

A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA¹

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Summary

1. Since the mid 1980s, bilateral aid to agriculture has halved, to \$3.8 billion in 2007, with the share of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) aid going to agriculture falling sharply, from 17% in the late 1980s to 6% in recent years, reflecting the neglect of the sector. However, this decline seems to have ceased since 2002 and even been reversed slightly by 2007.
2. DAC EU members' aid to SSA agriculture is available only from 2002 and the most noticeable feature is that about half of the agricultural aid goes to SSA.
3. For 2006-7 \$3.8 billion was bilateral aid from DAC members and \$2.4 billion was from multilateral agencies. Two thirds of the total came from four donors: the US (22%), Japan (20%), France and the EU institutions (11% each).
4. The largest donor by a large margin was France, which devoted 11.7% of its aid to agriculture and accounted for 37.6% of the DAC total.
5. The second largest donor is the European Commission (EC). At the other end of the scale, the UK devotes less than 1% of its aid to agriculture and its contribution of \$23 million is only 2.8% of the DAC total. It is small countries like Denmark that contribute most as a percentage of GDP. Denmark is top with 0.024% of GDP being given in agricultural aid.
6. If all agriculture and food-related aid is included, which adds rural development, developmental food aid and emergency food aid, the DAC total rises to \$7.5 billion and the multilateral agencies to \$4.4billion, giving a total of \$11.9 billion.

¹ In 2009, the OECD prepared a summary analysis of overseas development aid (ODA) to agriculture for the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the FAO (OECD, 2009). This summary is of the agriculture-related aid of all DAC countries and multilateral agencies, to all recipients, using the aid data available on the OECD website. OECD summary which is very brief, should be viewed in conjunction with our preliminary analysis which is of a subset of the data used in the OECD paper. It extracts and analyses major European donor country aid to agriculture in Sub-Saharan agriculture. The analysis is preliminary, in that it discusses the tables extracted from the data rather than more formal analysis.

7. UK gives five times as much food aid as it does to agriculture, which in part accounts for its low ranking. Similarly, the US gives over 17 times as much in food aid as it does to agriculture.
8. Most EU countries give the majority of aid to SSA (sub-Saharan Africa). Exceptions are: Denmark and Finland which give most aid to Asia, Ireland which gives 80% of its aid to Europe and Spain, which gives over 50% to the Americas.
9. The largest SSA recipient of DAC funding to agriculture is Madagascar with nearly \$70 million; the smallest is Namibia with under \$4 million.
10. Former colonial powers tend to focus agricultural aid on ex-colonies.
11. The largest share of agricultural aid is devoted to agricultural research, which accounts for almost 30% of the DAC total. For the EC, agricultural policy and research receive far less; services, such as extension, far more; and fisheries and forestry almost nothing. Individual countries vary considerably. Over 80% of French aid goes to agricultural research and almost all the rest to the production, environment and miscellaneous categories. The UK bias is towards policy, as is the US but more extreme, spending over 60% of its aid on policy issues and most of the rest on the environment.
12. The top DAC countries, when imputed contributions to multilateral agencies are included, are the USA, Japan, France, Germany, the EC and the UK, which is more in line with country size.
13. One cause of disagreement in aid statistics is that countries frequently do not do what they say they will, sometimes falling short and sometimes exceeding their commitments.
14. An alternative analysis is to calculate different priorities from the recipients viewpoint. A comparison of three recipients shows half the agricultural aid to Mozambique is specifically for policy, and then for environment with 20%; Ghana has the same policy bias (48%), followed by research and forestry (14% each), then environment (8%), while for Uganda although policy is still the biggest item, it accounts for less than one third of aid, the next largest share (23%) going to agricultural services inputs.
15. So far we have only scratched the surface and done no serious analysis. We still have little idea as to the most successful types of aid. These data could be further analysed to provide such information.

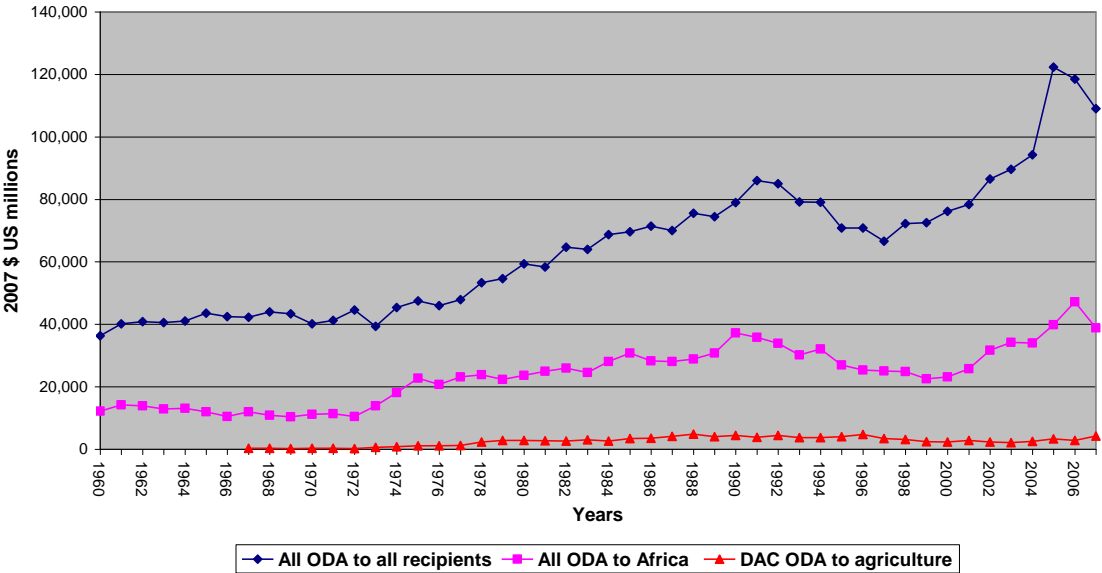
Analysis

1. Two decades of declining aid

Since the mid 1980s, bilateral aid to agriculture has halved, to \$3.8 billion in 2007 OECD (2009a).

Total ODA grew until 1991, fell from then to 1997, grew again until 2005 and fell in the last two years (Figure 1). Total ODA to Africa follows a very similar pattern. ODA to agriculture from the DAC countries (not available for non-DAC) is a small share of total aid and follows a different path. It peaked in 1988, after the green revolution in Asia, was fairly steady to 1996 and then fell to very low levels, until 2007, when it recovers somewhat.

Figure 1: Total Official Development Assistance (ODA), to Africa and Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Disbursements for Agriculture



Sources: All ODA² is from:³

The share of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) aid going to agriculture has fallen more sharply, from 17% in the late 1980s to 6% in recent years, reflecting the neglect of the sector. However, this decline seems to have ceased since 2002 and even been reversed slightly by 2007 (OECD, 2009a).

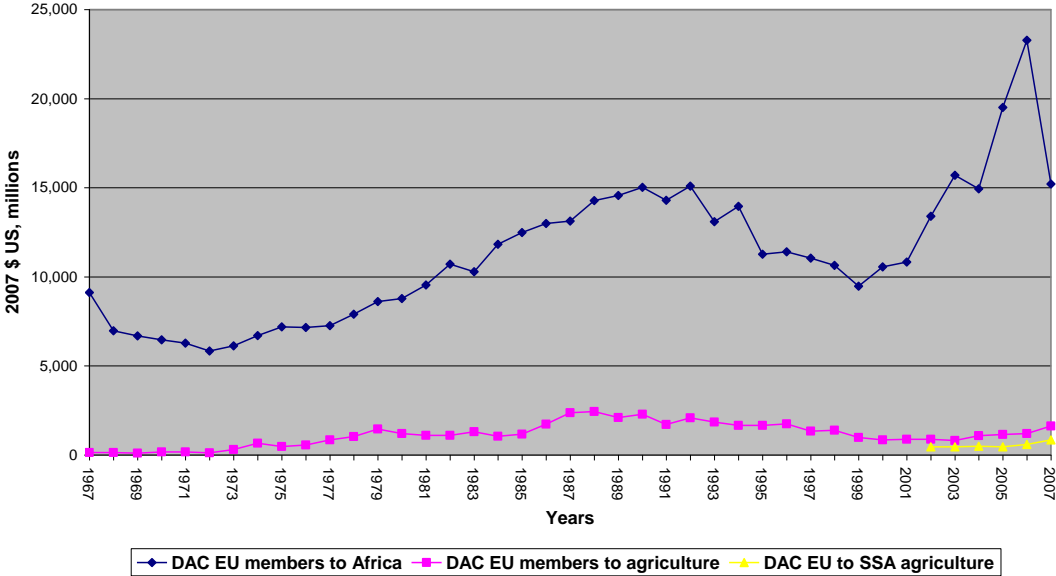
Figure 2 shows that DAC EU members’ ODA to Africa follows a similar pattern as world ODA to Africa, while the ODA to agriculture is even more similar to the world picture, with the same peak and trough years.

² Definition: Official Development Assistance (ODA) is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests: i) it is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and ii) it is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent.

³ <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CSP2009/Development/Aggregate>

DAC EU members' aid to SSA agriculture is available only from 2002 and the most noticeable feature is that about half of the agricultural aid goes to SSA (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Development Assistance Committee (DAC) EU Members Total ODA to Africa, All Agriculture and Agriculture in SSA



Source:⁴

There also appears to be a slight rise in EU aid to agriculture in SSA beginning in 2006

2. The Key Donors

For 2006-7, as well as the \$3.8 billion of bilateral aid from DAC members, noted above, there was also \$2.4 billion from multilateral agencies.⁵

Two thirds of the total of \$6.2 billion came from four donors: the US (22%), Japan (20%), France and the EU institutions (11% each). Japan, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Ireland and Spain all devoted more than the 6% of DAC average to agriculture.

Of the EU donors, France and the European Commission together contributed more than the USA. The first column of Table 1 shows that in 2007 the total overseas development aid

⁴ <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CSP2009/Development/Aggregate>

Detailed Sources: DAC EU members to Africa: Aid Statistics/ODA by region/All donors, total/ constant 2007 prices/net disbursements

DAC EU members to Agriculture: Aid Statistics/ODA by sector/DAC EU members, total/ constant 2007 prices?/net disbursements?

DAC EU members to SSA Agriculture: Aid Statistics, DAC EU members to Agriculture: Aid Statistics/ODA by sector/DAC EU members, SSA/ constant 2007 prices?/net disbursements?

⁵ Total aid commitments to agriculture, fisheries and forestry See Appendix 1, which lists both groups.

(ODA) to agriculture in SSA from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members was just over \$820 million, which is a tiny fraction of total ODA.⁶

The largest donor by a large margin was France, which devoted 11.7% of its aid to agriculture (column two) and accounted for 37.6% of the DAC total (column three), contributing \$309 million (column one).

Table 1: Summary of ODA Disbursements to Agriculture in SSA by Donor - 2007 (millions 2007 US\$)

Donor country	Total aid to agriculture	Total aid to agriculture (%GDP)	Aid to agriculture as share of total aid %	Aid to agriculture as share of total DAC* aid %
Denmark	47.7	0.0240	7.5	5.8
Norway	38.6	0.0152	4.8	4.7
France	308.9	0.0149	11.7	37.6
Ireland	24.5	0.0127	5.2	3
Belgium	33.2	0.0090	5.5	4.1
Sweden	26.7	0.0083	3.3	3.3
Switzerland	12.7	0.0040	4.6	1.5
The Netherlands	24.7	0.0038	1.6	3
Germany	47.8	0.0017	2.5	5.8
Spain	21.5	0.0015	4.6	2.6
Finland	2.6	0.0014	1.3	0.3
United Kingdom	22.9	0.0011	0.9	2.8
Italy	11.9	0.0006	4	1.4
United States	71.13	0.0005	1.77	8.67
EC**	86.79		2.17	10.58
Other DAC	61.5			92.2
Total DAC	820.7		4	100

* Development Assistance Committee Members: ** European Commission direct contribution

Note: Annual average disbursements (gross). Country figures do not include imputed contributions to multilateral agencies:

Source:⁷

The French focus on aid for agriculture may reflect the importance of agriculture in France both politically and economically. This may also be true of Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland and Spain. However, this is not true of the Netherlands, which is low down the ranking along with other more industrialised countries like Germany, the US and the UK. Note that although Finland is the only country to spend more on forestry than agriculture, the Scandinavian countries do not support fishing and forestry disproportionately.

⁶ The 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness was followed by the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, which is a network of 28 donors, under the aid effectiveness framework of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

⁷ <http://stats.oecd.org/>

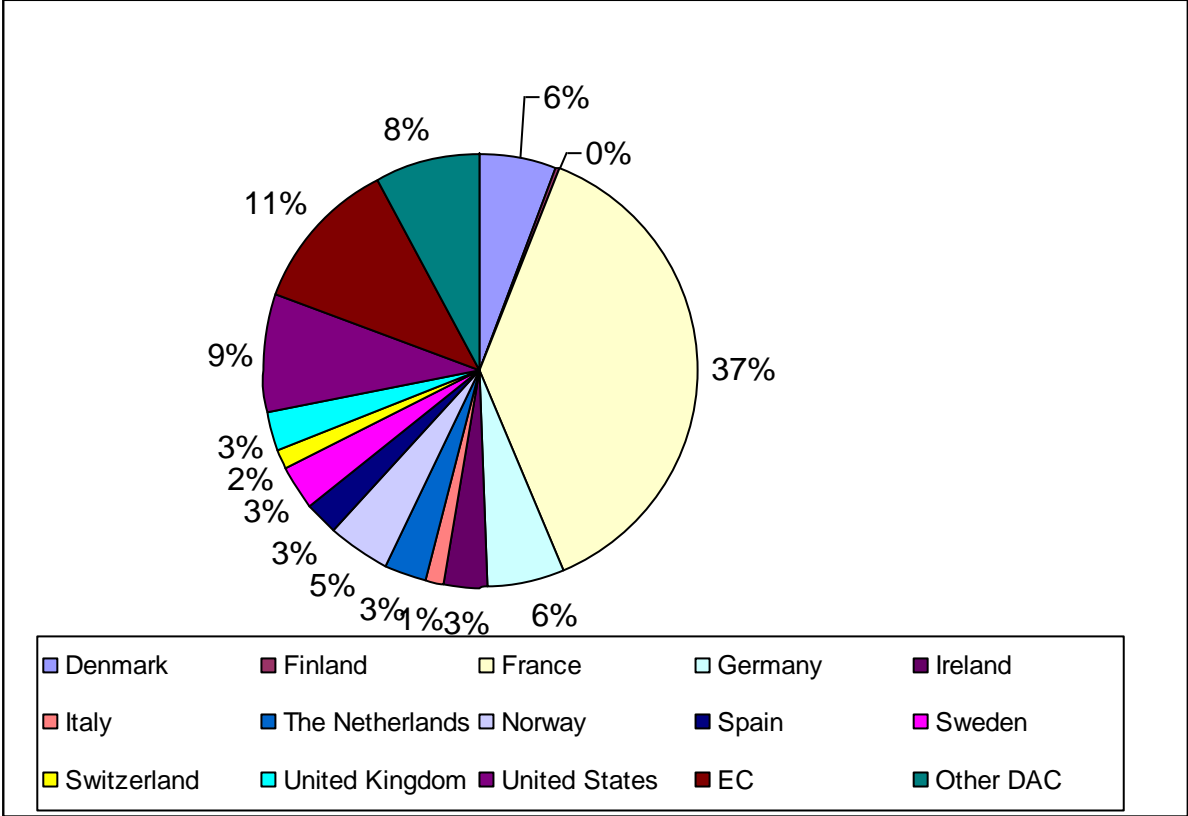
The second largest donor is the European Commission (EC), which is funded by the European Union member states.⁸ Although the EC devotes only 2.4% of its SSA aid to agriculture this still amounts to \$96 million, which is 11.7% of the DAC total.

