No CIDA funding goes directly to the Government of Ethiopia.

PROGRAMS: Productive Safety Net Program (GoE); Rural Capacity Building Project (GoE); Agricultural Growth Program (GoE); Improving Productivity & Market Success; Managing Environmental Resources.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: National, including chronically food insecure areas, and areas of significant agricultural potential.

CIDA works closely with the World Bank, channelling several key investments through WB multidonor trust funds. CIDA also partners with WFP supporting important food for work investments targeting the food insecure and important soil/water management investments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Program Area</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>2012/13 Indicators</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Economic development</td>
<td>Deliver targeted assistance to men and women and their households to increase subsistence agriculture production and increase resilience to the physical, nutritional and economic risks and vulnerabilities related to ongoing instability.</td>
<td>Indicator 1: Level of production; Indicator 2: Status of farming cooperatives; Indicator 3: Number of instances where partners engage GoS/GoSS on policy issues.</td>
<td>Data will be available June 2012. Example of initial data for Indicator 1: Groundnut harvest in the South Sudanese community of Wau grew from 4 to 6 bags per household and sorghum production in Juba increased from 2 to 8 bags per household. As a result, in Juba, the estimated annual hunger gap declined by 75% from an average of 120 days to 30 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Food Security and Agriculture</td>
<td>Strengthen the capacity, including delivery of extension services and implementation of the Food Production Action Plan (PAP) (2008-2011) to increase national food production, commercialization and access to markets. Support vulnerable populations in achieving food security and improving their incomes.</td>
<td>Indicator 1: Number of farmers (women and men) assisted by public extension services; Indicator 2: Number of hectares of new irrigation schemes built or rehabilitated with public funds; Indicator 3: Number of Communities whose Land has been Delimited, Registered and Certified.</td>
<td>Data on indicators for 2011 forthcoming in May 2012. Data for 2010 includes: Indicator 1: 432,234 farmers (289,072 men and 143,162 women) assisted by public extension services, which represents a total of 108% of the target and an increase of 14% from 2009. Indicator 2: 1,723 hectares of irrigated land built or rehabilitated with public funds (3,000 hectares were planned). Indicator 3: 51 community areas were registered (415,967 hectares) representing 102% achievement of the target, with 25 communities certified (56% of the target), as compared with 31 community areas delimited and 26 certified in 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Country Strategy for Mozambique</td>
<td>Assist the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its capacity, including delivery of extension services and implementation of the Food Production Action Plan (PAP) (2008-2011) to increase national food production, commercialization and access to markets. Support vulnerable populations in achieving food security and improving their incomes.</td>
<td>By 2013/14: Indicator 1: Number of farmers (women and men) assisted by public extension services.</td>
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Canada's investments target increased agriculture productivity, smallholders, expansion of livelihood opportunities, and knowledge and training.
Vietnam’s economic competitiveness by improving food safety and quality, agricultural production, and harvesting and marketing techniques through training, technical assistance, and other services for farmers and government agencies.

**Programs:**
- Improve agriculture competitiveness and delivery of agriculture services, including on- and off-farm development in selected provinces; improve irrigation, agricultural extension services, small-scale infrastructure to increase household dairy, rice, and cattle production; promote policies and strategies to respond to climate change; improve access to agricultural training at the sub-national level, while helping build capacity and better practices in food quality and safety at the national level.

**Geographic Focus:**
- National and provincial-level focus.

In 2014, initiatives supported by CIDA’s Vietnam Program support the Government of Vietnam’s (GoV) Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010 and the subsequent SEDP 2011-2015, the Agriculture and Rural Development Plan (ARD) 2006-2010, the National Target Program (NTP) and Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (SP-RCC). CIDA’s investments within its food security priority were designed to support the plans and priorities of the GoV at the national (e.g. SEDP, ARD, NTP and SP-RCC) and provincial (e.g. The Ha Tinh Agricultural Development Plan) levels.

**Indicators:**
1. Number and quality of new food quality and safety guidelines produced.
2. Number of beneficiary households (m/f headed) applying new seeds and inputs.
3. Number of women and men (farmer) beneficiaries reached for training and extension services on environmentally sustainable production and harvesting techniques.

