.6% in 2019/20.

**Chart A6: CSO Agriculture Disbursements as Share of Total CSO Sector Disbursements**



**Chart A7: Trend in the Scale of CSO projects disbursing to the agriculture sector**



**Chart A7** points to another important trend in CSO support for the agriculture sector. While the number of projects in 2015/16 and 2019/20 are close, 51 projects compared to 47 projects, the value of those with disbursements of more than \$1 million has declined by more than 50% between these years. A small increase in those valued between \$500,000 and \$1 million has increased but does not compensate for loss of large disbursements to the sector.

**3.4 Government Departments and Organizational Channels of Delivery in Canada’s Agricultural Aid**

**Trends for disbursements confirm the continued predominance of multilateral organizations and CSOs as channels for these disbursements, with some recent growth in the role of governments. Disbursements through the Bilateral Branches has consistently accounted for more than 50% of agriculture disbursement since 2009/10. Similarly, for CSOs, projects supported through Bilateral Branches made up more than 60% of CSOs’ agriculture disbursements. These CSO projects were 40% of all agriculture disbursements by these Branches.**

As indicated in **Chart A8**, Global Affairs is responsible for 80% of Canada’s ODA directed to agricultural development in recent years (2016/17 to 2019/20). The Department of Finance is responsible for 17%, mainly related to agricultural support through the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA) window and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

**Chart A8: Federal Departments, Channels for Canadian Agricultural ODA**

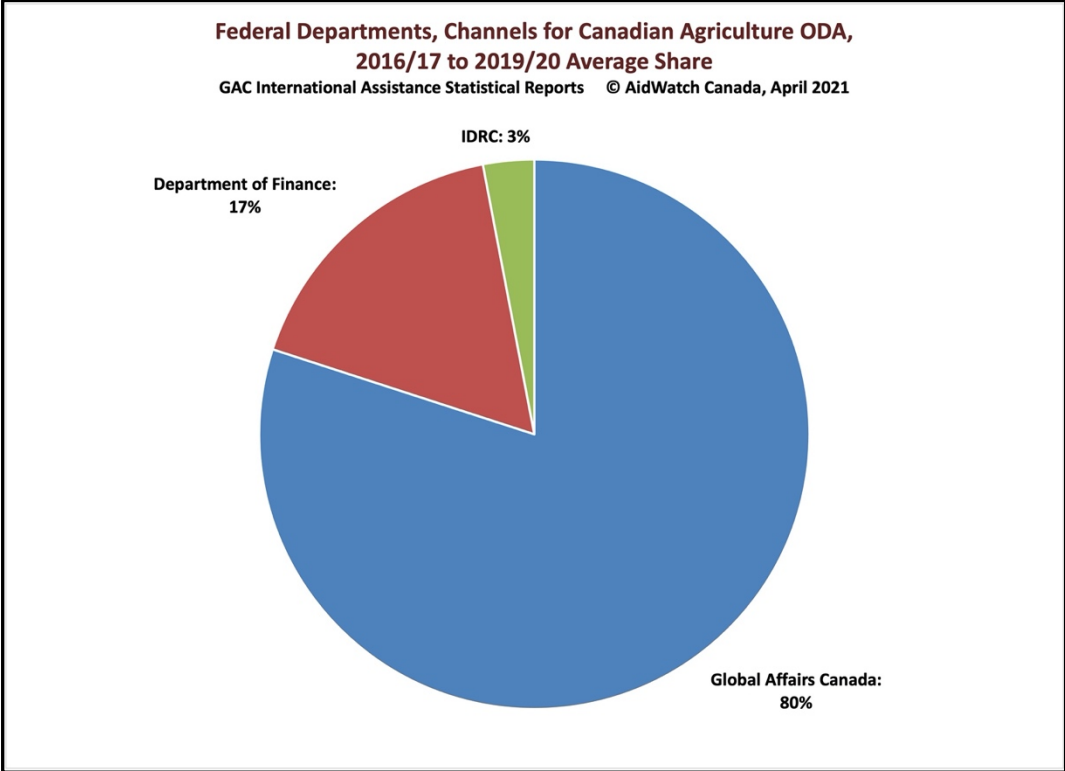
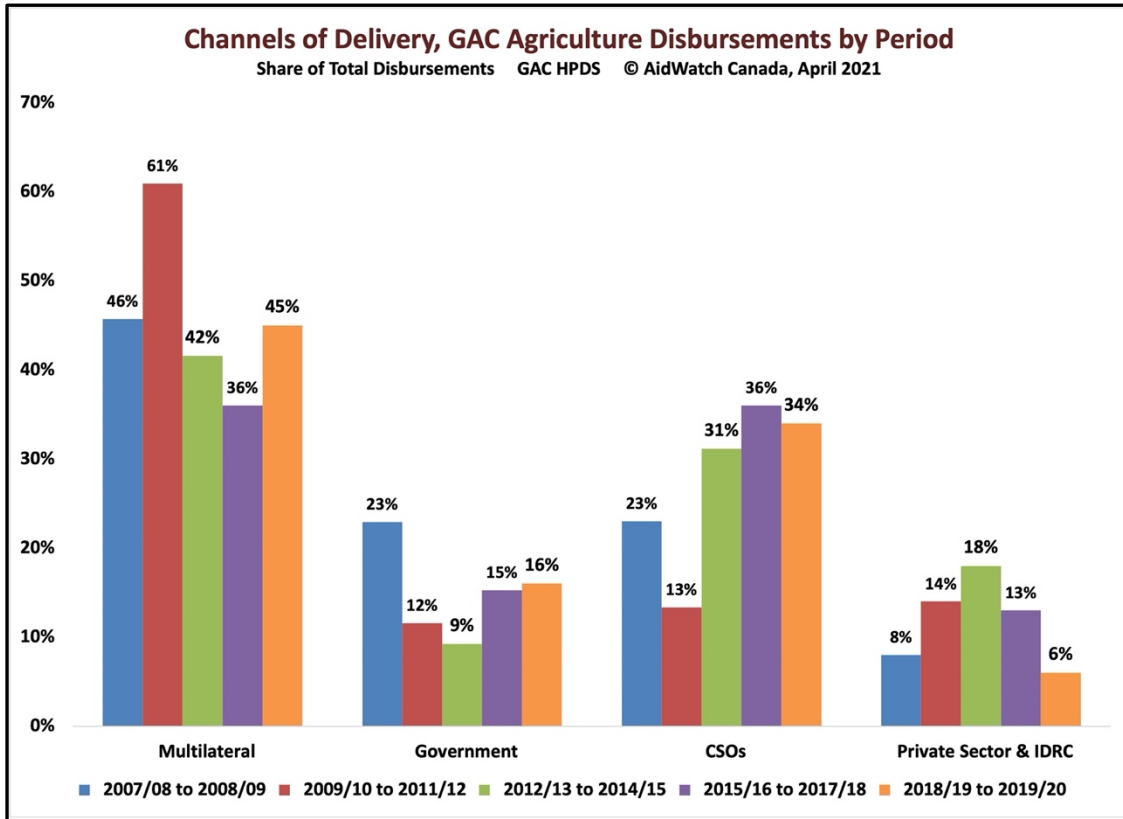


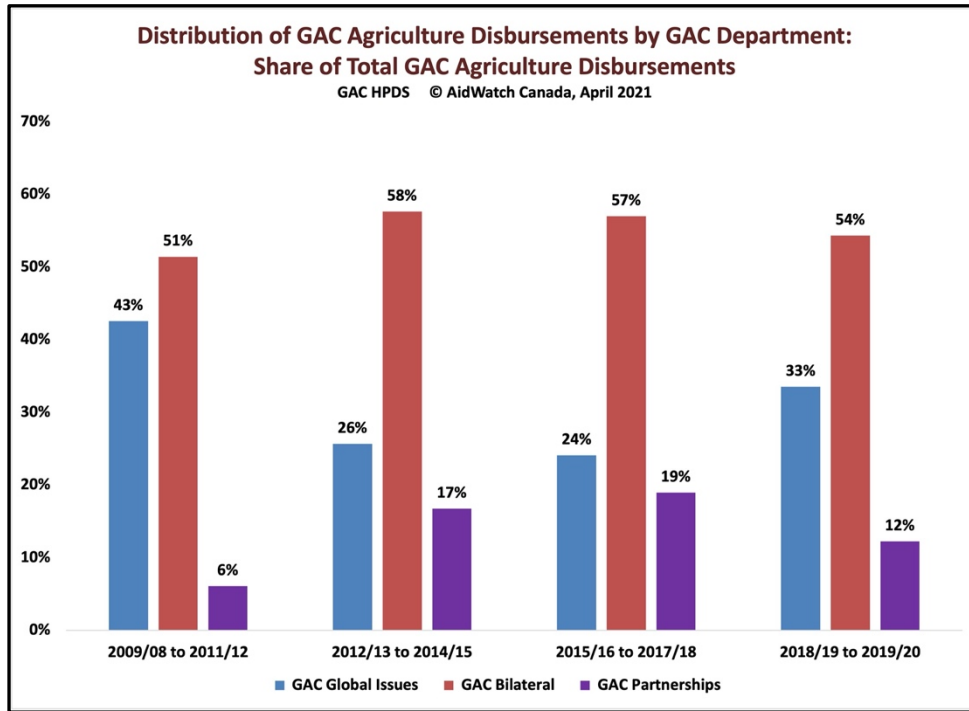
Chart A9, Channels of Delivery for GAC Agriculture Disbursements



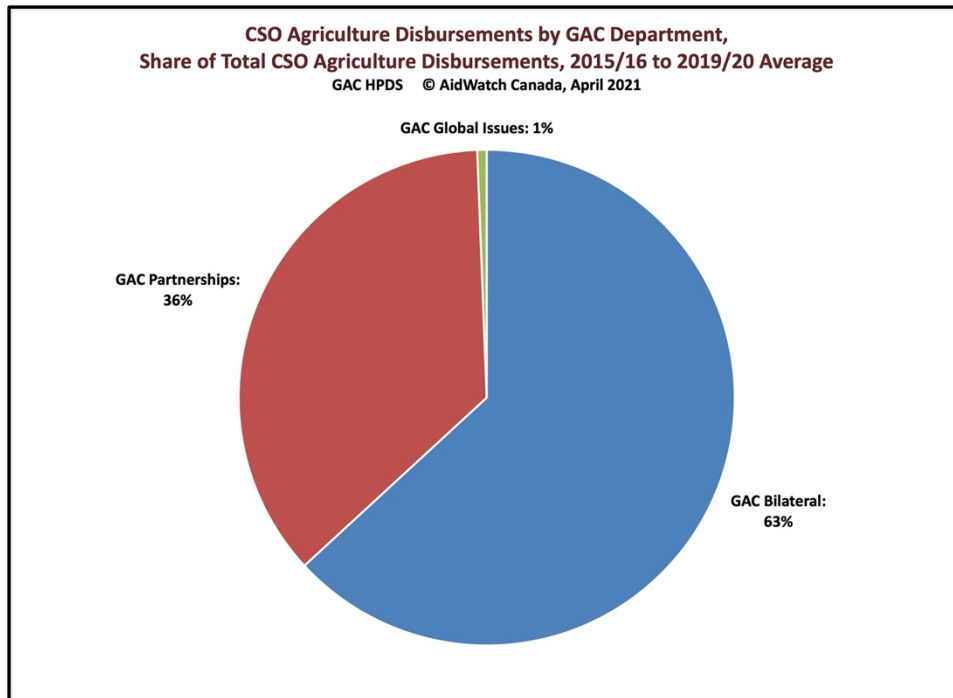
As indicated in the section above on aid commitments, multilateral organizations and CSOs continue to be the primary channels for the delivery of Canadian agricultural aid. Their shares have fluctuated somewhat between periods since 2007/08, but in the last period, 2018/19 to 2019/20, together their share of disbursements was 79%. **(Chart A9)** Partnerships with governments have increased somewhat since 2015/16 to 16% in the last period, 2018/19 to 2019/20, while the share for the private sector and IDRC has declined.

