

**ASSESSMENT OF CIDA'S FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY AND
FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA**



CANADIAN FOOD SECURITY POLICY GROUP

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADLI	Agriculture Development Led Industrialization
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APL	Adaptable Program Loan
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
BFHI	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
BSG FSEG	Benishangul-Gumuz Food Security and Economic Growth Project
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Complementary Community Investment
CFGB	Canadian Foodgrains Bank
CHF	Canadian Hunger Foundation
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPAR	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPPA	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
ECEX	Ethiopian Commodity Exchange
EDHS	Ethiopia Democratic and Health Survey
EFSRA	Emergency Good Security Reserves Administration
EOS	Enhanced Outreach Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FSPG	Food Security Policy Group
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INBAR	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
IDA	International Development Association
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MERET	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
NPDPM	National Policy for Disaster Prevention and Management
NFSP	National Food Security Program
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
PFS	Partnership for Food Security
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SNSF	Safety Net Support Facility
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
TSF	Targeted Supplementary Food
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program

1. INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia is a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) country of focus and is the third-largest recipient of Canadian Official Development Assistance (ODA) after Haiti and Afghanistan. Programming is concentrated on food security and agriculture, children and youth, and enabling accountable and effective public institutions. As Ethiopia's third largest bilateral donor, Canada, through its assistance, seeks to address the country's chronic poverty and food security challenges. Canada's development program is delivered through Canadian and local partners as well as international organizations. In 2010-2011, Canada provided CDN \$176.7 million in development and humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia through bilateral, multilateral and Canadian partnership channels.

This study was financed by the Canadian Food Security Policy Group (FSPG), an autonomous working group of Canadian humanitarian and development non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other Canadian organizations with experience and expertise in food security in developing countries. The main objective of the following report is to assess the impact of CIDA's Food Security Strategy and funding on the growth and development of smallholder agriculture and food security in Ethiopia. The study follows the terms of reference and associated questionnaires/research questions set out by the FSPG (*see Annex 5 for the Terms of Reference of the Consultancy, Annex 6 for the Terms of Reference of the Overall Research Project, and Annex 7 for the Terms of Reference for the Country Research*). It is enriched by the Researchers' experience in impact evaluation, particularly with similar types of programs where the scope is nationwide, covers many population groups, and is financed by multiple agencies.

Consisting of ten sections, this study represents a snapshot of CIDA's food security programming and funding in Ethiopia. The first section briefly presents the objectives and background of the study. Section two highlights the methodology of the study, including the key research questions. The third section is an overview of the Ethiopian economy and the agriculture and food security situation over the last ten years. Section four briefly discusses the Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) development policies and strategies as well as programs relevant to the development of smallholder agriculture and improvements in food security. The fifth section examines in detail the contribution of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to smallholder agriculture and food security in Ethiopia. Section six contains an extensive impact analysis of the contribution of CIDA as well as other institutions in the food security sector, with a particular focus on agricultural production and productivity, asset building and protection, improvements in income and other key development indicators. The seventh section presents the key impacts of CIDA's Food Security Strategy and funding in Ethiopia along three main themes: sustainable agricultural development, research and development, and food aid and nutrition. Section eight provides a brief analysis of the complementarities of CIDA's Food Security Strategy with the priorities of the GOE. The ninth section presents some of the key challenges and limitations the Researchers came across throughout the research process. And, finally, the last section provides a summary of the main recommendations and conclusions of the study.

The following report will be the basis for ongoing dialogue with CIDA officials on the future of Canadian international food security policy and programming beyond 2012. It is the hope of the FSPG that the findings of this report will demonstrate to Canadian Parliamentarians, CIDA and other Government of

Canada departments the importance of maintaining funding for food security at least at the value of 2009-2011 commitment levels.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Since the announcement of its Food Security Strategy in October 2009, CIDA has put in place a range of sustainable agriculture, nutrition and food security programmes around the world. In an effort to identify some of the strengths and challenges of CIDA's programming, the FSPG, at its January 2011 Annual General Meeting, agreed to undertake an assessment of CIDA's food security strategy and funding in two priority countries where food security is a major programming area: Ethiopia and Honduras. The choice of countries was based on a preliminary overview of CIDA country level programming in food security, an assessment of in-country capacities to undertake the research, the potential for lessons with respect to the FSPG's key policy priorities for food security programming, and the budget available for the work. Consideration was also given to current country priorities in the World Bank managed Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), in which CIDA is a major funder.

The Ethiopia-based research was undertaken by an in-country team consisting of Mulugeta Eyoel and Hailu Ejara from Reach Consult PLC; the Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF) took on the role of accompanying organization to support the in-country work. The Researchers used two data collection methods to conduct the study: 1) an initial desk/literature review to establish the country profile, and 2) subsequent primary research involving a range of interviews with stakeholders to situate and assess CIDA's food security strategy in Ethiopia. Three lead research questions were identified for the primary research, specifically:

- How does CIDA's food security strategy objectives and priority activities support or not support national food security policy objectives?
- To what extent are CIDA's current programming and policy investments in Ethiopia aligned with objectives/priority activities set out in CIDA's Food Security Strategy?
- How well do CIDA's policy and programming priorities (both in country and in the Food Security Strategy) align with the priorities of poor male and female smallholder farmers and other groups vulnerable to food insecurity? ¹

As well, several additional guiding questions were identified by the FSPG Research Steering Committee to provide the Researchers with direction on how to answer the lead questions (*see Annex 8 for the full list of lead and guiding questions*). Throughout the entire process, the Researchers had freedom to challenge any/all of the questions and/or to identify other important guiding questions that they may have felt were missing. To the extent possible, suggested changes were brought to the attention of CHF -- as the accompanying organization -- and the FSPG Research Steering Committee to ensure consistency in research between the two country case studies.

In order to meet the objectives of the research, secondary data was collected from a literature review of annual progress reports, past and present five-year agriculture and food security plans, sector reviews and assessments, as well as other studies, evaluations and guidelines. Data on CIDA funding to Ethiopia (see

¹ Interviewing a range of stakeholders (in particular smallholder and women farmers) to draw out their food security priorities, and using their responses as the basis to establish whether they match with what CIDA is doing in practice.

Annex 4 for CIDA's Bilateral and Multilateral Funding to Ethiopia for Food Security and Other Sectors (2007-2017)) was compiled based on information available on CIDA's Project Browser website as of November 19, 2012. Food security related projects were limited to those where at least 40% of overall budget was directed towards food security, including private sector development² in agriculture, nutrition, emergency food aid/relief, and agricultural policy and research. The list does not include any projects that began prior to 2007.

Primary data was collected from smallholder farmers, various agriculture and nutrition experts and development organizations through in-depth interviews and discussions, including representatives from the World Bank, the World Food Program (WFP), the Safety Net Support Facility, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Canadian Hunger Foundation, and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB). The Researchers also prepared checklists for interviews and employed the leading research questions prepared by the FSPG. Unfortunately, however, the quality of data collected was limited due to the low number interviews provided to the Researchers³.

A supplementary workshop to enrich the findings of the research was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in November 2012 after having been delayed several times due to coordination difficulties between CHF, the Researchers and the FSPG Research Steering Committee. Originally planned for June 2012, the workshop was postponed until September 2012 due to delays with the completion of the research. With the death of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi in August 2012, the workshop was once again delayed as many of the invited participants (i.e.: Ethiopian government officials, civil society stakeholders, etc.) would have been unavailable due to office closures, funeral services, etc. In the end, the research workshop took place in November 2012. Despite including participants from CIDA, the Government of Ethiopia, the World Bank, civil society organizations, and five smallholder farmers, the level of representation at the workshop was lower than expected, thus making it difficult to validate the findings in the report. Nonetheless, the workshop was a useful forum to gather additional data and considerable care was taken to address participants' comments and recommendations.

² CIDA includes a wide variety of agriculture-related activities under the term "private sector development". This includes food crop production, agricultural development, agricultural inputs, agricultural services, agricultural extension, agricultural water resources, livestock/veterinary services, plant and post-harvest protection and pest control, and many others.

³ Many agencies and organizations were skeptical as to why the research was being conducted and whether it was official, given how rare it is for civil society organizations to conduct independent assessments of CIDA. In fact, several invited informants later revealed that they were "afraid to speak with the Researchers" in an effort to "protect CIDA".

3. OVERVIEW OF ETHIOPIA'S ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Ethiopia is an agrarian society whose economy predominantly depends on traditional subsistence agriculture. The agricultural sector supports the livelihoods of more than 83 per cent of the population, and this proportion has remained consistent for several years with no sign of decline. The agricultural sector is the major source of food in Ethiopia -- the contribution of the sector to the national economy is presently estimated to be 41.6 per cent of the country's total Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁴. The agricultural sector has also contributed to more than 70 per cent of Ethiopia's total foreign exchange earnings with little diversification of export commodities. Despite such contributions, the agricultural sector depends on seasonal rains and is highly vulnerable to shocks. Of the total 13.3 million hectares of cultivated land, only 1.2 per cent is irrigated; as a result, in most cereal producing areas, production is possible only once a year as rain fed agriculture accounts for over 97 per cent of annual production (CSA, 2011b).

Due to the vulnerability of agricultural production to weather shocks, production variability can reach as high as 50 per cent, and little is being done to address this. Yields of major food crops (e.g. cereals, pulses and oil crops) are typically low, although there have been signs of growth in recent years. In 2010, the total area of land under improved seed varieties for cereals and pulses was 7.3 and 0.5 per cent, respectively, while the average productivity of those crops was 1,721 kg per hectare (MoFED, 2010). Diversification, as a means of land savings and risk absorption, is currently at its lowest level to date. Crops such as vegetables, root crops, fruits, stimulants and spices account for only 11.3 per cent of the area under cultivation, and the total area of land under fertilizer use is only 18 per cent⁵.

Over the last several years, the agriculture and service sectors have contributed 41 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively, on average to Ethiopia's total GDP. This expansion has been broad based with significant contributions from the manufacturing and construction sectors. The crop and livestock sector, on which the majority of smallholders depend, has shown sharp growth in this period, mostly owing to good rains. Overall poverty in Ethiopia is on the decline and was estimated to be 29.2 per cent in 2009/10. Similarly, the food poverty head count index was estimated to have declined from 38 per cent to 28.2 per cent between 2004/05 and 2009/10 (MoFED, 2010). Trends in inequality, on the other hand, as measured by the Gini-coefficient, show a moderate rise at a national level while sharply rising in urban areas.

Given the large contribution of the agriculture sector to Ethiopia's GDP and its contribution to the industry and service sectors, the Government of Ethiopia has placed significant attention on improving the productivity of agriculture. Notable strategies in this regard include an agricultural extension program, which focuses on the dissemination of production boosting technologies, land and livestock productivity enhancement, and human resource capacity building. As well, in mixed farming highlands, diploma-level crop, livestock and natural resource development agents have been deployed in each kebele⁶, while the application of fertilizers, improved seed varieties and farm practices has similarly increased over the last five years. Recognizing the benefits of investing in agriculture, the Government of Ethiopia is planning to

⁴ In 2011, crop production contributed to about 66.9% and livestock to 25.9% of agricultural GDP.

⁵ This did not include 3.7 million hectares under organic (natural) fertilizer. Application per hectare, for all crops, of commercial and/or chemical fertilizer was only 50 kg/hectare. Total chemical fertilizer applied in 2010/11 was 1.6 million quintals (equivalent to 160 million kg's).

⁶ A kebele is the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia. A number of kebeles form a woreda.

increase the share of the agriculture and food security budget to 11.3 per cent of GDP by 2015 (from 4.9 per cent of GDP in 2010) (MoFED, 2010).

In spite of this, the majority of the population of Ethiopia is food insecure, and one in three people are chronically food insecure. However, this is a vast improvement on the mid-2000s when the proportion of the population below the food poverty line was almost half of the total population. Due to good rains between 2005 and 2010, the introduction of the agricultural extension package program, improvements in access to markets and agricultural inputs as well as improved incomes, the number of food insecure people declined to about one third of the total population. Nonetheless, during times of prolonged droughts, the proportion of the population falling below the poverty line increases sharply. Roughly, 8 to 10 million people in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas suffer regular shocks with a substantially negative impact on their food security. The highlands especially suffer from a multitude of shocks including rain shortages and seasonal rain fluctuations, population pressure, declining land productivity due to degradation, arable land shortages and asset deterioration of the poor. Large areas of Ethiopia's highlands are degraded and in need of more investment in natural resource conservation and diversification of livelihoods.

The condition of Ethiopian smallholder agriculture is characterized by land fragmentation and shortage, large family size, and increasing vulnerability to shocks. Due to population growth and a shortage of land, average per capita farmland holdings are declining – 36 per cent of households cultivate land below half a hectare, 59.8 per cent below one hectare, and 83.8 per cent below two hectares. For most farmers who cultivate below half a hectare of land, even with the adoption of improved farming practices and technologies, they are unable to improve their situation.

Not surprisingly, smallholder farmers occupy 54.2 per cent of cultivated land (CSA, 2011a), whereas commercial and large-scale farming accounts for 4.6 per cent of total cultivated area and 17.9 per cent of annual production (CSA, 2011a). In general, smallholder agriculture is a livelihood for 15 million agricultural landowners (CSA, 2011a). However, rising prices of inputs and a shortage of affordable credit services undermine the adoption and utilization of improved farming practices. As a result, yield growth from these farms is not enough to feed the average family even during good harvests and with substantial application of inputs. Although domestic agriculture covers about 95 per cent of Ethiopia's total food requirements⁷, the country still depends on imports for a number of food commodities (e.g. 1,735,590 metric tons of wheat imported in 2009) (www.fao.org).⁸

⁷ Calculated from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) food balance sheet for the period 2005-2007.

⁸ Ethiopia imported 2.7 million tons of agricultural commodities (most of them food) in 2009. The volume of imports in 2000 and in 2005 was 1.4 million and 1.2 million tons, respectively.

4. POLICIES AND STRATEGIES RELEVANT TO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY⁹

Food insecure households are typically resource-poor and highly vulnerable to shocks. When their livelihoods are excessively reliant on agricultural production, the impact of weather-related shocks or household-specific shocks – such as a family member falling ill – is devastating. Over the last several years, the GOE and the international community have taken a number of steps to reduce poverty, improve productivity, and increase the incomes of smallholder farmers. Released in the mid-1990s, Ethiopia's National Food Security Program (NFSP), for example, includes various initiatives focused on transitioning from emergency humanitarian relief to long-term sustainable support for vulnerable populations, with the ultimate aim of linking food aid with development. Organized along three key pillars – availability of food, access to food, and utilization of food – the National Food Security Program focuses on:

- (i) water harvesting, soil conservation, and moisture management (including water harvesting, small scale irrigation, in-situ moisture conservation, construction and rehabilitation of biological and physical soil conservation structures, and agro-forestry); and
- (ii) enhancing access to agricultural inputs and extension services (including provision of seeds for food, cash crops, organic and inorganic fertilizer, oxen and farm implements, integrated pest management, and home gardening).

The NFSP was designed to address the problems of food shortages in drought prone areas for an estimated 10-15 million people (of which 6-8 million are chronically food insecure) throughout Ethiopia. The food availability component of the Program is in line with the agriculture and rural development policies of the Government of Ethiopia and aims to improve agricultural production and productivity, in particular crop and livestock production. Diversification of crops and employment opportunities are also part of the food availability nexus of the NSFP, while increasing livestock production and productivity is sought through improving animal feed, water and livestock extension as well as veterinary services and marketing.