As of March 2011, selected results include:
- CIDA’s support to the Government of Vietnam’s (GoV) agriculture sector through the Food and Agriculture Products Quality Development and Control Project has improved food quality and food safety through the upgrading of seven laboratories and standard operating procedures to meet international testing standards.
- 50% of the 45,000 hectares reached by the Soc Trang herd and Crop project now produce fragrant rice varieties which can bring an average 40% more profit to farmers.
- Through the Tra Vinh Livelihoods Project (TV) increased incomes of 15,000 people by 20 to 70 percent, between 2003 and 2010 by improving agricultural productivity. Successful pilot models in rice seed production, season planting and post harvest service have been replicated, resulting in contracts for local farmers with local and international firms.

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Canada has committed resources to the World Bank to support both its policy research on food security and its work on agriculture competitiveness. In addition, CIDA has been the lead donor for SP-RCC policy discussions on agriculture and food security, a multi-donor mechanism for donors to channel funds to the GoV’s NTP in response to climate change.
### Programs:

**Agriculture**: Programming in agriculture and agri-food to support economic development. Focus is on improving the productivity of small farmers, product diversification and commercialisation.

**Geographic Focus:**
- **National**: Support to national food security policy.
- **Regional**: Niayes and Casamance regions - Support producers to increase their production and revenues.

#### Canada-Senegal CIDA's approach in Senegal includes support to agri-food and agriculture, as well as microfinance. CIDA also integrates the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and environmental sustainability into its food security programming by conducting impact assessments, integrating objectives and results, and through policy dialogue.

**Examples of Indicators**

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<td>1</td>
<td>Percentage of increase in revenue that farmers receive from their production.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Percentage of increase of the production of targeted populations.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Number of individuals with access to microfinance services.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Volume of loans and deposits in rural areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of producers trained in management, and in the techniques of production, transformation and commercialization of agri-food products.</td>
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**Results Obtained to Date**

- 35 operational sub-projects in the cashew, honey and fruit supply chains.
- 150 stakeholders trained on gender equity and 540 stakeholders trained in product marketing.
- 97 new community based cereal banks were established in the Niayes and Casamance regions (serving 8,876 members).

**Expected Results by 2015**

- Increased horticultural production (30% average production increase for project beneficiaries); and increased production for women and men targeted by the project (at least 25% increase in rice yields for project beneficiaries).
- 30 new financial service centers will be opened.
- Institutional support will be given to 32 operational financial institutions. 25% of the loan portfolio should be given to agricultural, livestock and fishery activities.

**By 2015 Examples of Indicators**

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### Canada-Senegal

CIDA's programming in Senegal is directly aligned with the government's plans to develop agriculture, enhance food security and increase the overall accessibility of microfinance services. In microfinance, CIDA has a joint program with other donors to support the Government's microfinance sector policy action plan.

CIDA is a member of donor coordination groups in rural development, agriculture, and microfinance. It is a member of the "Comité national de coordination", the group led by the Government of Senegal which monitors the implementation of its microfinance sector policy action plan.

CIDA's approach in Senegal includes support to agri-food and agriculture, as well as microfinance. CIDA also integrates the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and environmental sustainability into its food security programming by conducting impact assessments, integrating objectives and results, and through policy dialogue.

In line with the Emergency Social Program of the Government of Senegal, CIDA's bilateral program is supporting WFP and FAO in order to increase food security for the most vulnerable populations, as well as to improve the capacity of decision-makers to anticipate potential food security crises.
Canada

Afghanistan

US$91.25M

PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Rehabilitate agricultural water resources, build institutional capacity, train farmers and strengthen value chains in selected agriculture sectors (e.g., horticulture) and livestock.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: National level with a key interest in Kandahar province.

2011

Indicator 1: Progress milestones in the rehabilitation of the physical structure of the Dahla Dam and its irrigation components and the number of hectares of land benefiting from improved irrigation and water management.

Indicator 2: Number of professionals, community leaders, and farmers trained and involved in best practices related to agricultural development and nutrition.

Indicator 3: Local government staff and officials with improved effectiveness in agriculture management.

CIDA's programming aligned with the Government of Afghanistan’s National Development Strategy (ANDS) for 2008-2013, which includes a focus on agriculture, as well as their broader agricultural and rural development strategy.

CIDA continuously worked towards improving coordination and collaboration with other donors in economic growth sectors where synergies were present. This collaboration was guided by the priorities set by the Government of Afghanistan and actioned via joint meetings with the Government and donors.