More than 50% of agriculture disbursements have consistently been made through the bilateral branch programs. The share for Global Issues Branch has increased slightly from 24% in the 2015/16 period to 33% in the 2018/19 period. **(Chart A10)** The share of Partnerships Branch has declined from 19% to 12% of total agriculture disbursements in recent years.

**Chart A10: Distribution of GAC Agriculture Disbursements by GAC Department**

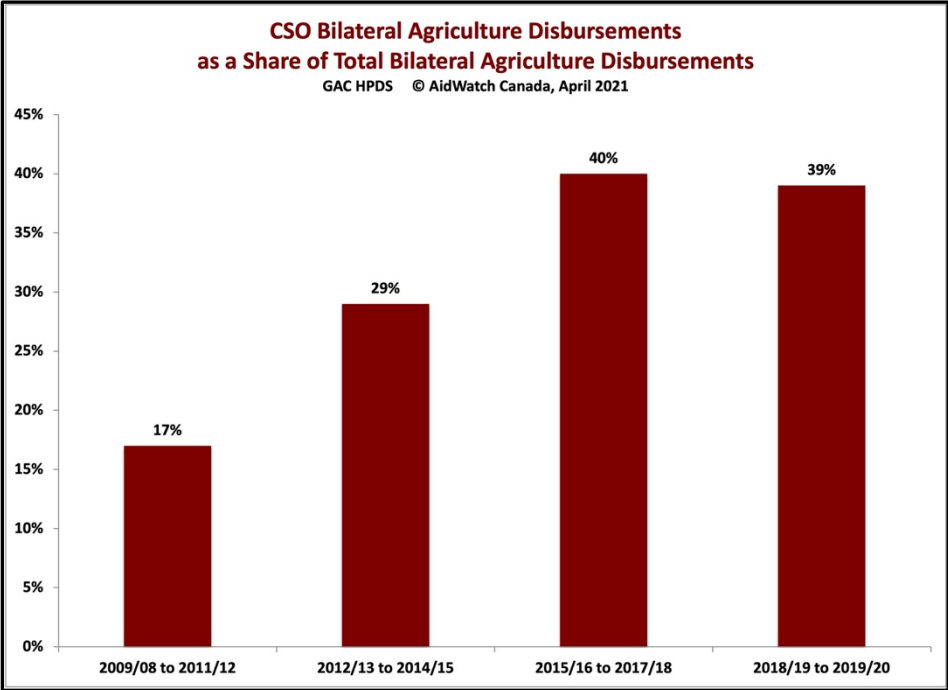


**Chart A11: CSO Agriculture Disbursements by GAC Department**



For CSOs, 36% of their agricultural disbursements were through projects supported by Partnerships Branch, with 63% accounted for by larger scale projects supported by the Bilateral Branches. (Chart A11) Chart A12 indicates that approximately 40% of bilateral disbursements for agriculture were made in partnerships with CSOs since 2015/16.

**Chart A12: CSO Bilateral Agriculture as share of Total Bilateral Agriculture Disbursements**



**3.5 Regional and Priority Country Allocations of Agriculture Aid Disbursements<sup>5</sup>**

GAC agricultural disbursements continue to be concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa with its 60% share of these disbursements in 2019/20. An increase for Asia in 2019/20 is due to specific multi-year support for IFAD (a loan fund and core replenishment) in that year. Sub-Saharan Africa received a slightly higher share (65%) of agricultural disbursements from bilateral branches in 2019/20 (compared to all agriculture disbursements). Agricultural disbursements through CSOs have a slightly less emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa (56% in 2019/20) and a greater emphasis on the Americas (29%).

Agricultural disbursements are highly concentrated among the top ten recipients (65% in the latest period), with bilateral branches even more concentrated at 80%. Regional programs account for about 22% in recent years. Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Senegal and Colombia are among the largest recipients, with agriculture playing a major role in GAC’s country programs in the first four countries.

<sup>5</sup> See also Section Four for comparisons with other donors, but also the explanatory note for differences with trends from GAC Historical Project Dataset Data.



Regional allocations of CIDA/GAC aid investments in agriculture have remained relatively unchanged since 2007/08. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the priority region, with 60% of GAC agricultural investments in that region in 2019/20, largely unchanged since the 2007/08 to 2009/10 period. (Chart A13)

GAC agricultural investments in Asia had been declining since 2010/11 due to the declining profile of Afghanistan as a priority aid country. That country received significant aid in agriculture from Canada up to 2012/13, clearly linked to Canada’s military and foreign policy priorities at the time. The recent surge in 2019/20 to 17% of agricultural disbursements for Asia (including the Middle East) is the result of two one-off disbursements to IFAD (a loan of \$10.5 million and replenishment of \$5.0 million). Regional allocations for these two funds are estimates provided by IFAD for its future investments (not actual disbursements).

GAC agriculture support in the Americas has been relatively constant at about 20% of total GAC agricultural disbursements.

**Chart A13: Regional distribution of CIDA/GAC agriculture disbursements**

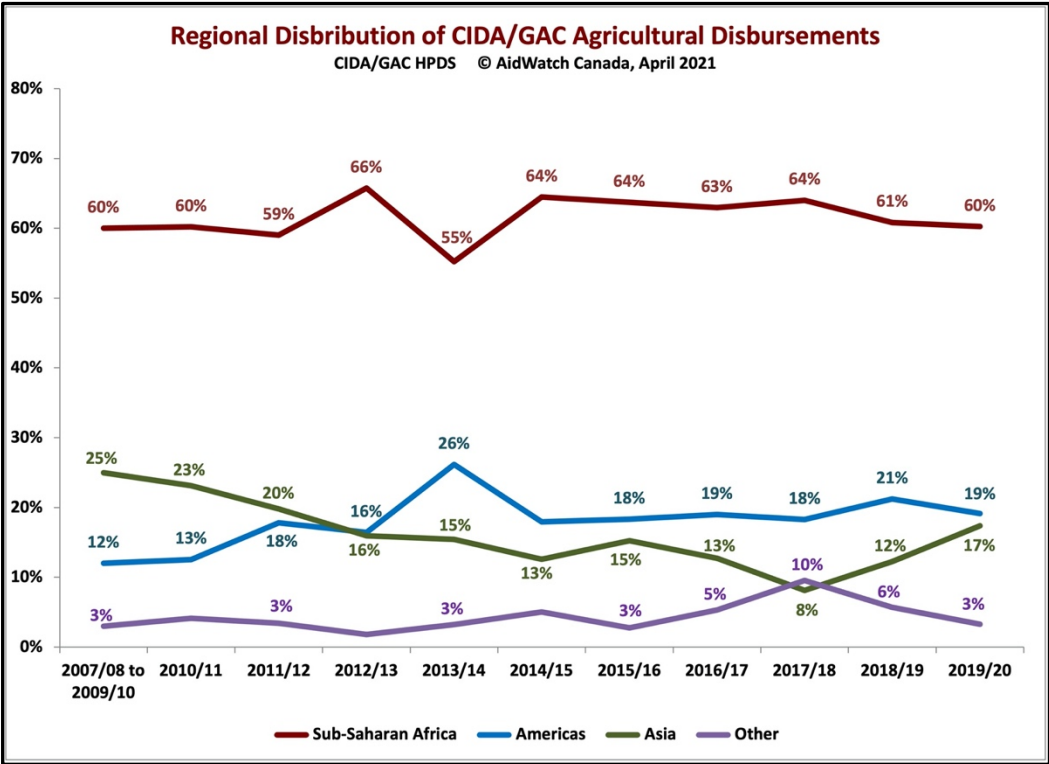
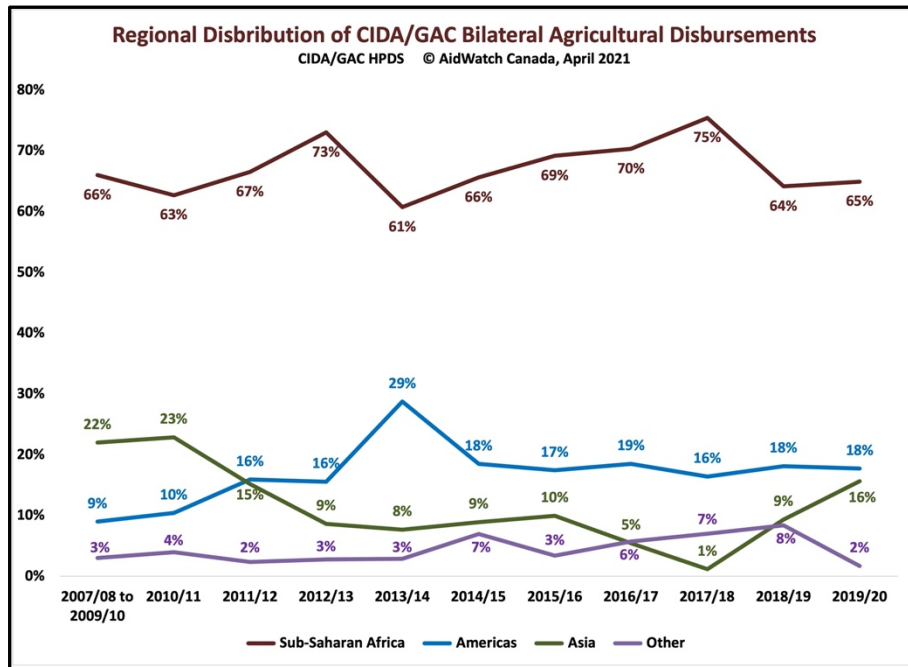