Ethiopia's National Food Security Program has four major components including the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), the Household Asset Building Program (HABP), the Complementary Community Investment (CCI) Program and the Voluntary Resettlement Program. The PSNP, which involves conditional and direct transfers for chronically food insecure households, supports approximately 7.8 million people through public works and direct support. The aim of the PSNP is asset protection, accumulation and consumption smoothing. Assets are protected through participation of able-bodied household members on community asset building or public works programs (including soil and water conservation, road construction and maintenance, expansion of schools and health facilities as well as other community infrastructures). In return, participants benefit from in-kind or cash transfers based on minimum local labour wages. Direct transfers, on the other hand, support households with no working members or that have a reduced family workforce. These include pregnant women, the elderly, the chronically ill, and other vulnerable groups of the population. They benefit without directly contributing to the Public Works

⁹ In this section, core strategies are presented. For complementary policies and strategies refer to Annex 3.

Program. The aim of the Program is for vulnerable populations to graduate into sustainable livelihoods after three to five years of receiving support from the PSNP.

The HABP, on the other hand, centers on diversifying the incomes and productive assets of chronically food insecure households¹⁰. It bridges the transition from graduating from PSNP to complete food security. The third component of Ethiopia's National Food Security Program – the Complementary Community Investment Program – is for larger infrastructure investment not suitable for community-based labour, including small-scale irrigation structures. CCI is typically implemented in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, and its main activities are range/pasture management, natural resource conservation, and the construction of basic service facilities and water supply points. Finally, the Voluntary Resettlement Program relocates people from vulnerable highland regions to productive areas.

Following the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) (2002/03 to 2004/05) and the Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) (2005/06 to 2009/10), Ethiopia formulated a third poverty reduction strategy called the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) for the 2011-2015 period. Similar to its predecessors, the GTP places a high emphasis on agricultural production, particularly on the promotion of smallholder agriculture, the expansion of large-scale commercial farming, and the intensification of high value crop production. Strategies for small-scale farming include scaling-up the technologies and practices of the model farmer approach, introducing new technologies and multiple cropping practices, expanding small-scale irrigation, as well as integrating soil and water conservation and high value horticultural crops.

The GTP aims to reduce the proportion of people below the poverty line from 29 to 22 per cent, and the proportion of people below the food poverty line from 28 to 21 per cent. Real GDP growth is also targeted for 11 per cent annually (MoFED, 2010). The plan sets ambitious goals in the areas of land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation, livestock production, agricultural input provision and extension services, pest management, land administration and certification, agricultural research, emergency food reserves and improving early warning systems. In addition, the GTP envisages reducing the proportion of the population benefiting from food security and safety net programs from 7.1 million to 1.4 million by 2015. Similarly, the number of people benefiting from emergency food relief is expected to decline from 4.5 million to 2.5 million, while the number of people benefiting from household credit packages is expected to decline from 233,400 to 54,000. In order to achieve these goals, the GOE is significantly increasing the amount of funds allocated to the agricultural sector – between 2003/05 and 2006/10, the share of Ethiopia's agriculture and food security sector rose from 4.9 per cent to 12.9 per cent of total public expenditure¹¹.

In addition to reducing the proportion of people living in poverty, the Government of Ethiopia is also increasingly focusing its efforts on improving nutrition throughout the country. Currently, chronic malnutrition among children in Ethiopia is among the highest in the world. In 2011, one third of children under the age of five were underweight, while 44.4 per cent were moderately or severely stunted, and 10 per cent were wasted (CSA 2011 c). Micronutrient deficiency, in particular, is extremely high, in part

¹⁰ The project extends over the period of 2010-2014. It proposed that for 90% of beneficiaries, the real value of productive assets would increase by 50%, and 75% would have sustainable new income sources from non-farm activities. By 2015, it is expected that 80% of chronically food insecure households will have adequate access to food, and malnutrition among children under the age five will decline by 1.5% per year.

¹¹ This includes irrigation and drainage.

because breast-feeding practices are not very widespread (during droughts, for instance, the prevalence of acute malnutrition escalates to emergency levels). To tackle this problem, the GOE, together with various international organizations, formulated a National Nutrition Strategy in 2006 that came into effect in 2008.

Following the formulation of the strategy, the GOE designed a five year program, from 2009-2013, which is currently in the process of being implemented. The objective of the program is to ensure that all Ethiopians attain an adequate nutritional status in a sustainable manner. Specific objectives of the strategy include:

- (i) to provide due attention to the malnutrition of vulnerable groups of society, particularly children under five years of age, as well as pregnant and lactating women;
- (ii) to ensure that citizens are free from malnutrition-related health problems;
- (iii) to protect society from unhealthy dietary patterns and lifestyles that may affect their health; and
- (iv) to coordinate and support nutrition activities in all sectors, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and amongst individuals working to alleviate nutritional problems.

The measurable goals of the strategy are to reduce chronic malnutrition to 40 per cent, the proportion of underweight children to 30 per cent, and the proportion of wasted children to five per cent by the end of 2013. Similarly, the program aims to promote breast-feeding and to reduce iron deficiency anemia.

Nonetheless, given the population level impact of malnutrition and food insecurity, resources allocated by the GOE to the agriculture sector remain inadequate. Between 2005 and 2012, the number of beneficiaries of the PSNP and other food security programs grew from 4.8 million to 7.8 million, while the amount of funds transferred to the region for operation of these programs increased from 0.7 billion to 3.2 billion Birr (equivalent to CDN \$202 million). As a result, per capita transfers grew from 139 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$8) to 406 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$26) between 2005 and 2012. Considering the rising prices of food and non-food commodities, the proportion of transfers in 2012 is similar to levels distributed in 2005¹². Consequently, this low level of per capita transfers – without deducting other costs – has compromised the stated impacts of the PSNP on asset protection and building, as well as on improving food security.

¹² The general CPI for the country as a whole for December 2011 was 274.8% and for January 2012 was 276.8%. The food CPI, on the other hand, for the period was 296.7% and 298.7%, respectively. Considering the situation of late 2011, the real per capita transfer was only Birr 136 (equivalent to CDN \$8) (less than the level of 2005). If prices are determinants of the food consumption of vulnerable households, then consumption was worse in 2011 than in 2005, thus the decline in access to food.

5. CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM TO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Several studies, including the 2011 assessment by IFPRI and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), indicate that the PSNP and other food security programs adopted by the GOE are among the best of their kind compared to similar programs in other developing countries. The PSNP is especially relevant for poor households in improving employment and incomes as well as access to food and infrastructure. The PSNP is also extremely effective in addressing the problems of environmental degradation, access to basic infrastructure, reducing dependency on food aid, as well as transitioning rural populations from chronic food insecurity to sustainable food production. It is an integrated program that helps facilitate rapid transition, and there are clear provisions in GOE development policies and strategies that attest to the Government's commitment to achieve the goals of the PSNP and HABP programs. This commitment has also attracted the attention of the international community and led to massive mobilization of resources and support for Ethiopia's National Food Security Program.

Recent impact assessments (IFPRI and IDS, 2011) on the Household Asset Building Program indicate that food security, safety nets, and household livelihoods in Ethiopia have improved significantly. The studies used probit¹³ models combined with three dependent impact indicators (direct support, public works transfers and food security) spanning over the period of 2006 to 2010. In general, the findings of the study show that the impact of the two programs depends on the level of in-kind and cash transfers made to households¹⁴. It also has had differential impacts based on geographic location and gender (e.g. transfer levels have had a larger effect on the food gap of female-headed households¹⁵). How sustainable these outcomes are, however, is a point of further research considering the livelihood vulnerabilities of rural populations.

The PSNP and the HABP have also had a significant impact on production and productivity. Households receiving both the PSNP and the HABP are 21 per cent more likely to use fertilizers than households that are not part of either program. Not surprisingly, given their improved access to agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, the crop yields of PSNP and HABP beneficiaries rose by 247 kgs/hectare in 2010 (Guush, Haddinnott et al., 2011:70).

Besides its contribution to agricultural production and productivity, the PSNP also provides opportunities to reduce dropout rates and to increase enrolment rates of children in schools. The alternative income earned

¹³ A probit model is an econometric model for the prediction of dependent variables based on independent variables.

¹⁴ The study depicted that direct support payments between Birr 100 (equivalent to CDN \$6) and Birr 750 (equivalent to CDN \$43) have statistically significant impacts on food security and asset accumulation. Within this range, direct support payments reduced the food gap by approximately one month and lead to increased holdings of approximately Birr 60 (equivalent to CDN \$3) in productive assets. Public works transfers above 1,000 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$57) improved food security and lead to higher asset holdings. At the medium transfer level (approximately 1,750 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$63)), household food security rose by 0.88 months, livestock by 0.53 Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) and productive assets by 144 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$8). Above 3,000 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$171), transfers lead to greater reductions in the food gap. A 5,000 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$285) transfer would be sufficient to nearly eliminate the food gap of a household that had an initial food gap of three months.

¹⁵ At transfer levels of 1,750 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$63), the food gap fell by 0.75 months for male-headed households and 1.19 months for female-headed households. In contrast, male-headed households appear more likely to use transfers to accumulate livestock or to acquire productive assets. At transfer levels of 1,500 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$85), male-headed households tended to increase livestock by 0.63 TLUs and productive assets by 169 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$11). Female-headed households, on the other hand, tended to increase livestock by only 0.13 TLUs and productive assets by 45 Birr (equivalent to CDN \$3) (Guush, Haddinnott et al., 2011).

from the PSNP has helped families to cover the education costs of their children. The construction and expansion of schools through the Public Works Program has enabled households to access schools within closer distances of their homes. According to the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA, 2011), 39 per cent of beneficiaries are now able to send their children to school, and much of this change can be directly attributed to the contribution of the PSNP. Similarly, 46 per cent of households have better access to healthcare services. In addition, the World Food Program runs school feeding programs that benefit 600,000 students annually, particularly girls, as a means to reduce dropout rates and encourage enrolment. Training of farmers, awareness raising campaigns, mass mobilization activities, periodic meetings, and capacity building of grassroots government institutions are other positive consequences of the PSNP.

As a result, the PSNP, including the HABP, has made a significant contribution to improving the food security and economic well-being of vulnerable households in Ethiopia, while at the same time building and protecting their assets. Unfortunately, however, the impact of the PSNP has been lower for female-headed households than it has been for male-headed households, in part, because there are no special provisions specifically focused on reducing the workload of women. The qualitative information of the 2011 IFPRI and IDS study also indicates that current food security and resource transfers have not managed to enable as many PSNP beneficiaries to graduate from the safety net program as had been anticipated.

The variation in the well-being of beneficiaries is another challenge towards achieving the goals of the PSNP and the HABP, as well as sustainably graduating people from these programs. Recently, the wage rate increased to 14 Birr (equivalent to less than CDN \$1) per day to accommodate the impact of rising costs of living. This is a step forward considering the low wage rate of the program and the need for asset building as well as graduation from the program. The efficacy of the lower wage rate in contributing to protection and asset building is an issue that will need to be addressed in the future considering the rising price of food and non-food items. In addition, the level of asset ownership of beneficiaries has still not reached the level of non-beneficiaries, despite the lapse of five years.

Overall, the package of interventions, particularly the PSNP and the HABP, has increased food security of households by a significant proportion, in some cases between 0.61 months (HABP areas) and 1.51 months (PSNP areas). Other studies, such as the 2011 DPPA study, showed that the PSNP has had a significant impact on asset protection and creation. According to this study, 75 per cent of beneficiaries responded that they were consuming better and more adequate food because of the program. Moreover, nearly two thirds of households are now able to produce their own food, and a similar proportion are able to avoid selling assets in order to purchase food. Slightly more than a third can now also avoid using their savings to purchase food. As a result, the food gap of most households has declined from 3.6 months to 2.3 months. In light of these improvements, it is quite evident that the PSNP has made a significant contribution to the food security of smallholder farmers and most vulnerable households in Ethiopia.

6. CIDA'S FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY AND ITS ALIGNMENT WITH AND CONTRIBUTION TO ETHIOPIA'S NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

Despite the Government of Ethiopia's goal to be free of food aid by 2015, based on present trends, Ethiopia remains on track to be an aid dependent country for the near future. The top five foreign donors to Ethiopia in 2010 were the United States (CDN \$875 million), the World Bank (CDN \$668 million), the United Kingdom (CDN \$407 million), the Global Fund (CDN \$256 million), and the European Union (CDN \$237 million). In this regard, Canada ranked eighth in 2010 with a contribution of CDN \$176.7 million in overall ODA.

With regards to agricultural development and food security, however, CIDA is one of Ethiopia's largest bilateral partners, having supported a number of projects and programmes embodied in the PSNP, the PASDEP, and the Growth and Transformation Plan. Over the last decade, CIDA's commitment to smallholder agriculture and food security has been increasing. Particular attention has been given to i) increasing the production and productivity of smallholder farmers; ii) environmental protection and disaster early warning systems; and, iii) emergency food aid. Contributions to food security projects (i.e.: PSNP) also increased during the same period¹⁶.

CIDA's official development assistance in Ethiopia is dispersed across a number of sectors. Although data on annual allocations and disbursements is insufficient to establish resource flow trends or to analyze specific CIDA attributions to the food security sector, projections for the period 2007 to 2017 show that CIDA committed approximately CDN \$743.4 million through 166 different projects and programs to assist with the implementation of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan¹⁷. Of this amount, CDN \$544 million in bilateral and multilateral funding was specifically earmarked for food security programming in Ethiopia, with the remainder (CDN \$199.4 million) being spread across the health, water and sanitation, governance and youth sectors (see Annex 4 for a complete list of CIDA bilateral and multilateral funding to Ethiopia for the 2007-2017 period)¹⁸.

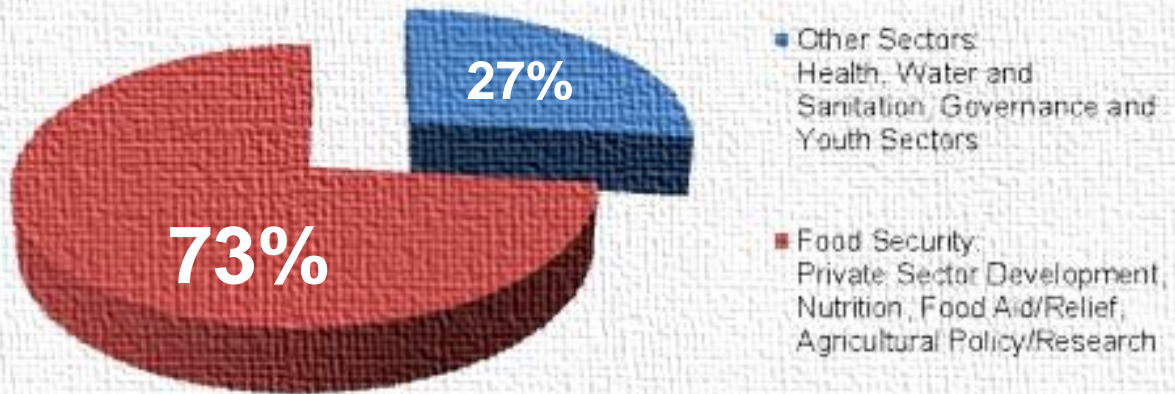
Funding for agriculture and food security accounted for 73 per cent of total budget allocations for the 2007-2017 period, while commitments for other sectors amounted to 27 per cent. This is in-line with the strategic commitment of the Canadian Government to improve smallholder agriculture and the food security of the most vulnerable populations.

¹⁶ CIDA's contribution during the PASDEP period (2005/06 to 2008/09) was USD \$373.72 million (equivalent to CDN \$406.91 million) for its bilateral and multilateral programs, and USD \$21.43 million (equivalent to CDN \$23.33 million) for civil society organizations – almost twice as large as CIDA's contribution between 2001/02 and 2004/05.

¹⁷ Data on food security funding to Ethiopia was compiled based on information available on CIDA's Project Browser website as of November 19, 2012.