At the other end of the scale, The UK devotes less than 1% of its aid to agriculture and its contribution of \$23 million is only 2.8% of the DAC total. The UK is practically on a par with Spain, contributing less than far smaller countries such as Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway.

However, it is small countries like Denmark that contribute most as a percentage of GDP. Denmark is top with 0.024% of GDP being given in agricultural aid.

However, overall the European countries plus the EC account for 83.5% of the DAC total (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Aid to Agriculture as Share of Total DAC Aid % by Donor Country



Source:⁹

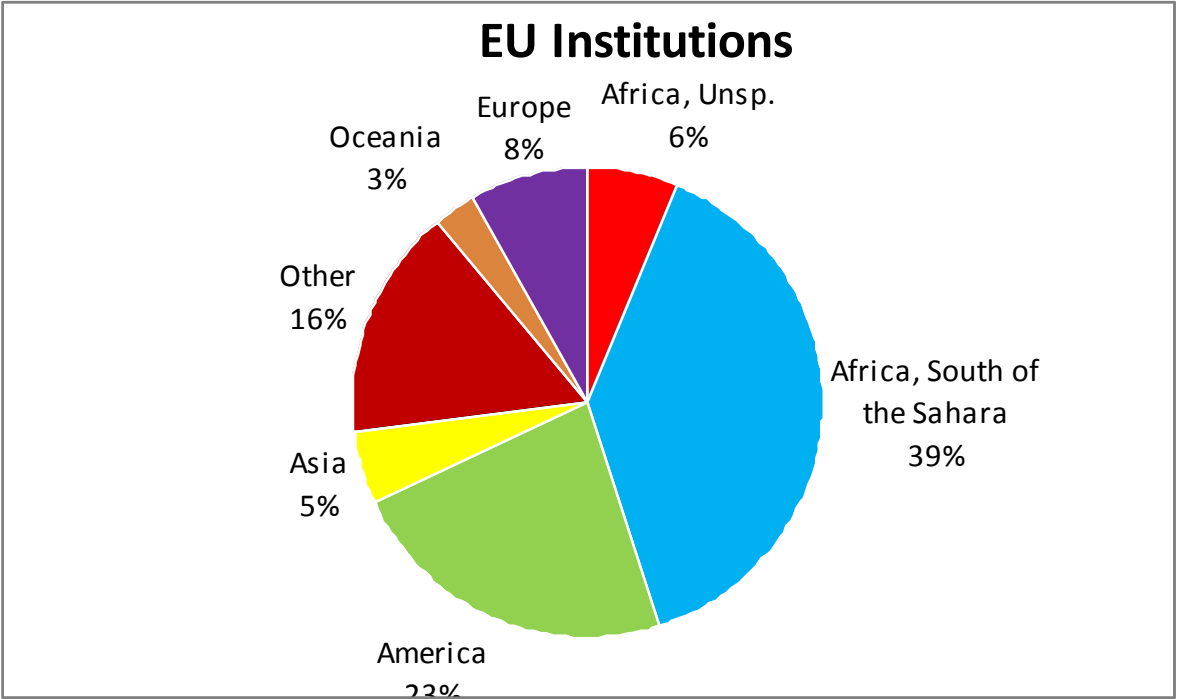
3. The Main Regional Recipients

For the EU institutions (European Commission and European Development Bank) SSA takes the largest share (39%), followed by the Americas and only 5% going to the whole of Asia (Figure 4).¹⁰

⁸ See S.Perryman page 11. The total contributions to the EC in 2007 amounted to \$ 7457 million. Germany, \$1536, UK, 1316, France \$1201, Italy, \$994 and Spain, \$696 are the biggest contributors.

⁹ <http://stats.oecd.org/>

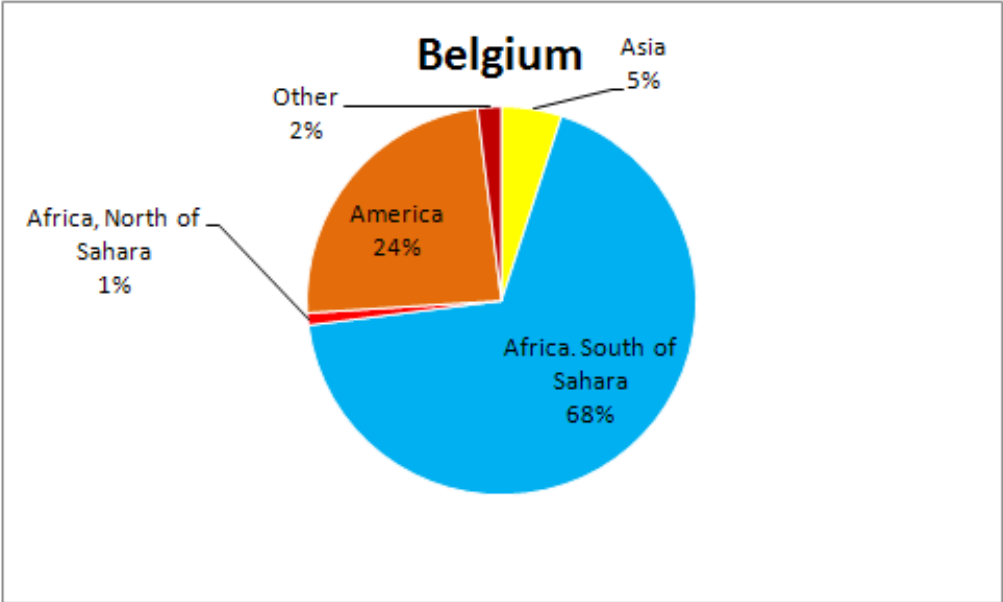
Figure 4: The Regional Distribution of EU Institution Aid Commitments to Agriculture



Source: OECD (2009a, Part 2)

By comparison Belgium has the highest share of aid to SSA, at over two thirds, although its contributions to the Americas and to Asia are very much like those of the EC (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Commitments of Aid by Region, for Belgium



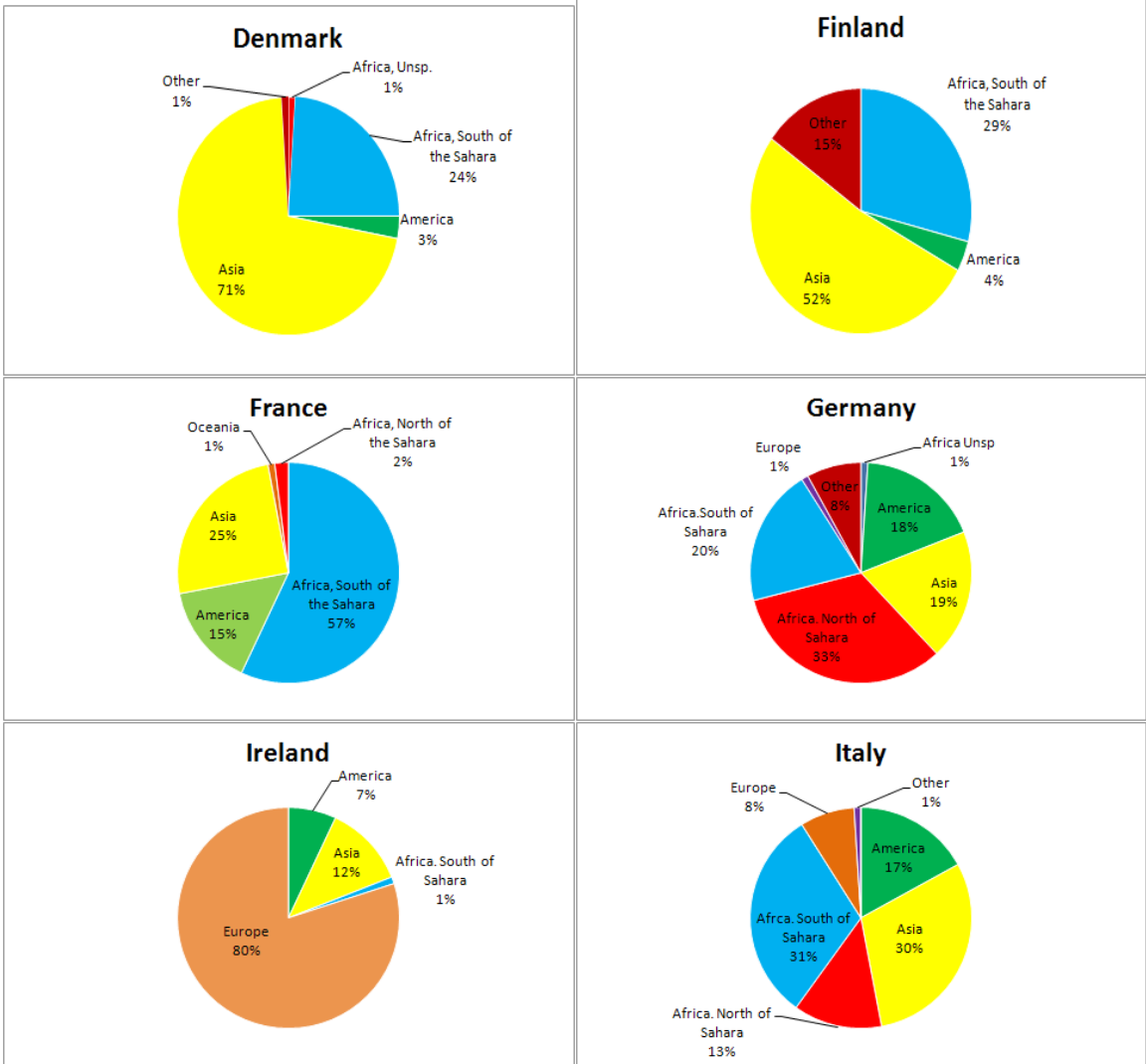
¹⁰ The OECD uses commitments for these charts, whereas much of our paper reports disbursements. These data are also averages for 2006-7, for agriculture, fisheries and forestry, expressed in 2007 \$ US. The country figures are for bilateral aid and do not include the imputed contributions to the multilateral agencies. All these figures can be found in OECD (2009a, Part 2).

Most EU countries (Figure 6) follow Belgium and give the majority of aid to SSA (if the ubiquitous “other” category is ignored).

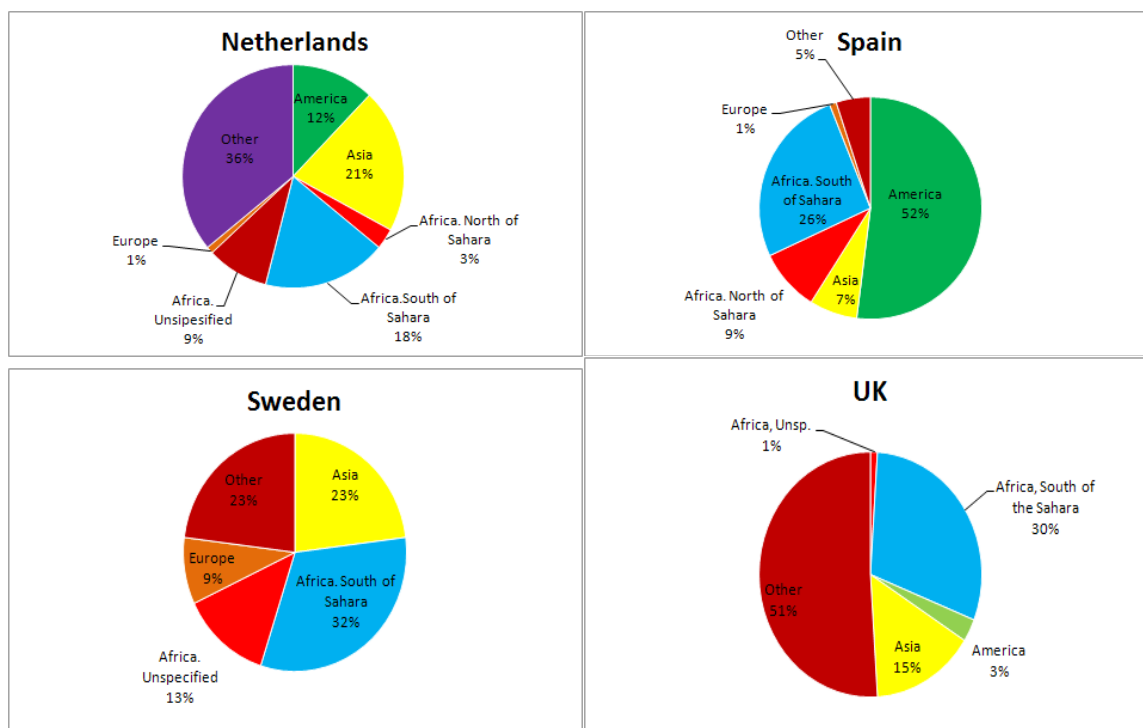
Exceptions are: Denmark, where almost all aid goes to Asia (72%) and SSA (24%); Finland also gives most aid to Asia, followed by SSA; Ireland gives 80% of its aid to Europe and Spain over 50% to the Americas.

It is difficult to see if the UK fits this pattern, as the OECD data fails to allocate over half the UK aid, with is thus classified under “other.”¹¹

Figure 6: Commitments of Agricultural Aid by Donor Country and Recipient Region



¹¹ The figures are retrieved by region and in the UK case all the regions account for only 49% of the total aid. We do not know if this is a reporting problem or an error.



The French connection to its ex-colonies in Africa is extremely clear (all the top five recipients) and this pattern is followed to a lesser extent by other countries with African ex-colonies, like Belgium and the UK.

4. Top Target Countries

The largest recipient of DAC funding to agriculture is Madagascar with nearly \$70 million; the smallest is Namibia with under \$4 million (Table 2). The top three are all ex French colonies.

Table 2: Top 30 Recipients of Aid to Agriculture only from all DAC countries (US\$ mil)

Country	DAC aid to agriculture
Madagascar	68.45
Mali	56.22
Burkina Faso	54.92
Kenya	50.12
Ghana	50.04
Mozambique	47.10
Ethiopia	45.63
Uganda	44.29
Cameroon	44.11
Malawi	41.39
Senegal	40.11
Zambia	37.12
Tanzania	26.52
South Africa	22.25
Rwanda	18.82
Benin	18.45
CAR	18.34
Gabon	17.15
Zimbabwe	15.58
Niger	12.26

Guinea	11.79
DRC	9.56
Sudan	8.61
Botswana	8.00
Congo Rep	7.71
Nigeria	7.39
Mauritania	7.38
Angola	4.22
Eritrea	3.89
Namibia	3.80

This includes the non-European DAC members, but does not including fisheries and forestry, nor the EC or other multilateral donors. Source:¹²

The EC gives most agricultural aid to Uganda, although only 10% of its aid to that country is agricultural (Table 3). Conversely, almost 32% of EC aid to Mauritius is to agriculture, putting it in second place. Note that six of the top ten are Francophone.