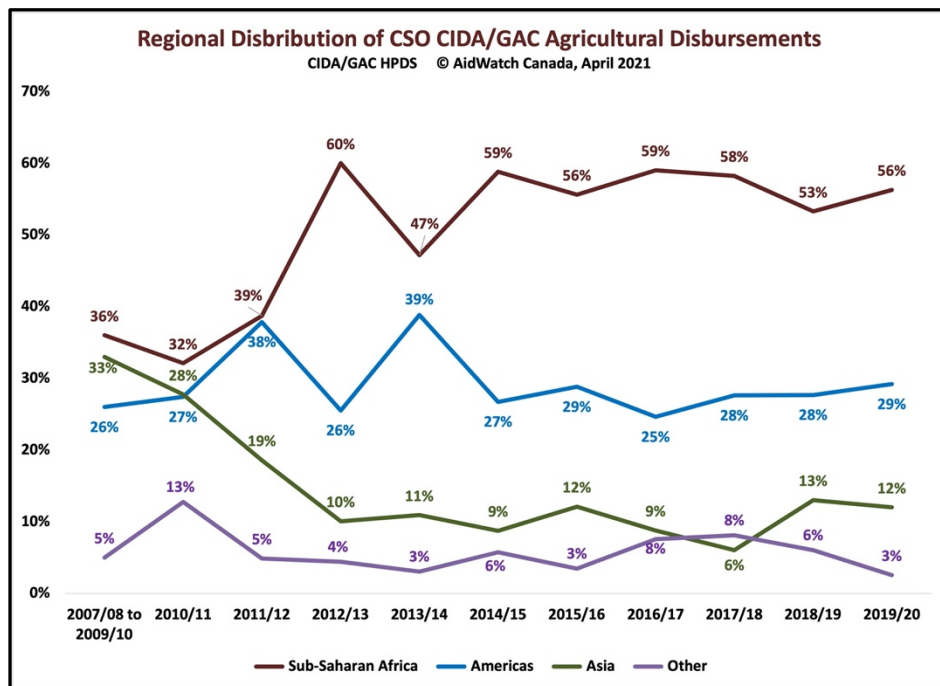
Chart A14 indicates a very similar pattern in regional allocations for CIDA/GAC bilateral agricultural disbursements, with a slightly higher profile for Sub-Saharan Africa at 65% of bilateral agricultural disbursements in 2019/20 (compared to all agricultural disbursements).

**Chart A14: Regional distribution of CIDA/GAC bilateral agriculture disbursements**



CIDA/GAC agricultural disbursements by CSOs has a more mixed allocation pattern, with Sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 56% of disbursements in 2019/20, a share that has been constant since 2015/16. At 29% in 2019/20, the Americas constitute a larger relative share than is the case for total agricultural disbursements for all channels.

**Chart A15: Regional distribution of CSO CIDA/GAC agricultural disbursements**



## Priority Countries

**Table Two** provides a proxy indication of the priority countries for GAC’s agricultural programming. It considers a priority country to be one where the average agricultural disbursements constitute approximately 20% of the country program. The Table sets out priority countries for all GAC bilateral branches and for total CSO disbursements (irrespective of the GAC branches that allocated these resources).

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

Average annual disbursements

<b>BILATERAL</b>	<b>2012/13 to 2014/15</b>	<b>2018/19 to 2019/20</b>
Ghana	27%	58%
Mali	17%	34%
Vietnam		24%
Ethiopia	39%	24%
Senegal	19%	23%
Myanmar		21%
Bilateral agriculture disbursements as a percentage of total bilateral country disbursements; Country Programs greater than \$10 million		
<b>CSOs</b>	<b>2012/13 to 2014/15</b>	<b>2018/19 to 2019/20</b>
Vietnam		33%
Peru		30%
Mali		26%
Senegal	27%	24%
Colombia		20%
Honduras	50%	19%
Ghana	42%	18%
CSO agriculture disbursements as a percentage of total CSO country disbursements; Country programs with total disbursements greater than \$10 million.		
Source: CIDA/GAC HPDS		

Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia and Senegal, all countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, have had a consistent programmatic priority on the agricultural sector in the past decade. In the current period, GAC’s programming in Vietnam and Myanmar (until the recent military coup) have also had a strong focus on agriculture. CSOs have also had a strong focus on agriculture in Mali, Senegal and Ghana in Africa, and Vietnam in Asia. But unique to GAC’s CSO partners, agriculture has been an important emphasis in Peru, Colombia and Honduras.

**Annex Two** sets out the average annual CIDA/GAC disbursements for the top 10 recipients of Canadian agricultural aid. These disbursements are concentrated. Since 2015 the top ten recipient countries make

up 65% of total agricultural disbursements, a share which jumps to about 80% of bilateral programs. The top ten countries for CSO disbursements are approximately 66% of total CSO agricultural disbursements.

The programming relationships are long term. Comparing the two periods, 2015/16 to 2017/18 and 2018/19 to 2019/20, eight of the ten countries for total agricultural disbursements have been consistent since 2015, seven for bilateral disbursements, and eight for CSO disbursements.

The top five countries overall for agriculture disbursements for the 2018/19 to 2019/20 period were Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Senegal and Colombia. For CSOs, Ghana is replaced by Peru, although Ghana ranks 6<sup>th</sup> for CSOs and Peru ranks 7<sup>th</sup> for all agriculture disbursements. Ghana, Ethiopia and Mali have been among the top three since 2012/13.

Regional programs made up 22% of agricultural disbursements in the 2018/19 to 2019/29 period. These programs tend to be through multilateral channels. Bilateral branches disbursed only 5% through regional programs, and CSOs even less at 2%.

### 3.6 Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in Agricultural Projects

**Project objectives related to climate change adaptation or mitigation are increasingly present in GAC agriculture projects, with 59% of all agriculture projects in 2019/20 having a positive climate marker. Most of this increase has been since 2016/17 following the launch of Canada's \$2.65 billion multi-year commitment to climate finance in support of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).**

**Total value for agriculture projects with a climate marker (either mitigation or adaptation) increased from \$41.0 million in 2016/17 (16.7%) to \$111.1 million in 2019/20 (39.8%). Agricultural projects with climate finance as their principal objective disbursed \$75.3 million in 2019/20 or 27% of total agricultural disbursements in 2019/20.**

GAC projects are assigned a climate finance purpose marker for adaptation or mitigation. Marker 2 indicates that the principal purpose and focus of a project is either climate change adaptation or mitigation. Marker 1 is used for any project for which only one or more of the objectives relate to adaptation or mitigation, but the project has another primary objective. For the latter (significant purpose projects) there is no indication of the degree to which these climate objectives are part of the project's outcomes. CSO analysts of climate finance have valued this climate dimension at 30% of the value of marker 1 projects on average.

An example of a project marked adaptation 2 (principal purpose) might be an agriculture project in which the main objective and most activities are directed to adapting agriculture practices for existing or expected impacts of climate change in that location (e.g. changing water patterns). A project marked adaptation 1 might be an agriculture extension project relating to improving a range of producer practices

to increase yields or access to new markets, where one objective is also to adapt a particular practice in light of expected impacts of climate change.<sup>6</sup>

**Chart A16** demonstrates continued progress in the inclusion of objectives relating to climate change adaptation or mitigation in agriculture projects, based on the number of projects with this marker (whether marker 1 or 2). By 2019/20, nearly 60% of agriculture projects had climate change objectives, up from 37% in 2016/17. CSO agriculture projects demonstrate a similar trend. Projects channelled through governments have a more modest recent performance at 43%.