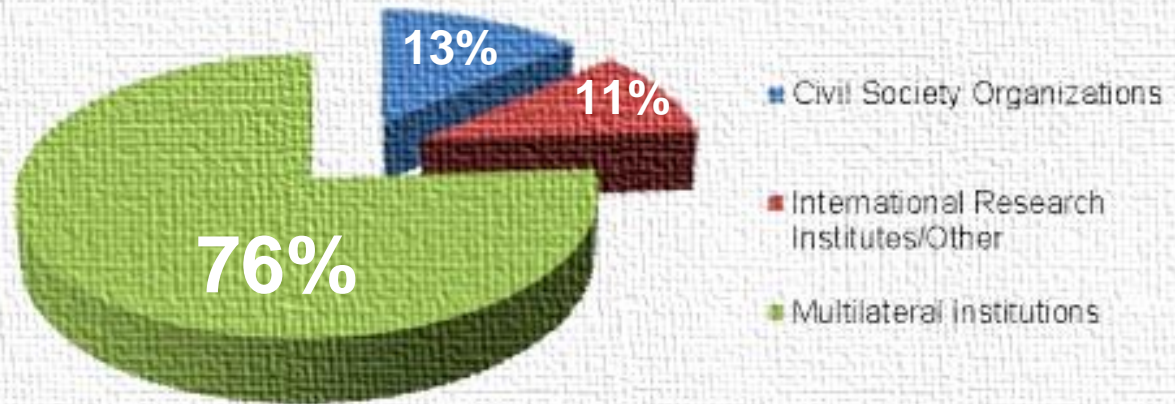
¹⁸ Food security projects were limited to those where at least 40% of overall budget was directed towards food security-related initiatives.

Overall CIDA Bilateral and Multilateral Funding to Ethiopia (2007-2017)



These CIDA-funded programs are being implemented by various multilateral agencies, Canadian civil society organizations, international research institutes, and other bodies. Of the total amount of funds allocated by CIDA for these programs, 76 per cent are being channeled through multilateral organizations, 13 percent through Canadian NGOs, and 11 percent through international research institutes.

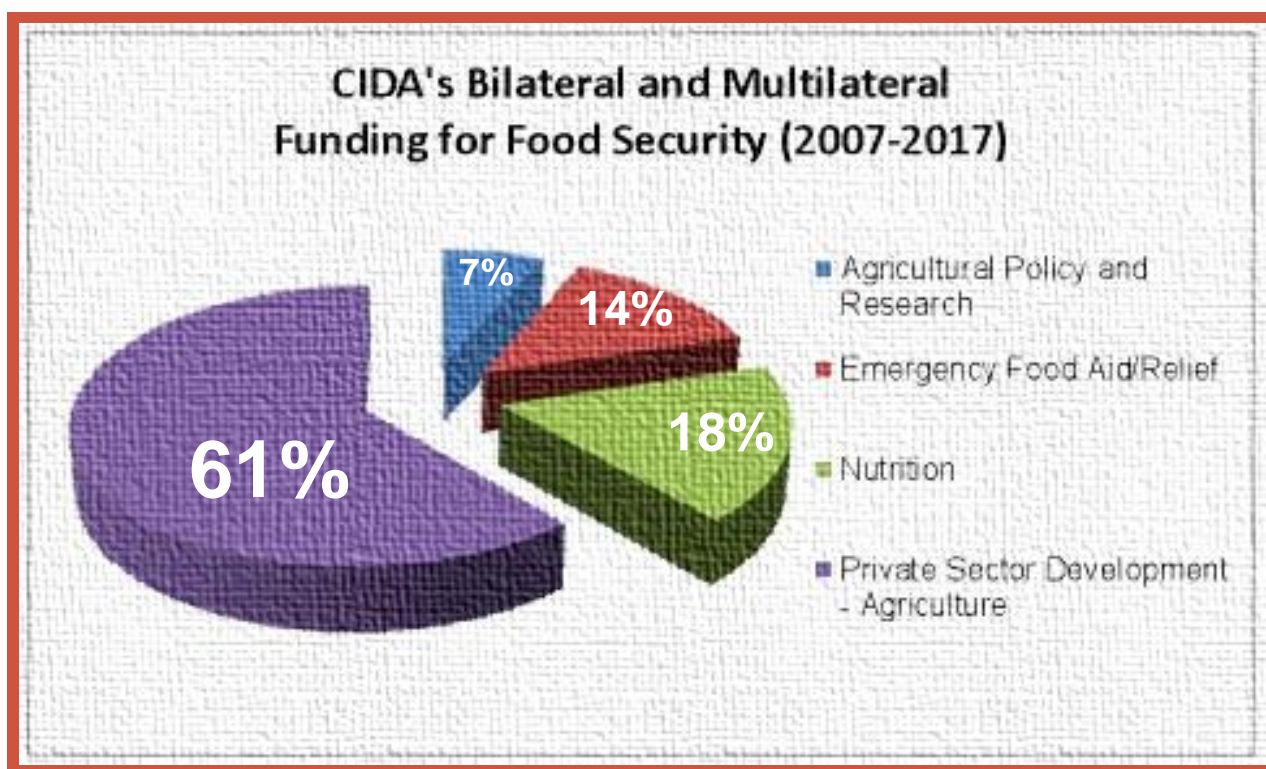
Main Channels of CIDA's Food Security Funding to Ethiopia (2007-2017)



The proportion of the budget allocated to the PSNP (through the World Food Program and the World Bank) has increased substantially since 2005. During the PASDEP period (2005/06), CIDA allocated USD \$16.8 million (equivalent to CDN \$18.29 million), or 4.3 per cent of the total allocated by all donors. For the 2010/14 period, CIDA's contribution will increase to USD \$81.4 million (equivalent to CDN \$88.63 million), or 4.8 per cent of the total allocated by all donors, thus making CIDA the fourth largest donor to the programme.

CIDA likewise supports a number of civil society organizations, community based institutions, and international organizations in Ethiopia across all sectors, including the health, nutrition, environmental rehabilitation and conservation sectors. In addition, CIDA works to improve the capacity of government institutions, CSOs, and communities, especially on activities that strengthen their implementation capabilities.

Within the overall food security category, 61 per cent of total funding was specifically earmarked for private sector development¹⁹ in agriculture, 18 per cent went into nutrition-related programming, 14 per cent of assistance was dispersed in the form of emergency food aid/relief, and 7 per cent was directed towards agricultural policy and research.



Most of CIDA's programming interventions are in line with the GOE's poverty reduction strategies and food security and agricultural development programs. Due to the multiple linkages of Ethiopia's National Food Security Program with other sectors of the economy, it is not always possible to formulate accurate impact

¹⁹ CIDA includes a wide variety of agriculture-related activities under the term "private sector development". This includes food crop production, agricultural development, agricultural inputs, agricultural services, agricultural extension, agricultural water resources, livestock/veterinary services, plant and post-harvest protection and pest control, and many others.

indicators. Moreover, because 76 per cent of CIDA's food security funding is channeled through multilateral bodies, it is often difficult to make direct links between CIDA's investments in food security and their impact on sustainable development. That being said, CIDA's contributions to the PSNP as well as other programs focused on smallholder agriculture have had a significant impact in reducing the food gap of vulnerable households, building their asset-base, and improving their overall food security.

7. CIDA'S FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY AND FUNDING IN ETHIOPIA

CIDA's Food Security Strategy focuses on increasing food availability by improving agricultural production and productivity, improving access to food through promoting sustainable livelihoods, increasing availability and access to nutritious food through diversifying diets and providing nutritious supplements, improving the sustainability of food security by strengthening sustainable management of food value chains, and supporting improved governance of the global food system. To achieve these key goals, CIDA's Food Security Strategy incorporates three major themes: sustainable agricultural development, research and development, and food aid and nutrition. Although CIDA does not specifically report at the country level on how well the agency is doing with regards to achieving these goals, the following section presents the details of this Strategy and its complementarity with Ethiopia's National Food Security Program.

7.1. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Expected Outcome 1: Increased sustainable agricultural production and productivity by rural small-scale farmers, especially women farmers

Agricultural growth in Ethiopia is an outcome of multiple factors. This includes reliable rainfall, increased funding and investment, and increased food prices for agricultural products. In Ethiopia, rain-fed agriculture contributes to more than 97 per cent of the country's total annual agricultural production. Over the past five years, increased investment by the Government of Ethiopia, combined with the assistance of international partners, particularly CIDA, has led to significant growth in agricultural production.

Investments in commercial agriculture, increased input utilization, conservation activities, improved markets and infrastructure, the expansion of small-scale irrigation, and the diversification of crops are some of the enabling factors for the growth of agricultural production and productivity. As a result, production of crops, for instance, grew from 14.5 million to 25.9 million tons between 2005 and 2011, while average yields increased from 1.38 to 1.95 tons per hectare in the same period (www.csa.gov.et). During this time, the area under production also grew from 9.8 million to 11.8 million hectares for the three major crops -- cereals, pulses and oil crops -- while the area under irrigation grew from 487,000 to 853,000 hectares. In addition to the expansion of land, diversification of crops has likewise contributed to increased production. The production of roots, vegetables and fruit, for example, grew from 2.3 million to 3.1 million tons.

In an effort to improve the agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers, CIDA provides direct support through the WFP for the GOE's PSNP program and a variety of projects focused on smallholder agriculture implemented by civil society organizations. The Benishangul-Gumuz Food Security

and Economic Growth (BSG FSEG) Project, for instance, is a CDN \$20 million initiative co-implemented by a consortium of seven NGOs focused on: increasing and diversifying crop and livestock productivity among small-scale farmers; increasing participation of households, especially women, in community and market-oriented activities; and improving institutional and community capacity to incorporate sustainable gender-sensitive programs²⁰.

In addition to providing direct support to smallholder farmers through NGO-implemented projects, CIDA also provides significant technical training on input utilization at the grassroots level to Ministry of Agriculture staff through the GOE's agricultural extension programme. As a result, improvements in agricultural production and productivity can, in part, be attributed to the support smallholder farmers and Ministry of Agriculture staff have received through these CIDA supported extension programmes.

Information collected during interviews and focus group discussions with smallholder farmers in Bati in the Amhara region of Ethiopia further demonstrate that CIDA's Food Security Strategy and funding is in line with the priorities of smallholder farmers. Through the CHF-implemented Partnership for Food Security project, farmers in Bati significantly improved their livelihoods and incomes due to a broad range of interventions supported by CIDA, including the introduction and adoption of food security and cash crops, the provision of credit services, and the development of irrigation schemes that paved the way for intensive production of fruit and vegetables in the area.

Mohammed Indris, a beneficiary of the CIDA-funded, CHF implemented Partnership for Food Security (PFS) Project in Bati (Amhara Region)

"Prior to the project intervention, my household was heavily dependent on PSNP transfers because what had been produced on my land through rain-fed agriculture was not enough even for consumption, let alone to save money. In 2005, the project started to construct an irrigation scheme in our kebele and I planted a number of improved and early maturing fruit trees like mango, orange and avocado using water from this scheme. I also planted vegetables and cassava by obtaining seeds and cuttings from the project and started to augment my household consumption. Since 2007, I have been selling varieties of fruit in the market and my income has grown significantly. As a result, I graduated from PSNP in 2010. Currently, I am producing enough food for my family and am able to save 20,000 Birr (CDN \$1,100) in my saving account in Bati Bank. I also managed to purchase two oxen, three milk cows, two calves and three heifers".

(Translated from Amharic)

During the November 2012 research workshop, smallholder farmers further commented that they have observed many benefits in their communities as a result of CIDA funding, particularly in terms of agricultural training activities to address drought issues, and input supply support (i.e.: improved availability of higher yielding seeds, more accessible pesticides and fertilizers, etc.). However, the farmers also noted that significant work remains to be done in soil and water preservation due to the depletion of natural resources and the fact that many parts of Ethiopia are highly prone to droughts. Challenges remain in their communities and, as a result, additional support from CIDA is needed in order to sustain these changes and ensure that the benefits are passed onto other communities.

²⁰ The seven implementing agencies include: Save the Children Canada, the Canadian Hunger Foundation, Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR), Food for the Hungry International (FHI), World Vision Canada, Oxfam Canada, and the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR).

Expected Outcome 2: Strengthened policies, more accountable institutions, and better management processes within partner organizations

Under the current Growth and Transformation Plan, the Government of Ethiopia is working hard to strengthen policies, institutions and management processes in all sectors, although especially in food security and sustainable agriculture. Unlike previous policies which focused exclusively on small-scale agriculture, the GOE has increasingly recognized the role of medium and large-scale mechanized agriculture, focusing its attention on initiatives aimed at promoting market oriented activities and the expansion of the amount of land under irrigation. For the realization of such initiatives, new institutions such as the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECEX) and the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) have been established. There is, however, little evidence that these new institutions have been more transparent or accountable than previously existing structures, albeit they are more modern in terms of technology and organization.

CIDA's key partners in Ethiopia on food security are the Ministry of Agriculture and, to a lesser extent, the Ministry of Health on initiatives related to nutrition and maternal and child health. The Ministry of Agriculture is a partner for almost all CIDA projects relating to food security. Among CIDA's contributions to strengthen policies, institutions and management processes in Ethiopia, CIDA has provided substantial support to strengthen the management of the PSNP and the Donor Coordination Team as well as several other Government of Ethiopia bodies. Composed of representatives from the GOE as well as donors, including CIDA, these bodies have proven to be an effective mechanism by which CIDA has been able to influence Ethiopia's policies. CIDA, for example, played a key role in assisting the GOE with incorporating gender into its National Nutritional Policy, and also helped integrate better management practices into several other GOE policies and programs. In such ways, in an effort to ensure better management processes within partner organizations, CIDA has had some success in strengthening the GOE's agriculture and food security policies, institutions and programs, albeit to a limited degree.

7.2. Research and Development

Expected Outcome 1: Better access to new and locally adapted technologies and specialized expertise for farmers in developing countries

CIDA's Food Security Strategy and, in particular the research and development component, is generally in line with the agriculture and food security research priorities of Ethiopia. Over the last five years, CIDA has invested substantial financial resources in research and development (e.g. new technologies, policy research, etc.), providing significant support to the Ethiopian Strategic Support Program implemented by the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Ethiopia Development Research Institute. As a result, a number of evidence-based research initiatives have been carried out in recent years, particularly on agricultural production and productivity, rural infrastructure and extension services, cooperative organizations, as well as agricultural input and output marketing. Besides that, a number of CIDA-funded trainings have been provided on policy formulation and analysis to improve the capacities of GOE research bodies as well as other indigenous institutes. To date, research undertakings conducted by these bodies, with the financial support of CIDA, have contributed to the development of a number of programs and

strategies, including agricultural growth programs, PASDEP and, more recently, the Growth and Transformation Plan.

During the research workshop in November 2012, several smallholder farmers noted that as a result of CIDA's funding to civil society organizations – who, in turn provided agricultural training and extension support – they were able to access improved crop seeds (i.e.: groundnuts, mungbeans, cassava, maize and sesame), new varieties of fruits and vegetables (i.e.: mangoes, bananas, papayas, tomatoes, onions and carrots), as well as improved livestock (i.e.: goats, sheep and cattle). Locally adapted technologies they accessed included motor pumps, ploughs and water distributors as well as small-scale irrigation through pond development. The farmers also expressed that they gained new and improved farming practices in order to be able to increase the productivity of their land. Accordingly, production and productivity in the agricultural sector increased substantially during this period due to the influence of new agricultural technologies and policies.

