



**FOLLOW-UP TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION**

CANADA'S FIFTH PROGRESS REPORT ON FOOD SECURITY

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action under Commitment Seven (Objective 7.3) called upon governments in partnership with all actors of civil society, in coordination with relevant international institutions and, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/36 on the follow-up to the major international UN conferences and summits, *inter-alia*, to:

- Report to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, drawing upon a food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems, once established, as an analytical aid.
- Monitor through the CFS the national, sub-regional, regional and international implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, using reports from national governments, reports on UN agency follow-up and inter-agency coordination, and information from other relevant international institutions.

This Report documents the country progress in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. It consists of two sections. Sections I and II constitute the substantive parts of the Report on progress made, policies adopted and actions taken. In particular, Section II deals with programmes and measures taken by the country for each of the seven Commitments under the Plan of Action.

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Introduction

In 1996, Canada joined 186 other nations to endorse the goal of the World Food Summit (WFS) to reduce the number of undernourished people by half no later than 2015. The Rome Declaration of the WFS established seven commitments that are the basis for achieving sustainable food security for all. Canada's Action Plan for Food Security, launched in 1998, is a comprehensive national agenda that spells out the objectives and actions for implementing the seven commitments of the Rome Declaration.

This is Canada's Fifth Report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), highlighting some of the many initiatives Canada has undertaken in 2006 and 2007 to achieve the Summit's goals. Although the report is not intended to be exhaustive, the scope and volume of the selected initiatives presented are a clear reflection of Canada's ongoing commitment to reduce hunger and increase food security at home and abroad. The report is organized in the format requested by the FAO except for Section 2, which compiles information on selected domestic and international actions which meet the objectives of the seven commitments adopted at the World Food Summit.

Section 1: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal

1.1 Overview of Food Security Issues in Canada

Canada is fortunate that the majority of its 33 million people are food secure. Canada is one of the world's leading producers and suppliers of high quality food and Canadians are widely recognized for their expertise in agricultural research, biotechnology and sustainable forest management. Canada also ranks high among nations in levels of disposable income and per capita food supplies, and among the lowest in the real cost of food and the percentage of income spent on food. In addition, Canadian federal and provincial governments maintain a national social safety net.

Despite these achievements, problems of food insecurity remain. The Canadian Community Health Survey on nutrition, conducted in 2004 (Health Canada, 2007), observed that:

- More than 1.1 million households (9.2%) in Canada were food insecure at some point in the previous year as a result of financial challenges.
- 2.7 million Canadians (8.8%) lived in food insecure households in 2004.
- Food insecurity was generally more prevalent among adults (9.0%) than among children (5.2%) in the household – especially when the experience of food insecurity was severe (adults 2.9%, children 0.4%).
- The prevalence of food insecurity was higher among households with certain characteristics, including:
 - those relying on social assistance (59.7%) or worker's compensation / employment insurance (29.0%) as their main source of household income;
 - those with incomes in the lowest (48.3%) and lower middle (29.1%) categories of household income adequacy;
 - off-reserve Aboriginal households (33.3%);
 - those who do not own their dwelling (20.5%).
- Among households with children, the prevalence of food insecurity was higher among:
 - those led by a lone parent (22.5%), especially a female lone parent (24.9%).

The Canadian Association of Food Banks' annual report on emergency food programs, *HungerCount*, estimated in 2007 that more than 720,000 Canadians (38.7% of whom are children under the age of 18) visited a food bank for charity food supplies in a typical month in that year. This represents a 4% decline in usage over 2006, and follows an overall declining trend since 2004, when the number of Canadians using food banks in a typical month was estimated at approximately 825,000.

Poverty is one of the leading factors that can impede access to sufficient safe and nutritious foods, and Canadians most vulnerable to food insecurity are those living in low income households, including a disproportionate number of single-parent mothers, people with chronic illness or disabilities, and Aboriginal persons. Government programming has direct implications for poverty reduction and, by extension, food security.

Canada's social safety net of income support, which was designed to achieve a range of objectives including meeting basic needs, improving circumstances, and creating incentives to participate in the labour market, is one important means to reduce poverty and increase access to adequate supplies of safe and nutritious food. National programs such as the Youth Employment Strategy, the National Homelessness Initiative, National Child Benefit (NCB), Old Age Security, initiatives supporting people with disabilities, Aboriginal initiatives and many health and education programs all help support food security. These programs are frequently supplemented and/or complemented by provincial benefits and services including social assistance, affordable housing, child care and employment standards (e.g., setting the minimum wage), and a wide variety of civil society initiatives.

For example, the National Child Benefit has been central to the approach governments have taken to ensure that children from low-income families get the best possible start in life by reducing child poverty and promoting parents' participation in the workforce. The National Child Benefit Progress Report (2006) shows that, because of the Benefit, 125,000 children were prevented from living in low income in 2004. It also indicates that in 2004, there were 12.1% fewer low-income families than there would have been without the NCB.

Included in a wide-ranging approach to food security are the requirements that food be sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe for all Canadians; a challenge that can also be addressed through programs on nutrition and healthy living initiatives. The Public Health Agency of Canada has been working with Health Canada, provinces, territories and non-government partners over the last several years to develop the *Integrated Pan-Canadian Healthy Living Strategy* that aims to improve overall health outcomes of Canadians and to reduce health disparities, with an emphasis on healthy eating, physical activity and their relationship to healthy weights.

Health Canada develops policies, tools and other resources to assist Canadians in making healthy eating choices. For example, in 2007, Health Canada released a new food guide, *Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide*, the first update since 1992. The *Guide*, which is one of the most requested Canadian government publications, is designed to help Canadians make healthy food choices. Recognizing the need to provide healthy eating information to new Canadians or Canadians less familiar with English and French, the new *Guide* was translated into 10 additional languages in 2008.