**Chart A16: Number of agriculture projects marked for climate change objectives**

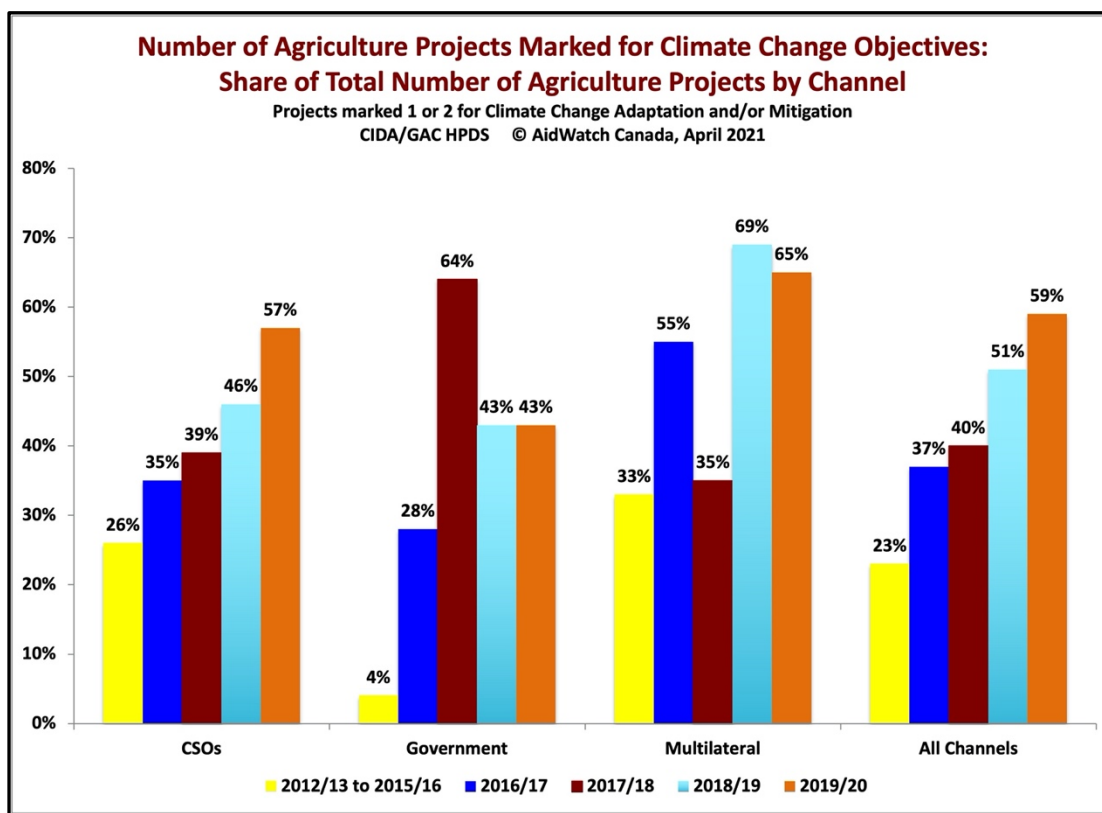


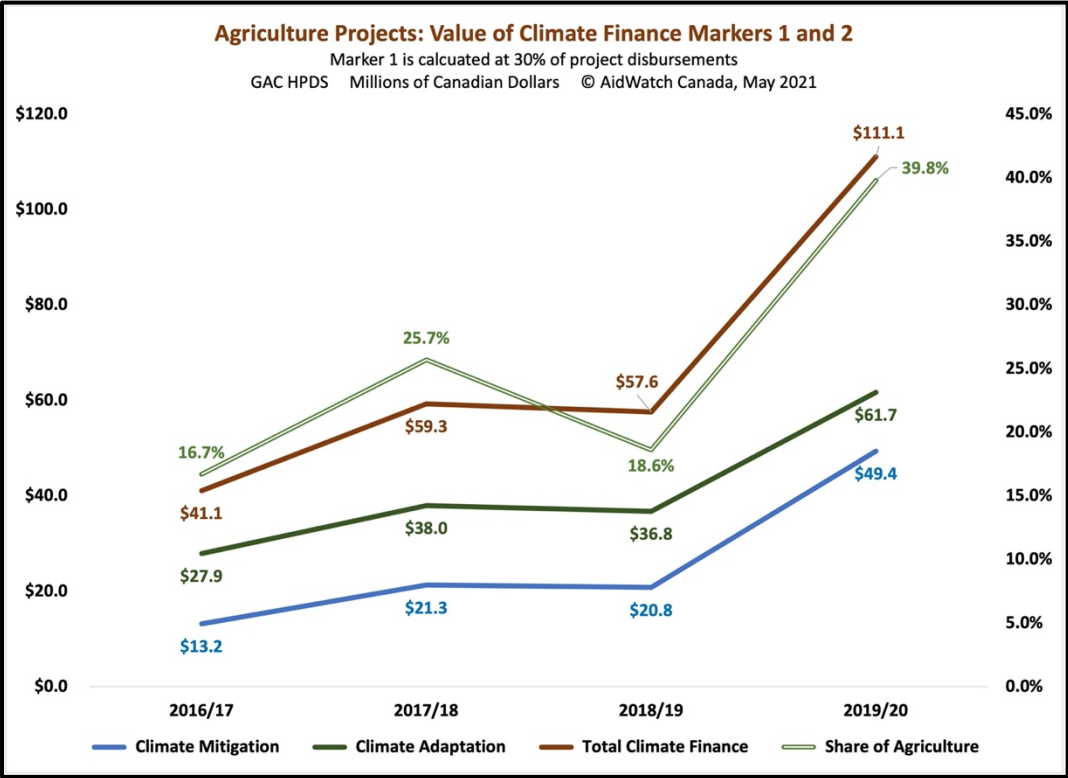
Chart A17 also demonstrates that agricultural projects with a climate marker have increased in value and share in total agricultural disbursements, particularly in 2019/20. Value of these project increased from \$41.0 million in 2016/17 to \$111.1 million in 2019/20.

Agricultural projects with climate finance as their principal objective (marker 2) disbursed \$75.3 million in 2019/20 or 27% of total agricultural disbursements in 2019/20. Of the 36 projects with marker 2, fourteen

<sup>6</sup> See Annex Seven of Brian Tomlinson, “Investing in Agriculture and Food Security, Trends in Global Affairs Canada’s Commitments and Disbursements, 2007/08 to 2018/19,” April 2020, for a detailed review of the methodology for assessing climate finance disbursements, accessed at <http://aidwatchcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Final-2020-Revised-Ag-Paper.pdf>.

(14) were with CSO partners. Another 19 projects were with multilateral partnerships, such as agriculture components of special climate funds for the private sector that Canada has established at the World Bank, the InterAmerican Development Bank and the Asia Development Bank.

**Chart A17, Value of Agricultural Project Disbursements with a Climate Marker, 2016/17 to 2019/20**



Unfortunately, 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.

**3.7 Gender Equality in Canada’s Agricultural Projects**

**More than 90% of disbursements for agriculture since 2017/18 have at least one gender equality objective (significant purpose gender equality). However, the share of agriculture projects with gender equality as the principal purpose remains very low at 3% in 2019/20.**

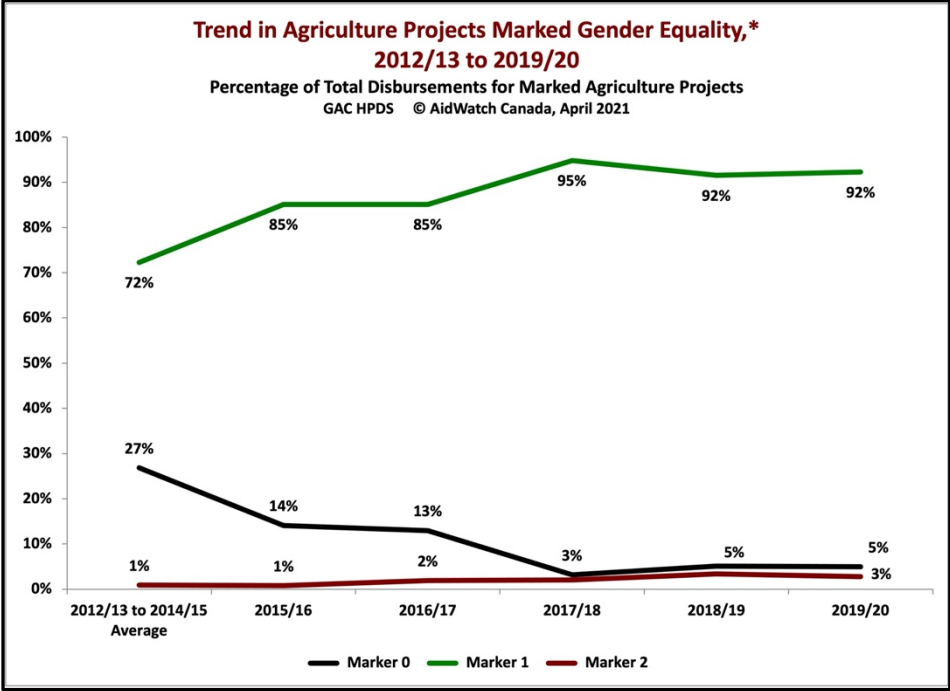
The measure of gender equality and women’s empowerment in agricultural projects also relies on a gender equality marker, similar to the climate change purpose markers. The DAC purposes markers for gender equality are at three levels – Marker 0 for those projects with no gender equality objective; Marker

1 for those projects with at least one gender equality objective, but not the principal focus of the project; and Marker 2 for projects where gender equality is the principal focus of the project.

Similar to climate objectives in agricultural projects, there is no information that allows for the assessment of the degree to which gender equality objectives are truly integrated into projects, particularly those marked gender equality 1 (one objective among others).

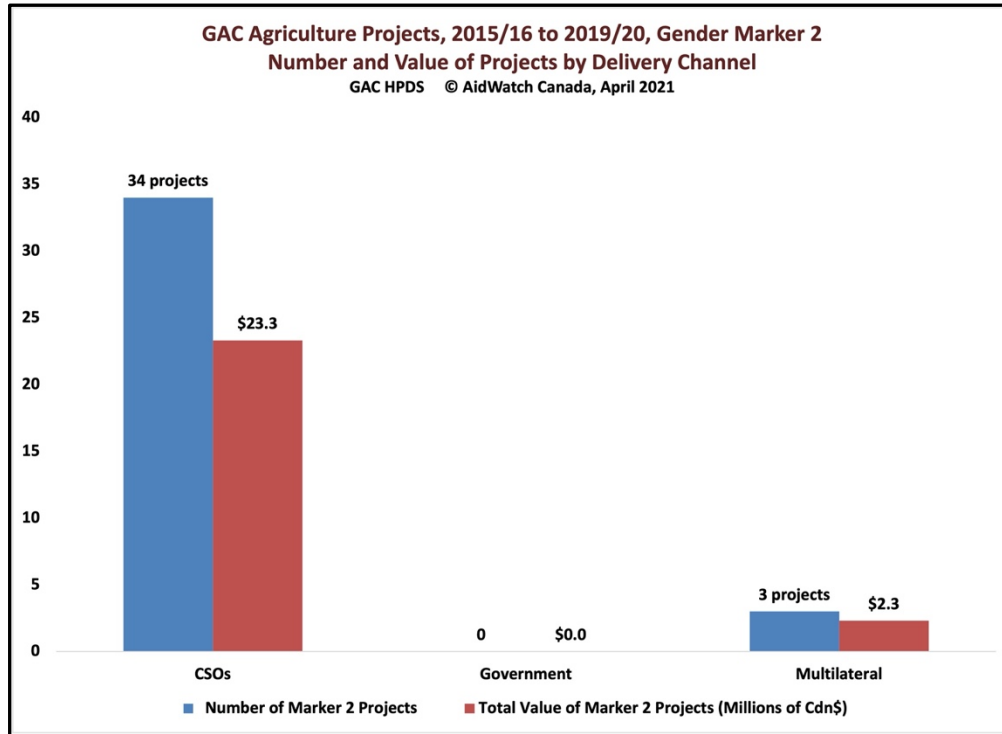
**Chart A18** gives a breakdown of the share of agriculture disbursements against the three levels of the gender equality markers. Since 2015/16, projects with no gender equality objective have declined sharply from 14% of disbursements to only 5% in 2019/20. More than 90% of disbursements since 2017/18 have had at least one gender equality objective within projects with other primary purposes (Marker 1). The share of agriculture projects where gender equality is the primary objective (Marker 2) has been very low, 1% in 2015/15, rising to only 3% in 2019/20.

**Chart A18: Agricultural projects marked gender equality**



**Chart A19** looks more closely at the agricultural projects in which gender equality is the principal purpose of the project for the period, 2015/16 to 2019/20. Thirty-four (34) projects (out of 37) have been implemented through CSO channels, with the remaining three (3) from multilateral channels.

**Chart A19: Projects marked gender equality 2, by delivery channel**



#### 4. Canadian Aid to Agriculture in the context of DAC Donors' Aid to Agriculture

##### Section Four Explanatory Note:

This section is developed through aid data that Canada reports to the OECD Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) Creditor Reporting System, which is the only dataset for comparing donors' performance.

There are references below to DAC bilateral aid and multilateral aid that is available in this database. DAC bilateral aid includes bilateral aid that is channeled through multilateral organizations.<sup>7</sup> DAC multilateral aid is aid that is provided as core support for multilateral organizations. These are aggregated differently than the references to multilateral aid in the previous sections.

This analysis will therefore be somewhat different from previous sections because DAC CRS data is collected on a calendar year basis, while GAC's Historical Project Database is provided on a Canadian fiscal year basis. DAC CRS data is provided in US dollars and is corrected for both exchange rates and the impact of inflation (the current constant dollar values are the equivalent to 2019 US dollars).

<sup>7</sup> Donors often channel special bilateral projects through multilateral organizations to implement these projects. These projects are distinct from the donor's core support for these organizations. Such projects are referred to as Multi-bi projects.



#### 4.1 Comparative Overview of DAC Donors Aid to Agriculture

- Total ODA (DAC bilateral and multilateral) for agriculture in 2019 was US\$9.4 billion. Average disbursements over the last five years (2015 to 2019) are 18% higher than the period 2010 to 2014.
- Canada is among the top 10 donors for agriculture, but its position dropped from 5<sup>th</sup> in the period 2010 to 2014, to 7<sup>th</sup> in the period 2015 to 2020. The priority of agriculture in Canada's sector-allocated aid has also dropped between these two periods, ranking 4<sup>th</sup> among donors in the first five years, down to 8<sup>th</sup> in the most recent period.
- Loans represent an increasing share of aid to agriculture, with 23% of DAC bilateral aid provided through loans. Canada is among five donors providing loans, which represented 14% of Canada's agricultural aid in the past five years.
- Over the past five years, Canada has targeted 60% of its agricultural aid to Sub-Saharan Africa, compared to 39% for all bilateral donors.
- CSOs as the channel for agricultural disbursements in this dataset increased from 9% in 2010 to 50% in 2019, compared to 30% for all DAC donors in 2019.