That being said, the impact of CIDA's contribution to research and development on smallholder farmers is debatable. Considering the high cost of adopting new technologies, only relatively better-off farmers (i.e. those who have access to finance, adequate land and labour) are able to take advantage of these as the cost is often beyond the capacity of smallholders, particularly those who fall below the food poverty line. As a result, it is not surprising that more than 90 per cent of smallholders use traditional technologies. Modern and improved farm technologies and their outcomes depend on adequate moisture and soil management, application of inputs and appropriate farm practices. Unless all of the factors necessary for production are present, oftentimes these technologies are beyond the reach of the average smallholder farmer. For poor households with limited plots of land, the efficacy of these technologies needs further research.

Future CIDA investments must continue in their efforts to improve the extension system so that it is more demand driven by smallholder farmers and market-led. These efforts should look at how traditional technologies, farmer-led innovations and extension services can scale-up production, in particular in the context of highly drought-prone areas. Otherwise, agricultural technologies risk being out of reach of most farmers, especially smallholder farmers, and thus are not sustainable in the long term. For these reasons, any future research financed by CIDA, the GOE and international organizations must be demand-driven and prioritized according to the needs of rural populations and smallholder farmers.

Expected Outcome 2: More environmentally sustainable agricultural production and productivity

The ultimate objective of CIDA's Food Security Strategy and the GOE's NFSP is to increase agricultural productivity and incomes through targeted interventions aimed at smallholder and vulnerable households, including policies and programs related to environmental rehabilitation and conservation. Between 2007 and 2011, 395,078 hectares of land were rehabilitated, 1,222.3 million seedlings were planted and 2,352 nursery sites were established under this initiative. In addition, 559,839 kms of stone and soil bunds were constructed. The PSNP also contributed to the construction and maintenance of 175,881 community ponds, 4,934 springs, and 34,253 hand dug wells, as well as the construction and rehabilitation of 6,567 kms of irrigation canals, 3,379 schools, 771 health posts and 34,047 kms of access roads (MoARD, 2011). The PSNP likewise contributed to soil and water conservation activities, including by

reducing soil erosion, improving the productivity of ground water and land, and improving forage production.

As the fourth largest donor to the PSNP, it is clear that a direct link exists between CIDA's funding and bringing about these environmentally sustainable policies and programs. CIDA's Food Security Strategy has attempted to address the food availability concerns of smallholder farmers, with a focus on improving the resilience of the poor and on reducing their vulnerability to immediate and long-term shocks that affect their food security. The focus of the strategy has been on building the capacity of small-scale farmers, agriculture related organizations and the Government of Ethiopia, and to support national and regional agriculture and food security strategies. In turn, the GOE emphasizes the capacity building of smallholder farmers through technology transfers, training, extension and research services.

At the November 2012 research workshop, several smallholder farmers observed that they had never heard of any environmental conservation/sustainable agricultural practices until a CIDA-funded project began in their community in the early-2000s. Now, several years after the completion of that project, they are still

**Ahmed Seid Kemal, a beneficiary
of the CIDA-funded, CHF-implemented
PFS Project in Bati (Amhara Region).**

"The project constructed a pond in 2006 allowing me to plant more than 2,000 seedlings of eucalyptus and other multi-purpose tree species like pigeon pea in my mountainous one hectare land, which, until then, had never been used before. The soil was not exposed to erosion, so I was able to grow grass to feed my cattle. I also planted cassava, vegetables and different fruit trees such as papayas, oranges, mangoes and mandarins using water from the pond. Since the last four years, I am producing enough food for my family, and was able to graduate from PSNP in 2010. Food, clothes, and other items are not a problem for my family anymore, and my annual income from the sale of vegetables and fruits has reached 10,000 Birr (CDN \$550)."

(Translated from Amharic)

using many of the environmental agricultural methods they learned from that project, for instance planting environmentally-friendly crops like eucalyptus and cowpeas, and practicing soil and water conservation activities. The farmers also explained that because people in their community have experienced droughts and floods for the majority of their lives, they now understand the benefits of environmental conservation and sustainability in preventing natural hazards. Comments such as these as well as the support CIDA provides for environmentally sustainable policies and programs makes it clear that CIDA has played a role in bringing about more environmentally sustainable production and productivity in Ethiopia.

Expected Outcome 3: More nutritional crops and agricultural systems that are resilient to climate change

Current agro-ecological-based research undertakings by the Agricultural Research Institute, IFPRI and various Ethiopian universities are encouraging, despite their limited incorporation by the Government of Ethiopia. The dissemination and screening of research topics as well as their readability (i.e.: accessibility and packaging for dissemination) by different policy and decision-making bodies, however, has been quite poor. Despite many lessons learned and best practices being captured at the grassroots level through semi-annual reports and other studies, there remains little documented information as to the influence of CIDA's nutrition, agriculture and climate change research on policy and decision-making bodies.

That being said, the smallholder farmers present at the November 2012 research workshop noted that as a result of CIDA-funded projects in their communities, they are now producing and consuming many vegetables and vitamin-rich foods, including tomatoes, carrots, cassava, onions, potatoes, papayas, mangoes, and oranges. Correspondingly, the availability and variety of food within households has increased and is now available to all household members. As well, through education and training, many cultural taboos have been reduced. For example, children now regularly eat eggs and dairy, whereas in the past some community members believed that children could die from consuming these foods. Feeding practices have also changed as now husbands and wives eat together with their children.

According to CSO informants, the nutrition and climate change findings of implementing agencies, particularly civil society and community-based organizations, are oftentimes overlooked by CIDA, despite the significant contributions of such organizations to sharing lessons learned and best practices. During the research workshop, several CSO representatives commented that CIDA oftentimes views civil society as “gap fillers” rather than as partners with valuable insights on nutritional crops and climate change resilient agricultural systems. The farmers present also remarked that CIDA programming would be more effective if the agency worked more directly with NGOs and beneficiaries rather than through the Government of Ethiopia or various multilateral bodies. Considering these comments, it would be a significant oversight for CIDA not to work more closely with civil society, especially when developing more nutritional crops and agricultural systems that are resilient to climate change.

7.3. FOOD AID AND NUTRITION

Expected Outcome 1: More lives saved and better overall health as a result of improved access to sufficient quantities of nutritious food

Historically, humanitarian assistance and food aid have been very prominent features in Ethiopia, with Canada -- through CIDA -- playing a significant role in responding to national emergencies and droughts. In the 1990s, CIDA contributed CDN \$1.95 million to help establish the Emergency Food Security Reserves Administration (EFSRA) of Ethiopia in order to manage an emergency stock of grain, as well as an additional CDN \$5 million over the next several years through the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission. In recent years, CIDA’s financial contribution to both national and emergency nutrition interventions has been substantial; the agency channels its resources primarily through the World Food Programme and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, and focuses on food aid and nutrition through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programs.

With CIDA’s support, the number of food aid beneficiaries significantly declined over the past decade as a result of the introduction of the Government of Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program. Similarly, the CIDA-supported GOE National Nutrition Strategy has likewise been highly effective at reducing malnutrition through a variety of preventative and curative strategies. The preventative aspect focuses on food processing technologies, the expansion of garden vegetables, the diversification of crops, the provision of training to women in childcare, and the promotion of food and environmental hygiene as well as breast-feeding. The curative aspect, on the other hand, includes supplementary, complementary and therapeutic feeding practices, which are in line with CIDA’s nutrition interventions. These programs have contributed to

saving lives and averting the worst forms of malnutrition, particularly during emergencies and large-scale disasters.

The Emergency Nutrition Intervention Program, for instance, has saved the lives of millions of children as a direct result of the GOE's efforts to improve national nutrition rates (i.e.: stunting declined by 2.1 per cent, wasting by 0.8 per cent and the proportion of underweight children by 9.7 per cent between 2005 and 2011²¹) (CSA, 2011b). In addition to the National Nutrition Strategy, CIDA supports a number of other related initiatives including the WFP's School Feeding Programme and various maternal and child health projects focused on nutrition. In such ways, CIDA has played a key role in helping to ensure that more people in Ethiopia have access to nutritious food and, as a result, have an improved health and food security.

Expected Outcome 2: Improved quality and effectiveness of food aid programming

Through community asset building and public works programs, the Government of Ethiopia focuses on safety net initiatives to protect the assets of households and smallholder farmers. As a result, since the 1990s the response to periodic and large-scale shocks on livelihoods has improved significantly in Ethiopia. The National Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Strategy, for instance, emphasizes institutional capacity building, integration of relief activities with development and livelihoods, strong early warning systems, emergency capabilities and mitigation. Improvements in infrastructure and transportation, combined with the concerted efforts of humanitarian organizations and the introduction of safety net programs, have contributed, to a large extent, to the reduction of the negative effects of protracted and large-scale natural disasters.

As a result of these programs, many of which have been funded by CIDA, smallholder farmers as well as other vulnerable groups have built up their resilience to shocks and have, over time, developed coping mechanisms to be better prepared to withstand droughts as well as other natural stressors. Based on the 2011 Welfare Monitoring Survey, the number of people affected by the 2003 drought, for example, was 13 million compared with 4.5 million, while the total population considered "vulnerable" was 16.9 percent in 2011 compared with 23.8 percent in 2003/04. These figures, however, are misleading as millions of people were not counted as "vulnerable" in the 2011 survey because they were already being supported through the PSNP programme.

CIDA's contribution to food aid programming over the years, both in terms of national and emergency interventions, has been significant. For the 2007-2017 period, for example, CIDA committed CDN \$74.8 million in emergency food aid and relief programming. Typically, CIDA's interventions have followed the same strategy of other international humanitarian organizations in the sense that they support the GOE to address problems associated with asset depletion, population migration, mortality and malnutrition. In times of large-scale disasters, such as the 2011 east African drought, the Canadian Government has matched whatever has been raised through private individual Canadian donations.

²¹ The proportion of moderately and severely stunted, wasted and underweight children in 2011 was 44.4, 9.7 and 28.7 percent respectively (CSA, 2011c). The contribution of CIDA financing for emergencies through WFP also saved the lives of millions of children during the 2011 Horn of Africa drought.

By most accounts, CIDA has been quite successful in improving the quality and effectiveness of its food aid programming. The only criticism expressed by smallholder farmers present at the November 2012 research workshop was that future CIDA humanitarian relief interventions should focus more on natural resource management, access to potable water, and physical conservation activities.

8. COMPLEMENTARITIES BETWEEN CIDA'S FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY AND ETHIOPIA'S NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

Generally speaking, CIDA's Food Security Strategy is in-line with the Government of Ethiopia's National Food Security Program -- it addresses both the supply and demand side of Ethiopia's agriculture and rural development policies. The GOE focuses on chronically food insecure households and provides support through the Productive Safety Net Program and the Household Asset Building Program, thereby building the productive capacity of smallholders and introducing new technologies and support services – all of which are part of CIDA's Food Security Strategy.

However, the key difference between CIDA's Food Security Strategy and the Government of Ethiopia's NFSP is that CIDA does not include health and nutrition-related aspects such as breast-feeding, hygiene, micronutrient intervention, maternal and child health care, malaria control and others, which can reduce the negative impact of nutritional stresses among children and mothers²². This could easily be aligned with the GOE strategy with simple harmonization and alignment strategies. Given its focus on Children and Youth and on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH), CIDA would be well placed to address this shortfall and build further synergies within its programming. Lessons from the recent Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health could be an opportunity to address gaps between the food security strategies of the GOE and CIDA. That being said, central to CIDA's Food Security Strategy is the livelihood diversification of smallholder farmers which, by its nature, is a long-term endeavour considering the current level of development of smallholder agriculture.

In addition, the declining share of land holdings and fragmentation of land in the highlands, the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to various natural shocks, the shortage of arable land and relatively low agricultural productivity, combined with a dwindling agricultural and natural resource base, are critical impediments to poverty reduction and the eradication of food insecurity in Ethiopia. Small-scale irrigation is a key strategy to solving many of the problems in the agricultural sector. Specifically, small-scale irrigation enables double cropping and land intensification, increases food crop production and land productivity, and thereby solves the multiple effects of land shortages and inadequate production. However, the majority of Ethiopian households cultivate crops dependent on seasonal rains. CIDA's Food Security Strategy and the GOE's NFSP, should build upon the lessons from ten years of CIDA's experience with small-scale irrigation, and assure adequate resources for the expansion of small-scale irrigation in Ethiopia.

Furthermore, although both rural and urban areas suffer from chronic and transitory food shortages, the GOE's PSNP focuses exclusively on rural areas and there is no corresponding program for the urban population except some welfare support for HIV/AIDS victims, orphans and vulnerable children. In a similar vein, neither the sustainable agriculture nor the food aid and nutrition components of CIDA's Food Security Strategy address the needs of urban populations, despite the growing rate of urbanization in Ethiopia, currently estimated at 3.8% annually.

²² Nutrition is included under CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy.

The PSNP as well as other food security programs adopted by the GOE are among the best of their kind compared to similar programs in other developing countries. A number of studies show that the PSNP is especially relevant for poor households in improving employment and incomes as well as access to food and infrastructure. The PSNP is extremely effective in addressing the problems of environmental degradation, access to basic infrastructure, reducing dependency on food aid, as well as transitioning populations from chronic food insecurity to sustainable food production. It is an integrated program that facilitates rapid transition, and there are clear provisions in GOE development policies and strategies that attest to the Government's commitment to achieve the goals of the PSNP and HABP programs. This commitment has also attracted the attention of the international community and led to massive mobilization of resources and support for Ethiopia's National Food Security Program.

9. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

Throughout the entire process, the Researchers came across a number of challenges and limitations in accessing information and locating appropriate individuals for interviews, particularly at CIDA, the World Bank and several other international agencies. Many organizations were skeptical as to why the research was being conducted and whether it was official, given how rare it is for civil society organizations to conduct independent assessments of CIDA. In fact, several representatives later revealed that they were "afraid to speak with the Researchers" in an effort to "protect CIDA".

Moreover, the policy environment for CSOs to operate in Ethiopia has, in recent years, become increasingly constrained. Despite the significant role that they play, civil society organizations are often seen as "gap fillers" by CIDA rather than partners. In part, this may be due to the perceived limited capacity of local CSOs, the limited funding portfolio of CIDA and/or the nature of certain programs. Not surprisingly, the limited cooperation of certain organizations to communicate with the Researchers and/or to avail the responsible staff for face-to-face interviews presented significant barriers and severely limited the quality of data collected in the report.

The nature of CIDA funding (i.e.: multiple tracks and tools) was, at times, confusing and difficult to understand and, in some cases, information received from CIDA representatives in Addis Ababa did not match with figures available through CIDA's online Project Browser system. Undertaking analysis based on CIDA 'codes' was made even more difficult by the fact that the 'codes' were not always reflective of the exact type of programming. As a result, several CIDA-funded projects were not captured in the initial drafts of the report causing significant variations in data between the start of the research in June 2011, the research workshop in November 2012, and the final report.

As well, considering that food security programming in Ethiopia involves multiple actors and is dependent on highly variable factors like rainfall, a discussion on food security only makes sense if the discussion can be constant. The limited scope of the research, however, made it difficult to formulate accurate impact indicators due to multiple linkages between Ethiopia's National Food Security Program and other sectors of the economy. Data on annual allocations and disbursements was insufficient to establish resource flow trends or to analyze specific CIDA attributions to the food security sector. Having multiple donors in the sector also made attribution quite challenging.

Lastly, the research workshop was delayed several times due to coordination difficulties between CHF, the Researchers and the FSPG Research Steering Committee. Originally planned for June 2012, the workshop was postponed until September 2012 due to delays with the completion of the research. With the death of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi in August 2012, the workshop was once again delayed as many of the invited participants (i.e.: Ethiopian government officials, civil society stakeholders, etc.) would have been unavailable due to office closures, funeral services, etc. In the end, the research workshop took place in November 2012. Despite including participants from CIDA, the Government of Ethiopia, the World Bank, civil society organizations, and five smallholder farmers, the level of representation at the workshop was lower than expected, thus making it difficult to validate the findings in the report – instead, it was a useful forum to gather additional data which was then incorporated into the final report.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This study found several areas where CIDA's work in food security aligns well with the priorities of the Ethiopian government and smallholder farmers.