In 2007, Health Canada also released its first ever food guide tailored to First Nations, Inuit and Métis populations. *Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide – First Nations, Inuit and Métis* reflects the traditions and food choices of Aboriginal populations, and communicates the recommendations of Canada's Food Guide in a manner that recognizes the importance of both traditional and store-bought foods.

Approximately one million cases of foodborne illness occur in Canada each year, with many more going unreported. The Public Health Agency of Canada conducts coordinated surveillance, investigation and educational activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing outbreaks. Progress in the area of food safety also benefits northern and remote communities, which have unique foodborne disease problems related to food access and quality.

Many Aboriginal people in Canada, particularly those in remote and isolated communities, experience all or most aspects of food insecurity. The supply of commercial foods can be unreliable, both in terms of quality and availability, and its cost is high. Disruptions to access are experienced due to interruptions in shipping or changes in animal migratory patterns. To help meet these challenges, Canada supports a variety of initiatives for Aboriginal people that promote food security. (*See Section II below for details on these programs.*) In support of Canada's hosting of the International Polar Year (2007-08), Canada is conducting research to examine the impact of climate change and adaptation, and the impact of contaminants and other risk factors on the traditional Northern food supply.

Health Canada has also established the Food Security Reference Group (FSRG) which brings together the federal government (Health Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the Assembly of First Nations, and other resource people and organizations to share information, discuss strategies and opportunities, and set priorities for collective action to improve food security for First Nations and Inuit communities. Key outcomes of the FSRG in 2006 and 2007 included defining the unique food security considerations of First Nations and Inuit populations and raising the profile of the problem of food insecurity in populations through a comprehensive literature review and the development and validation of a conceptual model for promoting food security.

Canada's Action Plan for Domestic Food Security

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action in 1996 called for each nation to develop and implement a national plan of action to achieve food security at home and internationally. Canada's Action Plan for Food Security (1998) was developed by the Joint Consultative Group composed of government, civil society and private sector representatives. The Action Plan outlines Canada's priority concerns, provides detailed objectives for each of the commitments contained in the WFS Plan, encompasses both domestic and international actions, and provides a framework for ongoing efforts to improve food security in Canada and abroad.

Commitment One: An Enabling Environment: To achieve food security goals, Canada encourages the participation of civil society in social, political and economic reform to ensure public engagement on food security issues. Canada also continues its efforts to educate Canadians about food security issues, enhance participation in food security initiatives and encourage dialogue for the development of effective and inclusive food security policies.

Commitment Two: Access to Food: Reducing poverty is key to improving access to safe and nutritious foods. Canada makes investments to reduce child poverty, develops new opportunities for labour force participation, funds community-based programs to address health disparities and to assist vulnerable populations, and subsidizes the transportation of foods to isolated northern communities. Canada also maintains high standards of food safety and nutrition through new technologies, the support of education initiatives, the implementation of surveillance programs, the establishment of protocols to address foodborne disease incidents, and the development of new methodologies to reduce food contamination.

Commitment Three: Sustainable Agriculture: The federal, provincial and territorial governments of Canada launched a comprehensive Agricultural Policy Framework (APF) in 2003 to strengthen the ability of the agri-food industry to respond effectively to changing needs and consumer demands. Financial commitments under the APF included \$1.2 billion in new risk management programs to help maintain the steady and dependable supply of food products, and an additional \$395 million to create effective public information mechanisms and to increase research in bio-products and bio-processes. Other initiatives included pollution prevention and reduction of greenhouse gases, implementation of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, the continued exploration and development of genetic resources, and the adoption of sustainable crop and animal production and protection systems.

The APF will be replaced by the “Growing Forward” Framework in 2008-2012. Growing Forward is a new commitment to the Canadian agricultural sector that aims to build “a profitable and innovative agri-food industry that responds to market demands and contributes to the health and well-being of Canadians”. Under Growing Forward, governments in Canada will continue to invest in programs that support the enhancement of food safety systems and the implementation of on-farm environmental actions.

Commitment Four: Trade: Canada seeks to provide leadership in developing open, fair and predictable rules for trade and investment which help to increase food security by stimulating investment, gearing production to demand, increasing incomes and employment, and offering consumers a broader choice of foods. Canada also pursues a variety of strategic trade policy initiatives to expand market access for Canadian producers and increase food security, including the development of industry partnerships and alliances, the harmonization of domestic and international food inspection standards, and the identification of methods for valuation of agricultural resources. In addition, industry stakeholders in the agri-food sector are consulted on trade negotiations through Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada’s Agricultural Trade Negotiations Consultation Group.

Commitment Five: Emergency Prevention and Preparedness: Although Canada has a well-developed system of emergency preparedness, federal, provincial and territorial governments are developing a National Strategy and Action Plan that will enhance the resiliency of Canada's critical infrastructure. Its goal is to protect Canadians from disruptions to critical infrastructure, including the food sector. The Action Plan guides the identification of risks, the implementation of protective measures and responses to disruptions of critical infrastructure. Successful delivery of the Strategy is based on developing trusted partnerships across all levels of government and the private sector, committing to an all-hazards risk management approach, and improving information sharing and protection.

Commitment Six: Promoting Investment: Canada's investment strategy in the agri-food sector is designed to make Canada a preferred investment location for both domestic and international investors. Canada continues to improve access to federal programs and services in rural areas, promote agri-food-related opportunities for domestic and international direct investment, encourage venture capital funding for new agri-food businesses, and increase support for research to speed the development of new technologies and products.

1.2 Available Evaluation Studies

Canadian Community Health Survey (Nutrition)

Health Canada analyzed and interpreted data on income-related household food security, collected through the Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2 (Nutrition) in 2004. A report of findings – *Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 2.2, Nutrition (2004)—Income-Related Household Food Security in Canada* – was released in June 2007. This report provides, for the first time in Canada, national and provincial estimates of income-related food security at the household, adult and child level based on a standard multiple-indicator measure of food security. The report also highlights sub-populations with higher prevalence of household food insecurity.