##### a) Total DAC Bilateral and Multilateral ODA to Agriculture

Chart A20: DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Aid to Agriculture

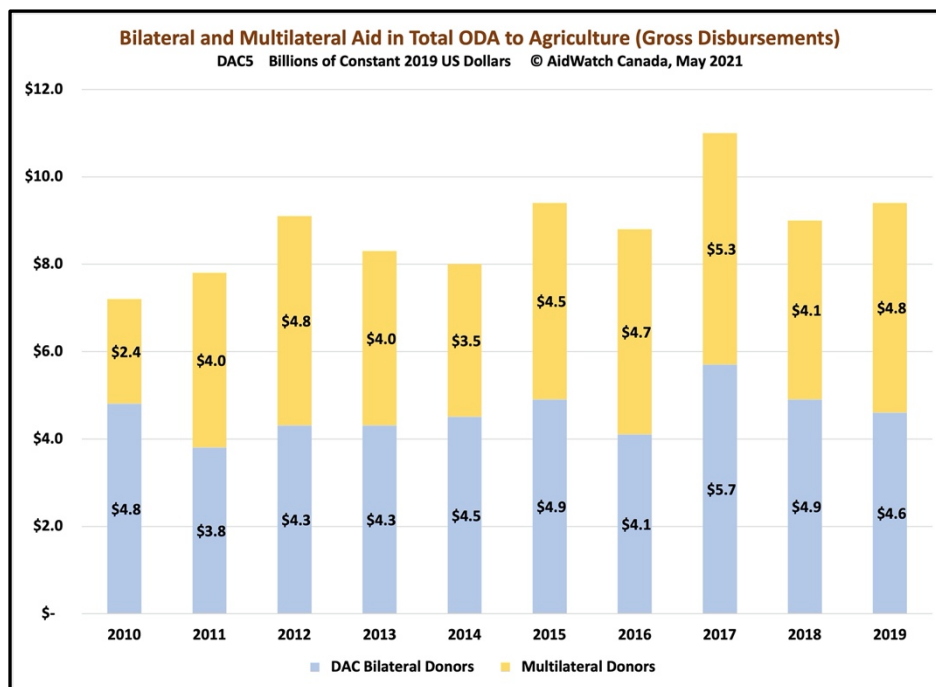


Chart A20 sets out the total gross disbursements for agriculture by all DAC and multilateral donors. At US\$9.4 billion in 2019, the total value of this aid was the same as its value in 2015. In comparing the

average disbursements for the period 2010 to 2014 to the period 2015 to 2019, however, overall aid to agriculture has increased by 18%. A significant part of this growth is accounted for by multilateral donors (particularly the Regional Development Banks). Multilateral aid between these periods increased by 25%. Regional banks increased their share in total agricultural disbursements from 8% in 2015 to 14% in 2019, while the World Bank's share declined from 21% to 14%.

**Table Three, Top Ten Agriculture Donors by Volume, Gross Disbursements**  
(Millions of Constant 2019 US Dollars)

Donor	2010 to 2014, Annual Average	Donor	2015 to 2019, Annual Average	Donor	2019
1. United States	\$1,419.7	1. United States	\$1,200.0	1. Germany	\$1,006.0
2. Germany	\$438.9	2. Japan	\$831.7	2. United States	\$946.3
3. Japan	\$407.7	3. Germany	\$766.1	3. Japan	\$435.2
4. France	\$311.4	4. France	\$449.6	4. United Kingdom	\$355.3
5. Canada	\$257.7	5. United Kingdom	\$237.5	5. France	\$352.3
6. Netherlands	\$206.6	6. Netherlands	\$235.2	6. Netherlands	\$253.9
7. Spain	\$161.4	7. Canada	\$191.9	7. Canada	\$235.9
8. Korea	\$152.8	8. Switzerland	\$133.7	8. Switzerland	\$139.8
9. United Kingdom	\$139.0	9. Korea	\$125.8	9. Sweden	\$131.9
10. Australia	\$135.0	10. Australia	\$106.1	10. Australia	\$113.3

**Table Three** tracks the performance of individual DAC donors ranked by their total gross agriculture disbursements for the two five-year periods, 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019. There is a high degree of consistency between the two periods, with the five largest donors overall (the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan) strongly represented in both periods. In the last five-year period, the top 10 donors provided 88% of all agriculture disbursements for that period, up from 82% in the previous five-year period. Canada was among the top five donors by volume in the 2010 to 2014 period, but dropped to seventh place in the last five years.

The last column in **Table 3** provides the ranking for agricultural disbursements for 2019. **Annex Four** sets out the changes in these disbursements since 2015. Six DAC donors provided less support for agriculture in 2019 than they did in 2015 (Canada, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States). All other donors increased the value of their support for agriculture, with Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Australia and Switzerland registering the largest increase between these two years. Comparing 2015 to 2010, twelve (12) donors had lower support for agriculture between these two years.

**Table Four** tracks the degree to which agriculture is a priority for a donor, measuring each donor's share of agriculture disbursements in their total sector-allocated aid. Eight donors (Belgium, Ireland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Spain, Canada, Denmark and Italy) give consistent priority to the agriculture sector. All are moderately sized donors in terms of their total aid. As a donor that gives priority to

agriculture, Canada again dropped from 4<sup>th</sup> position in the 2010 to 2014 period, to 8<sup>th</sup> position in the last five-year period.

**Table Four, Top Ten Agriculture Donors by Share of Agriculture in Total Sector Allocated Aid, Gross Disbursements** (Millions of Constant 2019 US Dollars)

Donor	2010 to 2014, Annual Average	Donor	2015 to 2019, Annual Average	Donor	2019
1. Ireland	13.5%	1. Belgium	13.3%	1. Belgium	13.3%
2. Spain	12.9%	2. Ireland	11.8%	2. Ireland	11.8%
3. Belgium	12.5%	3. New Zealand	11.2%	3. Netherlands	11.5%
4. Canada	12.2%	4. Switzerland	9.2%	4. New Zealand	10.5%
5. Denmark	10.1%	5. Netherlands	9.2%	5. Switzerland	10.3%
6. Italy	9.9%	6. Spain	8.9%	6. Spain	9.7%
7. Korea	8.0%	7. Luxembourg	8.4%	7. Luxembourg	9.3%
8. Switzerland	7.4%	8. Canada	8.3%	8. Denmark	7.8%
9. Netherlands	6.8%	9. Italy	8.2%	9. Italy	7.6%
10. United States	6.5%	10. Denmark	6.8%	10. Canada	7.1%

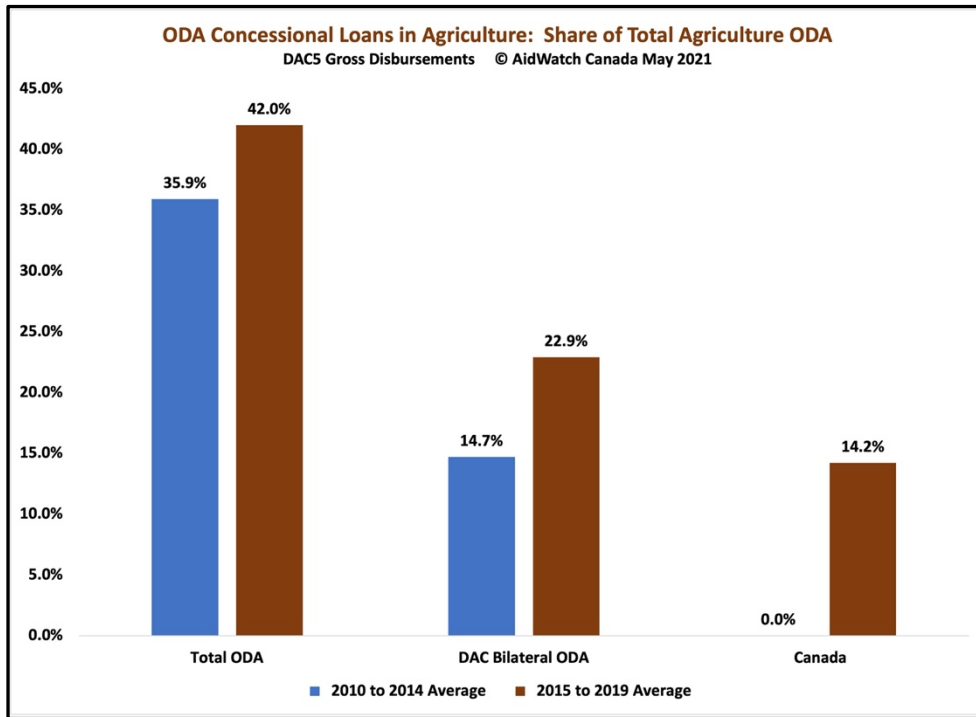
The final column in **Table Four** and data in **Annex Three** for all donors suggests that six donors currently give high priority to agriculture in their sector allocated aid (allocating more than 10% of sector allocated aid to this sector (Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland and Spain). All these donors are small or medium sized donors in relation to their total ODA. While they are important contributors to agricultural development, the largest donors by the value of their agricultural aid have a larger impact on this assistance, given the scale of their contributions. The latter consideration is important with regard to the use of loans in allocations for agriculture.

#### **b) The use of loans in agriculture finance**

Loans are playing an increasing role as for modality for finance in support of agricultural development. Comparing the first half of the decade with the last half (**Chart A21**) loans increased from 38% in the first period to 42% of total ODA devoted to agriculture in the last five years. A large share of these loans (78% of loans in the 2015 to 2019 period) are the result of the engagement of the World Bank and Regional Development Banks in agriculture support.