1. Smallholder Agriculture – The agricultural sector in Ethiopia is dominated by smallholder farmers, who are characterized by a generally low resource base, low technical skills for commercial-oriented production and low literacy rate, and who are served by poor infrastructure, markets and financial tools. The sector relies excessively on seasonal, rain-fed production systems, thereby facing a high level of uncertainty induced by climatic shocks. Over the last decade, CIDA's commitment to smallholder agriculture and food security has been increasing, and has made a significant contribution to the Government of Ethiopia's development of policies, strategies and programs to improve smallholder agriculture.
2. Research and Development – Over the last several years, CIDA has invested substantial financial resources into research and development in Ethiopia, providing significant support to the Ethiopian Strategic Support Program implemented by the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Ethiopia Development Research Institute. CIDA-funded research initiatives on agricultural production and productivity, rural infrastructure and extension services, cooperative organizations, as well as agricultural input and output marketing have contributed to the development of a number of programs and strategies, including agricultural growth programs, PASDEP and, more recently, the Growth and Transformation Plan. Future CIDA investments must continue in these efforts to improve the extension system so that it is more demand driven by smallholder farmers and market-led, including scaling up production from traditional agriculture, in particular in the context of highly drought-prone areas. Close consideration should be given to the high cost of adopting new technologies, which only relatively better-off farmers (i.e. those who have access to finance, adequate land and labour) are able to take advantage, as the cost is often beyond the capacity of smallholders, particularly those who fall below the food poverty line.

3. Emergency Food Aid – Over the years, CIDA’s contribution to food aid programming has grown significantly since the Agency first helped establish the Emergency Food Security Reserves Administration of Ethiopia. For the 2007-2017 period, for example, CIDA committed CDN \$74.8 million in emergency food aid and relief programming. By most accounts, CIDA has been quite successful in improving the quality and effectiveness of its food aid programming. As a result of these programs and others, smallholder farmers have been able to build up their resilience to shocks and have, over time, developed coping mechanisms to be better prepared to withstand droughts as well as other natural stressors.
4. Improving Nutrition – CIDA has played a key role in improving the nutrition of smallholder farmers by focusing on initiatives and programmes that encourage diversified crop production and the consumption of vegetables and other vitamin-rich foods. The nutrition findings of implementing agencies, particularly civil society and community-based organizations, are, however, oftentimes ignored by CIDA, despite the significant contributions of such organizations to sharing lessons learned and best practices.
5. Capacity Building – CIDA’s support for capacity building, training and skills development of various government agencies, civil society organizations and private sector companies has played a significant role in improving the implementation of both programs. The renovation and expansion of schools and health facilities has similarly improved access to the poor, while school enrolment has grown and dropout rates have declined in most parts of the country.
6. Ability to Strengthen and Influence Policy – In Ethiopia, CIDA’s key partners on food security are the Ministry of Agriculture and, to a lesser extent, the Ministry of Health on initiatives related to nutrition and maternal and child health. The Ministry of Agriculture is a partner for almost all CIDA projects relating to food security. By providing substantial support to strengthen the management of the PSNP and the Donor Coordination Team as well as several other Government of Ethiopia bodies, CIDA has been able to influence a number of GOE policies. For example, CIDA played a key role in assisting the Government of Ethiopia with incorporating gender into its National Nutritional Policy, and also helped integrate better management practices into several other GOE policies and programs.
7. Environmental Protection – The soil and water conservation, tree planting and land rehabilitation activities undertaken over the last 10 years with CIDA’s support, have reduced land degradation and improved agricultural productivity, income and employment for the poor.
8. Alignment with Ethiopia’s Priorities – CIDA’s Food Security Strategy aligns well with the Government of Ethiopia’s National Food Security Program, and CIDA’s contribution to the food security sector has been effective in improving the livelihoods of the poor. Not only has CIDA’s

Food Security Strategy complemented the NFSP, but it has also directly supported the development priorities of the Government of Ethiopia.

Based on this assessment, the Food Security Policy Group recommends the following:

1. Addressing Smallholder Risks – Despite recent progress, Ethiopian agriculture remains fragile and vulnerable to risks related to weather and climate. CIDA is addressing some of these risks through measures to reduce land degradation under the PSNP and support for smallscale irrigation. To generate greater sustainability, it would be worthwhile for donors, including CIDA, to give increased attention to how it can expand programs, measures and mechanisms to reduce risks to smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups. This could build on the investments the GOE is already making in environmentally sustainable agricultural production. In this regard -- and considering that the majority of Ethiopian agriculture is dependent on seasonal rains -- CIDA's Food Security Strategy and the GOE's NFSP should build upon the lessons from ten years of CIDA's experience with small-scale irrigation, and assure adequate resources for the expansion of small-scale irrigation in Ethiopia.
2. Engagement with Civil Society Organizations – By most accounts, CIDA's contribution to civil society organizations in Ethiopia has been inadequate and too much attention has been given to supporting Government of Ethiopia programs through various multilateral initiatives. Despite the significant role that they play, civil society organizations in Ethiopia are often seen as "gap fillers" by CIDA rather than partners. Although Ethiopia has been a CIDA "Country of Focus" since the announcement of Canada's "Aid Effectiveness Agenda" in 2009, CIDA has not followed through on its promise to more fully engage civil society in project design, implementation and policy making to ensure that programming is more demand-driven and focused on smallholder agriculture. In part, this may be due to the perceived limited capacity of local CSOs, the limited funding portfolio of CIDA and/or the nature of certain programs. Most critically, however, the policy environment for CSOs to operate in Ethiopia has, in recent years, become increasingly constrained. CIDA programming would be more effective if the agency worked more directly with NGOs and beneficiaries rather than through the Government of Ethiopia or multilateral bodies.
3. Addressing Needs of Urban Populations – While both rural and urban areas suffer from chronic and transitory food shortages, the GOE's PSNP focuses exclusively on rural areas and there is no corresponding program for the urban population except some welfare support for HIV/AIDS victims, orphans and vulnerable children. In a similar vein, neither the sustainable agriculture nor the food aid and nutrition components of CIDA's Food Security Strategy address the needs of urban populations, despite the growing rate of urbanization in Ethiopia, currently estimated at 3.8% annually. CIDA should work closely with the Government of Ethiopia to ensure that the food security and nutrition needs of urban populations are adequately addressed in future programming initiatives.

4. Improved Documentation – The direct impacts of CIDA’s Food Security Strategy and funding have not been well documented. Although some valuable impact assessments have been made by different organizations, particularly IFPRI, the Ethiopian Economic Association and the World Bank, CIDA does not specifically report at the country level on how well the agency is doing in achieving the targets set out in its Food Security Strategy. More importantly, CIDA has not made public its implementation plan for the Food Security Strategy, despite it having been in effect for three years now. As a result, a particularly problematic area of impact assessments has been the complexity of nationwide programs and the lack of appropriate indicators to measure impact across various sectors, beneficiary groups and stakeholders, which has made it difficult for observers to monitoring implementation and effectiveness.

5. Investment in Research and Educational Institutions – Building the capacity of Ethiopian research institutions, universities and technical and vocational schools is key. Accordingly, demand driven and pro-poor technologies should be promoted as part of research and development, and any investments in research should focus on building the capacity of smallholder farmers. CIDA, in particular, should continue to focus its investments to improve the extension system so that it is more demand driven by smallholder farmers and market-led, including scaling up production from traditional technologies, farmer-led innovations, and extension services in the context of Ethiopia. Furthermore, it is critical that CIDA align its investments with affordable technologies that help enhance agricultural production in highly drought prone areas, otherwise agricultural technologies risk being out of reach of most smallholder farmers.

6. Broader Food Security Work – The food security sector in Ethiopia shows improving trends owing to large financial resources and the technical and capacity building inputs provided by international institutions, particularly CIDA, and civil society organizations. Yet much still remains to be done to enable poor households and vulnerable populations to attain sustainable livelihoods. Sustained poverty in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, urban hunger and food insecurity, and inadequate resources are just a few of the ongoing challenges facing Ethiopian communities. Provisions for the rapid expansion of off-farm activities, credit services, capacitating CSOs and other grassroots institutions, expanding small-scale irrigation and moisture conservation activities, and preserving the environment need much more attention in the coming years. This requires additional financial resources and technical expertise as well as scaled-up investments in these critical areas.

Annex 1: List of People Contacted

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International Organizations and Donors	
<p>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) - Ethiopia</p> <p>Stefan Paquette First Secretary (Development) Telephone: 251-911-228794 or 251-113-713022 Email: stefan.paquette@international.gc.ca</p> <p>Meaghan Byers Analyst/First Secretary (Development) Telephone: 251-911-225293 or 251-113-713022 Email: meaghan.byers@international.gc.ca</p> <p>Ahmed Mohammed Food Security Advisor Telephone: 251-911-694922 or 251-113-715600 E-mail: ahmed-mohammed@cida-ecco.org</p> <p>Etenesh Bekele Agricultural Growth Advisor Telephone: 251-912-021372</p>	<p>Alemayehu Seyoum Research Fellow of the Ethiopia Strategy Support Program Telephone: 251-911-201612 or 251-116-172556 Email: a.seyoumtaffesse@cgiar.org</p> <p>International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)</p> <p>Bart Minten Ph.D. Senior Research Fellow and Program Leader Telephone: 251-911-501204 or 251-116-172554 Email: b.minten@cgiar.org</p> <p>Safety Net Support Facility</p> <p>Rick Sunstrum Field Manager Telephone: 251-922-343457 Email: ricks.snsf@gmail.com</p>

<p>Email: etenesh.bekele@cida-ecco.org World Bank – Ethiopia</p> <p>Matt Hobson Donor Coordinator of PSNP and HABP Telephone: 251-911-774926 or 251-116-627700 Email: mhobson@worldbank.org</p>	<p>World Food Program - Ethiopia</p> <p>Mary Njoroge Head of Program Support Section Telephone: 251-911-202793 or 251-115-515188 Email: mary.njoroge@wfp.org</p>
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Civil Society Organizations	
<p>Canadian Hunger Foundation (Canada-Headquarters)</p> <p>David Rhody Regional Director for Africa Telephone: 613-237-0180 ext. 223 Email: drhody@chf-partners.ca</p> <p>Canadian Hunger Foundation (Ethiopia Office)</p> <p>Salfiso Kitabo Country Director for Ethiopia Telephone: 251-911-228861 or 251-113-726342 Email: skitabo@chf-partners.ca</p> <p>Canadian Foodgrains Bank (Ethiopia Office)</p> <p>Sam Vander Ende Country Representative for Ethiopia Telephone: 251-912-108052 or 251-113-204288 E-mail: sam.vander@ethionet.et</p>	<p>Christian Children’s Fund of Canada (Ethiopia Office)</p> <p>Lemma Asefa Grant Manger Telephone: 251-922-374823 Email: lasfa@ccfcanada.ca</p> <p>Oxfam Canada (Ethiopia Office)</p> <p>Feleke Tadele Country Representative for Ethiopia Telephone: 251-116-639204 Email: repxcan@ethionet.et</p> <p>Save the Children Canada (Ethiopia Office)</p> <p>Daba Gebissa Country Representative for Ethiopia Telephone: 251-133-206342 Email: dabagebissa@yahoo.com</p> <p>Nebiyou Bekele Monitoring and Evaluation Officer Telephone: 251-911-636973 or 251-133-206342 Email: nebiyou@savethechildren.ca</p>

Smallholder Farmers	
<p>Mohammed Indris Hussein Woreda: Bati Kebele: Salmane</p>	<p>Ahmed Seid Kemal Woreda: Bati Kebele: Kurkura</p>
<p>Sheik Must'efa Abdela Woreda: Bati Kebele: Birra</p>	<p>Mohammed Edris Woreda: Bati Kebele: Salmane</p>
<p>Seid Mohammed Woreda: Bati Kebele: Mohammed</p>	<p>Hawa Mohammed Woreda: Bati Kebele: Garero</p>

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- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development: www.mofed.gov.et/
- World Food Programme: www.wfp.org/search/apachesolr-search/meret
- World Bank: www.worldbank.org/

Annex 3: Policies and Strategies Relevant to Smallholder Agriculture and Food Security in Ethiopia (Additional Information)

- l) In addition to the Growth and Transformation Plan, Ethiopia implemented two other poverty reduction strategies over the last decade, specifically:
- **Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP):** The SDPRP covered the period 2002/03 to 2004/05 and emphasized the role of agriculture and improving production and productivity through the application of technology, environmental conservation and human capacity building. It focused on food crop production and the productivity of smallholder agriculture, promoting off-farm employment, rapid export growth through intensification of high value crops, agricultural research, water harvesting and small-scale irrigation, governance and capacity building.
 - **Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP):** Ethiopia's second poverty reduction strategy -- implemented between 2005/06 and 2009/2010 -- took forward a number of the same measures emphasized in its predecessor, the SDPRP, including the prioritization of food security, rural development, human development and capacity building (MoFED, 2006). However, PASDEP also introduced some new priorities, perhaps the most significant being a push for the commercialization of agriculture as a strategy for stimulating broad-based economic growth. PASDEP outlined a strategy for large-scale commercialization with a strong export focus, emphasizing crop diversification beyond coffee to include other high-value niche markets, such as floriculture, horticulture and spice production. PASDEP aimed to double agricultural production in Ethiopia within five years, with consequent improvements in smallholder incomes and Ethiopia's foreign exchange earnings (Berhanu, A, 2006).
 - In contrast to the preoccupation of earlier policies with achieving food production self-sufficiency, there was a strong emphasis in PASDEP on marketing of produce (i.e.: farmers aiming for more than mere subsistence). Recent reviews show that during the PASDEP period, production of the three major crops (cereals, pulses and oil crops) grew from 11.9 million to 19.1 million tons, while productivity grew from 12.1 to 17 quintals²³ per hectare. Land under small-scale irrigation also doubled to 853,000 hectares. In addition, 3.77 million hectares of land were covered by soil and water conservation activities and 91,137 households were resettled. Other areas of significant achievement in the agricultural sector under PASDEP were the expansion of cooperative societies, forest development and conservation, agricultural input marketing, agricultural exports and agricultural research and extension services.

²³ A quintal is equivalent to 100 kg.

- II) **National Nutritional Strategy:** The National Nutrition Strategy has two sub components including the Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) and Community Based Nutrition (CBN). The EOS involves Targeted Supplementary Food (TSF) and transitioning EOS into Health Facility Nutrition Services (i.e.: management of severe malnutrition, nutrition and HIV/AIDS, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), and the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)). Community Based Nutrition, on the other hand, is a preventive nutrition program that empowers the community to assess, analyze and take action to improve the nutritional status of children and women through community conversation; community Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) for children under two years of age; pregnancy weight monitoring; individual and group counseling on child care, feeding and maternal nutrition; community-based screening and management of malnutrition; linkages to community-based food security; water and sanitation; as well as productive safety net programs and micronutrient interventions (i.e.: prevention of iodine deficiency disorder, anemia, vitamin A and zinc deficiencies, etc.).
- III) **Water Resources Development Strategy:** The Water Resources Development Strategy was formulated to reduce the impact of weather shocks facing the agricultural sector and to improve productivity, production and the intensity of cropping and livestock production. The development of small, medium and large-scale irrigation projects helped reduce population pressure, landlessness and shortages of arable land. Irrigation also contributed to diversification of rural employment opportunities and livelihoods. Despite the huge urgency for poverty reduction, the pace of water resource development has been inadequate owing to the large amount of capital and institutional capacity required. Nonetheless, both the PASDEP and the Government Transformation Plan gave due attention to the development of small and large-scale irrigation.
- IV) **National Policy for Disaster Prevention and Management (NPDPM):** Adopted in 1993, the NPDPM is another vital policy for ensuring food security in Ethiopia. The GOE revised the policy recently to accommodate the changing policy and institutional environment. The overall objective of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management is to reduce the risks and impacts of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated disaster management system within the context of sustainable development. Its guiding principles focus on the protection of natural resources, livelihoods and human life, decentralization, participatory and community based development, information management and early warning systems, and ensuring basic needs (FDRE, 2009). At present, the policy is effective in detecting natural disasters through the early warning system organized from the kebele to the national level. It focuses on emergencies and large-scale disasters and supports more than three million people annually.
- V) **Agriculture Led Development Industrialization (ADLI):** Agriculture Led Development Industrialization is a long-term strategy aimed to achieve faster growth and economic development by making use of technologies that are labour intensive, such as fertilizers, improved seed varieties and other technologies. ADLI sees agriculture as the engine of growth. Its main thrust has been to: (i) improve agricultural extension services; (ii) promote better use of land and water resources; (iii)

enhance access to financial services; (iv) improve access to domestic and export markets; and (v) provide rural infrastructure. ADLI also focuses on tremendous capacity building and civil service reforms.