The data from the nutrition survey represent another Canadian first: they allow the examination of food and nutrient intake according to household food security status. Canadian food security researchers have discovered poorer dietary intakes among adolescents and adults in food-insecure households and many of the differences by food security status persisted after accounting for potential confounders ((Kirkpatrick and Tarasuk, 2008). (Kirkpatrick S and Tarasuk V. Food Insecurity Is Associated with Nutrient Inadequacies among Canadian Adults and Adolescents. *J. Nutr.* 2008; 138: 604-612.)

1.3 Information on External Assistance Programs and Lessons Learned

We live in a world where more than one billion people still struggle to survive on less than a dollar a day and more than 800 million people suffer from hunger. Because it is generally able to maintain a high level of prosperity and food security domestically, Canada has the capability to help others around the world in their struggle to secure effective governance and improve their standard of living. To this end, Canada makes extensive contributions to help less well-off countries increase their food security through bilateral and multilateral efforts. The Government of Canada is committed to continuing its fight against global poverty and hunger, mainly through its Official Development Assistance (ODA) program, most of which is administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Canada's current policy for development cooperation aims to increase the effectiveness of Canadian development assistance.

Canada increased its provision of ODA to \$4.6 billion in 2006-2007 up from \$2.6 billion in 2000-2001. In support of Canada's long-term commitment to the internationally agreed target of devoting 0.7 percent of gross national income to ODA, the Government is committed, at a minimum, to doubling (relative to 2001) Canada's international assistance to over \$5 billion per year by 2010, with an increasing focus on Africa. In 2008-09, Canada's aid to Africa will double its 2003-04 level. The Government is committed to ongoing increases beyond 2010 and to accelerating the projected rate of growth in international assistance as its fiscal position continues to improve.

CIDA, IDRC and Civil Society

Canada's national efforts to support sustainable international development and increase global food security are led by CIDA, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and a wide variety of civil society organizations.

CIDA is Canada's lead agency for international development assistance. CIDA's mandate is to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. CIDA also supports democratic development and economic liberalization in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and supports international efforts to reduce threats to international and Canadian security.

CIDA supports the social and economic development programs of its partner countries and organizations, including governments, non-governmental organizations and institutions, community groups, businesses, and international bodies such as the World Bank and UNICEF. This support can take many forms including financial contributions to existing programs run by partners; direct provision of technical support such as information, skills, or equipment; dialogue with partners on issues such as human rights, environmental sustainability, and more effective aid programs; and the sharing of information and knowledge on development-related topics.

IDRC is a public corporation that helps developing countries find practical, long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems they face, including improved food security. IDRC supports research projects around the globe in environment and natural resource management; information and communication technologies for development; social and economic policy; and innovation, policy and science.

IDRC's Environment and Natural Resource Management Program (ENRM) actively helps developing countries find feasible and sustainable approaches to enhance food and water security; to establish human health and natural resources management; and to build democratic participation, good governance and social equity. The ENRM program also strengthens the linkages between research, policy and its implementation to ensure that concrete research results are translated into action by municipal, national and international authorities and other stakeholders involved in sustainable development.

Canadian civil society also plays an integral role in Canada's efforts to increase food security in developing countries, and the international development work of CIDA and IDRC is supported and complemented at all levels of engagement by the hard work and vital contributions of many Canadian individuals, academic institutions and non-government organizations. Organizations such as CARE Canada, the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, the Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF), and many others are actively engaged in hundreds of humanitarian assistance and development programming initiatives.

A number of CIDA and IDRC initiatives to increase food security in developing countries are highlighted in Section II of this report.

Canada's Action Plan for International Food Security

Canada's Action Plan for Food Security includes seven international commitments that support and augment the commitments of the WFS Plan of Action to reduce world hunger. Canada continues to pursue these commitments through a wide variety of policies, programs and initiatives in the international arena.

Commitment One: An Enabling Environment: As an active member of the international community, Canada works at both the bilateral and multilateral level to promote democracy, participation, and the adoption of policies that support stable, macroeconomic environments conducive to food security. Canada also provides technical assistance to developing countries and supports a variety of efforts to strengthen civil society and promote inclusiveness in public administration and governance. In addition, Canada provides ongoing support for the implementation of the Platform for Action from the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Highly Indebted Poor Country Debt Initiative.

Commitment Two: Access to Food: Poverty is one of the leading causes of food insecurity. Canada strives to reduce poverty through its ODA program by helping other countries address the root causes of food insecurity and build self-reliance through the provision of basic needs, education and training, and the reduction of barriers limiting the participation of the poor in society. Canada also continues to promote good nutrition through a variety of health, education, breastfeeding, micro-nutrient and nutritional enhancement initiatives.

Commitment Three: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development: To ensure productivity enhancement and natural resource sustainability in developing countries, Canada supports food security research through participation in the Consultative Group on International Research, a network of 15 international research centres involved with food and agriculture. Many of Canada's domestic agricultural initiatives also provide critical information required for enhancing sustainable production, and Canada is actively engaged in a variety of programs to support biotechnology, improve research capacity and promote the adoption of new policies by developing countries to enhance food production and encourage the transfer of agriculture-related technologies. Canada also supports rural development in developing countries by working with local communities to restore the natural resource base for farming, grazing, and fishing and hunting, and participates in a variety of international agreements in areas such as biodiversity, desertification, climate change, pollution prevention and the conservation of fish stocks.

Commitment Four: Trade and Food Security: Canada's trade policy emphasizes the maintenance and extension of a rules-based multilateral trading system through the World Trade Organization and participation in regional and bilateral initiatives. However, Canada also recognizes that not all nations or groups in society benefit from freer trade in the short term and that transitional measures may be necessary to help countries adjust. Besides working with governments abroad to ensure that trade rules are fair and reinforce food security, Canada continues to study the impact of trade policy on food security and to work toward the development of international standards for food safety and plant and animal health.