5.

Table 3. EC ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of EC aid to agriculture in SSA		
	Aid to agriculture by EC to that recipient as a share of	
	USD million	Total aid by EC to that recipient
Uganda	12.7435	10.03%
Mauritius	8.9360	31.78%
Niger	8.7174	7.60%
Cameroon	8.6010	11.48%
Mali	7.1028	3.97%
Malawi	5.7714	7.50%
DRC	5.0667	3.21%
Burkina Faso	3.5980	1.76%
Cote d'Ivoire	3.3225	4.74%
Swaziland	2.9707	23.72%

Source:¹³

For the European DAC countries, there is a fuller set of information. For Belgium, Table 4 shows the top ten recipients in the first column. Note that it is headed by DRC, which was a Belgian colony, as was Rwanda. The scale of Belgian support for DRC is apparent from the fact that this \$6.45 million is only 3% of the total, which means that Belgian aid to all sectors exceeds \$200 million.

This post colonial legacy will be repeated for most donors to SSA and the remainder are mainly French speaking. The second column shows that over 70% of Belgian aid to Malawi was for agriculture. Referring back to Figure 9 suggests that it may be dominated by aid for production and support services. **The last column is perhaps most informative, showing that over two thirds of all DAC aid to agriculture in DRC is from Belgium.** Malawi by contrast gets 95% of its agricultural aid from other countries.

¹² <http://stats.oecd.org/>

¹³ All these tables are from <http://stats.oecd.org/>

Table 4. Belgian ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Belgium aid to agriculture in SSA			
		Aid to agriculture by Belgium to that recipient as a share of	
	USD million	Total aid by Belgium to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
DRC	6.4513	3.08%	67.47%
Benin	3.1478	20.77%	17.06%
Rwanda	2.9279	6.86%	15.55%
Burkina Faso	2.7490	19.10%	5.01%
Niger	2.7236	16.71%	22.21%
Malawi	2.3272	71.00%	5.62%
Tanzania	2.0507	13.24%	7.73%
Burundi	1.9352	7.12%	63.92%
Senegal	1.5801	6.84%	3.94%
South Africa	1.5025	10.19%	6.75%

By contrast, Denmark and Finland (Tables 5 and 6) who were not colonial powers, have a less predictable targets. **Denmark spreads its aid from East to West Africa, but with a heavy concentration on Tanzania and Uganda, where Danish aid agencies have been involved for a long time. Finland gives almost its entire budget to Zambia, focusing on forestry, environment and support services.**

Table 5. Danish ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Denmark aid to agriculture in SSA			
		Aid to agriculture by Denmark to that recipient as a share of	
	USD million	Total aid by Denmark to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Tanzania	10.7542	13.96%	40.56%
Uganda	10.5696	17.05%	23.86%
Burkina Faso	7.2827	17.85%	13.26%
Kenya	7.1302	18.30%	14.23%
Mozambique	5.5604	7.84%	11.81%
Benin	4.6932	11.10%	25.43%
Mali	1.7075	24.88%	3.04%

Table 6. Finnish ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Denmark aid to agriculture in SSA			
		Aid to agriculture by Finland to that recipient as a share of	
	USD million	Total aid by Finland to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Zambia	2.1342	10.06%	5.75%
Swaziland	0.1016	33.88%	21.20%
Kenya	0.0977	0.72%	0.19%
Ethiopia	0.0848	0.85%	0.19%
Somalia	0.0842	0.69%	20.61%
Zimbabwe	0.0388	14.31%	0.25%
Ghana	0.0146	2.63%	0.03%

The allocation of French aid, shown in Table 7, has strong ex-colonial links, with the top six recipients being former French colonies. For the top countries, France is entirely dominant. Over a third of French aid to agriculture in Madagascar and Cameroon is massive in amounts and shares. For CAR and Gabon it is all agricultural aid and even for South Africa and Zimbabwe, French aid is hugely dominant in agriculture.

Table 7. French ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of France aid to agriculture in SSA			
	USD million	Aid to agriculture by France to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by France to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Madagascar	56.0694	36.90%	81.91%
Cameroon	41.9779	5.60%	95.18%
Burkina Faso	27.8409	21.43%	50.69%
Senegal	25.1383	12.77%	62.67%
Mali	24.5454	10.22%	43.66%
CAR	18.3436	30.52%	100.00%
Gabon	17.0970	25.62%	99.68%
South Africa	16.2628	13.41%	73.08%
Zimbabwe	12.4162	80.91%	79.68%
Ghana	10.3918	19.79%	20.77%

By comparison with France, Table 8 shows that **Germany has no such dominant relationships with its recipients, apart from the close link with Namibia** (former German South West Africa).

Ireland has Tanzania and Mozambique as its primary target for agricultural aid (Table 9). The Irish also seem to be practically the only country to support agriculture in Liberia. **Italian aid is modest in amounts (Table 10) and the same is true of the Netherlands (Table 11).**

Table 8. German ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Germany aid to agriculture in SSA			
	USD million	Aid to agriculture by Germany to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by Germany to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Ethiopia	7.8891	8.18%	17.29%
Kenya	7.0734	10.75%	14.11%
Mali	6.3794	15.70%	11.35%
Burkina Faso	5.9525	14.92%	10.84%
Ghana	3.4203	6.49%	6.84%
South Africa	1.8836	1.82%	8.46%
Namibia	1.7927	7.81%	47.17%
Madagascar	1.7569	12.54%	2.57%
Cameroon	1.3477	0.18%	3.06%
Mauritania	1.2073	236.44%	16.37%

Table 9. Irish ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Ireland aid to agriculture in SSA			
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	USD million	Aid to agriculture by Ireland to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by Ireland to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Tanzania	4.6341	9.14%	17.48%
Mozambique	4.1898	6.15%	8.90%
Ethiopia	3.6610	6.76%	8.02%
Malawi	2.2779	23.42%	5.50%
Sudan	2.1266	8.31%	24.69%
Kenya	1.2336	9.14%	2.46%
Angola	0.9492	31.54%	22.48%
Uganda	0.9081	1.44%	2.05%
DRC	0.8222	5.26%	8.60%
Liberia	0.8043	6.09%	72.71%

Table 10. Italian ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Italy aid to agriculture in SSA			
	USD million	Aid to agriculture by Italy to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by Italy to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Rwanda	1.8058	71.69%	9.59%
Burkina Faso	1.3051	50.36%	2.38%
Uganda	1.2123	9.13%	2.74%
Mozambique	1.1845	2.78%	2.52%
Niger	1.1712	46.74%	9.55%
Tanzania	1.1180	25.95%	4.22%
DRC	0.7363	17.77%	7.70%
Angola	0.6223	3.13%	14.74%
Malawi	0.5581	37.34%	1.35%
Benin	0.3601	24.25%	1.95%

Table 11. Dutch ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of the Netherlands aid to agriculture in SSA			
	USD million	Aid to agriculture by the Netherlands to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by the Netherlands to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Mali	7.9152	12.20%	14.08%
Ghana	3.0401	2.14%	6.08%
Ethiopia	2.9987	5.91%	6.57%
Rwanda	2.3473	8.43%	12.47%
Benin	1.5419	4.44%	8.36%
Uganda	1.4622	2.08%	3.30%
Kenya	1.4364	8.22%	2.87%
Zambia	1.2433	1.74%	3.35%
Tanzania	0.9056	0.71%	3.42%
Mozambique	0.8598	1.07%	1.83%

For a small country, Norway spends a lot and has important shares in agricultural aid to Malawi, Zambia and the Sudan (Table 12). Spain also accounts for a high proportion of agricultural aid in countries that have not attracted so much donor attention, such as Mauritania, Angola and Guinea-Bissau (Table 13).

Table 12. Norwegian ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Norway aid to agriculture in SSA			
		Aid to agriculture by Norway to that recipient as a share of	
	USD million	Total aid by Norway to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Malawi	13.1773	81.95%	31.83%
Zambia	10.3044	13.85%	27.76%
Uganda	3.9934	5.72%	9.02%
Sudan	2.9139	2.43%	33.83%
Ethiopia	2.2329	6.54%	4.89%
Mozambique	1.2226	1.53%	2.60%
Madagascar	1.2079	5.97%	1.76%
Tanzania	1.0219	0.89%	3.85%
Eritrea	0.4519	4.44%	11.63%
Mali	0.4232	2.63%	0.75%

Table 13. Spanish ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Spain aid to agriculture in SSA			
		Aid to agriculture by Spain to that recipient as a share of	
	USD million	Total aid by Spain to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Senegal	3.2514	8.26%	8.11%
Mali	2.5034	14.99%	4.45%
Mauritania	2.4147	6.29%	32.74%
Mozambique	2.0269	3.89%	4.30%
Ethiopia	1.6936	6.15%	3.71%
Angola	1.5184	5.86%	35.96%
Burkina Faso	1.2347	28.33%	2.25%
Guinea	1.1539	52.61%	9.79%
DRC	0.8789	5.59%	9.19%
Guinea-Bissau	0.8403	6.96%	66.94%

Sweden (Table 14) and Switzerland (Table 15) are relatively small countries and disperse their aid sufficiently to have only small shares in any one country, with the exception of Swedish aid to Zambia.

Table 14. Swedish ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Sweden aid to agriculture in SSA			
		Aid to agriculture by Sweden to that recipient as a share of	
	USD million	Total aid by Sweden to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Zambia	8.7196	16.24%	23.49%
Kenya	6.8421	15.03%	13.65%
Mozambique	6.5812	6.35%	13.97%
Ethiopia	3.8472	8.60%	8.43%
Burkina Faso	0.4868	2.31%	0.89%
Uganda	0.3016	0.53%	0.68%

Table 15. Swiss ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of Switzerland aid to agriculture in SSA			
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	USD million	Aid to agriculture by Switzerland to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by Switzerland to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Madagascar	4.2790	64.5%	6.25%
Mozambique	2.3837	9.8%	5.06%
Senegal	1.5494	54.4%	3.86%
Mali	1.3661	11.9%	2.43%
Burkina Faso	1.2394	6.1%	2.26%
Niger	0.5268	5.3%	4.30%
Benin	0.4859	4.7%	2.6%
Chad	0.4401	3.0%	14.0%
Sudan	0.2917	2.7%	3.4%
Ghana	0.1217	0.9%	0.2%

The UK (Table 16) aid contribution going directly to agriculture is small, so it would not be surprising to find no large shares. The exceptions are Nigeria, which receives relatively little aid for such a large country and Swaziland, which is so small (1.3 million) that a small agricultural aid contribution is still a big share.

Table 16. UK ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of UK aid to agriculture in SSA			
	USD million	Aid to agriculture by UK to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by UK to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Malawi	6.9290	5.2%	16.74%
Ghana	4.6855	3.1%	9.36%
Rwanda	3.8201	4.0%	20.29%
Nigeria	3.0872	0.9%	41.78%
Kenya	2.0766	1.5%	4.14%
South Africa	0.9702	0.6%	4.36%
Ethiopia	0.3111	0.1%	0.7%
Tanzania	0.2966	0.1%	1.1%
Swaziland	0.1812	4.8%	37.8%
Zimbabwe	0.1500	0.2%	1.0%

Although not large for such a rich country, the US (Table 17) aid is concentrated in Eastern and Southern Africa, so that it is a very significant proportion of agricultural aid for the top five recipients.

Table 17. US ODA to agriculture in SSA: Top Ten Recipients 2007

Top ten recipients of the US aid to agriculture in SSA			
	USD million	Aid to agriculture by the US to that recipient as a share of	
		Total aid by the US to that recipient	Total DAC members aid to agriculture to that recipient
Uganda	16.2850	5.40%	36.77%
Mozambique	11.3568	7.40%	24.11%
Kenya	10.2457	3.15%	20.44%
Zambia	9.4648	5.73%	25.49%
Malawi	5.4532	6.90%	13.17%

Mali	4.9192	9.11%	8.75%
Ghana	2.8893	4.09%	5.77%
Madagascar	2.7869	4.17%	4.07%
Rwanda	2.6036	2.87%	13.83%

5. Aid by Sectors

If all agriculture and food-related aid is included, which adds rural development, developmental food aid and emergency food aid, the DAC total rises to \$7.5 billion and the multilateral agencies to \$4.4billion, giving a total of \$11.9 billion.¹⁴

On the same basis the total aid from the EU countries and USA rises from \$820 million for agriculture only to \$3212 million (Table 3). The biggest donors are the USA, the EC, France, Germany and the UK, but adjusting for country size by using aid as a proportion of GDP shows that Ireland and Denmark make three times as much effort as the USA.

Agriculture is divided into agricultural policy (18%), agricultural production (28%), agricultural water resources (13%), agricultural inputs (2%) and agricultural education/research/services (21%).¹⁵ Other areas include forestry (12%) and fishing (6%). However, the question of what constitutes aid to agriculture is not clear and the OECD has data for all aid related to the agricultural sector.¹⁶

UK gives five times as much food aid as it does to agriculture, which in part accounts for its low ranking in Table 1. Similarly, the US gives over 17 times as much in food aid as it does to agriculture (Table 18).¹⁷

Even rural development accounts for more aid than forestry and fisheries together. Thus, the inclusion of these three items quadruples the aid total and redresses the imbalances in contributions that seemed to exist when only agriculture was included. The biggest countries in GDP terms now lead, with the US, France, Germany and the UK (plus the EC) filling the top places.

¹⁴ See Appendix 2, which defines these categories.

¹⁵ Appendix 2 defines all these groupings and further sub-divides them, using the codes under which they can be found on the OECD data website.

¹⁶ This means that in addition to agriculture, fisheries and forestry, OECD reports expenditures on rural development (see purpose code 43040 in Appendix 2), food aid (52010) and emergency food aid (72040). Again, this appears to be quite arbitrary. The 40000 level purpose codes used in our analysis, under the heading of environment (Appendix 3) are not included and nor is the biomass item under energy, although these are truly rural, whereas much food aid is urban.

¹⁷ Defined in Appendix two.

Table 18. Sectoral Distribution of ODA to Agriculture, 2007 (millions of \$ US)

Donor	Sector				Food Aid	Emergency Food Aid	Totals	Total as % of GDP
	Agriculture	Fishing	Forestry	Rural Development				
Ireland	24.5	0.36	0.01	12.5	13.04	6.4	56.81	0.0294
Denmark	47.7	0.06	0.26	0.9		6.5	55.42	0.0279
Norway	38.6	9.1	2	3.8		6.4	59.9	0.0237
France	308.89	4.2	4.8	22.9	30.1	0.35	371.2	0.0183
Belgium	33.25	0.26	1.74	15.58	0	15.71	66.53	0.0182
Sweden	26.8		3	18	7.9	0.07	55.77	0.0166
Finland	2.6	0.03	2.7	11.7		7.01	24.04	0.0129
Switzerland	12.7		0.23	2.42		17.5	32.85	0.0103
US	71.7	0.1	3.1		286	962	1322.9	0.0094
Netherlands	24.7	2.5	5.6	18.2	0.54	4.3	55.84	0.0086
UK	22.9	0.06	9.1	3.1	82.9	33.1	151.16	0.0071
Germany	47.81	1.6	12.4	62.8	30.6	30.2	185.41	0.0067
Spain	21.54	8.2	0.05	6.5	2.5	1.6	40.34	0.003
Italy	11.88	1.98	0.16	7.3	6.5	0.14	27.96	0.0016
EC	86.79	13.8	16.4	81.1	169.8	311.6	679.51	
Totals	782.36	42.25	61.55	266.8	629.88	1402.88	3185.64	

Source:¹⁸

The last column shows aid as a percentage of GDP and the countries are ranked on this basis, as they were in Table 1. So, although the UK is not so far down the ranking as it was in just agricultural aid, it still gives only one quarter as much aid to the agricultural sectors in SSA as do Ireland and Denmark. Norway, France and Belgium also give over twice as much as the US.