- VI) **Financial and Cooperative Proclamations:** Financial and Cooperative Proclamations are aimed at improving access to markets, agricultural inputs and other basic commodities and services to smallholder farmers. Cooperative societies play a vital role in bridging the gap between the formal and informal financial and marketing sectors of rural areas. Proclamations of financial intermediaries and institutions try to address the problem of financial constraints and access of the poor. Microfinance institutions, savings and credit associations, and other forms of financial institutions are encouraged to support GOE programs and policies on the one hand, while also providing loans and saving services for poor households whose access to financial services and other economic opportunities is limited. Microfinance institutions and savings and credit cooperatives play a significant role in the diversification of incomes, employment and livelihoods as well as reducing the exposure of poor households to shocks.

Annex 4: CIDA Bilateral and Multilateral Funding to Ethiopia – Food Security (2007-2017) ²⁴

#	Title	Start Date	End Date	Executing Agency (Partner)	CIDA Contribution	Total Amount of Contribution in Ethiopia
1	Productive Safety Net Program – World Food Programme	2008	2013	World Food Programme	\$125,550,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$125,550,000
2	Productive Safety Net Program – World Bank	2008	2013	World Bank	\$34,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$34,000,000
3	Improved Food Security for Mothers and Children	2011	2016	United Nations Children's Fund	\$50,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$50,000,000
4	Responding to Food Insecurity in Ethiopia	2008	2012	World Food Program	\$35,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$35,000,000
5	Global Agricultural and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	2010	2012	World Bank	\$182,000,000 (Ethiopia 16.04%)	\$29,192,800
6	School Feeding Program in Ethiopia – World Food Programme 2008-2011	2010	2012	World Food Programme	\$23,573,813 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$23,573,813
7	Benishangul-Gumuz Regional Food Security Program	2010	2015	Save the Children Canada	\$20,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$20,000,000
8	Managing Environmental Resources to Improve Food Security	2008	2011	World Food Programme	\$20,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$20,000,000
9	Livestock and Irrigation Value Chains for Ethiopian Smallholders	2012	2018	International Livestock Research Institute	\$19,858,284 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$19,858,284
10	Improving Livelihoods, Agriculture and National Development	2012	2015	German Society for International Cooperation	\$19,750,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$19,750,000
11	Rural Capacity Building Project	2007	2012	World Bank	\$19,500,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$19,500,000
12	Agricultural Growth Program - Support to Multi-Donor Trust Fund	2011	2016	World Bank	\$18,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$18,000,000
13	Productive Safety Net Program: Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Component	2008	2015	AgriTeam Canada	\$15,450,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$15,450,000
14	Managing Environmental Resources for Climate Change Adaptation in Ethiopia	2011	2011	World Food Programme	\$15,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$15,000,000

²⁴ Project data compiled based on information available on CIDA Project Browser Website (<http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/project-browser>) as of November 19, 2012. In addition, CIDA committed to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank CDN \$100,000,000 in institutional support for the 2007-2011 period and CDN \$125,000,000 in institutional support for the 2011-2016 period; this support included funds for food aid and food security and was directed towards multiple countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. It is not clear what proportion of this amount went directly to Ethiopia, however to date, CIDA has dispersed CDN \$24,206,055 from this funding envelope.

15	Nutritious Maize for Ethiopia	2012	2017	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	\$11,557,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$11,557,000
16	Market-Based Solutions for Improved Livelihoods	2010	2016	Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	\$10,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$10,000,000
17	School Feeding in Ethiopia	2007	2011	World Food Programme	\$8,500,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$8,500,000
18	East Africa Drought - Somali Refugees - UNHCR Appeal 2011	2011	2013	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	\$17,000,000 (Ethiopia 40%)	\$6,800,000
19	Global Food Response Program (GFRP)	2010	2013	World Bank	\$30,000,000 (Ethiopia 22.2%)	\$6,660,000
20	Ethiopia Drought Relief – UNICEF 2009	2009	2010	United Nations Children Fund	\$6,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$6,000,000
21	Ethiopia Strategy Support Project - Phase II	2009	2013	International Food Policy Research Institute	\$5,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$5,000,000
22	Support for Child Health Days/Week	2007	2009	United Nations Children Fund	\$13,100,000 (Ethiopia 24%)	\$3,144,000
23	Post-Harvest Management to Improve Livelihoods	2008	2014	Nova Scotia Agricultural College	\$3,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$3,000,000
24	Improved Health and Nutrition in Africa	2011	2014	CARE Canada	\$3,809,524 (Ethiopia 71%)	\$2,704,762
25	Somali Refugees in Ethiopia - World Food Programme Response 2011	2011	2012	World Food Programme	\$2,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$2,000,000
26	Horn of Africa Drought - WFP Support for Refugees in Ethiopia 2012-2013	2012	2014	World Food Programme	\$2,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$2,000,000
27	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - Save the Children Canada 2012	2012	2013	Save the Children Canada	\$1,750,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,750,000
28	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - CARE Response 2011	2011	2012	CARE Canada	\$1,700,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,700,000
29	Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa Phase II	2007	2010	International Livestock Research Institute	\$25,500,000 (Ethiopia 6%)	\$1,530,000
30	Ethiopia Drought Relief – CARE Canada 2009	2009	2011	CARE Canada	\$1,500,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,500,000
31	East Africa Drought - UNICEF Appeal 2011	2011	2013	United Nations Children Fund	\$15,000,000 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$1,500,000
32	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - Action Against Hunger Response 2011	2011	2012	Action Against Hunger	\$1,350,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,350,000
33	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - Oxfam Canada Response 2011	2011	2012	Oxfam Canada	\$1,250,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,250,000
34	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - World Vision Canada 2012	2012	2013	World Vision Canada	\$1,200,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,200,000

35	Ethiopia Drought - Doctors Without Borders 2011	2011	2012	Doctors Without Borders	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,000,000
36	Ethiopia Drought - Oxfam Canada 2011	2011	2012	Oxfam Canada	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,000,000
37	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - Plan International Canada 2011	2011	2012	Plan International Canada	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,000,000
38	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - IFRC 2012	2012	2013	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,000,000
39	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - Doctors without Borders 2012 (Project 1)	2012	2013	Doctors Without Borders	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,000,000
40	East Africa Drought (Ethiopia) - Doctors Without Borders 2012 (Project 2)	2012	2013	Doctors Without Borders	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,000,000
41	Multi-Country UNICEF Humanitarian Appeals 2012	2012	2013	United Nations Children Fund	\$29,750,000 (Ethiopia 3.36%)	\$999,600
42	Emergency Food Support in Africa - World Food Programme 2012	2012	2013	World Food Programme	\$58,000,000 (Ethiopia 1.72%)	\$997,600
43	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa Phase I	2009	2014	World Bank	\$9,000,000 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$900,000
44	Ethiopia – Doctors Without Border Appeal 2010	2010	2011	Doctors Without Borders	\$900,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$900,000
45	Ethiopia – Oxfam Canada Appeal 2010	2010	2011	Oxfam Canada	\$900,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$900,000
46	USC Canada - Program 2010-2015	2010	2015	USC Canada	\$10,517,334 (Ethiopia 8%)	\$841,387
47	Ethiopia Drought Relief – Action Against Hunger 2009	2009	2010	Action Against Hunger	\$800,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$800,000
49	Agriculture Market Growth in Ethiopia	2012	2013	Oxfam Canada	\$780,583 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$780,583
50	Ethiopia Drought Relief – Oxfam Canada 2009	2009	2010	Oxfam Canada	\$760,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$760,000
51	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief - Farmers First Program 2009-2014	2009	2014	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief	\$2,676,479 (Ethiopia 24%)	\$642,355
52	Harmonization and Aid Effectiveness Project	2010	2012	World Bank	\$600,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$600,000
53	Food Assistance for Refugees and the Displaced – WFP 2007-2009	2008	2011	World Food Programme	\$10,590,000 (Ethiopia 5.5%)	\$582,450
54	Pan African Bean Research Alliance Phase IV	2009	2013	International Center for Tropical Agriculture	\$15,300,000 (Ethiopia 3.57%)	\$546,210
55	International Fund for Agricultural Development – 8 th Replenishment	2009	2012	International Fund for Agricultural Development	\$75,000,000 (Ethiopia 0.67%)	\$502,500

56	East Arica and the Horn – UNHCR Appeal 2008	2008	2009	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	\$2,000,000 (Ethiopia 25%)	\$500,000
57	Smallholder Prosperity Initiative	2009	2012	IDE Canada	\$459,167 (Ethiopia 97%)	\$445,392
58	ACORD's Pan African Agriculture Program	2010	2013	Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development	\$2,950,000 (Ethiopia 12.5%)	\$368,750
59	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa Phase II	2009	2014	World Bank	\$3,400,000 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$340,000
60	Asset Protection for Food Security – Technical Assistance Component	2007	2010	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$299,169 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$299,169
61	Grassroots Food Security	2008	2011	Food for the Hungry - Canada	\$286,227 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$286,227
62	East Africa Drought - OCHA Appeal 2011	2011	2013	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	\$850,000 (Ethiopia 25%)	\$212,500
63	Ethiopia Nutrition Conference	2011	2012	Emergency Nutrition Network	\$200,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$200,000
64	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa Phase III	2009	2014	World Bank	\$10,000,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$189,000
65	Ethiopia HIV Mainstreaming Fund	2007	2012	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$162,926 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$162,926
66	Displacement and Conflict in Somalia – UNHCR Appeal 2008	2008	2009	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	\$500,000 (Ethiopia 25%)	\$125,000
67	Sustained Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders	2012	2013	International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders	\$377,000 (Ethiopia 24%)	\$90,480
68	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern/Central Africa Phase II - Monitoring	2009	2014	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa	\$494,857 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$49,486
69	Support for Child Health Days/Week – Vitamin A	2008	2010	United Nations Children Fund	\$900,000 (Ethiopia 1.45%)	\$13,050
70	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern/Central Africa Phase I - Monitoring	2009	2014	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa	\$5,143 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$514
					TOTAL	\$544,055,838²⁵

²⁵ All figures in CDN dollars.

CIDA Bilateral and Multilateral Funding to Ethiopia - Other Sectors (2007-2017)²⁶

#	Title	Start Date	End Date	Executing Agency (Partner)	CIDA Contribution	Total Amount of Contribution in Ethiopia
1	Integrated Health Systems Strengthening in Africa	2007	2012	United Nations Children Fund	\$105,000,000 (Ethiopia 24%)	\$25,200,000
2	Rural Medical Equipment and Contraceptives	2008	2011	World Bank	\$20,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$20,000,000
3	Protecting Maternal and Child Health	2010	2012	World Bank	\$19,200,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$19,200,000
4	Protecting Health and Accountability	2007	2012	World Bank	\$18,700,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$18,700,000
5	Public Sector Capacity Building Programme	2007	2012	United Nations Development Programme	\$17,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$17,000,000
6	Democratic Institutions Program	2008	2012	United Nations Development Program - Ethiopia	\$15,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$15,000,000
7	Support to the African Development Fund – 12 th Replenishment	2011	2014	African Development Bank Group	\$325,615,484 Ethiopia (2.5%)	\$8,140,387
8	Support to the African Development Fund – 11 th Replenishment	2007	2011	African Development Bank Group	\$302,400,000 (Ethiopia 2.5%)	\$7,560,000
9	Lead for Education Achievement and Progress	2012	2017	Christian Children's Fund for Canada	\$4,010,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$4,010,000
10	Ethiopia-Canada Cooperation Office (PSU VI)	2009	2014	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$5,650,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$5,650,000
11	Meningitis Response	2008	2009	World Health Organization	\$4,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$4,000,000
12	Women and their Children's Health	2011	2015	Plan International Canada	\$19,335,120 (Ethiopia 14.71%)	\$2,844,196
13	African Development Bank Institution Support Capital Increase VI	2011	2016	African Development Bank Group	\$148,450,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$2,805,705
14	Oxfam Canada - Engendering Change - Program 2009-2014	2009	2014	Oxfam Canada	\$13,530,000 (Ethiopia 19%)	\$2,570,700
15	CUSO-VSO Volunteer Sending 2009-2014	2009	2014	CUSO International	\$55,703,032 (Ethiopia 4.53%)	\$2,523,347
16	Improving Maternal, Newborn & Child Health in Pastoralist & Semi-Pastoralist Communities	2011	2015	African Medical and Research Foundation Canada	\$2,255,137 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$2,255,137
17	Promoting African Grassroots Economic Security Through Education & Skills (PAGES)	2010	2015	Plan International Canada	\$15,743,875 (Ethiopia 13.2%)	\$2,078,192

²⁶ Project data compiled based on information available on CIDA Project Browser Website (<http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/project-browser>) as of November 19, 2012.