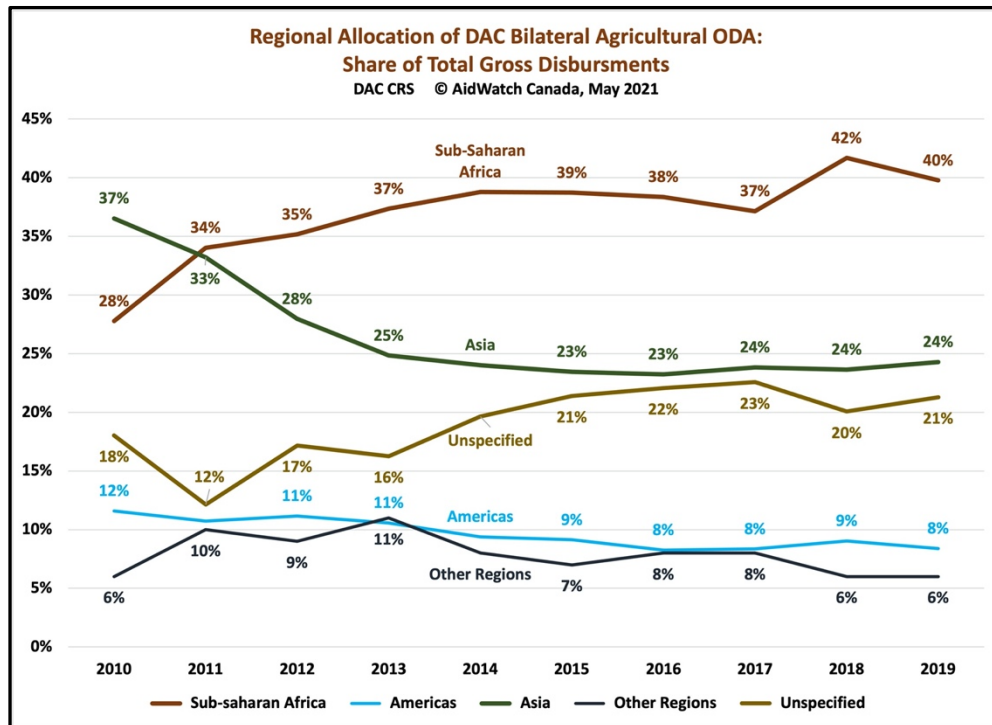
However, the use of loans in DAC bilateral assistance to agriculture has also grown significantly between these two periods, from 15% to 23%. Japan, France and Germany account for 88% of all bilateral loan finance and provide a significant share of aid for agriculture (see **Table Three** above).. While accounting for only 2.5% of bilateral loans in the 2015 to 2019 period, Canada has shifted towards the use of loans in its agriculture finance, accounting for 14% of it agriculture aid in this period (**Chart A21**).

**Chart A21: Loans in Agriculture ODA**



**c) Comparing Regional Allocations of DAC Bilateral ODA for Agriculture**

**Chart A22: Regional Share of Total DAC Bilateral Agriculture Gross Disbursements**



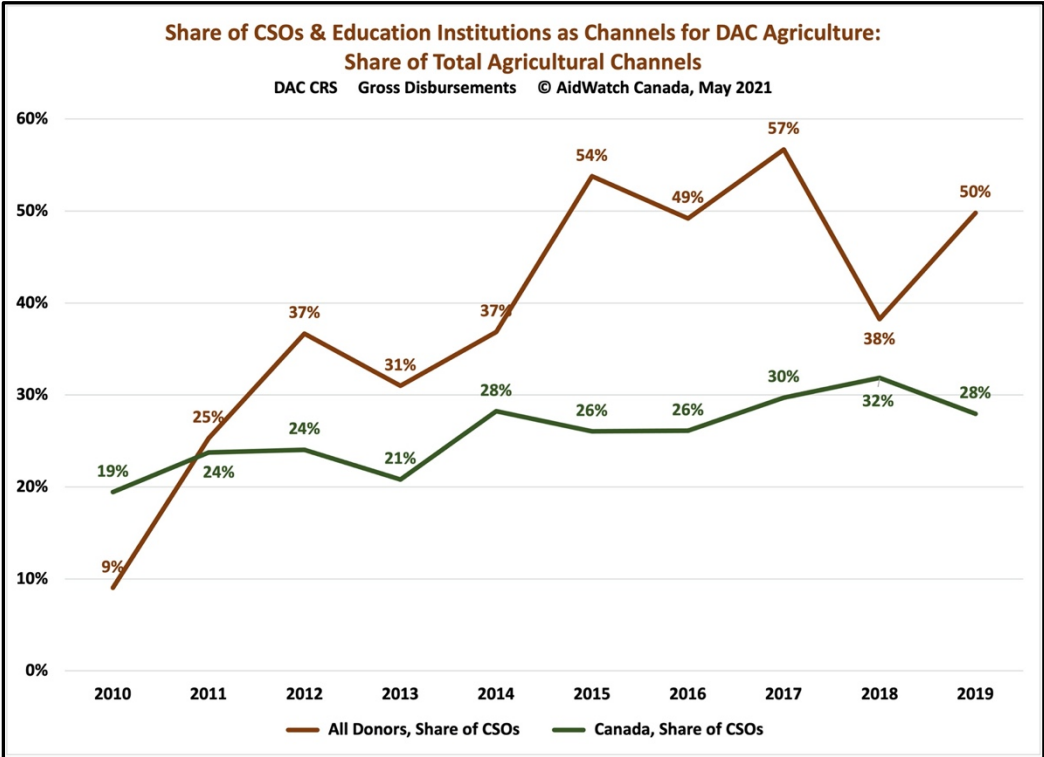
For all DAC bilateral donors, the share of their agricultural disbursements targeting Sub-Saharan Africa has increased over the decade from 28% in 2010 to 40% in 2019. **(Chart A22)** However, this share has not increased since 2015 when it was 39%. Canada has a much stronger emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa. For the five-year period, 2015 to 2019, Canada’s average share of its agriculture disbursement to this region was 60% compared to 39% for all DAC donors.

DAC bilateral allocation of agricultural disbursements to country income groups has been constant over the decade. For all DAC donors, in 2019, 43% was disbursed in Least Developed and Low-Income Countries, 21% in Lower Middle-Income Countries, and 7% in Upper Middle-Income Countries. About 29% of disbursements could not be allocated to an income group (e.g. regional or global programs). Canada has a slightly better performance for its agricultural disbursements for Least Developed and Low-Income Countries at 47%, and 35% to Lower Middle-Income Countries.

**d) Comparing CSOs and Education Institutions in DAC Agriculture Disbursements**

For all DAC donors, CSOs and Education Institutions are the channel for approximately 30% of agriculture disbursements since 2017, up from 19% in 2010. As noted in previous sections, for Canada, these channels have become very significant in the delivery of Canadian agricultural disbursements, rising in the DAC dataset from 9% in 2010 to 50% in 2019. **(Chart A23)**

**Chart A23: CSOs / Education Institutions Share in Disbursements for Agriculture in DAC Bilateral ODA**



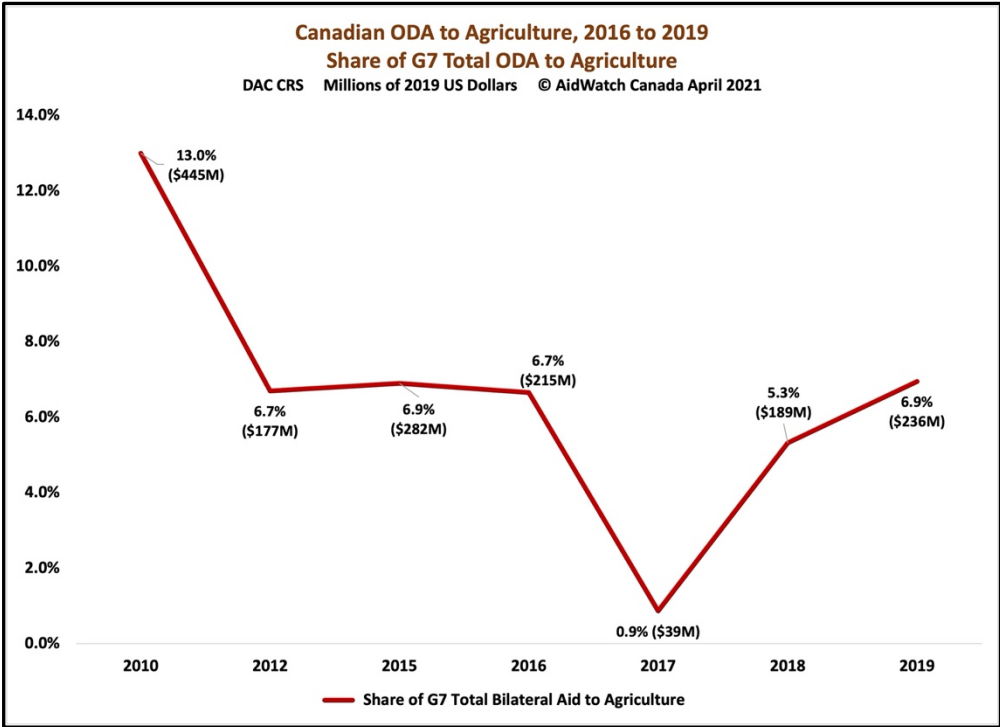
For CSOs and Education Institutions from all DAC countries, for the five-year period, 2015 to 2019, 67% of their agricultural aid was directed to Sub-Saharan Africa and 92% to Least Developed and Low-Income Countries. This performance compares to 39% for all channels for the same period. For Canadian CSOs and Education Institutions 59% of their agricultural disbursements were directed to Sub-Saharan Africa in the last five years, with 48% to Least Developed and Low-Income Countries.

**4.2 Canadian Agricultural Disbursements and the G7 Donors**

Since 2012, Canada’s share in G7 agriculture disbursements has remained relatively constant, with the exception of 2017, rising from 5.3% in 2018 to 6.9% in 2019. Canada ranks 4th among the 7 donors in the proportion of its Real Bilateral ODA devoted to the agricultural sector (6.5%). With respect to this latter measure, Canada’s performance is slightly above the G7 donor average (5.9%) and well above that for all DAC donors together (4.2%).

The Canadian share in G7 agricultural disbursements increased in the last two year, from 5.3% in 2018 to 6.9% in 2019. In these two years, Canada was going against as overall trend for G7 bilateral aid to agriculture, which dropped slightly from US\$3.5 billion to \$3.4 billion. (Chart A24)

**Chart A24: Canadian Aid to Agriculture and G7 DAC Donors**



**Table Four: G7 Donors: Average Bilateral Aid Net Disbursements to Agriculture, 2016 to 2019**

<b>Donor</b> Millions US\$	<b>Share of Real Bilateral ODA*</b>
Japan	15.0%
France	9.5%
Italy	6.5%
Canada	6.5%
Germany	5.7%
United States	5.0%
United Kingdom	1.8%
<b>G7 Total</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
DAC Donors	4.2%

Source: OECD DAC5 and DAC1

\* Real Bilateral ODA is Bilateral ODA less in-donor refugee and imputed students, debt cancellation and interest received on ODA loans.

The share of agriculture in donor's real bilateral ODA is a measure of the importance that the donor is devoting to this sector. With this measure, in recent years (2016 to 2019 average), Canada ranks 4<sup>th</sup> at 6.5% among the G7 donors, just after Italy. (**Table Four**) Japan is the donor with its bilateral aid most invested in agriculture (15%) while the United Kingdom invests the least at 1.8%. Canada's share is slightly above the share for all G7 donors (5.9%), and significantly above the share invested by all DAC donors taken together (4.2%).