Commitment Five: Emergency Prevention and Preparedness: Canada attempts to find diplomatic solutions to prevent conflicts that impact food security. Canada's armed forces continue to be a part of UN peace-building efforts. Canada also actively supports international efforts to enhance the preparedness of countries prone to natural disasters. Canada continues to give priority to providing highly nutritional food aid in emergency situations and to work with other donors to find cost-effective means to increase the micro-nutrient value of food aid commodities.

Commitment Six: Promoting Investment: Canada continues to promote investment in developing countries by providing support for policy initiatives conducive to investment, continued financial and technical assistance for micro-credit institutions in the third world, and offers a variety of programs to assist Canadians seeking to invest internationally.

Commitment Seven: Implementation and Monitoring: The Government of Canada, with the active involvement of civil society, continues to participate with the international community in achieving global food security by working with partners to address food security concerns. Canada encourages effective donor action and co-ordination through integration of the targets set out in the OECD's development strategy, *Shaping the 21st Century*. Canada also continues its efforts to ensure the participation of civil society in the Food and Agriculture Organization's Committee on World Food Security (CFS) monitoring process, to encourage developing countries to prepare national action plans for food security, and to encourage multilateral development institutions to enhance their co-operation and 'manage for results'. In accordance with the Plan of Action, Canada also continues to develop and use food insecurity mapping systems, indicators and monitoring systems, and provides periodic reports to the CFS on Canada's contribution to the World Food Summit.

Lessons Learned

Canada has implemented many new policies and action programs that contribute to the improvement of food security at home and internationally. In the process, Canada has learned a number of important lessons that will help chart the path forward to reduce by half the number of undernourished people in the world by 2015.

Improving the Effectiveness of International Aid: As set out in Budgets 2007 and 2008, the effectiveness of Canada's assistance program will focus on achieving real results and is based on a three-pronged approach: efficiency, focus and accountability. Canada will maximize aid efficiency by untying all of its development assistance by 2012/13, (Canada has already untied 100% of its food aid) and increase field presence including streamlining the decision-making process. It will strengthen the geographic focus of its programs to achieve the critical mass necessary for aid to make a stronger and more visible difference. It will also ensure greater accountability by strengthening public expenditure management systems and monitoring and evaluation functions to help inform policy-making and budget decisions, as well as track progress and the results achieved.

The Need for Data: Canada has begun to collect food security data in national health surveys and through a variety of provincial initiatives, but additional quantifiable information is needed. This is especially the case for Aboriginal peoples and other 'at risk' populations.

Strengthening Civil Society's Input: Members of non-governmental organizations, academics, and other interested parties play a vital role in food security in Canada and abroad, and more effort can be made in the future to include their ideas and input.

Supporting International Agreements and Regulatory Frameworks: Canada continues to play a key role in many international fora including the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Codex Alimentarius, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Trade Organization, to name but a few. Canada has also been implementing the Conventions of Biological Diversity, Climate Change and Desertification, encourages ratification of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and supports the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Canada continues to pursue reform in the international trade of food and agricultural products.

Long-Term Commitment and Partnerships: The outstanding lesson learned is that the issues relating to food security are complex and require long term commitments from all stakeholders. Partnerships in the design and implementation of food security-related initiatives are essential for success.

Gender Equality Considerations in the Food and Agriculture Sector: Any policy or intervention should recognize from the onset the large number of women involved in agriculture, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. It is thus imperative that support to agriculture – from policy to extension – take gender realities into account and more directly address women's needs and realities.

Section 2: Follow-up to the WFS Plan of Action

This section describes the actions taken under all of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

The full text of the WFS Plan of Action is available online at the FAO Internet site http://www.fao.org/monitoringprogress/summit_en.html, under the section “Key documents, Rome Declaration on World Food Security”.

Commitments

- One We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.
- Two We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization.
- Three We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture.
- Four We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system.
- Five We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs.
- Six We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas.
- Seven We will implement, monitor, and follow up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community.

<u>2.1 Domestic Programmes</u>	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
<p>National Child Benefit (NCB) supplement - Human Resources and Social Development</p> <p>Children of low-income families are potentially vulnerable to food insecurity. The NCB, part of the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) benefit designed to help families with the cost of raising children, is a monthly supplement benefit provided to low-and modest-income families. The NCB represents the federal government's contribution to the joint federal, provincial and territorial NCB initiative to reduce child poverty and support parents' participation in the labour market through the provision of income support, as well as benefits and services, for low-income families with children. The maximum annual CCTB child benefit in 2008 was \$3,332 for a low-income/one child family, and \$6,431 for a low-income/two-child family. These investments play an important role in reducing child poverty in Canada. The NCB Progress Report: 2006 indicated that, because of the NCB, 125,000 children in 59,000 families were precluded from living in low income in 2004. It also shows that because of the NCB, in 2004, there were 12.1% fewer low-income families with children than there would have been without the NCB. For these families, the average disposable income was higher by an estimated 9.3% (about \$2,400 CAD).</p>	1998	10 years & continuing	Child Tax Benefit \$9.4B, incl. \$3.5B for NCB Supplement (2007-08)	Ongoing
<p>Community Action Program for Children (CAPC)</p> <p>CAPC provides long-term funding to community-based groups and coalitions to deliver programs that address the health and development of children (0-6 years) who are living in conditions of risk. It recognizes that communities have the ability to identify and respond to the needs of children and places a strong emphasis on partnerships, community capacity building and other strategies that address the broader determinants of health. CAPC projects deliver over 2,000 programs in more than 3,100 communities across Canada. CAPC projects estimate serving more than 65,000 participants (children and parents/caregivers) in a typical month.</p>	1992	16 years & continuing	\$52.9M	Ongoing