18	Real Time Results Trading Phase II	2011	2015	Johns Hopkins University	\$8,000,000 (Ethiopia 25%)	\$2,000,000
19	Support Facility for the Public Sector Capacity Building	2007	2012	World Bank	\$2,000,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$2,000,000
20	Improving Maternal & Child Health: Partnership and Action for Community Transformation	2011	2015	Christian Children's Fund for Canada	\$1,971,590 Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,971,590
21	Poverty Alleviation Through Integration	2009	2013	Christian Blind Mission International	\$1,850,934 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,850,934
22	Guaranteeing Human Rights by Building Effective Justice Systems	2009	2013	Justice Education Society of British Columbia	\$4,996,720 (Ethiopia 34%)	\$1,698,885
23	SIM Canada - Program 2008-2012	2008	2013	SIM Canada	\$2,395,000 (Ethiopia 67%)	\$1,604,650
24	Strengthening Health Systems in Africa and the African Medical & Research Foundation (AMREF)	2007	2012	African Medical & Research Foundation	\$15,500,000 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$1,550,000
25	CODE Program – 2007-2012	2007	2012	Canadian Organization for Development Through Education	\$10,065,800 (Ethiopia 15.2%)	\$1,530,001
26	Canadian Urban Institute - International Urban Partnerships Program 204310-2013	2010	2013	Canadian Urban Institute	\$3,567,291 (Ethiopia 40%)	\$1,426,916
27	Joint Governance Assessment and Measurement	2010	2013	World Bank	\$1,200,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$1,200,000
28	Reading Code (2012-2016)	2012	2016	Canadian Organization for Development Through Education	\$4,411,200 (Ethiopia 27%)	\$1,191,024
29	Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program	2009	2013	World Bank	\$8,000,000 (Ethiopia 14.29%)	\$1,143,200
30	Nile Basin Initiative Institutional Strengthening	2008	2016	World Bank	\$10,000,000 (Ethiopia 11.11%)	\$1,111,000
31	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Readiness Fund	2011	2014	World Bank	\$40,000,000 (Ethiopia 2.7%)	\$1,080,000
32	Global Environment Facility (GEF) – 4 th Replenishment	2007	2012	Global Environmental Facility	\$145,080,000 (Ethiopia 0.70%)	\$1,015,560
33	East Africa Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Program	2009	2012	WaterCan	\$2,172,600 (Ethiopia 45%)	\$977,670
34	Building Leadership, Knowledge and Capacity for Sustainable Global Impact	2007	2013	St. Francis Xavier University – Coady International Institute	\$8,749,422 (Ethiopia 11%)	\$962,436
35	Real Time Results Tracking	2009	2012	Johns Hopkins University	\$3,000,000 (Ethiopia 29%)	\$870,000
36	Strengthening National Nursing Associations	2007	2012	Canadian Nurses Association	\$4,802,876 (Ethiopia 16%)	\$768,460
37	Support to the African Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative	2008	2013	African Development Bank Group	\$36,000,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$680,400

38	African Program for Onchocerciasis Control Phase III	2009	2015	World Bank	\$15,500,000 (Ethiopia 4.35%)	\$674,250
39	Students for Development 2010-2015	2010	2015	Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	\$15,230,016 (Ethiopia 4%)	\$609,201
40	Harmonization and Aid Effectiveness Project	2010	2012	United Nations Development Program	\$600,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$600,000
41	Strengthening Access to Justice through Legal Sector Development	2009	2012	Canadian Bar Association	\$2,994,213 (Ethiopia 18%)	\$538,958
42	CARE Canada Program	2007	2012	CARE Canada	\$17,652,500 (Ethiopia 3%)	\$529,575
43	Sustainable Quality Primary Education	2011	2014	Imagine 1 Day International Organization	\$526,879 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$526,879
44	Water and Sanitation in Bonke, Ethiopia	2011	2012	HOPE International Development Agency	\$500,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$500,000
45	Democratic Institutions Program - Technical Assistance	2008	2012	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$500,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$500,000
46	Clean Water, Capacity Building and Community Health in Bonke	2010	2011	HOPE International Development Agency	\$499,963 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$499,963
47	The Ethiopia HIV/AIDS Project: Support for Child-Headed Households	2009	2012	War Child Canada	\$491,455 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$491,455
48	Strengthening the Regional AIDS Training Network (RATN) in Eastern and Southern Africa Phase II	2007	2014	Regional AIDS Training Network	\$6,305,031 (Ethiopia 7.15%)	\$450,810
49	Safer Surgeries, Obstetrics and Communities in Africa	2010	2013	Canadian Network for International Surgery	\$2,180,000 (Ethiopia 20%)	\$436,000
50	University Partnership in Cooperation and Development (UPCD) Tier 2	2009	2013	Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	\$19,800,000 (Ethiopia 2.2%)	\$435,600
51	Least Developed Country Fund for Adaptation to Climate Change	2012	2013	World Bank	\$20,000,000 (Ethiopia 2.05%)	\$410,000
52	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Health	2011	2015	Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology	\$5,769,385 (Ethiopia 7%)	\$403,857
53	County Planning and Analysis Fund	2010	2014	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$401,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$401,000
54	Diagnostic Training for Community-Based Treatment of Malaria and Pneumonia	2009	2012	Malaria Consortium	\$20,000,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$378,000
55	Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development in Ethiopia	2009	2011	Digital Opportunity Trust	\$363,540 (Ethiopia 96%)	\$348,998
56	Rural Capacity Building project Technical Assistance	2007	2012	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$300,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$300,000
57	Nile Basin Trade and Agriculture Production	2007	2016	World Bank	\$9,700,000 (Ethiopia 3%)	\$291,000

58	Strengthening the Regional AIDS Training Network (RATN) in Eastern and Southern Africa Phase II	2007	2014	Regional AIDS Training Network	\$3,694,969 (Ethiopia 7.15%)	\$264,190
59	SickKids Global Child Health Program	2009	2014	The Hospital for Sick Children	\$2,479,963 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$247,996
60	Junior Professional Officer Programme – World Food programme 2008	2007	2010	World Food Programme	\$1,209,249 (Ethiopia 20%)	\$241,849
61	USC Canada Program (2007-2010)	2007	2011	USC Canada	\$6,019,667 (Ethiopia 4%)	\$240,786
62	Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centers (AFRITAC) Phase III	2011	2015	International Monetary Fund	\$10,000,000 (Ethiopia 2.27%)	\$227,000
63	Community Based Treatment for Children in Africa	2009	2013	International Rescue Committee	\$12,000,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$226,800
64	The Youth Venture Initiative: Harmonized Programs for Economic Opportunities	2008	2012	Street Kids International	\$246,851 (Ethiopia 90%)	\$222,166
65	YMCA Canada Program 2009-2014	2009	2014	YMCA Canada	\$4,703,010 (Ethiopia 4.02%)	\$189,061
66	Using Play to Foster Healthy Development of Children in Africa	2010	2013	Hincks-Dellcrest Centre	\$308,052 (Ethiopia 50%)	\$154,026
67	Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) - Ethiopia	2011	2012	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$150,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$150,000
68	Support Facility for the Public Sector Capacity Building	2007	2012	Information Not Available	\$148,946 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$148,946
69	Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) – Ethiopia 2010-2011	2010	2011	Embassy of Canada to Ethiopia and Djibouti	\$145,793 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$145,793
70	Support for Polio Eradication Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa - UNICEF	2009	2011	United Nations Children Fund	\$7,500,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$141,750
71	Support for Polio Eradication Activities in Sub-Saharan Africa - WHO	2008	2011	World Health Organization	\$7,500,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$141,750
72	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	2012	2015	World Bank	\$5,000,000 (Ethiopia 2.7%)	\$135,000
73	Building Sustainable Livelihoods for AIDS Orphans and Caregivers	2009	2012	CAPAIDS Network Inc.	\$408,148 (Ethiopia 30%)	\$122,444
74	Canadian International Immunization Initiative Phase III	2010	2013	Canadian Public Health Association	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 12%)	\$120,000
75	Samaritan's Purse Canada - International Internships 2010-2012	2010	2012	Samaritan's Purse Canada	\$345,868 (Ethiopia 30%)	\$103,760
76	Protecting Maternal and Child Health - Technical Assistance and Monitoring	2010	2012	Information Not Available	\$100,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$100,000
77	Country Planning and Analysis Fund	2012	2014	World Bank	\$99,000 (Ethiopia 100%)	\$99,000

78	Mennonite Economic Development Associates - International Internships 2011-2014	2010	2014	Mennonite Economic Development Associates of Canada	\$495,000 (Ethiopia 18.2%)	\$90,090
79	Coady International Institute - International Internships 2009-2012	2010	2012	St. Francis Xavier University - Coady International Institute	\$867,964 (Ethiopia 10%)	\$86,796
80	Nile Basin Initiative Institutional Strengthening - Monitoring	2008	2016	World Bank	\$500,000 (Ethiopia 11.11%)	\$55,550
81	Street Kids International - International Internships 2010-2013	2010	2013	Street Kids International	\$360,000 (Ethiopia 15%)	\$54,000
82	UNAIDS – Institutional Support 2009-2010	2009	2010	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	\$5,400,000 (Ethiopia 0.94%)	\$50,760
83	HIV/AIDS Awareness Training for Blind or Visually Impaired Women and Men	2008	2011	Canadian National Institute for the Blind	\$321,850 (Ethiopia 6%)	\$19,311
84	Global Human Rights Education Program	2008	2013	Equitas – International Center for Human Rights Education	\$9,500,000 (Ethiopia 0.15%)	\$14,250
85	Delivering Maternal and Child Health Through Community Action on HIV/AIDS	2012	2013	International HIV/AIDS Alliance	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 1.41%)	\$14,100
86	United Nations University – Institute for Water, Environment and Health Institutional Support 2010	2007	2012	United National University - Institute for Water, Environment and Health	\$1,345,504 (Ethiopia 0.94%)	\$12,648
87	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa Phase III - Monitoring	2009	2014	World Bank	\$500,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$9,450
88	UNESCO Institute for Statistics – Institutional Support 2010	2009	2013	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 0.64%)	\$6,400
89	UNESCO Institute for Statistics – Institutional Support 2011	2009	2013	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 0.64%)	\$6,400
90	UNESCO Institute for Statistics – Institutional Support 2012	2009	2013	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics	\$1,000,000 (Ethiopia 0.64%)	\$6,400
91	Clean Sheet Health System Design Process	2007	2011	JSI Research and Training Institute Inc.	\$305,000 (Ethiopia 1.89%)	\$5,764
92	Support to the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	2011	2012	World Health Organization	\$500,000 (Ethiopia 0.72%)	\$3,600
93	UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s & Children’s Health	2011	2011	World Health Organization	\$500,000 (Ethiopia 0.47%)	\$2,350
94	Support to the XVIII International AIDS Conference	2010	2011	International AIDS Society	\$310,000 (Ethiopia 0.47%)	\$1,457
95	Integrating Environment into Aid for Trade: A Primer	2011	2012	International Institute for Sustainable Development	\$41,075 (Ethiopia 1.13%)	\$464
96	UNAIDS Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Education	2010	2010	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	\$60,000 (Ethiopia 0.38%)	\$228
					TOTAL	\$199,358,271²⁷

²⁷ All figures in CDN dollars.

Annex 5: Terms of Reference of the Consultancy

1.0 Introduction

The Canadian Food Security Policy Group is undertaking a research project to assess what impact the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) food security strategy (FSS) has had in three focus countries: Ghana, Ethiopia and Honduras. This work is being undertaken as part of the on-going advocacy by the Food Security Policy Group towards increasing the quantity and quality of Canadian development assistance to small farmers in sub-Saharan Africa.

During the first phase of this project a summary of current CIDA-funded agriculture-related activities in each of the three countries has been prepared along with any available CIDA analysis of development context in each country.

The Canadian Food Security Policy Group is now seeking a local consultant to assemble local civil society views on agricultural development priorities in each country and to review the congruence between this local analysis and the CIDA analysis and CIDA-supported agricultural activities in these countries.

2.0 Main purposes of the services

The Consultant will carry out the following tasks:

- I. For the purposes of the research project, identify and interview relevant civil society organizations, independent in-country research centres, government officials, CIDA and other donor representatives, and stakeholders and beneficiaries (including smallholder and women farmers), both as appropriate and as possible within the budget and timeframe. Seek answers to the enclosed research questions.
- II. Produce a 15 to 20 page report on the impact of CIDA's Food Security Strategy and CIDA food security funding in Ethiopia. The report should summarize key issues in food security as identified in the research, CIDA's main programming interventions, lessons and recommendations for CIDA in promoting food security for rural poverty reduction, and an overall assessment of the effectiveness of CIDA's food security strategy.
- III. Present findings at an in-country workshop organized by the lead agency (CHF) in the spring of 2012 to comment, deepen the analysis and validate the draft research report. Participants in the workshop will be relevant local CSOs, Canadian CSOs, in-country CIDA officials and other stakeholders for food security.

- IV. Finalize the country report based on input from the country level workshop, consistent with the overall common structure of the country reports.

3.0 Items and Aspects of the Services

CHF will agree to engage the Consultants and the Consultants agree to make themselves available for a minimum level of effort (LOE) of 25 days each over the period January ____, 2012 to May 31st, 2012.

It is expected that Consultants will produce the following deliverables:

1. A list of identified interviewees as per point I above.
2. A draft report of 15-20 pages as per point II above.
3. A presentation of the findings at an in country workshop as per point III above.
4. A final report of 15-20 pages as per point IV above

CHF will pay the Consultants the agreed upon daily wage rate, plus approved expenses, for all time logged by the Consultants under the consultancy contract provided such activity has been requested in writing and approved by CHF. Other terms and conditions as may be set forth in the consultancy contract will apply.

The Consultants will bill CHF monthly for their fees and expenses in accordance with the terms and conditions to be set out in the consultancy contract.

4.0 Timing and Final Deliverables

The list of identified interviewees will be submitted to CHF no later than January 31st, 2012. The first draft of the report will be submitted by March 31st, 2012. The presentation of findings at the in country workshop will take place in May 2012. The final report will be completed and submitted electronically two weeks following the in country workshop.

Annex 6: Terms of Reference of the Overall Research Project

Canadian Food Security Policy Group²⁸: Independent CSO Assessment of CIDA's Food Security Strategy

At the January 2011 Food Security Policy Group (FSPG) meeting, the group agreed to undertake in-country research to assess what impact the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) food security strategy (FSS) has had. The research will focus on three countries: Ghana, Ethiopia and Honduras. A Concept Note for the research ('the research project') has been developed by the Research Steering Committee (Annex 1). Below are the terms of reference for the Research Steering Committee, organizations who will accompany the research, the lead researcher and the consultant to synthesize the final outcome.

Terms of reference:

- The Research Steering Committee
- Accompanying Organization for In-Country Research
- Lead Researcher
- Independent consultant
- Appendix 1: Terms of Reference for Country Research

Terms of Reference (ToRs) for Research Steering Committee, accompanying organizations, lead researcher and independent consultant

The Research Steering Committee: The Research Steering Committee (RSC) consists of a Chair, namely the organization facilitating the research project (the Canadian Council for International Co-operation), the two co-Chairs of the FSPG (World Vision and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank), the three organizations accompanying the research (CHF-Partners in Rural Development, Oxfam Québec and Care Canada), and one additional FSPG member (Africa Canada Forum).

The Chair of the RSC has the following responsibilities:

- To facilitate the overall research project and liaise with the accompanying organizations and researchers to ensure they are on track to meeting their various commitments and producing a quality final product.
- To periodically update the RSC on development and progress in the research project.
- To periodically convene conference calls with the RSC to get input, feedback and direction on issues related to the project, develop an agenda for these calls and circulate minutes.
- To draft any materials needed to support the research project and incorporate RSC comments and edits into a revised draft.

²⁸ For more details on the Food Security Policy Group, see http://www.ccic.ca/working_groups/food_e.php

The RSC has the following responsibilities:

- To review, provide comments on, and approve the following: the budget; draft terms of reference for the RSC, accompanying organization, lead researcher and additional researchers, and the independent consultant; the model outline for the country reports; the guiding research questions (ANNEX II); the outline for the final synthesis report; indicators to measure the impact of CIDA's food security strategy; as well as other materials necessary to guide the research project;
- To provide feedback on the list of possible researchers identified by each accompanying organization for the in-country research.
- To participate in periodic conference calls and provide direction, as needed, on the various elements of the research project.
- To review the final country research reports prior to circulating to the FSPG.
- In collaboration with the FSPG, to oversee the preparation of a synthesis of the country research and the synthesis of key findings and recommendations.

The FSPG Co-Chairs will periodically update the broader FSPG on developments related to this project.

Accompanying Organization for In-Country Research: To support the in-country work, the FSPG made an appeal to its member organizations ('organization') working in the designated country to accompany the lead researcher throughout the research project. The RSC initially identified Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Mali and Honduras as possible countries for this research.

Care Canada (Ghana), CHF-Partners in Rural Development (Ethiopia), and Oxfam Québec (Honduras) have all agreed to participate in the project, and by their involvement are members of the RSC.