**Annex One**  
**New GAC Agriculture Project Commitments, 2016/17 to 2020/21**

**GAC Project Browser, New operational projects initiated in each fiscal year**

Note: Not all new agriculture-coded aid projects may be included in the Project Browser, particularly for non-DAC Departments

**Five Year Channel Summary:**

- Multilaterals: \$385.5 million (48% of total commitments) (23 projects) (12 multilaterals)
- CSOs: \$276.3 million (34%) (36 projects of total commitments) (15 CSO partners)
- Government: \$129.0 million (16% of total commitments) (2 project) (2 governments)

**2020/21 – Projects with Budget Value Greater than \$10 Million**

Project Title Millions of Cdn Dollars	Implementing Partner	Total Agriculture Budget
SUCO - Volunteer Cooperation 2020-2027	SUCO	\$15.3
Dou Touloma - Woman Pillar of the Family (Mali)	UPA-DI, CECI, SOCODEVI	\$13.6

**2020/21 – Projects with Budget Value \$1 Million to \$10 Million**

Project Title Millions of Cdn Dollars	Implementing Partner	Total Agriculture Budget
Sustainable Agriculture in the Caribbean	WUSC	\$8.8
Responding to Food and Nutritional Insecurity during the COVID-19 Pandemic	World Food Program	\$8.0
Canadian Crossroads International - Volunteer Cooperation 2020-2027	Canadian Crossroads	\$7.5
UPA Développement international - Volunteer cooperation 2020-2027	UPA - DI	\$7.0
Entrepreneurship Development for Conflict-Affected Rural Population - We Prosper (Ukraine)	SOCODEVI	\$6.8
Strengthening Food Systems in Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19)	IFAD	\$6.0
Providing Food and Nutritional Assistance in Senegal - Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19)	World Food Program	\$5.0
Resilience and Inclusion through Investment for Sustainable Agrikultura (RIISA) (Philippines)	MEDA	\$4.1
Supporting the to Integrated Fight Against Chronic Malnutrition in Mali	Action Against Hunger	\$2.4
Southern African Nutrition Initiative - Phase II - COVID-19 Response	CARE Canada	\$2.2
Supporting Smallholder Farmers : A Women's Economic Empowerment Approach - Nicaragua	World Food Program	\$1.2

**Channels:**

Multilaterals: \$20.2 million (23%)

CSOs: \$67.6 million (77%)



### 2019/20 - Projects with Budget Value Greater than \$10 Million

<b>Project Title</b> Millions of Cdn Dollars	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Total Agriculture Budget</b>
IFAD Climate Finance Loan	IFAD	\$90.0
Building Resilience through Safety Nets in South Sudan	World Food Program	\$36.9
Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversity (FEED) for Resilience in South Sudan	World Vision Canada	\$25.4
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research - Institutional Support 2019-2021	CGIAR	\$21.6
Inclusive Financing of the Agricultural Sector (INCLUSIVE) (Mali)	IFAD	\$16.0
Productive and Inclusive Coffee Value Chain Adapted to Climate Change in Haiti	Oxfam-Quebec	\$10.4

### 2019/20 – Projects with Budget Value \$1 Million to \$10 Million

<b>Project Title</b> Millions of Cdn Dollars	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Total Agriculture Budget</b>
Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods for Women in Ethiopia	World Bank	\$6.4
Veterinarians without Borders - Volunteer Cooperation 2020-2027	Veterinarians without Borders	\$6.1
CESO - Volunteer cooperation 2020-2027	CESO	\$6.1
Strengthening the Nutritional Resilience and Food Security of the Most Vulnerable in Mali	World Food Program	\$5.0
Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada - Volunteer cooperation 2020-2027	Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada	\$4.9
Supporting Productive Sectors Development Program in Lebanon	UNDP	\$4.8
CECI - Volunteer Cooperation 2020-2027	CECI	\$3.5
Empowering Women Through the Development of Forestry Cooperatives in Morocco	SOCODEVI	\$2.5
Women's Economic Advancement for Collective Transformation (WeACT)	Oxfam-Quebec	\$1.8

#### Channels:

Multilaterals: \$180.7 million (75%)

CSOs: \$60.7 million (25%)

## 2018/19 - Projects with Budget Value Greater than \$10 Million

<b>Project Title</b> Millions of Cdn Dollars	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Total Agriculture Budget</b>
Eleventh Replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development 2019-2021	IFAD	\$75.0
Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas II	IDB	\$22.4
Seventh Replenishment (2018-2022) - Global Environment Facility (GEF)	GEF	\$21.0
Créer des sources de revenus durables pour les petits exploitants agricoles de cacao en Colombie	SOCODEVI	\$19.5
Adaptation and Valorization of Entrepreneurship in Irrigated Agriculture (Senegal)	MEDA	\$18.3
Women Agriculture and Resilience in Senegal	CECI	\$13.8
Livelihoods and Food Security Fund	UNOPS - United Nations Office for Project Services	\$13.4
Environmental Rehabilitation and Improving Livelihoods in Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh)	UNDP	\$12.0
The Cooperative Model: Building Inclusive and Sustainable Communities in Côte d'Ivoire Senegal	SOCODEVI	\$11.5
Climate Adaptation and Economic Development of Agricultural Sectors in Haiti	CECI	\$10.0

## 2018/19 – Projects with Budget Value \$1 Million to \$10 Million

<b>Project Title</b> Millions of Cdn Dollars	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Total Agriculture Budget</b>
Adaptive and Innovative Solutions for Agri-Food Market Opportunities in Haiti	Papyrus S.A.	\$9.1
CRECER: Sustainable Economic Growth for Women and Youth in Alta Verapaz Guatemala	SOCODEVI	\$4.0
Cashew Mango and Gardening Value Chains Development for the Benefit of Women and Youth (Haiti)	SUCO	\$4.0
Creole Garden Revalorisation (Haiti)	Veterinarians without Borders	\$5.0
Inter-American Development Bank - Third Replenishment of the Multilateral Investment Fund	IDB	\$2.6
Supporting Women Cooperatives and Associations in the Agro-Food Sector	FAO	\$2.4
Support to the Syria Livelihoods Intervention Fund (LIF)	Uncoded	\$2.3

### Channels:

Multilaterals: \$148.8 million (61%)

CSOs: \$86.1 million (35%)

### 2017/18 - Projects with Budget Value Greater than \$10 Million

Project Title Millions of Cdn Dollars	Implementing Partner	Total Agriculture Budget
Nil		

### 2017/18 – Projects with Budget Value \$1 Million to \$10 Million

Project Title Millions of Cdn Dollars	Implementing Partner	Total Agriculture Budget
Field Support Services - Ghana - 2018-2022	Frannan International Limited	\$4.4
Asian Development Bank - 11th Replenishment of the Asian Development Fund 2017-2020	ADB	\$4.2
Compete Caribbean Partnership Facility	IDB	\$4.0
Economic Empowerment of Women in Morocco's Argan Sector	Cowater International	\$3.9
Participatory Water Management and Climate Resilience for Andean Women and Men	USAID	\$2.9
Promoting Rural Economic Development for Women and Youth in the Lempa Region - PROLEMPA	CARE Canada	\$3.0
Rural Opportunities in the Gulf of Fonseca in Honduras	Swiss Contract	\$3.0
Scaling Her Voice on Air in Burkina Faso Ghana Mali and Senegal	Farm Radio Network	\$2.9
Field Support Services - Senegal 2018-2023	Frannan International Limited	\$2.7
Rural Social Protection: Productive Safety Net Program 2018-2019	World Food Program	\$2.5
Financial Inclusion for Micro- Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	FINCA Canada	\$1.8
Field Support Services - Nigeria - 2018-2023	Transtec S.A.	\$1.6
Improving Community Resilience in Kenya's Climate Sensitive Lands	World Food Program	\$1.5

#### Channels:

Multilaterals: \$8.2 million (21%)

CSOs: \$7.7 million (19%)

### 2016/17 - Projects with Budget Value Greater than \$10 Million

Project Title Millions of Cdn Dollars	Implementing Partner	Total Agriculture Budget
Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana	Government of Ghana	\$126
Value Chains for Economic Growth	MEDA	\$10.7

### 2016/17 – Projects with Budget Value \$1 Million to \$10 Million

Project Title Millions of Cdn Dollars	Implementing Partner	Total Agriculture Budget
Least Developed Countries Fund - Institutional Support 2016-2020	LDC Fund	\$9.3
Climate Smart Agriculture in Central America	IDB	\$7.8
Improving Bean Markets in Africa	Int. Center for Tropical Ag	\$6.6
Strengthening the Fruit Production Chains in Cuba	UNDP	\$3.9
Youth Entrepreneurship and Women Empowerment in Northern Nigeria	MEDA	\$3.1
Support for the Structuring of a Profitable Fair and Sustainable Family Agriculture	UPA-DI	\$2.9
Durable Integration of Agropastoral Graduates in Benin Haiti and Mali	Fondation Paul Gérin-Lajoie	\$2.7
CAHOVA: Increasing Sustainable Productivity of Value-Added Agroforestry	SOCODEVI	\$2.4
Technolinks+: Advancing Inclusive Prosperity in Nicaragua's Agri-food Export Sector	MEDA	\$2.4
Livelihood Promotion for Earthquake Affected Population in Nepal – Punarnirman	CECI	\$2.0
Support for Women's Entrepreneurship Within the Rice Sector	CECI	\$1.9
Support for the Development Professionalization and Consolidation of Microfinance	DID	\$1.8
Field Support Services - Mali 2016-2019	Consortium Forex Mali SARL et GID	\$1.2

### Channels:

Multilaterals: \$27.6 million (15%)

CSOs: \$54.2 million (29%)

Government: \$126.0 million (67%)

**Annex Two:  
CIDA / GAC Agricultural Disbursements,  
Trends in Top Ten Countries (Average Multi-Year Country Total)**

**A. All CIDA/GAC Departments Disbursements**

Ten-Country Total Percentage is Share of Total Country-Specific Disbursements, not including Regional Disbursements (shown separately); Regional Percentage is the share of Total Agricultural Disbursements

CIDA/GAC HPDS, Millions of Canadian Dollars

2007/08 to 2008/09		2009/10 to 2011/12		2012/13 to 2014/15	
Ghana	\$34.6	Ethiopia	\$44.1	Ethiopia	\$34.6
Ethiopia	\$20.41	Ghana	\$42.1	Ghana	\$20.5
Afghanistan	\$12.7	Afghanistan	\$34.6	Mali	\$14.1
Mozambique	\$8.7	Haiti	\$18.5	Senegal	\$12.4
Viet Nam	\$7.58	Mozambique	\$13.8	Honduras	\$ 9.9
Senegal	\$6.6	Rwanda	\$13.1	Colombia	\$ 7.7
China	\$6.2	Mali	\$12.5	Haiti	\$ 6.5
Mali	\$5.5	Bangladesh	\$11.3	Ukraine	\$ 6.1
Haiti	\$5.0	Senegal	\$11.1	South Sudan	\$ 6.0
Tajikistan	\$4.2	Sierra Leone	\$ 9.6	Vietnam	\$ 5.2
<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$111.3 (68%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$210.6 (72%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$124.0 (69%)</b>
Regional	\$59.9 (27%)	Regional	\$109.3 (27%)	Regional	\$60.4 (25%)

2015/16 to 2017/18		2018/19 to 2019/20	
Ethiopia	\$32.0	Ghana	\$32.5
Mali	\$28.6	Mali	\$28.1
Ghana	\$28.5	Ethiopia	\$19.6
Senegal	\$13.9	Senegal	\$12.9
Colombia	\$11.2	Colombia	\$7.3
South Sudan	\$10.6	West Bank / Gaza	\$6.9
Burkina Faso	\$6.3	Peru	\$6.4
Haiti	\$6.2	Myanmar	\$5.7
Peru	\$5.9	Haiti	\$5.6
Ukraine	\$5.1	Burkina Faso	\$4.6
<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$148.4 (65%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$129.6 (65%)</b>
Regional	\$57.9 (20%)	Regional	\$54.2 (22%)

## B. Bilateral Branch Disbursements

Ten-Country Total Percentage is Share of Total Country-Specific Disbursements, not including Regional Disbursements (shown separately); Regional Percentage is the share of Total Agricultural Disbursements.