6. Aid by Donor and Purpose¹⁹

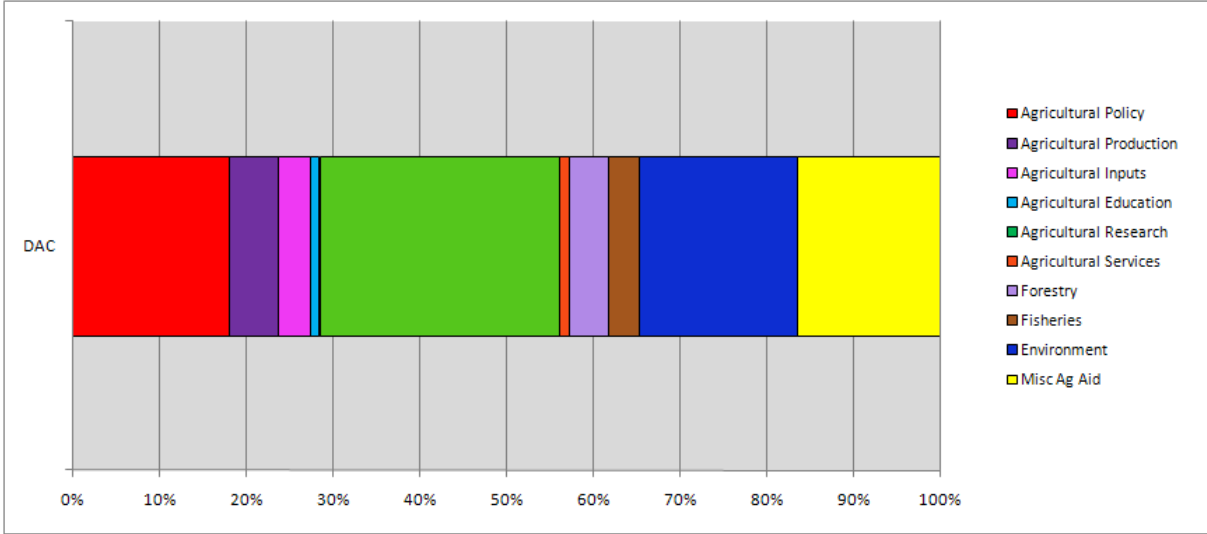
One of the best aspects of the OECD data is that aid to agriculture is decomposed according to purpose.

The largest share is devoted to agricultural research, which accounts for almost 30% of the DAC total (Figure 7). This is followed by about equal shares of close to 18% for agricultural policy, environment and miscellaneous expenditures. Then come agricultural production and forestry, with about five percent each, leaving only about ten percent to split between agricultural inputs, agricultural education, services (extension) and fisheries.

¹⁸ <http://stats.oecd.org/>

¹⁹ The categories used in the SSA analysis are similar to those defined by the OECD and explained in Appendix Two. They are more inclusive and are listed and defined in Appendix 3.

Figure 7: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for the DAC Countries

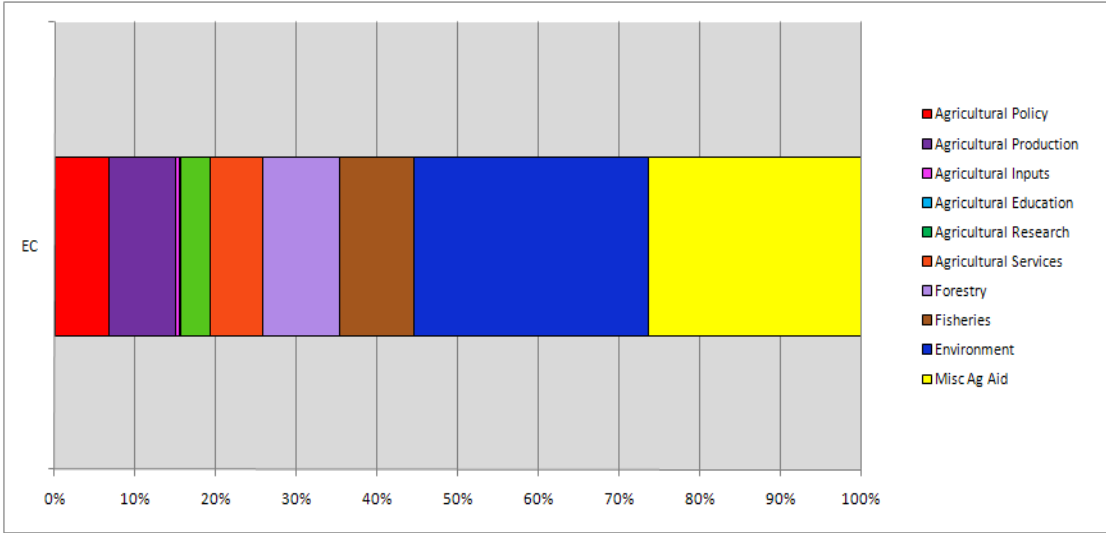


Source:²⁰

For the EC, agricultural policy and research receive far less; services, such as extension, far more; and fisheries and forestry almost nothing (Figure 8).

The miscellaneous category dominates with almost 50 %. This could be called agricultural support services, as it is comprised of 5 items which are 31120 agricultural development, 31164 agricultural reform, 31165 agricultural alternative development, 31193 agricultural finance and 31194 agricultural co-operatives. The second largest category is environment, which Appendix 2 shows is a broad aggregate.

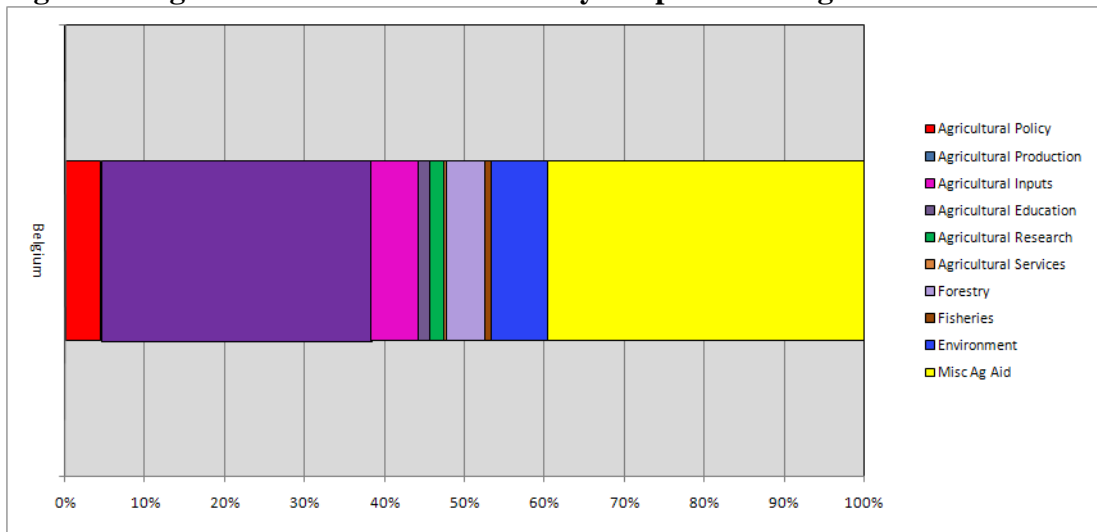
Figure 8: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for the EC



Belgium is different from both the DAC aggregate and the EC, with the miscellaneous category and agricultural production accounting for three quarters of the total, and almost all the rest going to environment, agricultural inputs and forestry (Figure 9).

²⁰ <http://stats.oecd.org/>

Figure 9: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Belgium



Denmark follows the same general pattern as the EC, but that miscellaneous and environment are even more dominant, accounting for over three quarters of Denmark’s aid (Figure 10). Finland is similar, in that miscellaneous and environment have large shares but here they share with forestry, leaving almost nothing in the other categories (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Denmark

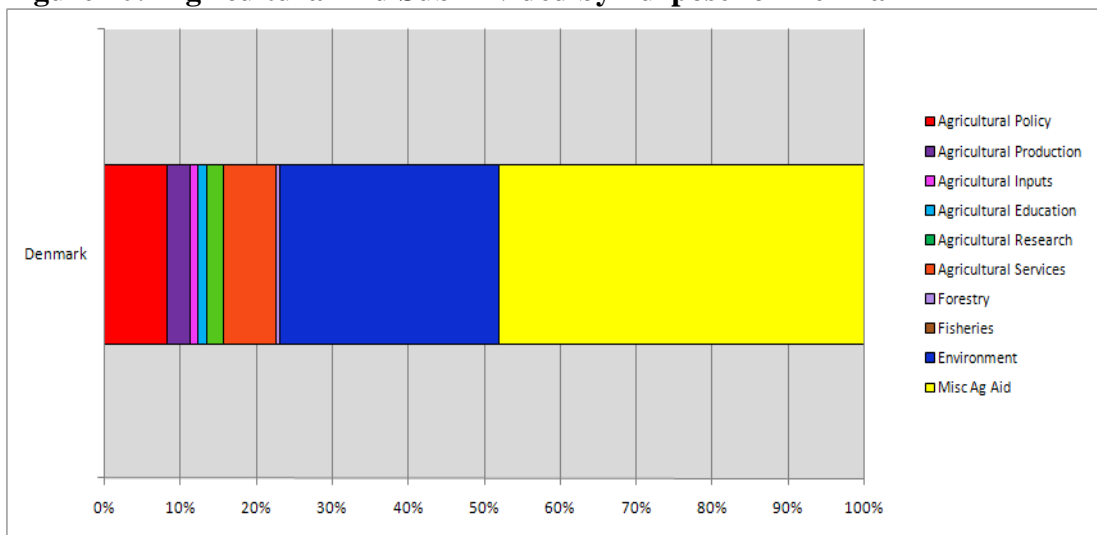
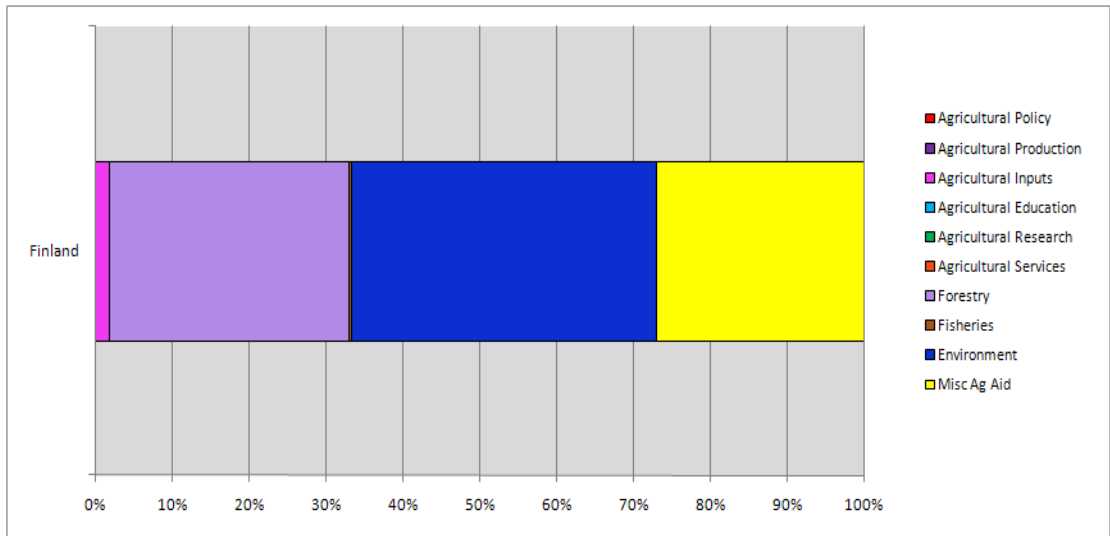


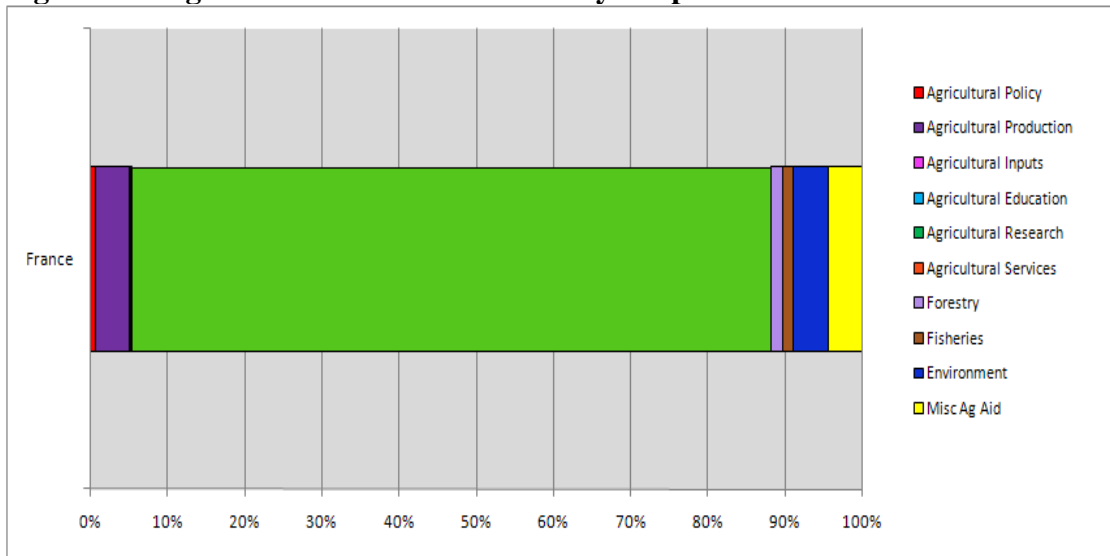
Figure 11: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Finland



Over 80% of French aid goes to agricultural research and almost all the rest to the production, environment and miscellaneous categories (figure 12).