<p>Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP) - Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) and Health Canada CPNP funds community-based initiatives to increase health and social supports for women who face challenging circumstances that put their health and that of their infants at risk from poverty, poor nutrition, and social and geographic isolation. Supports activities related to nutrition and breastfeeding support, education and counselling and provides direct access to or vouchers for healthy foods. CPNP has two components: 1) to serve First Nations women living on reserve and Inuit women living in Inuit communities (led by Health Canada); 2) to serve high-risk pregnant women (includes Aboriginal women in urban settings) (led by PHAC). The PHAC-led program funds about 330 projects in approximately 2000 communities across Canada, serving a population of about 50,000 women annually. More than 9,000 First Nations and Inuit women are served annually by Health Canada. CPNP evaluation data confirms on-going relevance of program.</p>	1994	14 years & continuing	\$27.2M/year (PHAC) and \$14.1M/year (Health Canada)	Ongoing
<p>Aboriginal Head Start Program Program has two components serving preschool children and families: Aboriginal Head Start On Reserve (AHSOR) (Health Canada) and Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) (PHAC). Program supports early child development strategies for optimal growth and development by promoting health and well-being of children through comprehensive programs that include health promotion, nutrition, parental involvement, Aboriginal culture and language, social support and education. Projects funded under Aboriginal Head Start offer breakfast and/or lunch and snacks to children. AHSOR serves over 9,000 First Nations children in over 300 sites on-reserve, while AHSUNC serves over 4,500 Inuit, Métis and First Nations children at 129 sites in over 120 communities across Canada.</p>	1998	10 years & continuing	\$57.3M/year (Health Canada)	Ongoing

<p>Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative Health Canada program focuses on promoting healthy eating and access to healthy food, physical activity and development of community capacity. More than 600 First Nations and Inuit communities have access to health promotion and diabetes prevention activities. Includes 50 projects serving Métis and off-reserve Aboriginal populations in urban communities.</p>	2005	5 years	\$190M	Ongoing
<p>Revision of National Nutritious Food Basket - Health Canada In the late nineties, Health Canada developed the 1998 National Nutritious Food Basket for stakeholders to use as a tool for monitoring the cost and affordability of healthy eating. In 2007, the Department began a revision of the 1998 basket to better reflect current dietary guidelines and food choices of Canadians.</p>	2007	1.5 years	NA	Ongoing (to be completed Fall 2008)
<p>Community Food Action Initiative (CFAI) CFAI is a health promotion initiative that supports community-led solutions to improve food security in British Columbia (BC). Launched in 2005 under ActNow! BC, the CFAI is a collaborative effort of BC's six health authorities and the Ministry of Healthy Living and Sport. The goal of the CFAI is to increase food security for all British Columbians, and particularly those living with limited incomes. The CFAI objectives are to increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ awareness about food security ▪ access to local healthy food ▪ food knowledge and skills ▪ community capacity to address local food security ▪ development and use of policy that supports community food security <p>The CFAI aims to improve food security through the implementation of community, regional and provincial plans and activities. Examples of action include development of local food policies/charters and increased food access through more farmer's markets.</p>	2005	Ongoing	\$1.5M	Ongoing

<p>The Food Share Program - Kamloops Food Bank and Outreach Centre Food Share, in Kamloops, British Columbia, is a successful food recovery project that operates through the Kamloops Food Bank and has partnered with local food suppliers to provide perishable and non-perishable food hampers. The daily available food is collected and distributed to both Food bank clients and Food Share partners by Kamloops Food bank drivers, volunteers and staff. The Kamloops Food Bank and Outreach Society has provided food and outreach services for low income and disadvantaged children and families since 1988. The Food Bank receives a B.C. gaming grant of \$75,000 a year. (\$100,000 in 2008) and fundraises over \$400,000 each year to feed clients, and to run Food Share to feed hungry children and families through 25 community agencies In 2006, the programme served 23,000 babies, children, youth, families, seniors and adults as well as the homeless.</p>	2006	2 years & continuing	\$100,000	Ongoing
<p>Northern Healthy Food Initiative – Gov’t of Manitoba The Northern Healthy Foods Initiative is a multi-sector government approach to increasing access to affordable nutritious food in northern and remote communities. Working with community-based organizations, NHFI assists Northern communities to: build capacity in local production of food for local consumption, choose nutritional foods, implement strategies to lower the cost for healthy foods, leverage funding for projects, and create food based economic development opportunities. Projects include community gardens, greenhouses, school curriculum, and food preservation including a freezer loan project, cold cellars and food preservation workshops.</p>	2004	3 years	\$614,800	Ongoing
<p>Mother Baby Nutrition Supplement - Food Security Network – Gov’t of Newfoundland and Labrador Aims to provide a monthly financial supplement to all families with low income to offset additional nutrition costs associated with pregnancy and infancy. The program was extended to all families whose annual net income is less than \$22,397. The prenatal amount is \$60 plus an additional one time \$90 birth benefit.</p>	2001	7 years & continuing	\$915,400 (2006); \$1.29M (2007)	Ongoing

<p>Feeding Programs - Food Security Network – Gov’t of Newfoundland and Labrador Grants provided to the Kids Eat Smart Foundation to provide school meals and snacks and the School Milk Foundation to provide milk to schools.</p>	1992	16 years & continuing	Kids Eat Smart: \$500K (2006); \$750K (2007) School Milk Foundation: \$200K (2006,2007)	Ongoing
<p>Food Mail Program – Indian and Northern Affairs Canada This program subsidizes the transportation of nutritious perishable and non-perishable foods to isolated northern communities (140 communities are eligible, with a population of approximately 100,000 people). From 2004-2005 to 2006-2007, Canada’s investment in the Food Mail Program increased by just over 10% from \$35.9M to \$39.6M. This has meant that postage rates for shipping food could remain unchanged, as has been the case since 1993-1994. In 2006-2007, 15.2 million kilograms of food, an increase of more than 18 percent over 2004-2005, were shipped to 78 communities that use the program extensively, The Revised Northern Food Basket, a tool used by the Program to measure the cost of a healthy diet in isolated northern communities where price surveys are conducted, has recently been introduced to reflect current nutrition recommendations by the joint Canada-United States Dietary Reference Intakes (DRI) Committee.</p>	1990-1991	18 years & continuing	\$39.6M (2006-07)	Ongoing
<p>Northern Contaminants Program Led by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), this program seeks to reduce and, where possible, eliminate contaminants in traditionally harvested foods, while providing information that assists informed decision-making by northern individuals and communities in their food use.</p>	1991	17 years & continuing	\$4.8M/year	Ongoing
<p>Annana Project - Territory of Nunavut This project measured pregnant women’s exposure to environmental contaminants, traditional food intake, food insecurity and adequacy of selected nutrients in Nunavut. Findings suggest contaminant exposure has declined; many women are food insecure and want better access to country food. 75% of women were vitamin D deficient.</p>	2005	2005-2008	NA	Completed