Deliver technical assistance to help 70,000 agriculture professionals, community leaders, and smallholder farmers in best practices related to agricultural and rural development.

By 2013

Indicator 1: Number of professionals, community leaders, and farmers trained in best practices related to agricultural and rural development.

Indicator 2: Income of targeted SMEs involved in domestic and export markets. (Indicators from investment-level performance management frameworks.)

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By 2013

Indicator 1: Number of professionals, community leaders, and farmers trained in best practices related to agricultural and rural development.

Indicator 2: Income of targeted SMEs involved in domestic and export markets. (Indicators from investment-level performance management frameworks.)

Canada

Ukraine

US$16.90M

PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Increase the competitiveness of smallholder farmers in domestic and export markets and strengthen value chains in selected agriculture sectors (horticulture, dairy).

PROGRAMS: Value chain development in horticulture and dairy sectors. Enabling environment programming in grain quality testing, agriculture insurance and agriculture cooperatives.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: L’viv, Dnipropetrovsk, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

2011

Indicator 1: As of 2010-11, 60,000 agriculture professionals, community leaders, and smallholder farmers have been trained.

CIDA works towards improving coordination and collaboration with other donors in economic growth sectors where there are synergies. For instance, CIDA is engaging in bilateral cooperation with Israel’s development agency, MASHAV, which will help develop value chains and build the capacity of smallholder farmers in the horticulture sector.

Canada is engaging with the International Finance Corporation to deliver programming that helps strengthen agri-insurance systems. CIDA also engaged with the UNDP between 2008-11 to establish agriculture service cooperatives in Ukraine.

CIDA's programming aligns with the Ukraine Government’s Economic Reform Program for 2010-2014, which includes a focus on agriculture, and more specifically on the achievement of increased crop and livestock yields.

CIDA is working towards improving coordination and collaboration with other donors in sectors where there are synergies. This includes working with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to develop programming that helps strengthen agri-insurance systems. CIDA also engaged with the UNDP between 2008-11 to establish agriculture service cooperatives in Ukraine.

CIDA has engaged with the UNDP to support the National Area Based Development Program (NABDP).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Quick Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>US$35.9M</td>
<td>By 2015: Indicator 1: Tons of rice paddy produced. Indicator 2: Number of men and women with access to new or rehabilitated productive infrastructure. Indicator 3: Surface area transformed or rehabilitated for irrigated agriculture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programs**—Agriculture: Contributed to the implementation of Mali’s Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) 2007-11 & 2012-17 and Mali’s Rice Initiative (2008-9) through grants and direct financing to the Government of Mali, as well as through delegated cooperation and projects executed by NGOs/private sector to reduce rural poverty and food insecurity by building on the economic potential of agriculture.

**Geographic Focus:** National with targeted interventions in the Ségou, Kayes, Mopti, Koulikoro, Tombouctou and Mopti regions.

**Projects in response to the 2008 food security crisis:** Boosting Agricultural Production and Food Security—Contribution to Food Security: Pro Huerta Trilateral Cooperation Project; Support to School Feeding Program.

**Departments supported by the three projects:** Artibonite, Centre; North, Northeast, West, Southeast, Nippes.

CIDA’s programming in Haiti aims to increase food security through the increase in national agricultural production, the generation of higher revenues, food aid, and support to well-production of nutritious and diversified food through community gardens.

CIDA’s approach in Mali supports agriculture and food policy, increasing agricultural productivity through support to labour-intensive rural construction initiatives and assisting social development in Mali. CIDA also promotes voluntary & UNICEF’s malaria intervention in Mali.

CIDA’s programming in Haiti is comprehensive in that it includes measures to directly tackle hunger for the most vulnerable (improved access through food aid and the generation of revenues through labour-intensive infrastructure activities), as well as longer-term measures to address the root causes of hunger and poverty (activities to promote sustainable economic growth and to increase the productivity of the agriculture sector).
PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Contributes to implementation of Ghana’s Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP) and subsequent investment framework (METASIP) through sector budget support and technical assistance; Supports sustainable agriculture initiatives in northern regions. Nutrition: Works through UNICEF to strengthen coordination, build capacity and improve services.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: National (sector budget support, support to nutrition policy development); Three Northern Regions (complementary projects)

PROGRAMS: A research program that seeks to reduce micronutrient malnutrition through biofortification of staple food crops.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: HarvestPlus focuses on malnourished populations in Canada

Improved nutritional practices and more productive agriculture practices amongst smallholders with a particular focus on women in Northern Ghana.