CIDA/GAC HPDS, Millions of Canadian Dollars

2007/08 to 2008/09		2009/10 to 2011/12		2012/13 to 2014/15	
Ghana	\$33.6	Ghana	\$38.9	Ethiopia	\$30.2
Ethiopia	\$18.2	Ethiopia	\$30.8	Ghana	\$17.8
Afghanistan	\$12.4	Afghanistan	\$26.6	Mali	\$12.7
Mozambique	\$ 8.1	Mozambique	\$13.1	Senegal	\$10.5
Senegal	\$ 5.8	Mali	\$11.5	Honduras	\$ 9.6
China	\$ 5.7	Senegal	\$ 9.6	Colombia	\$ 6.7
Vietnam	\$ 4.9	Haiti	\$ 9.2	Ukraine	\$ 6.1
Mali	\$ 4.5	Viet Nam	\$ 6.3	South Sudan	\$ 5.9
Haiti	\$ 4.2	Ukraine	\$ 6.3	Viet Nam	\$ 4.5
Tajikistan	\$ 3.9	Honduras	\$ 6.2	Haiti	\$ 3.6
<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$101.3 (86%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$158.6 (80%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$107.5 (84%)</b>
Regional	\$27.5 (19%)	Regional	\$10.3 (5%)	Regional	\$9.2 (7%)

2015/16 to 2017/18		2018/19 to 2019/20	
Ethiopia	\$26.1	Ghana	\$28.7
Mali	\$26.0	Mali	\$25.3
Ghana	\$25.7	Ethiopia	\$17.0
Colombia	\$10.7	Senegal	\$8.2
South Sudan	\$10.6	Colombia	\$7.0
Senegal	\$10.4	West Bank / Gaza	\$6.7
Ukraine	\$5.1	Peru	\$6.4
West Bank & Gaza	\$2.9	Myanmar	\$5.5
Peru	\$2.8	Peru	\$4.1
Nicaragua	\$2.6	Haiti	\$43.5
<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$123.0 (82%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$109.0 (80%)</b>
Regional	\$7.7 (5%)	Regional	\$7.0 (5%)

### C. CIDA/GAC CSO Disbursements (All Branches)

Ten-Country Total Percentage is Share of Total Country-Specific Disbursements, not including Regional Disbursements (shown separately); Regional Percentage is the share of Total Agricultural Disbursements.

CIDA/GAC HPDS, Millions of Canadian Dollars

2007/08 to 2008/09		2009/10 to 2011/12		2012/13 to 2014/15	
Afghanistan	\$3.3	Haiti	\$7.7	Ethiopia	\$10.2
Viet Nam	\$3.2	Afghanistan	\$6.8	Ghana	\$ 6.9
Tajikistan	\$3.2	Ukraine	\$4.4	Honduras	\$ 6.4
Haiti	\$3.1	Ethiopia	\$4.2	Haiti	\$ 4.8
Ukraine	\$2.5	Viet Nam	\$3.7	Colombia	\$ 4.0
Mozambique	\$2.3	Honduras	\$3.3	Senegal	\$ 3.4
Ethiopia	\$1.9	Mozambique	\$3.2	Ukraine	\$ 3.3
Mali	\$1.7	Senegal	\$1.9	Burkina-Faso	\$ 3.1
Sri Lanka	\$1.6	Nicaragua	\$1.2	Tanzania	\$ 2.9
Pakistan	\$1.2	Ghana	\$1.1	Peru	\$ 2.7
<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$23.9 (53%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$37.4 (70%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$47.8 (66%)</b>
Regional	\$8.3 (16%)	Regional	\$1.5 (3%)	Regional	\$1.7 (2%)

2015/16 to 2017/18		2018/19 to 2019/20	
Ethiopia	\$12.2	Mali	\$12.7
Mali	\$9.3	Ethiopia	\$6.8
Ghana	\$8.3	Colombia	\$6.3
Colombia	\$8.3	Senegal	\$5.6
South Sudan	\$6.7	Peru	\$5.4
Peru	\$5.0	Ghana	\$4.2
Senegal	\$4.6	Vietnam	\$3.8
Ukraine	\$4.6	Haiti	\$3.7
Haiti	\$4.1	Honduras	\$2.8
Burkina Faso	\$3.4	Burkina Faso	\$2.7
<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$66.6 (69%)</b>	<b>10 Country Total</b>	<b>\$54.0 (64%)</b>
Regional	\$3.0 (3%)	Regional	\$2.1 (2%)

**Annex Three**  
**Priority of Agriculture within Donor Sector Allocated Aid**

**Agricultural Disbursements as a Share of Total Sector Allocated Disbursements,  
DAC Donors and Multilateral Organizations**

Source: DAC5a

Highlighted: Donors with share of agriculture greater than 10% in 2019

	2010	2015	2019
<b>All DAC Donors</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
Australia	5.0%	3.8%	6.3%
Austria	3.4%	5.7%	5.1%
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Canada	12.0%	11.6%	7.1%
Denmark	8.4%	10.2%	7.8%
Finland	4.7%	3.4%	1.6%
France	6.8%	5.4%	5.7%
Germany	3.2%	5.0%	4.6%
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
Italy	6.1%	10.3%	7.6%
Japan	5.5%	3.6%	6.3%
Korea	6.0%	5.6%	6.0%
Luxembourg	6.3%	5.8%	9.3%
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>
Norway	3.6%	4.2%	3.3%
Portugal	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>Spain</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Sweden	3.8%	4.6%	5.3%
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
United Kingdom	2.0%	4.1%	4.1%
United States	6.1%	6.9%	5.7%
<b>Total Multilateral</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
EU Institutions	6.0%	4.8%	5.5%
<b>Regional Development Banks</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
<b>United Nations</b>		<b>15.6%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>
World Bank Group	9.8%	10.9%	7.3%



**Annex Four**  
**Global Agricultural Performance: DAC Members and Multilateral Donors**

**Changes in the Value of Gross Disbursements, Constant 2019 Dollars (OECD DAC CRS)**

Highlight: Increase / Decrease

Millions of 2019 US\$ Top 10 Ranking	2010	2015	2015 Change since 2010	2019	2019 Change since 2015
<b>All DAC Countries</b>	<b>\$ 4,812.01</b>	<b>\$ 4,920.30</b>	<b>\$ 108.29</b>	<b>\$ 4,614.37</b>	<b>\$ (305.93)</b>
Australia (10)	\$ 158.72	\$ 74.65	\$ (84.07)	\$ 113.31	\$ 38.66
Austria	\$ 16.01	\$ 15.61	\$ (0.40)	\$ 17.69	\$ 2.08
Belgium	\$ 123.48	\$ 125.53	\$ 2.05	\$ 130.64	\$ 5.11
Canada (7)	\$ 444.99	\$ 281.80	\$ (163.19)	\$ 235.94	\$ (45.86)
Denmark	\$ 68.22	\$ 28.59	\$ (39.63)	\$ 104.14	\$ 75.55
Finland	\$ 89.24	\$ 5.92	\$ (83.32)	\$ 0.80	\$ (5.12)
France (5)	\$ 298.08	\$ 360.36	\$ 62.28	\$ 352.33	\$ (8.03)
Germany (1)	\$ 373.53	\$ 758.02	\$ 384.49	\$ 1,006.03	\$ 248.01
Ireland	\$ 53.29	\$ 29.49	\$ (23.80)	\$ 30.02	\$ 0.53
Italy	\$ 33.60	\$ 84.01	\$ 50.41	\$ 64.40	\$ (19.61)
Japan (3)	\$ 376.51	\$ 690.73	\$ 314.22	\$ 435.18	\$ (255.55)
Korea	\$ 84.10	\$ 80.97	\$ (3.13)	\$ 109.81	\$ 28.84
Luxembourg	\$ 8.69	\$ 12.39	\$ 3.70	\$ 22.68	\$ 10.29
Netherlands (6)	\$ 39.30	\$ 178.89	\$ 139.59	\$ 253.92	\$ 75.03
New Zealand	\$ 4.93	\$ 33.21	\$ 28.28	\$ 48.30	\$ 15.09
Norway	\$ 62.95	\$ 34.96	\$ (27.99)	\$ 53.35	\$ 18.39
Portugal	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.42	\$ (1.10)	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.37
Spain	\$ 524.70	\$ 29.67	\$ (495.03)	\$ 31.06	\$ 1.39
Sweden (9)	\$ 57.07	\$ 23.82	\$ (33.25)	\$ 131.93	\$ 108.11
Switzerland (8)	\$ 84.05	\$ 104.32	\$ 20.27	\$ 139.76	\$ 35.44
United Kingdom (4)	\$ 111.15	\$ 354.19	\$ 243.04	\$ 355.30	\$ 1.11
United States (2)	\$ 1,792.59	\$ 1,577.97	\$ (214.62)	\$ 946.29	\$ (631.68)

<b>Multilaterals, Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,405.96</b>	<b>\$ 4,535.13</b>	<b>\$ 2,129.17</b>	<b>\$ 4,812.37</b>	<b>\$ 277.24</b>
EU Institutions	\$ 972.06	\$ 859.69	\$ (112.37)	\$ 758.98	\$ (100.71)
Regional Development Banks, Total	\$ 106.43	\$ 763.72	\$ 657.29	\$ 1,265.42	\$ 501.70
United Nations, Total	\$ 360.46	\$ 745.08	\$ 384.62	\$ 839.51	\$ 94.43
World Bank Group, Total	\$ 854.71	\$ 1,984.77	\$ 1,130.06	\$ 1,262.14	\$ (722.63)
Other Multilateral	\$ 112.30	\$ 181.87	\$ 69.57	\$ 686.32	\$ 504.45
<b>Total Aid to Agriculture</b>	<b>\$ 7,217.97</b>	<b>\$ 9,455.43</b>	<b>\$ 2,237.46</b>	<b>\$ 9,426.74</b>	<b>\$ (28.69)</b>