<p>Healthy Foods North - Territory of Nunavut Community-based research project designed to reduce chronic disease risk by influencing the retail food environment and educating consumers about healthy food choices and behaviours. Initial data collection complete; implementation phase to begin June 2008.</p>	2005	To conclude in 2010	NA	Ongoing
<p>Healthy Living in Nunavut - Territory of Nunavut An online nutrition course with a focus on traditional food, the Nunavut Food Guide, nutrition through the lifecycle, shopping on a budget and diabetes prevention delivered yearly to frontline health workers and nursing students.</p>	2001	7 years & continuing	NA	Ongoing

<u>2.2 International Programmes</u>	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
<p>Enhancing Development & Governance in Ethiopia – CIDA The purpose is to strengthen knowledge, capacity and analysis of development priorities in Ethiopia. The project also allows CIDA to pro-actively identify & support small, complementary initiatives in support of Democratic Governance and Food Security programming priorities. Many of these small investments have been absolutely strategic and influential both among donors and with Ethiopian partners, particularly on sensitive and time-bound matters such as democratic governance issues and food security/agriculture/rural development policy reforms.</p>	2003	7 years	\$4.95M	Ongoing
<p>Nicaragua Integrated Watershed Project – CIDA A project to improve quality of life and economic well being in semi-arid northern highlands of Nicaragua through improved management and use of water resources. The program has 3 components: 1. Governance - Institutional strengthening. 2. Environment -Watershed management. 3. Health - Water supply and sanitation.</p>	2006	8 years	\$10M	Ongoing
<p>Local Development at Marmelade in Haiti – CIDA A local development and governance project managed via FAO. It focuses on improving agricultural production through soil conservation, agricultural credit and strengthening local development committees. The project serves as a model of local governance and its approach is being adopted in the agro-forestry zone of Nippes and will be replicated in the neighbouring commune of Plaisance. Second phase includes an additional commune and uses local resources trained during first phase of project to train new producers and members of local committees. The project also focuses on increasing agricultural output and on processing and marketing agricultural products.</p>	2003, 2006	4 years, 5 years	\$1.5M, \$5M	Concluding, Ongoing

<p>Agricultural Development in Mine-Affected Area in Cambodia – CIDA</p> <p>The project will strengthen implementation of sustainable integrated agriculture development and mine action in support of poverty alleviation. It aims to reduce poverty among poor and vulnerable men and women farmers in up to six mine-affected districts in 2 provinces and 1 municipality of northwest Cambodia by increasing food security and income. The project will contribute to good governance by strengthening decentralized administrative structures delivering agriculture extension (including micro-finance) and mine action services. Key feature of project is mainstreaming of gender equality into planning and implementation processes. Local ownership will be enhanced through use of community-based participatory processes.</p>	2006	5 years	\$5M	Ongoing
<p>Centre of Excellence for Bio-Science Agriculture in Eastern & Central Africa – CIDA</p> <p>(Formerly called the Center for Excellence in Biosciences for Africa - BECA) - a Bioscience Research Hub facility built on the International Livestock Research Institute campus in Nairobi, based on collaborative joint venture governance model and serving as a hub for the Eastern and Central African science community and beyond. Research agenda is being developed collaboratively, based on African development priorities with focus on research that supports securing assets for small farm holders, improved market opportunities, environmental sustainability, and consumer and food safety.</p>	2005	7 years	\$30M	Ongoing
<p>Improved Governance for Land Reform in South Africa – CIDA</p> <p>The Government of South Africa has stated that land and agrarian reform is key to creating employment opportunities and eradicating poverty. The goal of the project is to contribute to improved, more equitable access (for men and women) to basic services for beneficiaries of South Africa's land reform program through implementation of a comprehensive post-settlement support service delivery model.</p>	2005	3 years	\$2.9M	Ongoing

<p>Towards Sustainable Livelihoods in Matara and Galle: A post-Tsunami Response in Sri Lanka – CHF Project contributes to rehabilitation of tsunami-affected communities in Sri Lanka -- assists, supports and enables 4,000 poor, rural households in Matara and Galle to attain sustainable livelihoods and, thereby, to reduce economic and social vulnerability. CHF and local partner, Sewalanka, focus on training and capacity building in RBM (Results Based Management), the sustainable livelihoods approach, pro-poor planning and facilitation, as well as financial accounting.</p>	2006	3 years	\$2.775M	Ongoing
<p>Sustainable Livelihoods for Ultra Poor in Bangladesh – CHF The goal: permanently reduce poverty among poorest segments of Kachua and Matlab upazilas in Chandpur District. The objective: a sustained increase in real incomes of 15-30% in target areas. The purpose: to assist an estimated 33,000 poor households so they can sustain the provision of minimum daily calorie intake requirements. CHF and partner, Institute for Integrated Rural Development, provide training to local project staff that focuses on training of trainers in areas such as gender and development, paddy cultivation, potato cultivation, gender awareness, primary health care, and health and nutrition.</p>	2006	5 years	\$4.75M	Ongoing
<p>Asset Protection for Food Security in Ethiopia, and Safety Net Consolidation Project- CIDA Goal: reduce vulnerability of at least 8.3 million chronically food insecure people, and assist the Government of Ethiopia to shift from relief-oriented to productive and development-oriented safety net, thus improving effectiveness of transfers for food insecure households. Support provided as food or cash transfers in return for labour for community infrastructure projects. Productive Safety Net Program addresses immediate human needs while simultaneously: (i) supporting rural development process; (ii) encouraging households to engage in production and investment; (iii) promoting market development by increasing household purchasing power.</p>	2007, 2007	3 years, 2 years	\$20M, \$20M	Ongoing