Canada | Ghana | US$16.8BM

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**Funding given to multilateral organizations and/or to non-country-specific activities:**

*Note: Some of the initiatives below are channelled through multilateral organizations, but are considered bilateral under the international OECD/DAC definition for bilateral aid.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>HarvestPlus</td>
<td>US$23.91M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programs: A research program that seeks to reduce micronutrient malnutrition through biofortification of staple food crops.

Geographic Focus: HarvestPlus focuses on malnourished populations in

Release of 7 types of biofortified staple food crops in 9 countries by 2013. (Beans, pearl millet, cassava, maize, sweet potato, rice and wheat).

2013

Canada

**Indicators:**

Indicator 1: Percent change in production of major staple food crops = +9.98% (2009), +5.49% (2010); Ratio of farm households to Agricultural Extension Agents at post = 847:1 (2009), 805:1 (2010); Number of registered members of Farmer-Based Organizations in Northern Ghana = 27,486 men and 7,673 women (2010), 25,486 men and 8,138 women (2011).

Prevalence of underweight among U5 children: awaiting data on progress against baseline.

Directly supporting Ghana’s Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Program (METASIP) through budget support as well as complementary projects. No country investment plan for Nutrition exists at this point but CIDA is providing technical assistance and funding to support the development of such a plan.

CIDA is an active member (and past donor chair) in the Agriculture Sector Working Group and also participates in the stakeholder group on nutrition. CIDA is also the support donor for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) in Ghana (donor lead is USAID).

CIDA’s approach in Ghana includes support to agriculture and food policy as well as nutrition. CIDA also integrates the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and environmental sustainability into food security programming. E.g., in CIDA’s $110 M budget support program to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, CIDA has set a set of 12 annual triggers which are required to be met in order for the Ministry to receive its performance-based payment. Two of these triggers are reserved for the integration of gender equality and environment. We have also supported the Ministry in developing the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Ministry’s Food and Agricultural Sector Policy (FASDEP).

CIDA’s bilateral program is supporting UNICEF to assist GoG to improve coordination, program delivery and M&E for nutrition. CIDA’s bilateral program has also supported WFP for Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations in flood-affected areas.
The goal of CCAFS is to overcome the additional threats posed by a changing climate to attaining food security, enhancing livelihoods and improving health, nutrition, education standards and general well-being on a sustainable basis.

The three initial focus regions are Eastern Africa, West Africa, and South Asia.

The institution funds rural development projects to assist the poorest women and men to increase food production, raise incomes, improve health, nutrition, education standards and general well-being on a sustainable basis.

IFAD has operations in 119 countries and territories in five regions: 1) Asia and the Pacific; 2) East and Southern Africa; 3) Latin America and the Caribbean; 4) Near East and North Africa; and 5) West and Central Africa.
| Canada  | Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) | US$201.51M | Of which US$157.7 million was fully disbursed to the GAFSP public sector window and US$43.81 million has been fully disbursed to the GAFSP private sector window. Geographic Focus: Global. | The GAFSP focuses on long-term investments and aims to improve the income and food security of poor people in developing countries through more and better country-led public and private sector investments in the agriculture and rural sectors. The objective is to fill the financing gaps in country and regional agriculture and food security strategies. This is achieved by providing grants (public sector window), and loans and equity investments (private sector window) in developing countries. |  |
| Canada  | Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP) | US$26.28M | Geographic Focus: Global. | The GFRP aims to minimize the threat posed by high food prices on the livelihoods of poor urban and rural residents in developing countries. To achieve this, the GFRP provides rapid and flexible support to: (i) reduce the negative impact of high and volatile food prices on the lives of the poor; (ii) to support governments in the design of sustainable policies that mitigate the adverse impacts of high and volatile food prices on poverty; and (iii) to support broad-based growth in productivity and market participation in agriculture. |  |
| Canada  | Other AFSI funding through bilateral and multilateral channels not listed above (Agriculture disbursements from 2008-09 to 2010-11) | US$248.73M |  |
| Canada  | Total disbursements for AFSI | US$1.041B |  |