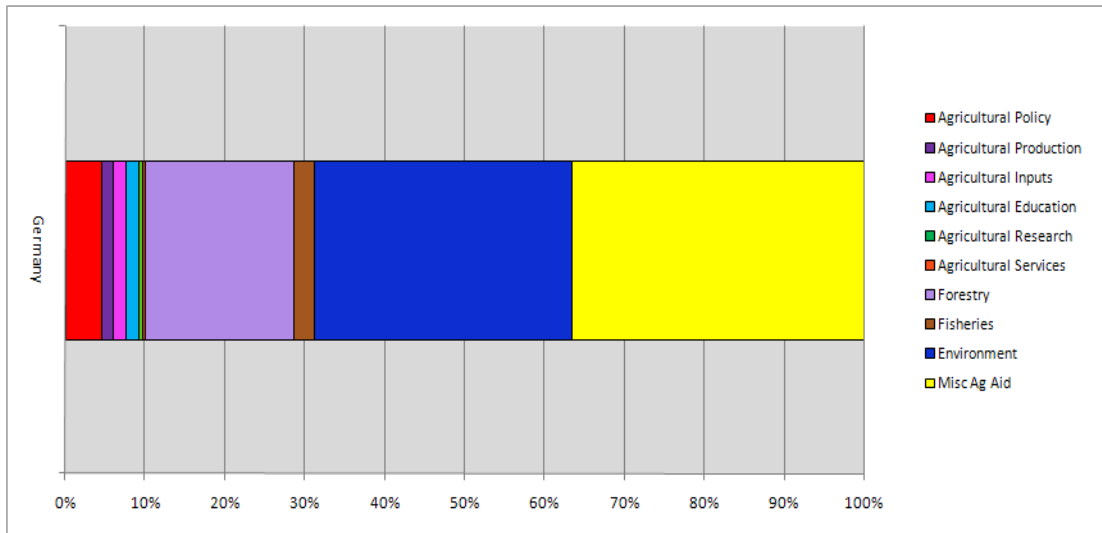
The French figures are inflated by a difference in accounting, as France reports the expenditures of CIRAD (“Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement”) as ODA. Much of the agricultural research is also CIRAD.

Figure 12: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for France



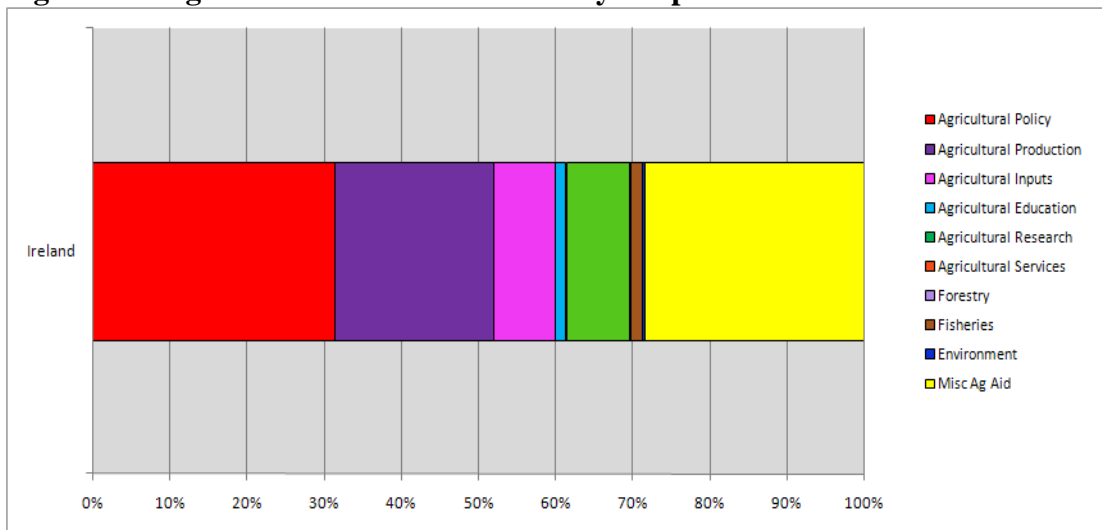
For Germany, like the EC and Denmark, the environment and miscellaneous categories dominate and policy is lower than the DAC average. The third most important category, taking almost 20% of the total, is forestry. There is little German aid effort for research.

Figure 13: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Germany



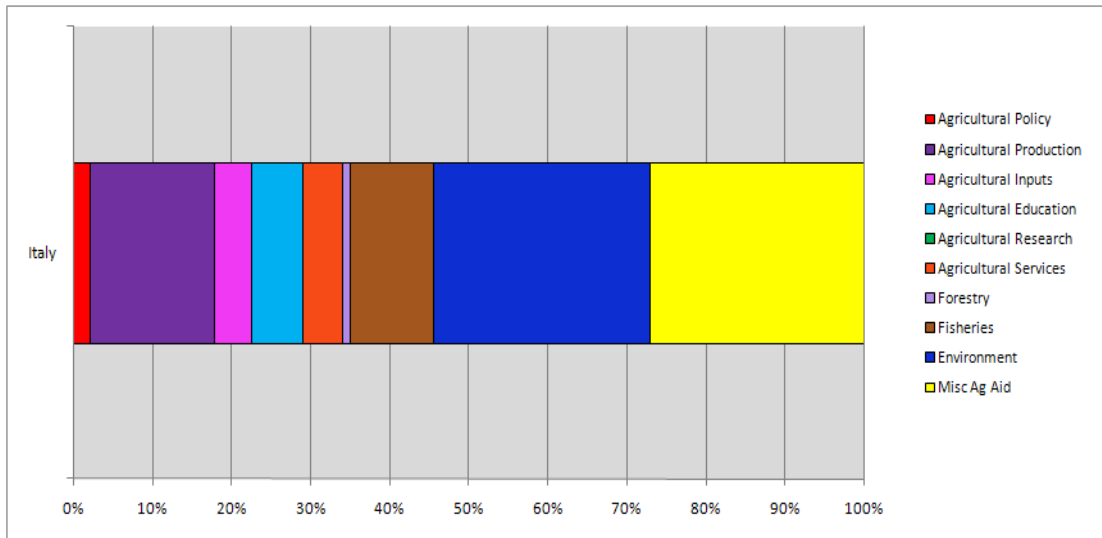
The distribution of Irish aid was heavily biased towards Europe, which received 80%. Perhaps the target area is a clue as to why almost half is targeted at environmental areas, as the emergent European nations surely have plenty of environmental problems.

Figure 14: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Ireland



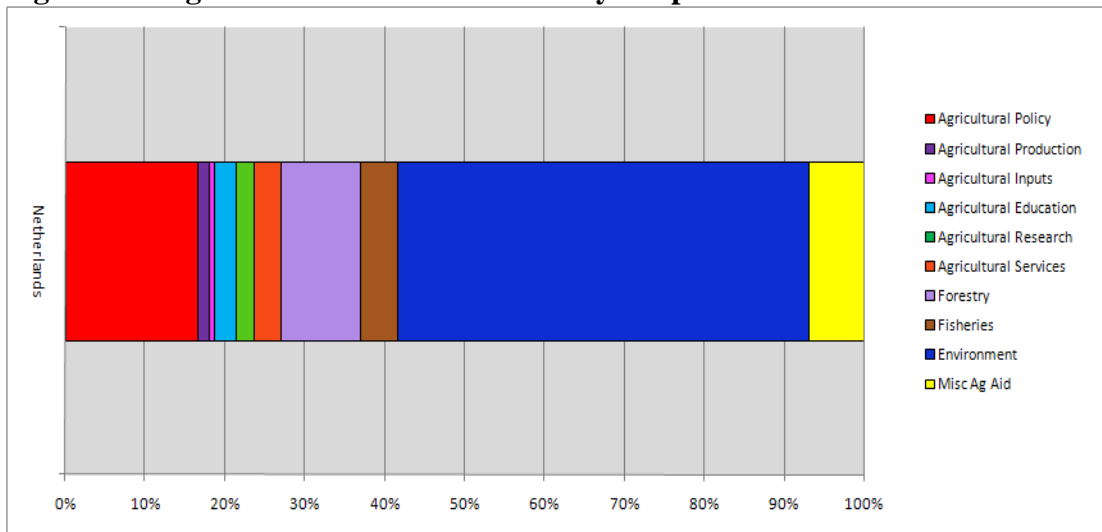
Italy devotes a large share to education, almost non-existent for all the other donors. Policy ranks very low, while support for agricultural production is well above the average.

Figure 15: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Italy



Over half the aid from the Netherlands is targeted at environmental areas and policy is well above the average allocation. Little is devoted to research, although the national agricultural research system in the Netherlands is very effective.

Figure 16: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for the Netherlands



For both Norway and Spain, although the environment and miscellaneous categories dominate, the national importance of fishing is transmitted to the aid sector

Figure 17: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Norway

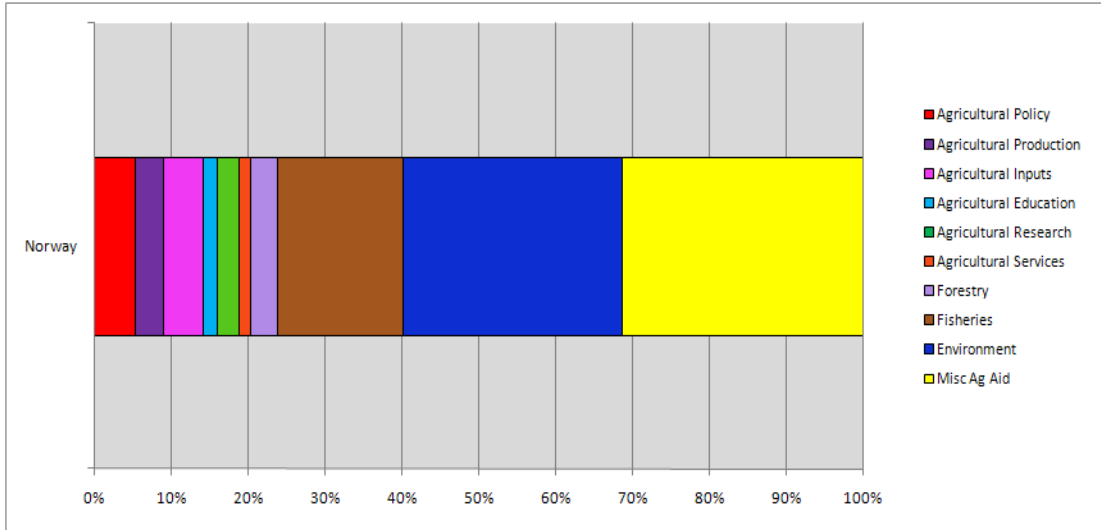
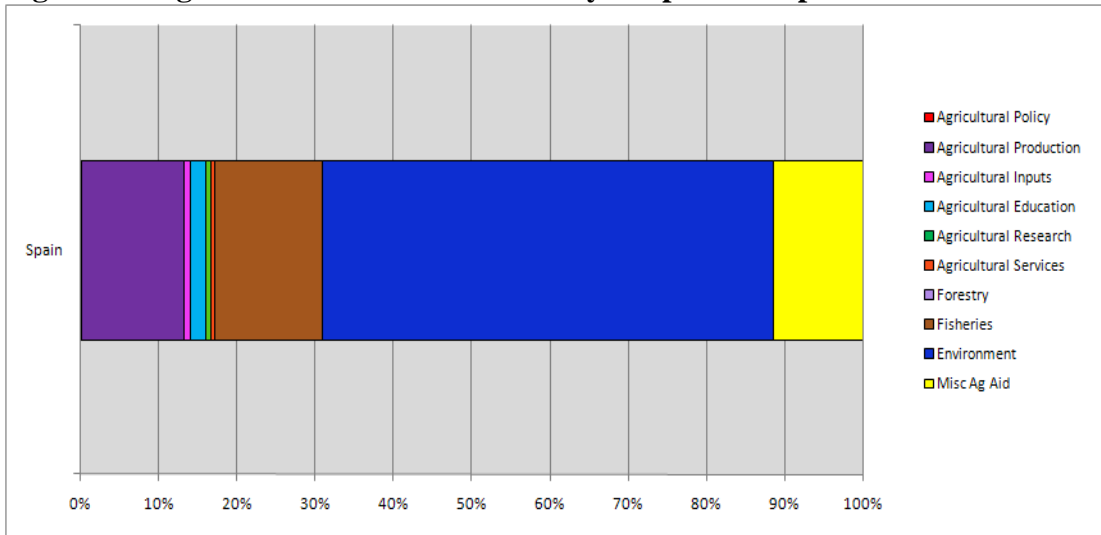
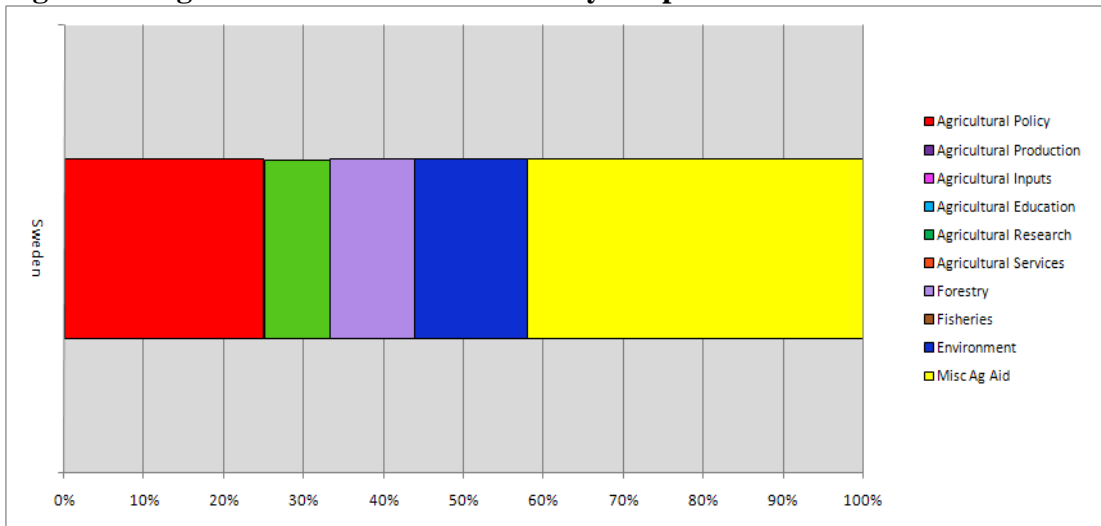


Figure 18: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Spain



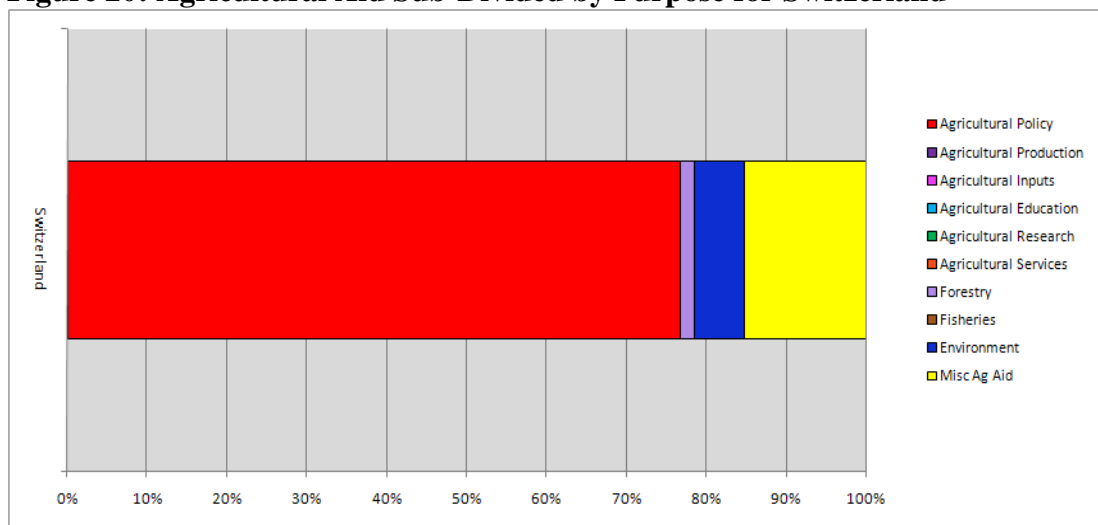
For Sweden the aid package is targeted at only five areas, which is unusual and policy is the most oversized allocation relative to the DAC average.