<p>Social Development for Vulnerable Groups in Laos – CIDA Goal was to improve health and nutrition status of rural communities by improving access to basic diets and through agricultural diversification, increasing incomes and training. Management and project-implementation capacities of district staff are solidly established and staff will likely remain resident in the province/district. Institutional and operational capacities of district health and education institutions were measurably increased. Schools, clinics, hospital, community learning centre were upgraded. Provision of overland access to mountain communities has increased movement of goods in and out and directly resulted in increased wealth (demonstrated by consumption and equipment purchases indicators). Creation of community-managed reserve stocks (rice banks) will continue to provide stability in times of stress and food shortages.</p>	2003	5 years	\$4.1M	Terminating
<p>Partnership for Food Security in Ethiopia Phase II – CHF Project aims to contribute to enhancing livelihood assets and promotion of diversified and sustainable livelihoods strategies. It also embraces a productive and social safety net approach while integrating gender, HIV/AIDS and environment. Project benefits approximately 41,541 people – 9,010 households, of which 1,170 are female-headed. PFS-II also focuses on strengthening the capacity of the local implementing partner, through, for example, workshops and training that introduce practical strategies and tools for gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming and community participatory approaches.</p>	2005	4 years	\$6.679M	Ongoing
<p>Sustainable Livelihoods in Northern Ghana – CHF Project enables poor rural households and communities, especially those vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, in Northern Ghana to attain sustainable livelihoods. One key element is increasing crop production through more efficient technologies, such as organic soil fertility management, integrated pest management, and improved crop varieties. Also focuses on rural income generation through crop processing and support to basket weaving enterprises. CHF provided capacity building support to local partner ACDEP that included workshops to increase awareness on linkages between poverty, food insecurity, gender and HIV/AIDS infection; and gender sensitivity in Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches (SLA).</p>	2006	3 years	\$582,000	Ongoing

<p>Food and Agricultural Products Quality in Vietnam – CIDA Project focuses on public health (food safety), farm incomes (product value) and trade development. Activities relate to improving practices in production and processing, and in product quality control and certification. Includes establishment of analytical laboratory capacity. Involves assistance to private and public sectors. Main expected outcome is increased marketability of Vietnamese food products for domestic and export markets to help ensure increased returns to agricultural production and processing and increased contribution of agriculture and food sectors to economy. Also, improved safety of foodstuffs and products will decrease food borne diseases and food poisoning, and increase public health.</p>	2004	8 years	\$21.3M	Ongoing
<p>Micro-Nutrient Initiative, Multinational – CIDA Intermediate outcomes expected from CIDA grants to the MI are twofold: 1. Decreased micronutrient deficiency symptoms. 2. Increased micronutrient awareness/knowledge. By 2009, project will have facilitated improvements in at least 20 of worst affected countries, local capacity for sustained advocacy, ensuring demand for and availability of micronutrient supplements/fortified foods and monitoring of interventions.</p>	2005	4 years	\$123M	Ongoing
<p>Canadian Foodgrains Bank Core Funding, Multinational – CIDA To accomplish its core business, the delivery of food aid, CFGB uses a combination of donated agricultural commodities (grain, corn, oilseeds, pulse crops, and other) and cash donations. Commodities are shipped to developing countries where needs are high, or cash donations are used for local purchase. CFGB works in partnership with local organizations to ensure that food reaches those in need.</p>	2006, 2007	1 year, 1 year	\$16M, \$20M	Ongoing

<p>Agro-forestry for Sustainable Development in the Zambezi Basin (Phase II) in Southern Africa- CIDA Project to disseminate the most promising agro-forestry technologies developed from earlier CIDA-funded agro-forestry projects in Southern Africa. This phase focuses on increased adoption by farm families of diverse agro-forestry innovations that improve income, food security and the local environment. An impact assessment study has demonstrated clear evidence that agro-forestry has had a positive impact on the lives of farmers reached to date.</p>	2001	7 years	\$15M	Ongoing
<p>Amhara Water Harvesting Project in Ethiopia- CIDA Project seeks to strengthen capacity of two institutions and farmer associations to develop and promote sustainable use of water for irrigation, leading to: Improved knowledge and skills of farm families and Community Based Organizations in household water harvesting, irrigated agriculture and watershed management; Development of sustainable individual and community-owned water harvesting and irrigation schemes; Strengthened Woreda agencies and development of an integrated institutional platform at that level; Strengthened regional institutions, and inter-agency cooperation.</p>	2005	10 years	\$17.5M	Ongoing
<p>Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research Core Funding, Multinational – CIDA Research and related activities in food crops, forestry, livestock, irrigation management, aquatic resources and related policies, as well as providing services to national agricultural research systems in developing countries.</p>	2003	5 years	\$65.4M	Terminating
<p>Partnership for Food Security II in Honduras- CIDA To assist Bati Woreda district to improve chronic food insecurity, through capacity building and collaboration with local partners, by strengthening agricultural productivity, management, and conservation of natural resources, diversification of income, and improving disaster prevention and management capacity. Recorded outcomes include: improved horticultural production; improved vegetable, fruit and legume seeds available to farmers; selected households show 100-167% increase in yield.</p>	2004	5 years	\$6.5M	Ongoing