The accompanying organization will be responsible for the following:

- To design an in-country call for proposals based on the ToR for the Lead Researcher (below) and Country Research (*Annex 1*).
- To help identify a short list of possible in-country researchers, who have the background, time and interest to conduct the research. The accompanying organization will also determine a projected budget for the work, including anticipated in-country daily rate, time (days), and additional support costs (e.g. additional specialized researchers) required to complete the research, as well as for the costs of a one day workshop. The RSC will be available to review the choice of researchers along with the accompanying organizations, approve in-country projected budgets, and make any budget and output adjustments to the research project based on these findings.
- To draw up the terms of the contract for the selected researcher. The researcher will be paid upon completion of the project by the accompanying organization, who in turn will invoice the Food Security Policy Group (c/o the Canadian Foodgrains Bank) for the work.
- To supervise the work of the researcher. This includes acting as the primary reference point for the researcher, working with the researcher to adapt the guiding questions for the research and make them more specific to the country of focus, and facilitating the development of in-country contacts that are relevant for the research.

To periodically update the RSC Chair on the research status and timelines, and to consider ways for FSPG members to collaborate on the work, for example, by sharing information about upcoming field visits to the respective country.

To work with the RSC, FSPG members, southern partners and the researcher to organize (some time prior to April 2012) an in-country workshop to share, comment on and validate the research findings, and to participate in this workshop. A modest budget for this workshop will be provided by the FSPG. The accompanying organization will invoice the Food Security Policy Group (c/o the Canadian Foodgrains Bank) for the in-country Workshop.

To review the draft country report and work with the RSC Chair to identify any missing gaps or areas that need further elaboration.

To work with the RSC and FSPG to synthesize the research findings, and participate in a CIDA Workshop to present the research findings in June/July or September/October 2012.

Lead Researcher: The Lead Researcher ('researcher') will bring to this work previous experience in research, broad knowledge of food security issues in their country, including CSO points of view, and knowledge of issues in donor sector programming.

The Research Steering Committee, through the accompanying organization, will provide the researcher with the following:

- a model outline for the assessment;
- more detailed guiding questions to help facilitate the research (See ANNEX II);
- a set of indicators for measuring the impact of CIDA's food security strategy; and,
- an initial purview of CIDA's support for food security in the focus country. The accompanying organization will work with the researcher to adapt the guiding questions to take into account country specifics.

Based on these inputs, the researcher will produce a 15 to 20 page independent assessment of the impact of CIDA's Food Security Strategy and CIDA food security funding in their designated country and present these findings at an in-country workshop organized by the accompanying organization some time prior to April 2012. (See Annex 1 for more details.)

The researcher will seek answers to the research questions based on both a desk study and a series of interviews with relevant civil society organizations, independent in-country research centres, government officials, and CIDA and other donor representatives, both as appropriate and as possible within the budget and timeframe of the research. (See Annex II for more details on the desk review, primary research and research questions.)

Where a certain research area is out of the researcher's area of expertise, s/he may look to other researchers to provide support for this work. This additional research will be within the parameters of the budget allocated for the in-country research.

Translation: There will be support for translation services for a research report written in French. There is currently no support for translation to or from other languages.

Independent consultant: At the end of the research process, the FSPG will hire an independent consultant ('consultant') to prepare a synthesis of the country research. The Synthesis will bring together the key findings and lessons from the country research based on current CIDA *Food Security Strategy* programming and make recommendations on future directions and priorities for Canadian food security programming. The RSC will work with the FSPG on a more detailed format for this synthesis report and draft the ToR for the consultant.

Annex 7: Terms of Reference for Country Research

1. Background

In October 2009, the Canadian International Development Agency (**CIDA**) announced a *Food Security Strategy*²⁹ (**FSS**) -- one of the three thematic areas of the agency -- focused on sustainable agricultural development, food and nutrition, and research and development. The key objectives of the strategy are the following:

- to increase the availability of food by sustainably increasing agricultural production and productivity;
- to improve access to food by meeting immediate food needs and addressing longer term accessibility through sustainable livelihoods;
- to increase availability and access to quality nutritious food;
- to increase the stability of food security by strengthening sustainable management of the food value chain;
- to support improved governance of the global food system for increased coherence, coordination, and accountability on food security issues at the national, regional and international levels.

The *Strategy* aims to do so through sustainable agriculture (“that builds capacity of small scale farmers, agriculture related organizations and governments and [supports] national and regional agriculture and food security strategies”), food aid and nutrition, and research and development.

The stated intent of CIDA’s food security programming initiatives under this *Strategy* has been to increasingly focus on improving the resilience of the poor and on reducing their vulnerability to immediate and long-term shocks that impact their food security.

This *Strategy* builds on CIDA’s 2003 policy statement, *Promoting Sustainable Rural Development Through Agriculture*, that set out expenditure targets for aid to agriculture, reaching \$500 million in 2007 (approximately 11% of Canadian ODA) from a low of \$84 million in 2001.

2. Canadian Food Security Policy Group Priorities

The Canadian Food Security Policy Group (FSPG), a broad coalition of Canadian CSOs involved in food security programming, regards the quality of food security programming to be as important as the level of expenditures in this area. A central focus for the FSPG has been programming that gives priority to the rights of the poorest, and particularly smallholder farmers, promotes the rights and capacities of women in agriculture, encourages sustainable agro-ecological methods, and recognizes civil society’s key role in food security.

²⁹ See CIDA Food Security Strategy at [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Youth-and-Children/\\$file/food-security-strategy-e.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Youth-and-Children/$file/food-security-strategy-e.pdf)

At its Annual General Meeting (AGM) in January 2011, FSPG members identified a range of activities under the banner “Keeping food security on the front burner at CIDA”. It will continue to advocate with parliamentarians, CIDA and other government departments about the importance of maintaining funding over the next three years for food security minimally at the value of 2009-2011 commitment levels. But these efforts need to be buttressed by attention to the quality of programming.

Since 2010, CIDA has put in place a range of programming to implement its *Strategy*, which provides the FSPG with the opportunity to undertake independent civil society research to identify some of the strengths and challenges of CIDA food security programs in several priority countries where the *Strategy* is a major programming area. This research will be the basis for ongoing dialogue with CIDA officials on the future of Canadian international food security policy and programming beyond 2012.

A working group of FSPG members interested in supporting this research was formed including the following organizations: World Vision Canada (WVC), Plan Canada, Unitarian Service Committee of Canada (USC), Canadian Red Cross (CRC), CHF-Partners in Rural Development (CHF), Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC), Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB), CARE Canada, Oxfam Canada, and Farm Radio International (FRI).

3. Scope for the Independent Research Initiative

The FSPG Working Group will choose 3 to 5 countries where CIDA has significant food security programming and undertake an independent assessment of CIDA’s *Food Security Strategy* in those countries. This choice of countries will be based on a preliminary overview of current CIDA country level programming in food security, an assessment of in-country capacities to undertake the research, the potential for lessons with respect to the FSPG’s key policy priorities for food security programming, and the budget available for the work. Consideration will also be given to current country priorities in the World Bank managed “Global Agriculture and Food Security Program”, in which CIDA is a major funder.

Research will be undertaken by an in-country research team, and ideally will include in-country workshops with Canadian CSOs, their counterparts, and smallholder farmers (groups) to verify and interpret the research in terms of the impact of CIDA’s programs and other factors on their food security. A Canadian synthesis of the country research will be prepared as a FSPG discussion document for its members and dialogue with CIDA and other government departments in 2012.

The FSPG’s earlier country-based research project, *Effective Aid for Small Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa: Southern Civil Society Perspectives – Case Studies in Ethiopia, Ghana and Mozambique* (January 2007)³⁰, will be an important reference.

a) Objectives

To demonstrate to CIDA the value of maintaining food security as a thematic priority -- with a strong focus on smallholder farmers and women’s rights -- and enhancing aid and development effectiveness in all food

³⁰ See Combined Report at http://www.ccic.ca/files/en/working_groups/003_food_2007-01_small_farmers_research_report.pdf

policies and programs, through an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of current food security programming.

b) Output

A Canadian civil society assessment of CIDA's food security programming and its impact on poverty and hunger reduction in selected CIDA priority countries.

4. Methodology

a) Country Research:

Research will be supported by FSPG members in the countries selected as case studies for the independent assessment of CIDA's *Food Security Strategy*. A common set of terms of reference for the country research will be prepared by the FSPG working group noted above. Local country-based researchers will be commissioned as appropriate to undertake the research, facilitated by a member or members of the FSPG working in the country concerned.

Key activities in support of the country research over the coming months will include:

Gathering information at CIDA on the relevant country programs and collaborating with the members working in each country to clarify the content of CIDA's programs, CIDA's approach, and aid modalities for food security in that country and potential questions to be addressed in the field (the compiled information will be circulated amongst the members who have agreed to work on each country).

Producing a common terms of reference for the research with questions to guide the in-country research in the countries concerned. These could include questions such as:

How does CIDA's food security strategy objectives and priority activities support or not support national food security policy objectives?

To what extent are CIDA's current programming and policy investments "in a country" aligned with objectives/priority activities set out in CIDA's Food Security Strategy (FSS)?

How well do CIDA's policy and programming priorities (both in country and in the FSS) align with priorities of poor male and female smallholder farmers and other groups vulnerable to food insecurity?

The researchers will seek answers from relevant CSOs, relevant government officials, stakeholders and beneficiaries (including smallholder and women farmers), as appropriate and as available within the budget and timeframe of the research. Members of the FSPG may suggest contacts with counterparts in each country.

For each of the countries where research will take place, one FSPG member will take lead responsibility for communicating with other interested members, and designing appropriate ways to collaborate on the work for this country; this will include sharing notification of field visits over the next 12 to 18 months, facilitating lists of contacts who might be able to assist with the research and interviewing relevant contacts in the country concerned.

A country report will be prepared for each country, which summarizes key issues in food security as identified in the research, CIDA's main programming interventions, lessons and recommendations for CIDA in promoting food security for rural poverty reduction, and an overall assessment of the effectiveness of CIDA's food security strategy. The FSPG working group will prepare guidelines for these reports to assure common information and analysis.

b) Country Workshop:

A country level workshop will be held to comment, deepen the analysis and validate a draft research report. Participants in the workshop will be relevant local CSOs, Canadian CSOs, in-country CIDA officials and other stakeholders for food security. Each country will have discretion for appropriate participants and the structure of the workshop agenda. The researcher will finalize the country report based on input from this workshop, consistent with the overall common structure of the country reports.

c) Synthesis of Country Research:

The FSPG will oversee the preparation of a synthesis of the country research. The Synthesis will bring together the key findings and lessons from the country research based on current CIDA *Food Security Strategy* programming and make recommendations on future directions and priorities for Canadian food security programming.

d) FSPG Workshop with CIDA:

The FSPG will organize a workshop with officials from CIDA (in all relevant Branches) and other government departments to present the outcomes of the research and the recommendations of the Synthesis Report.

Annex 8: Lead and Guiding Research Questions

1. Three lead research questions for primary research

How does CIDA's food security strategy objectives and priority activities support or not support national food security policy objectives?

To what extent are CIDA's current programming and policy investments "in a country" aligned with objectives/priority activities set out in CIDA's Food Security Strategy (FSS)?

How well do CIDA's policy and programming priorities (both in country and in the FSS) align with priorities of poor male and female smallholder farmers and other groups vulnerable to food insecurity?³¹

2. Lead questions and guiding questions

Each section below has a lead question and a few guiding questions. The lead question is the main question the FSPG would like answered. The guiding questions are intended to provide the researcher with some direction as to how to answer the lead question. The researcher should feel free to challenge some of the questions or identify other important guiding questions that are missing, in particular as they relate to the specific country context. Suggested changes should be brought to the attention of the Research Steering Committee as soon as possible, to ensure consistency in research between the three country case studies, to the extent possible.

3. Methodology

The researcher should develop a methodology for responding to these questions that they feel is appropriate to the circumstances of the research and their specific country context. That said, in general we envisage that the research involves two stages of work: 1) an initial desk review or literature review to establish the country profile; 2) subsequent primary research, involving a range of interviews with stakeholders, to situate and assess CIDA's food security strategy in the specific country of focus

4. Research questions

4.1 Desk Review - Country Profile

4.1.1 Lead question

How important is agriculture and food security in your country of focus?

Guiding questions

(Many of these questions would be important to address to develop a minimum comparable profile across the three countries.)

What percentage of your country's national budget is dedicated to supporting agricultural activities?

What percentage of GNP comes from agriculture related activities (including livestock, fishing, etc)?

What percentage of national food needs are met by in country production (i.e. is your country a

³¹ (Interviewing a range of stakeholders (in particular smallholder and women farmers) to draw out their food security priorities, and using their responses as the basis to establish whether they match with what CIDA is doing in practice.)

- net exporter or net importer of food)?
- What proportion of your country's population are food insecure? What are rates of child malnutrition, particularly stunting? Under 5 mortality rates?
- How have these figures changed or not changed over the past five years?
- What percentage of the population are engaged in agricultural production?
- What percentage of women make up the agriculture labour force (both formal and informal)?
- What percentage of agricultural production comes from smallholder farmers (working on less than 2 hectares)?
- What percentage of agricultural production comes from large scale farming enterprise (commercial estates, plantations, large farmers, etc. operating on more than 100 hectares)?

4.2 Primary Research CIDA's food security strategy (three lead questions)

4.2.1 Lead question

How does CIDA's food security strategy objectives and priority activities support or not support national food security policy objectives?

Guiding questions

- Does the country have a national food security policy/strategy? An agriculture policy? A nutrition policy? What are the key elements of these strategies as they relate to food security?
- How relevant are the major CIDA-funded activities to the national strategy? Regional strategy? Local and national CSO concerns?
- What is civil society's (including, farmers' organizations, women's organizations, environmental organizations, etc.) overall assessment of these strategies in terms of how they support food security and the livelihoods of rural populations? What do these groups feel are the key elements of an appropriate agriculture/rural development strategy in the country concerned, to facilitate food security and sustainable rural livelihoods?
- To what extent were civil society (including, farmers' organizations, women's organizations, environmental organizations, etc.) consulted/involved in the preparation of these national strategies? What are some of the tensions and debates within civil society? What are the perspectives of intended beneficiaries on the national strategy?
- How does CIDA's strategy align or not align with these policies? Please be as specific as possible. What key policy discussions does CIDA participate in at country level?

4.2.2 Lead question

To what extent are CIDA's current programming and policy investments "in a country" aligned with objectives/priority activities set out in CIDA's Food Security Strategy?

Guiding questions

- Based on the major activities, which of the three objectives of CIDA's Food Security Strategy are most at play in the country concerned?
- How effective is CIDA's work in this country at improving the lives of the poor through better food security?

To what extent does CIDA seem to be integrating concerns around gender equality, environmental sustainability and governance in the major activities identified? Provide examples.

4.2.3 Lead question

How well do CIDA's policy and programming priorities (both in country and in the FSS) align with priorities of poor male and female smallholder farmers and other groups vulnerable to food insecurity?

(Note: It is expected that the responses to this question will be informed by interviews with, among others, responsible government officials, stakeholders and beneficiaries (including smallholder and women farmers). Very few of those interviewed are likely to be familiar with CIDA's Food Security Strategy or programs in country. The researcher, therefore, will interview the individuals to establish their food security priorities, and work backwards to evaluate how the CIDA Food Security Strategy might be perceived by these different groups.)

Guiding questions

What are the key priorities of food insecure male and female smallholder farmers and other groups vulnerable to food insecurity? (Please present data disaggregated by sex and age at minimum.)

Among this group, is there one predominant approach or do the strategies vary?

What for them are the most effective ways (i.e. types of programming) to support their needs and rights in particular contexts?

Based on your interviews, are these (CIDA) programs more effective than other alternatives or programs that have already been tried (i.e. do they reflect lessons learned)?

How are these self-assessed priorities (by smallholder farmers) reflected (or not) in CIDA's in-country programming and policy activities? Please be as specific as possible.

5. Main conclusions and recommendations

Based on your findings, please draw some conclusions and recommendations, referring back to the overarching research questions outlined in 1.