Figure 19: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Sweden



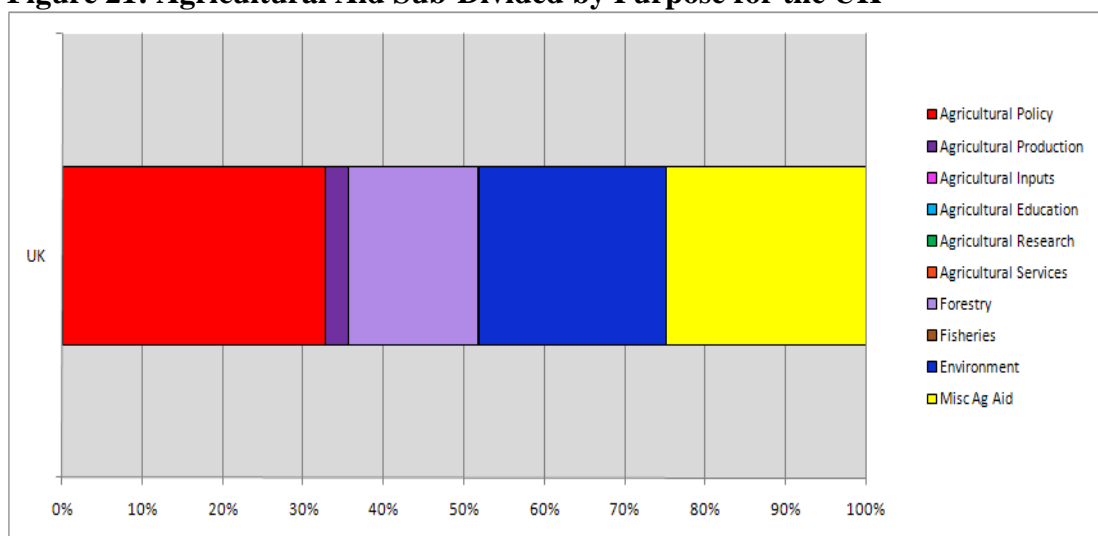
95% of Swiss aid goes to the miscellaneous and policy categories, with only four targets in total.

Figure 20: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for Switzerland



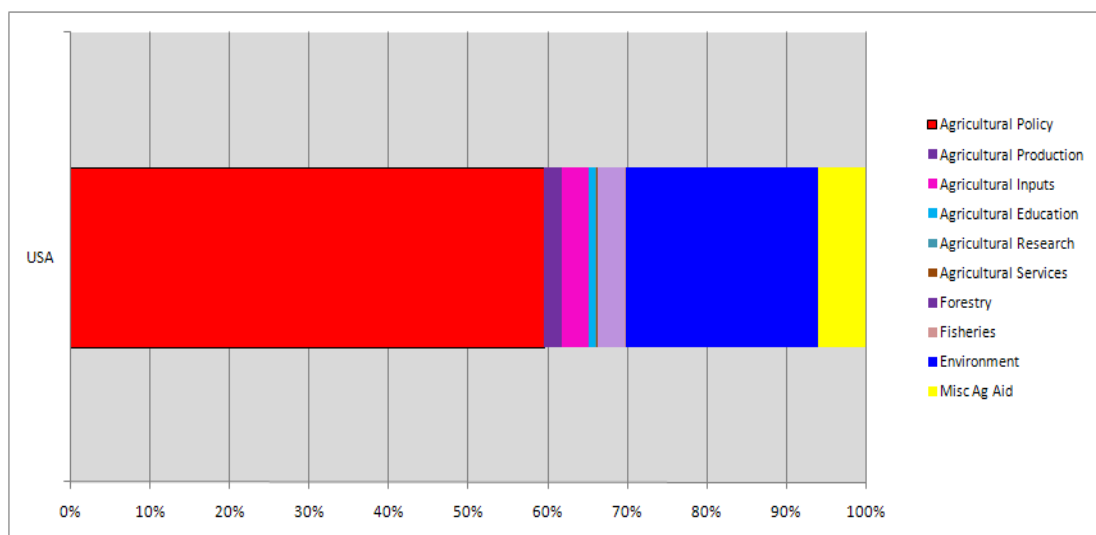
The UK bias is towards policy. The lack of support for research is perhaps to be expected as the UK is the third largest contributor to the CGIAR, which has a strong research role, and is not included in the OECD statistics.

Figure 21: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for the UK



The US is similar to the UK, but more extreme, spending over 60% of its aid on policy issues and most of the rest on the environment. Again, there is no provision for agricultural research and the reason may be the same as the US was in 2008 the largest contributor to the CGIAR.

Figure 22: Agricultural Aid Sub-Divided by Purpose for the US



Case studies of aid by purpose for three important recipients show considerable variation. Almost half the agricultural aid to Mozambique is specifically for policy, and then for environment with 20% (Figure 25). Ghana has the same policy bias (48%), followed by research and forestry (14% each), then environment (8%). For Uganda, Figure 27 shows that although policy is still the biggest item, it accounts for less than one third of aid. The next largest share (23%) goes to agricultural services, which for most countries was a very small share.

7. Aid Effort by Donors

Can we infer from these data that the UK and the US are failing to pull their weight in their support of ODA? Clearly, not as the OECD (2009, 2009a) shows that the US is a major donor to agriculture, so it is just that SSA is not its main target. In fact, any starting point we had chosen would be grossly misleading and it will take some time to show why and move beyond misleading statistics, especially on the donor side.

These data are for agriculture only and SSA only. Many countries support other equally important sectors such as health or education. Many others have an Asian bias and the transition countries of eastern and central Europe look first at their own neighbourhood. We will find that whereas including forestry and fishing makes relatively little difference because the numbers are smaller (except for Finland), looking at all agriculturally-related aid makes a huge difference. This includes expenditures on rural development, which are substantial, and on food aid and emergency food aid, both of which can be far greater than direct support for agriculture (for example, \$116 million for the UK).

Then there are the multilateral aid agencies that are funded by countries, foundations and international and regional organisations. The funding of the EU institutions has been noted above and OECD takes this further. OECD (2009a) partially solves these problems as it looks at all aid to agriculture and tries to include DAC member countries' contributions to the multilateral agencies.²¹

²¹ Included are the EU institutions (EC and European Investment Bank), African Development Fund, Asian Development Fund, International Development Association, International Development Bank, Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Development Programme. Note that the IDA is included as it makes loans and is supported by country donations, whereas the

The top DAC countries, when imputed contributions to multilateral agencies are included, are the USA, Japan, France, Germany, the EC and the UK, which is more in line with country size.

The first two columns of Table 19 show that disbursements frequently differ substantially from commitments, but commitments are used in the table as the data are more complete. The third column shows the imputed contributions to the multilateral agencies. These are the total contributions multiplied by the share that agency puts into agriculture. The last column shows the sum of the previous two, which is the total contribution for each country. These more inclusive figures give a far more balanced view of aid effort and change the rankings considerably. To take an extreme example, on the basis of bilateral aid to agriculture in SSA, in Table 1, the UK was third from bottom. Now, when the contributions to multilaterals are included, it rises to fifth from top. These rankings are far more in line with the donors' GDPs, but it is still true that while the large countries obviously come top, in terms of aid per capita, the small countries make more effort, with Luxembourg leading.

Table 19: DAC Members' Total Aid to Agriculture - 2007 (millions \$)

Donor	Bilateral Disbursements	Bilateral Commitments	Imputed Multilateral Commitments	Total Commitments
Australia	92	82	24	106
Austria	9	12	27	39
Belgium	66	91	33	124
Canada	122	114	38	152
Denmark	79	83	23	106
Finland	23	34	15	49
France	399	451	158	608
Germany	238	317	210	527
Greece	5	5	11	15
Ireland	32	33	14	47
Italy	42	45	88	132
Japan	687	821	209	1030
Luxembourg	9	9	4	13
Netherlands	116	121	51	172
New Zealand	6	11	2	13
Norway	100	117	18	135
Portugal	2	2	11	12
Spain	111	163	76	230
Sweden	117	144	50	193
Switzerland	64	69	27	96
United Kingdom	153	113	205	319
United States	472	932	149	1081
Total DAC Countries	2944	3768	1440	5209
EU Institutions	359	444	17	462

IBRD is not, as it raises some of its money on capital markets and provides aid in kind. Similarly, the CGIAR is not included, as it supplies services rather than funds, so the picture is still art. It changes again when all agricultural sector related, including food is taken into account, as then the World Food Programme should be included.

Total DAC Members	3302	4213	1458	5670
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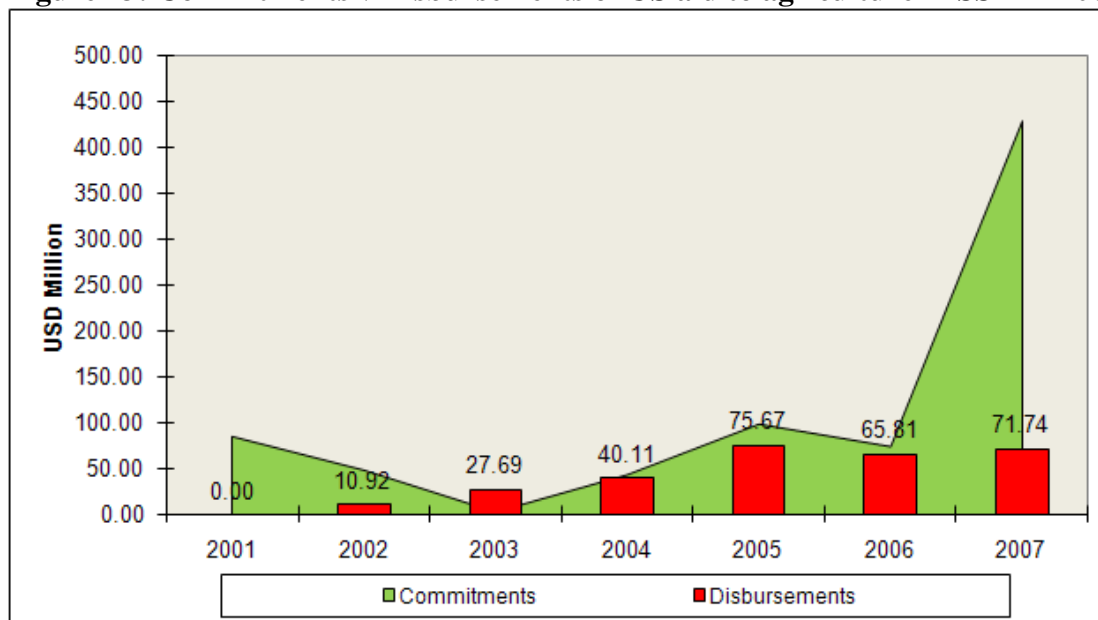
Source: From OECD (2009).

Thus, we can't make fully meaningful comparisons of aid effort, but we can see how well countries perform in terms of doing what they say they will do. This is done in the following section that compares commitments with disbursements.

8. Disbursements versus Commitments

One cause of disagreement in aid statistics is that countries frequently do not do what they say they will, sometimes falling short and sometimes exceeding their commitments. Table 1 showed actual disbursements, which are frequently quite different from commitments. To show this we begin our graphical review of the gap between saying and doing by looking at the US. Figure 23 shows that whereas the US disbursements exceeded commitments in 2003 and were usually fairly similar, in 2007 the gap is huge. Commitments exceeded \$400 million but as we saw, disbursements were only \$71 million.

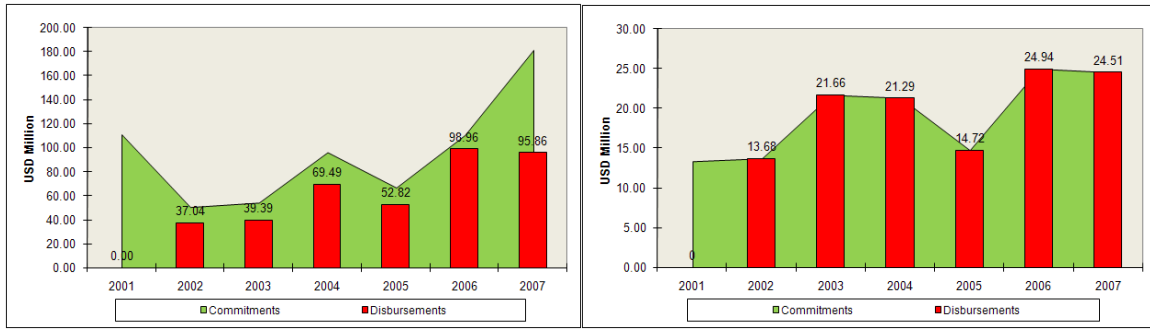
Figure 23: Commitments v Disbursements of US aid to agriculture in SSA in 2007 \$s



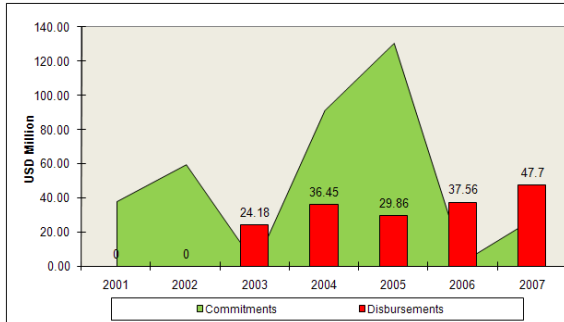
Source: <http://stats.oecd.org/>

Figure 24 shows that the US is unusual only in the size of the 2007 shortfall, having previously kept disbursements close to commitments. The UK, shown in the last panel, has a far worse track record over the period, but reversed the shortfall and actually had disbursements that exceeded commitments in 2007. Ireland is the only country with no discrepancies, while much of the sample had big discrepancies around 2003 or 2004. In 2007, the EC, Belgium, Italy and Germany had shortfalls, but far less severe than the US, while Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Spain all exceeded their commitments, like the UK. The remained had disbursements that approximately matched their commitments.