<p>Development of Agricultural Markets in Senegal – CIDA This program will work towards improving conditions to bring production to market; developing exports for agricultural production; and developing private irrigation.</p>	2007	4 years	\$19M	Ongoing
<p>Small Farmers Adapting to Global Markets in China – CIDA Three-fold purpose: 1) Support China in efforts to build an agri-food safety system that complies with WTO regulations and standards and encompasses entire food chain in environmentally safe manner; 2) Support China’s efforts to develop comprehensive agricultural policy in line with WTO regulations; 3) Identify small farmers - women and men - who might potentially suffer from WTO accession, and develop an effective remedial program to help them adjust to and benefit from a WTO-based market economy. Activities have resulted in a national food safety strategy, agricultural administration reform, improved policy formulation, and five fully operational pilot projects.</p>	2003	7 years	\$20M	Ongoing
<p>Organizational Capacity-Building for Professional Agricultural Organizations (PAOs) in Africa – CIDA To develop capacity of PAOs to offer members effective services and to participate in acquiring more influence in national and international forums that pertain to agricultural issues, including trade issues.</p>	2006	4 years	\$4.5M	Ongoing
<p>Food Security Initiatives Fund in Cambodia- CIDA Improve access to basic needs of food, water and livelihood. Cambodia faces more than the typical low-income, food deficit country, including vulnerability to frequent floods and droughts. Project has built capacity of government and NGOs to engage in effective small project delivery.</p>	2003	5 years	\$3.9M	Ongoing
<p>Earthquake Recovery / Agricultural Inputs in Pakistan- CIDA Earthquake-affected households had access to sufficient food to meet requirements and have stored seed for use in coming seasons, thus reducing dependence on food aid. Some beneficiaries have been able to sell surplus crops to generate income. Improved seed varieties and use of fertilizers have increased land productivity and contributed to agricultural production in all project areas.</p>	2006	1 year	\$2.5M	Closed

<p>IDPs & Drought-Affected Short-term Need in Afghanistan- CIDA Brought immediate food security to drought- and battle-affected communities; enhanced perception by affected population of visible responsiveness of local government. Greater local food production and more secure livelihood prospects. Included small-scale assets for approximately 11,800 families in nine districts, through food-for-work and food-for-assets schemes (i.e. irrigation infrastructures/irrigation systems).</p>	2007	1 year	\$4.9M	Terminating
<p>WFP – Food Aid for Vulnerable Families I in Afghanistan- CIDA WFP developed Operational Plan 2007 for Kandahar province. Both the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) and Operational Plan outline two ways for providing food aid: general food distribution (GFD) and food-for-work (or assets) (FFW/A). GFD provided to Afghans who have suffered drought, and also flooding and internal displacement. For latter group, FFW/A includes recovery activities, such as community and household asset-creation, and vocation training. Also, children benefit from a food-for-education program.</p>	2007	2 years	\$4M	Ongoing
<p>Sustainable Livelihood Rehabilitation in Konsh Valley, NWFP in Pakistan – CHF The goal: contribute to the recovery of earthquake-affected communities in Pakistan. The purpose: assist in the rehabilitation of 6,000 ultra poor households living in earthquake affected communities in four Union Councils in Konsh Valley. One focus of the project is to strengthen capacity of local partner HAASHAR. CHF provided training workshops in Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches to enhance programming focused on the ultra-poor. Other training supported by CHF included GIS, MIS and project management.</p>	2006	2 years	\$2.5M	Ongoing
<p>Food & Agriculture Budgetary Support Project in Ghana – CIDA Provides assured resources to Government of Ghana to implement its Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy, the agriculture sub-component of Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy, the overarching government framework for economic growth and poverty reduction. Agriculture is seen as the engine of economic growth in Ghana. The expected impact is increased agricultural activities, farmer driven research and a decrease in food insecurity.</p>	2004	5 years	\$85M	Ongoing

<p>Coastal Rural Support Program in Mozambique – CIDA Uses a "sustainable rural livelihoods" approach to help reduce rural poverty in northern province of Cabo Delgado. Working in partnership with the Government of Mozambique and other donors, the program fills an important niche in national and provincial development strategies by targeting the poorest of the poor and by building capacity and support networks to promote agricultural and rural development, increase food security and income generation, as well as enhance education and improve health.</p>	2005	7 years	\$9.5M	Ongoing
<p>Dhala Dam Pre-Feasibility Study in Afghanistan – CIDA A Technical Appraisal Mission of Canadian and Afghan experts, and engineers from the International Security Assistance Force to assess the potential rehabilitation of the Dhala Dam in Kandahar province. Rehabilitation would improve the sustainable livelihoods of Kandahar’s rural population by providing reliable water supplies for irrigation, and improving farm water management and related services.</p>	2007	3 years	\$0.4M	Ongoing
<p>Measuring Impact for Food Security in Ghana- CIDA Goal is improved information-based decision-making related to food security. Purposes are: 1) evaluate effectiveness of CIDA's food security programming; 2) strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacity of Ghana’s Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA). A baseline data survey was performed by Legon University and reviewed by a monitoring and evaluation advisor. Three MoFA officers were trained in project planning/monitoring and evaluation. Regional and district level food security strategies were prepared as a basis for monitoring at the local level. Responsibility has been shared between agriculture officials and regional and district administrations.</p>	2002	6 years	\$1.1M	Ongoing

<p>Food Security Advisory Services in Ghana & Ghana Advisory Services & Program Development- CIDA</p> <p>Goal is to improve delivery of food security and environmental programs in Ghana through support to GoG's food and agriculture sector development program by providing expertise in food security/environment-related activities for better analysis and programming, and through capacity building support at national, regional and district levels. Ministry of Food and Agriculture staff are improving the quality and timeliness of executing projects and reporting, though further efforts and improvements are required. Additional technical assistance will allow Ministry to develop a comprehensive picture of its policy, priorities and measurement of execution.</p>	2003	7 years	\$8M	Ongoing
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