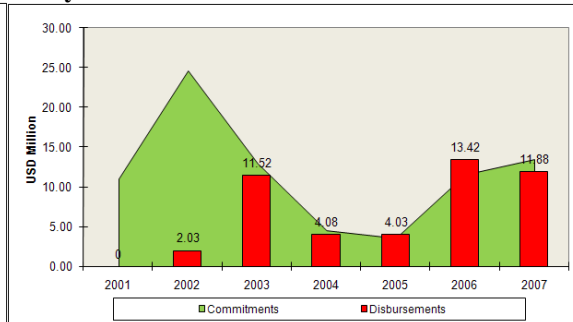
**Figure 24: Commitments v Disbursements of Aid to Agriculture in SSA in 2007 \$
EC**



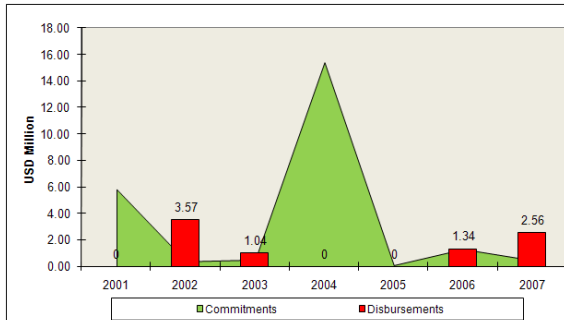
Denmark



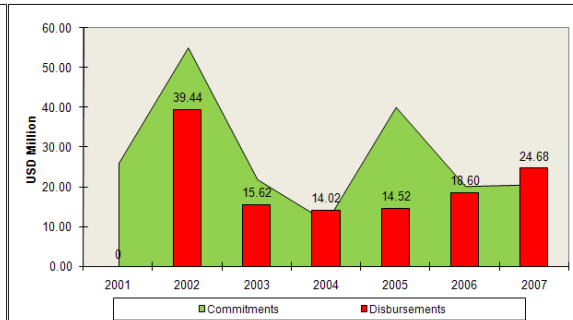
Italy



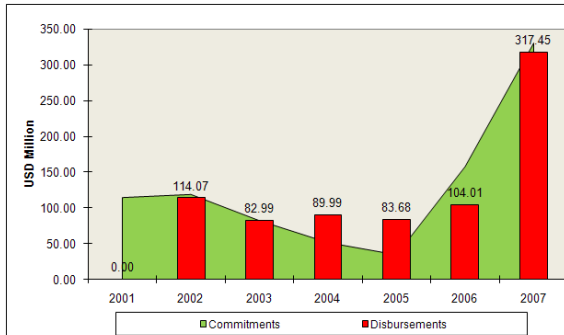
Finland



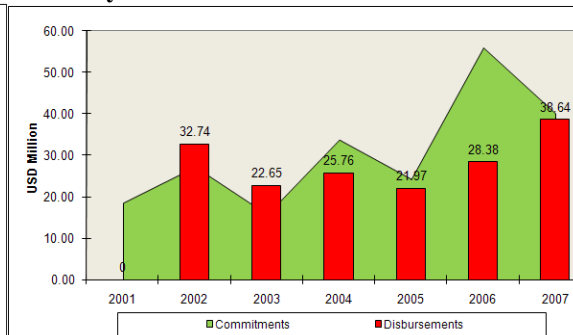
Netherlands



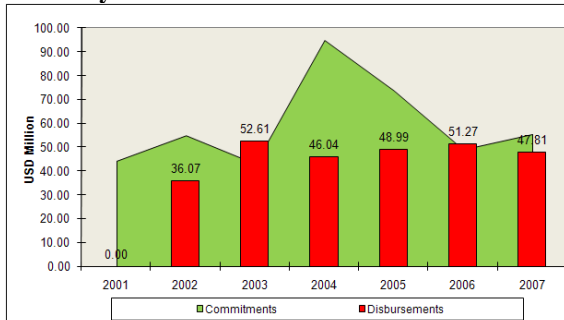
France



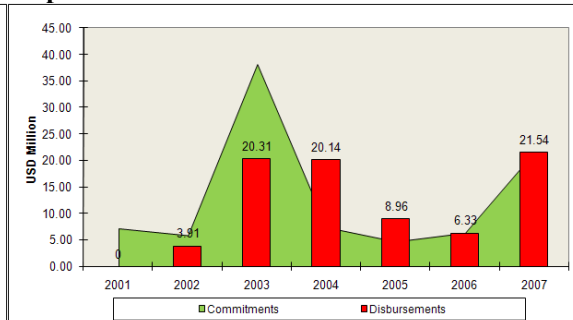
Norway



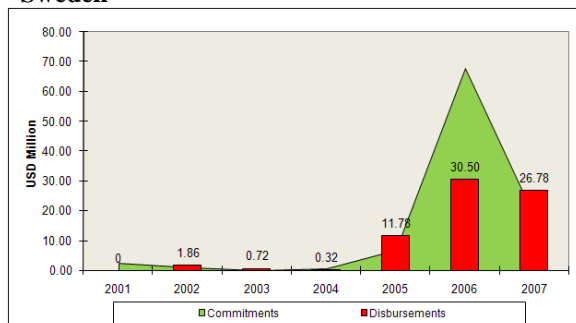
Germany



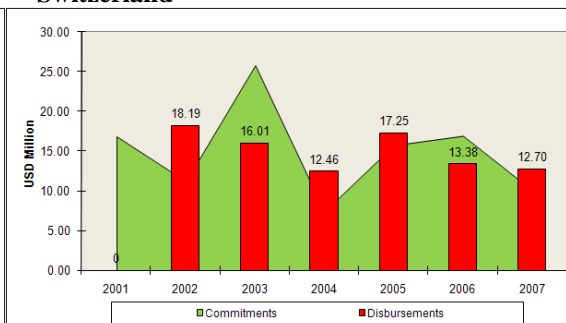
Spain



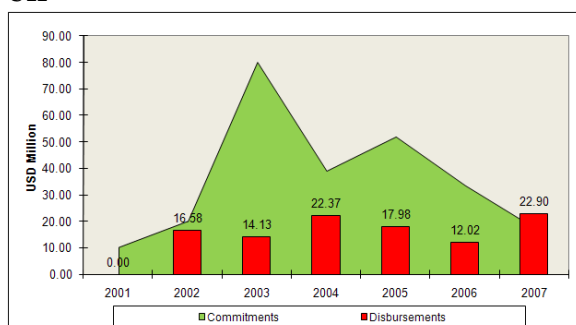
Sweden



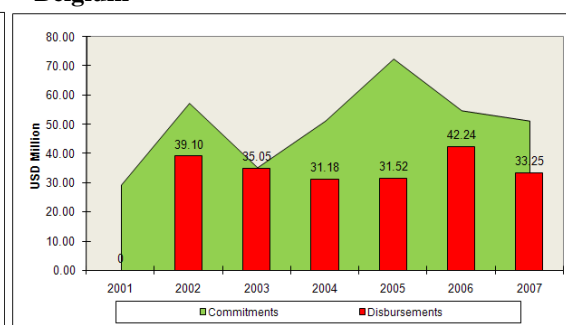
Switzerland



UK



Belgium



9. A Framework for Further Analysis

The data issues raised above are an impediment to good analysis, but a better framework is to adopt a matrix approach. The matrix has a column for each donor country i , where $i = 1 \dots m$, and a row for each recipient country j , where $j = 1 \dots n$. The EU countries are all bilateral donors and if in addition we knew their contributions to multilateral agencies, summing the columns would give the country totals in terms of either commitments or disbursements. Similarly, most of the countries of SSA are recipients and summing the rows would give the total aid allocated to each country. A country like South Africa, which is both a recipient of aid, from France for example and also a donor, to countries like Lesotho and Swaziland, must appear as both a column and row in this flow of funds matrix. The multilateral donors would similarly occupy both a row and a column.

On this basis we would be able to trace all the incomes of the intermediary institutions back to the countries and foundations that supported them and apportion their expenditures to recipients back to these original donors. At present we do know both the funding and disbursements of the EC, but not those of many other institutions, such as the World Bank, the World Food Programme, IFAD etc. These would need to be found if the document is to present a complete picture. We do have the contributions to the CGIAR, and its expenditures by broad region, but not by country.

This task is beyond the scope of this brief review, which aims at simply shedding some light on the current aid situation and discovering the gaps in our work to date.

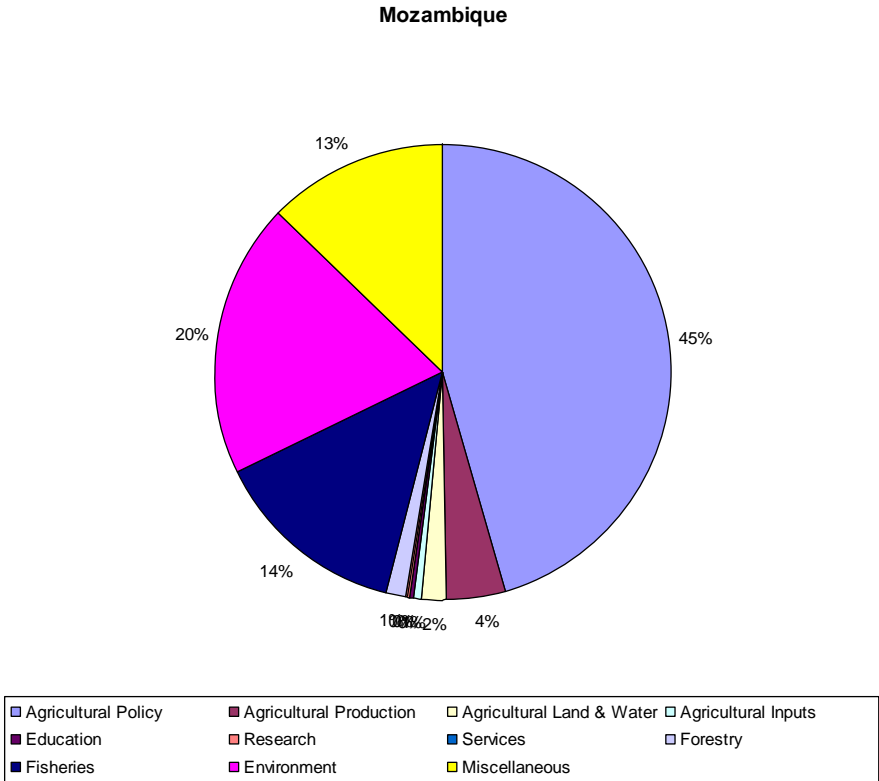
10. Three Recipient Countries

So far, this review of agricultural aid to SSA has been donor-centric, perhaps reflecting its OECD origins. However, as Section 5 explained, we effectively have a matrix with donors on one axis and recipients on the other. If adding columns gives donor total, then adding

across rows gives recipient totals. Thus, we can reverse the direction and consider aid from the viewpoint of recipients. This can be done with relatively little effort, but for now we just present the aid by purpose data for three reasonably successful and important countries spread around the continent. Appendix four reports the matrix of aid flows from the donors to Mozambique, Ghana and Uganda. This information is summarised by presenting the totals for each purpose as shares in pie charts.

Thus, almost half the agricultural aid to Mozambique is specifically for policy, and then for environment with 20% (Figure 25). This is followed by fisheries (14%) and miscellaneous (13%). Add the 4% for agricultural production and 95% of the total is accounted for by five items.

Figure 25: Aid by Purpose from DAC countries to Mozambique

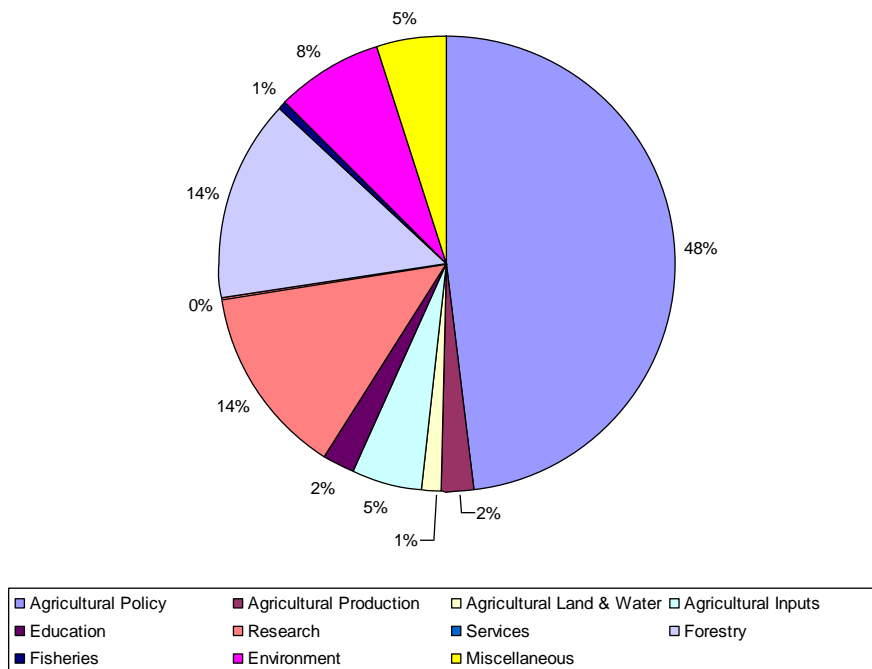


Source: These three pictures use data from <http://stats.oecd.org/>

Ghana has the same policy bias (48%), followed by research and forestry (14% each), then environment (8%), agricultural inputs and miscellaneous (5% each).

Figure 26: Aid by Purpose from DAC countries to Ghana

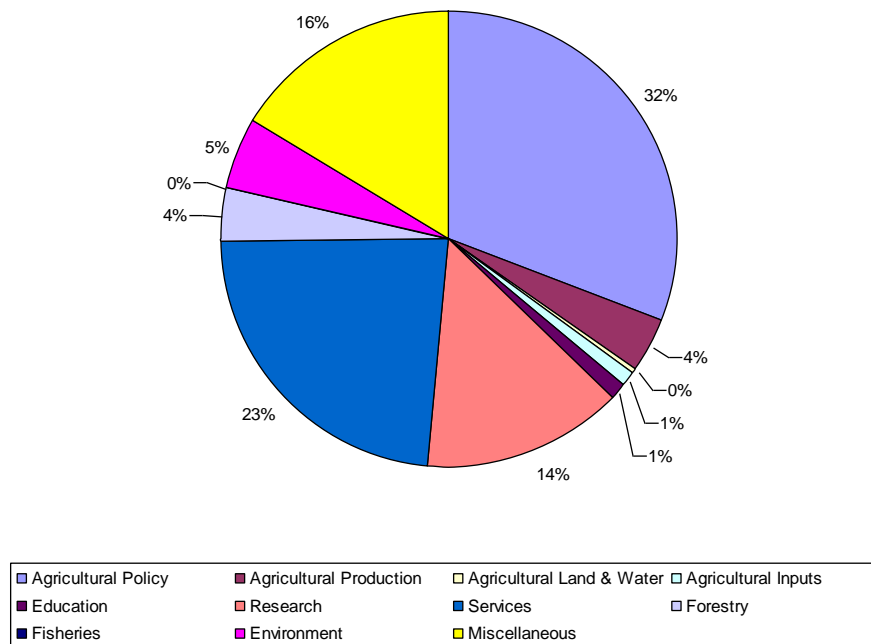
Ghana



For Uganda, Figure 27 shows that although policy is still the biggest item, it accounts for less than one third of aid. The next largest share (23%) goes to agricultural services (marketing policies and organisations; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves), which for most countries was a very small share. If this investment played a role in Uganda’s recent success, other countries may need to follow suit. Then comes miscellaneous (16%), research (14%), environment (5%) and agricultural production and forestry (4% each).

Figure 27: Aid by Purpose from DAC countries to Uganda

Uganda



11. Conclusions

The analysis of aid flows and their impacts has not generated the level of interest it perhaps deserves. In the 1960s the topic was sufficiently important to warrant the publication of a Penguin book of readings in 1970, edited by Jagdish Bhagwati. The OECD exercise is useful and their data is quite comprehensive, but we suspect that concentrating on the mix of aid to recipients and the differential impacts this has had on growth and productivity may be the most interesting path to follow. So far we have only scratched the surface and done no serious analysis. For instance, it would be worth investigating if the ex-colonies of France have fared better than the rest as a result of the heavy French investment in agricultural R&D. Or has the US and UK concentration on policy reform been more productive, which seems to be the position taken by IFPRI (Nin Pratt and Yu (2008).

No doubt both are important, but there is little idea as to the most successful types of aid and these data would allow an investigation. The lack of support for productivity enhancing investments in areas like agricultural research by most donors may be a concern. There is considerable technology on the shelf, but not much that is productivity enhancing, fuel saving and also low in emissions. As first oil prices hit the costs of fertilizer and transport and later climate change has bigger impacts there is plenty of work that needs doing. The 2030 and 2050 projections being made by FAO will keep some interest going, but as the novelty wears off funding declines and much of SSA still needs very basic improvements in policy, infrastructure, governance and technology if it is to advance.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for funding. Jenifer Piesse and Colin Thirtle also thank the University of Stellenbosch for financial support whilst working in South Africa. We thank Valerie Gaveau,

Cecilia Piemonte and Wilfred Legg of OECD for their generous help, which has determined the form of this paper, as we have based it on their earlier work, while reducing the coverage to SSA.

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APPENDIX 1: DAC MEMBERS AND AGENCIES, MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS AND CENTRES OF THE CGIAR

DAC MEMBERS

COUNTRY AGENCIES

AUSTRALIA

Australian Agency for International Development
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation

AUSTRIA

Federal Ministry of Finance
Various ministries
Federal Government of Austria
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Provincial governments, local communities
Federal Chancellery
Miscellaneous
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank

BELGIUM

Ministry of Finance
Directorate General for International Co-operation
Ducroire National Office

CANADA

Canadian International Development Agency
International Development Research Centre
Canadian Government
Export Development Corporation

DENMARK 3 Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Danish International Development Agency
Danish Co-operation for Environment and Development

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission of the European Communities
European Investment Bank

FINLAND

Finnish Government
FinnFund
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
FinnVera FinnVera

FRANCE

Natexis Banque Populaire Natexis
French Development Agency
Priority Solidarity Fund
Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry
French Central Bank

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Coface Coface

GERMANY

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
German Investment and Development Company
Foreign Office
Federal States & Local Governments
Federal Institutes Fed.
German Development Service
Federal Ministries Fed.
Foundations/Societies/Misc. (non federal)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
Deutsche Ausgleichsbank
Hermes Kreditversicherungs-AG

GREECE

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of National Economy
Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation
Ministry of National Defence
Ministry of the Environment, Land Planning and Public Works
Ministry of National Education and Religions
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Health - Welfare
Ministry of Merchant Marine
Miscellaneous Alloi

IRELAND

Department of Foreign Affairs
Department of Industry and Commerce

ITALY

Azienda Italiana per gli Interventi sui Mercati Agricoli
Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
Mediocredito Centrale
Central administration
Local administration
Sezione Speciale per l'Assicurazione del Credito all'Esportazione

JAPAN

Japanese Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Food Aid agency Food aid
Office for Overseas Fishery Co-operation
Japanese International Co-operation Agency
Japanese Overseas Development Co-operation
Japan Bank for International Co-operation
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

LUXEMBOURG

Lux-Development
Ducroire Office

NETHERLANDS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Netherlands Gov. through Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries
NCM Credit Management Worldwide

NEW ZEALAND

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

NORWAY 8 Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Statens Nærings og Distrikutviklingsfond Eksport Finans
Garantiinstituttet for Eksportkreditt

PORTUGAL

Portuguese Government
Portuguese Co-operation Institute
Other
Conselho de garantias financeiras

SPAIN

Instituto de Credito Oficial
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Ministry of Education and Science
Ministry of Public Works
Ministry of Industry and Energy
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Public Administration
Autonomous Governments
Municipalities
Miscellaneous
Compania Espanola de Seguros de Credito a la Exportación

SWEDEN

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Swedish Government
Swedish International Development Authority
Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Confederation
Development and Co-operation Directorate
Secretary of State for the Economy
Export Risk Guarantee Agency

UNITED KINGDOM

Department for International Development
CDC Capital Partners
Export Credit Guarantee Department

UNITED STATES

Agency for International Development

Department of Agriculture
Department of Treasury
Department of Defence
Miscellaneous
Department of Interior
Peace Corps
State Department
Trade and Development Agency
Export Import Bank

MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS²²

Name/Acronym

United Nations Programmes and Funds

United Nations Development Programme UNDP
United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF
United Nations Population Fund UNFPA

World Bank group

International Development Association IDA
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development IBRD

Regional banks

African Development Bank AfDB
African Development Fund AfDF
Asian Development Bank AsDB
Asian Development Bank, Special Fund AsDF
Inter-American Development Bank IDB
Inter-American Development Bank, Special Operation Fund IDB Sp.Fund

Other agencies

International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD

CENTRES OF THE CGIAR

Africa Rice Africa Rice Center
Bioversity Bioversity International
CIAT Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (International Center for Tropical Agriculture)
CIFOR Center for International Forestry Research
CIMMYT Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center)
CIP Centro Internacional de la Papa (International Potato Center)
ICARDA International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRISAT International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute
IITA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI International Livestock Research Institute
IRRI International Rice Research Institute

²² This list seems to be quite arbitrary. The Taylor and Shiferaw (2009) show that the big multilaterals for the US are the WFP, WB, African Development Fund, FAO and IFAD. WFP is huge and FAO is also omitted here.

**APPENDIX 2: DAC COVERAGE OF AID TO AGRICULTURE AND FOOD-
 SECURITY-RELATED-AID: AGGREGATES USED IN OECD (2009)**

1. List of sectors, sub-sectors, and groupings used in Chart 2 (agriculture sectors only) CRS CODE	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage</i>
Agricultural policy (grouping 1)		
31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	Agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to agricultural ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified agriculture.
31130	Agricultural land resources	Including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control.
31164	Agrarian reform	Including agricultural sector adjustment.
Agricultural production (grouping 2)		
31120	Agricultural development	Integrated projects; farm development.
31161	Food crop production	Including grains (wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum); horticulture; vegetables; fruit and berries; other annual and perennial crops. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
31162	Industrial crops/export crops	Including sugar; coffee, cocoa, tea; oil seeds, nuts, kernels; fibre crops; tobacco; rubber. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
31163	Livestock	Animal husbandry; animal feed aid.
31165	Agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through other agricultural marketing and production opportunities (see code 43050 for non-agricultural alternative development).
Agricultural water resources (grouping 3)		
31140	Agricultural water resources	Irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use.
Agricultural inputs (grouping 4)		
31150	Agricultural inputs	Supply of seeds, fertilizers,

		agricultural machinery/equipment.
Agricultural education/research/services (grouping 5)		
31166	Agricultural extension	Non-formal training in agriculture.
31181		Agricultural education/training
31182	Agricultural research	Plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology; including livestock research (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology).
31191	Agricultural services	Marketing policies and organisations; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves.
31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	Including integrated plant protection, biological plant protection activities, supply and management of agrochemicals, supply of pesticides, plant protection policy and legislation.
31193	Agricultural financial services	Financial intermediaries for the agricultural sector including credit schemes; crop insurance.
31194	Agricultural co-operatives	Including farmer's organisations.
31195	Livestock/veterinary services	Animal health and management, genetic resources, feed resources.
Forestry (grouping 6)		
31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forestry surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
31220	Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
31281		Forestry education/training
31282	Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
31291		Forestry services
Fishing (grouping 7)		

31310	Fishing policy and administrative management	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
31320	Fishery development	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
31381 31382	Fishery research	Fishery education/training Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
31391	Fishery services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.
2. Additional food-security-related sub-sectors included in Table 3	Rural development	Integrated rural development projects; e.g. regional development planning; promotion of decentralised and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; implementation of regional development and measures (including natural reserve management); land management; land use planning; land settlement and resettlement activities [excluding resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (72010)]; functional integration of rural and urban areas; geographical information systems .
43040		
52010	Food aid/Food security programmes	Supply of edible human food under national or international programmes including transport costs; cash payments made for food supplies; project food aid and food aid for market sales when benefiting sector not specified; excluding emergency food aid.
72040	Emergency food aid	Food aid normally for general free distribution or special supplementary feeding programmes; short-term relief to targeted population groups affected by emergency situations. Excludes non-emergency food security

assistance programmes/food aid
(52010).

APPENDIX 3: AGGREGATES USED IN AGRICULTURAL AID TO SSA BY PURPOSE

OECD definitions follow below of all the categories used in the paper follow below.

- 1 Agricultural Policy - Aid- CRS – Purpose code 31110 Agricultural Policy and admin management**
- 2) Agricultural Production - Aid- CRS – Food crops + Industrial/export crop + Livestock + Livestock and Veterinary Services – Purpose codes 31161, 31162, 31163 and 31195**
- 3) Agricultural inputs, agro-industries, forestry industries and plant/postharvest protection and pest control and fertiliser plants Aid- CRS – Purpose codes 31150, 32161, 32162, 31192 and 32165**
- 4) Agricultural education – Purpose code 31181**
- 5) Agricultural research – Purpose code 31182**
- 6) Agricultural services – Purpose code 31191²³**
- 7) Forestry – all forestry items 31210 to 31291 (6 items)**
- 8) Fisheries – all fishery items – 31310 to 31391 (5 items)**
- 9) Environment – flood prevention and control, environmental education, research, policy, biosphere protection and biodiversity and biomass. Purpose codes 41040, 41050, 41010, 41020, 41030, 41081, 41982 and 23070, plus Agricultural land and water Resources – Purpose codes 31130 + 31140**
- 10) Misc. agricultural aid (maybe ag support services?) - all the other agricultural items (5 items) which are 31120 Ag development, 31164 ag reform, 31165 ag alternative development, 31193 ag finance, 31194 ag coops**

²³ This should have included 31166 which is agricultural extension.

DEFINITIONS OF CRS PURPOSE CODES USED IN THIS PAPER

SECTOR	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage
ENERGY	23070	Biomass	Densification technologies and use of biomass for direct power generation including biogas, gas obtained from sugar cane and other plant residues, anaerobic digesters.
AGRICULTURE			
	31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	Agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to agricultural ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified agriculture.
	31120	Agricultural development	Integrated projects; farm development.
	31130	Agricultural land resources	Including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control.
	31140	Agricultural water resources	Irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use.
	31150	Agricultural inputs	Supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery/equipment.
	31161	Food crop production	Including grains (wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum); horticulture; vegetables; fruit and berries; other annual and perennial crops. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
	31162	Industrial crops/export crops	Including sugar; coffee, cocoa, tea; oil seeds, nuts, kernels; fibre crops; tobacco; rubber. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
	31163	Livestock	Animal husbandry; animal feed aid.
	31164	Agrarian reform	Including agricultural sector adjustment.
	31165	Agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through other agricultural marketing and production opportunities (see code 43050 for non-agricultural alternative development).
	31166	Agricultural extension	Non-formal training in agriculture.
	31181	Agricultural education/training	
	31182	Agricultural research	Plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology; including livestock research (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology).
	31191	Agricultural services	Marketing policies & organisation; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves.
	31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	Including integrated plant protection, biological plant protection activities, supply and management of agrochemicals, supply of pesticides, plant protection policy and legislation.
	31193	Agricultural financial services	Financial intermediaries for the agricultural sector including credit schemes; crop insurance.
	31194	Agricultural co-operatives	Including farmers' organisations.
	31195	Livestock/veterinary services	Animal health and management, genetic resources, feed resources.

312		FORESTRY	
	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
	31220	Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
	31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
	31281	Forestry education/training	
	31282	Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
	31291	Forestry services	

313		FISHING	
	31310	Fishing policy and administrative management	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
	31320	Fishery development	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
	31381	Fishery education/training	
	31382	Fishery research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
	31391	Fishery services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.

	32161	Agro-industries	Staple food processing, dairy products, slaughter houses and equipment, meat and fish processing and preserving, oils/fats, sugar refineries, beverages/tobacco, animal feeds production.
	32162	Forest industries	Wood production, pulp/paper production.
	32165	Fertilizer plants	
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING			
	41010	Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures not specified below.
	41020	Biosphere protection	Air pollution control, ozone layer preservation; marine pollution control.
	41030	Bio-diversity	Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats (e.g. wetlands preservation).
	41050	Flood prevention/control	Floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities.
	41081	Environmental education/	

	training	
41082	Environmental research	Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector specific.
43040	Rural development	See Appendix 2

COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE			
	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes	Supply of edible human food under national or international programmes including transport costs; cash payments made for food supplies; project food aid and food aid for market sales when benefiting sector not specified; excluding emergency food aid.
HUMANITARIAN AID			
	72040	Emergency food aid	Food aid normally for general free distribution or special supplementary feeding programmes; short-term relief to targeted population groups affected by emergency situations. Excludes non-emergency food security assistance programmes/food aid (52010).

Appendix 4: Aid by Donor by Purpose for Selected Recipient Countries: % of Total ODA 2007 (US\$ millions)

Donor	Policy	Production	Land & Water	Inputs	Education	Research	Services	Forestry	Fisheries	Environment	Misc
Ghana											
EC	0.251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.134	0	0.616	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.162	0.838
Denmark	0	0	0	0.680	0	0	0	0.520	0	-0.200	0
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	0	0.133	0	0	0	0.825	0	0	0	0.027	0.015
Germany	0.400	0	0	0	0	0	0.005	0.433	0	0.048	0.114
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.722	0.278
Netherlands	0.212	0	0	0	0.083	0	0	0.518	0.031	0.143	0.013
Norway	1.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	0.982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.016	0	0.003	0
US	0	0.018	0.012	0.138	0.193	0	0.007	0	0	0.031	0.600
DAC	0.480	0.024	0.013	0.049	0.023	0.136	0.001	0.144	0.006	0.075	0.051
Mozambique											
EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.326	0.467	0	0.207
Belgium	0.333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.462
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.443	0.557
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0
Germany	0	0	0.162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.011	0.828
Ireland	0.632	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.055	0	0.312

Italy	0.015	0.089	0.001	0.007	0.012	0	0	0.017	0.606	0	0.252
Netherlands	0.955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.046	0
Norway	0	0.121	0	0.059	0	0	0	0	0.775	0.045	0
Spain	0	0.120	0.078	0	0.008	0	0	0.001	0.056	0.735	0
Sweden	0.833	0	0.024	0	0	0.029	0	0	0	0.112	0.002
Switzerland	1.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	0.337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.663	0
US	0.995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.005	0
DAC	0.455	0.043	0.015	0.006	0.003	0.003	0	0.014	0.138	0.196	0.128

Uganda

EC	0	0	0	0.001	0	0.245	0.640	0.102	0	0	0.012
Belgium	0	0.214	0	0	0	0.090	0	0	0	0.205	0.491
Denmark	0.050	0.046	0	0.034	0.060	0.074	0.396	0	0	0.090	0.252
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	0	0	0	0	0	0.935	0	0	0	0	0.065
Germany	0	0	0	0.100	0.101	0.198	0	0	0	0	0.600
Ireland	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.996
Italy	0	0.350	0	0.019	0	0	0.368	0	0	0	0.263
Netherlands	0.545	0.115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.243	0.097
Norway	0.026	0	0	0.006	0	0.018	0	0.144	0	0.166	0.640
Spain	0	0.856	0	0.144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	-	1.000	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0
US	0.946	0.013	0	0.005	0	0	0.003	0	0	0.005	0.028
DAC	0.307	0.040	0.001	0.012	0.015	0.142	0.231	0.039	0	0.050	0.164

Note: In the table, zero is no aid to that country for that purpose; - is no aid to SSA for that purpose