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FAOSTAT ANALYTICAL BRIEF 9

Development flows to agriculture

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Development flows committed to the agriculture* sector (DFA) amounted to USD 19 billion in 2018, a decrease of 0.6 percent, or USD 0.1 billion compared with 2017. Agriculture accounted for 6.1 percent of the total development flows commitments in 2018.**
- **Disbursements of DFA reached USD 11 billion in 2018, down 5.9 percent (or USD 0.7 billion) compared with 2017.**
- **In 2018, Africa received 42 percent of the total DFA, Asia and the Pacific 34 percent, and Latin America and the Caribbean 10 percent.**
- **Leading donors were the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the European Union (EU) institutions, the United States of America and Germany.**
- **The top five recipient countries in 2018 were India, China, Uzbekistan, Ethiopia and Morocco. They accounted for 18.6 percent of the total disbursements.**
- **The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) of DFA was 0.55 in 2018, down from 0.57 in 2017. This level is much smaller than 1, indicating that agriculture received a portion of development flows that is smaller than its relative contribution to gross domestic product (GDP).**

* The agriculture sector includes crops, livestock, forestry, fishing and aquaculture, as per ISIC Rev. 4, A_01-03.

Notes: The DFA includes disbursements, unless otherwise mentioned, made as official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private grants. The values are presented in 2017 constant US Dollars.

FAOSTAT DEVELOPMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE

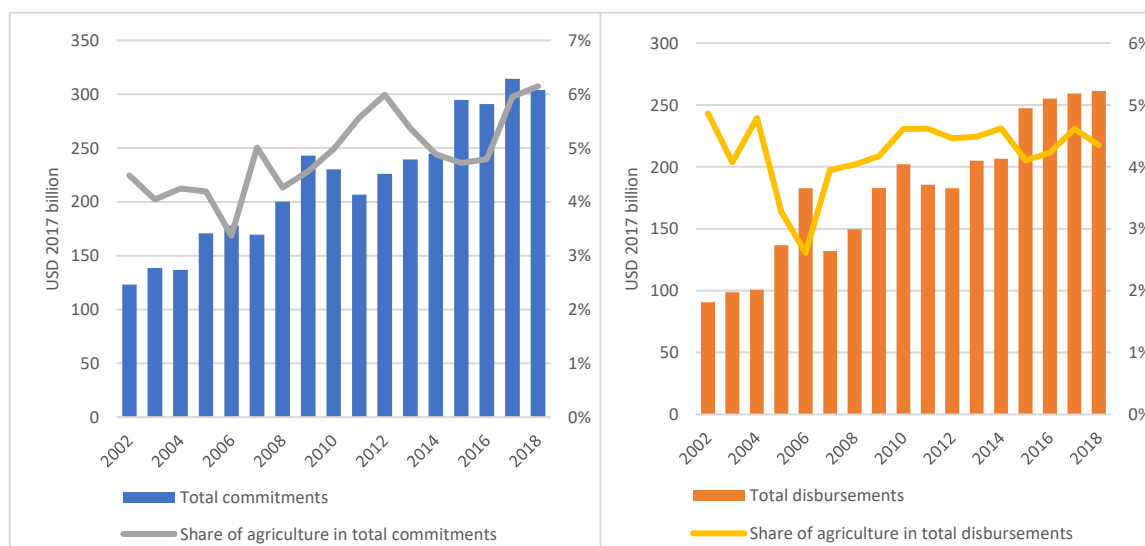
GLOBAL TRENDS

Donors' commitments went up 130 percent in less than two decades, from USD 132 billion in 2002 to USD 304 billion in 2018; over that period, the share of agriculture in total commitments increased from 4.5 percent to 6.1 percent. The trend for disbursements is different (notably because all commitments are not actually disbursed): they increased from USD 91 billion in 2002 to USD 261 billion in 2018 (a 186 percent increase), and the share of agriculture went down from 4.9 percent to 4.3 percent.



Total commitments in 2018 decreased by USD 10 billion from the USD 314 billion reached in 2017, even though the share in agriculture increased marginally from 6.0 percent to 6.1 percent. In 2018, donors disbursed USD 261 billion, or USD 2 billion more than in 2017; the share of agriculture dropped from 4.6 percent to 4.3 percent (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Development flows and share of agriculture in total

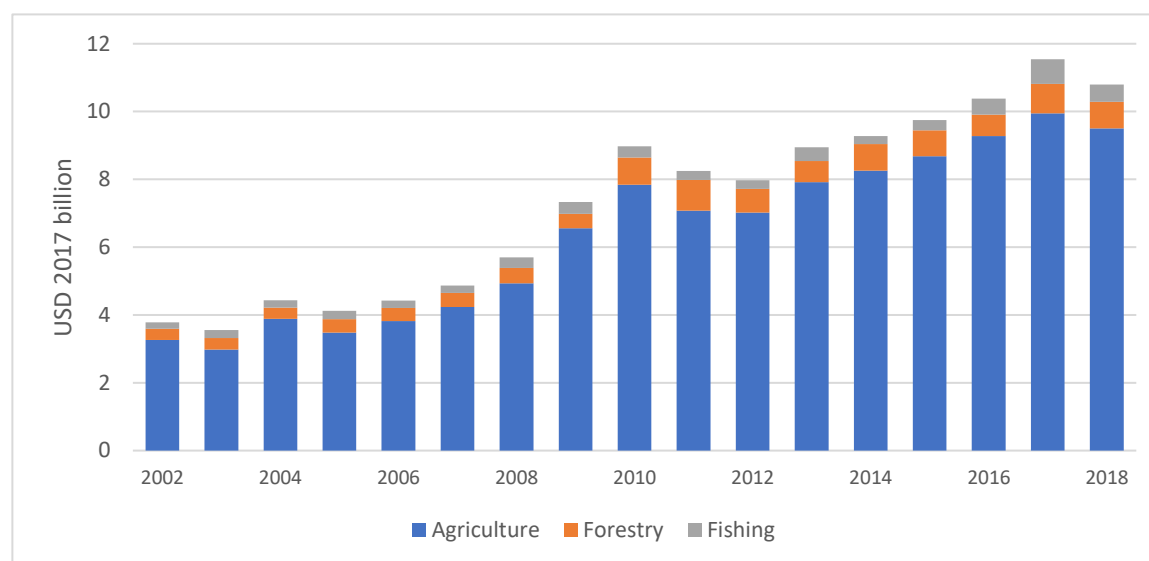


Source: The DFA dataset is based on the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Note: The DFA refers to Macro Indicators domain of FAOSTAT to calculate the Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) to measure the share of flows to agriculture relative to the sector's contribution to the GDP. An AOI greater than 1 indicates a stronger emphasis by the donor on agriculture sector given the contribution of various sectors of economy, while an AOI lower than 1 indicates a lesser emphasis on agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Donors did not significantly increase their contribution to agriculture until the food price crisis outbreak in 2007–08, which threatened food security in developing countries. The distribution to agriculture peaked by USD 7 845 million in 2010 temporarily to address the food price crisis by increasing agricultural production. Development flows to forestry almost doubled for 2010–18 compared to 2002–09. Development flows to fishing was notably increased after 2015 (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Development flows to agriculture, forestry and fishing

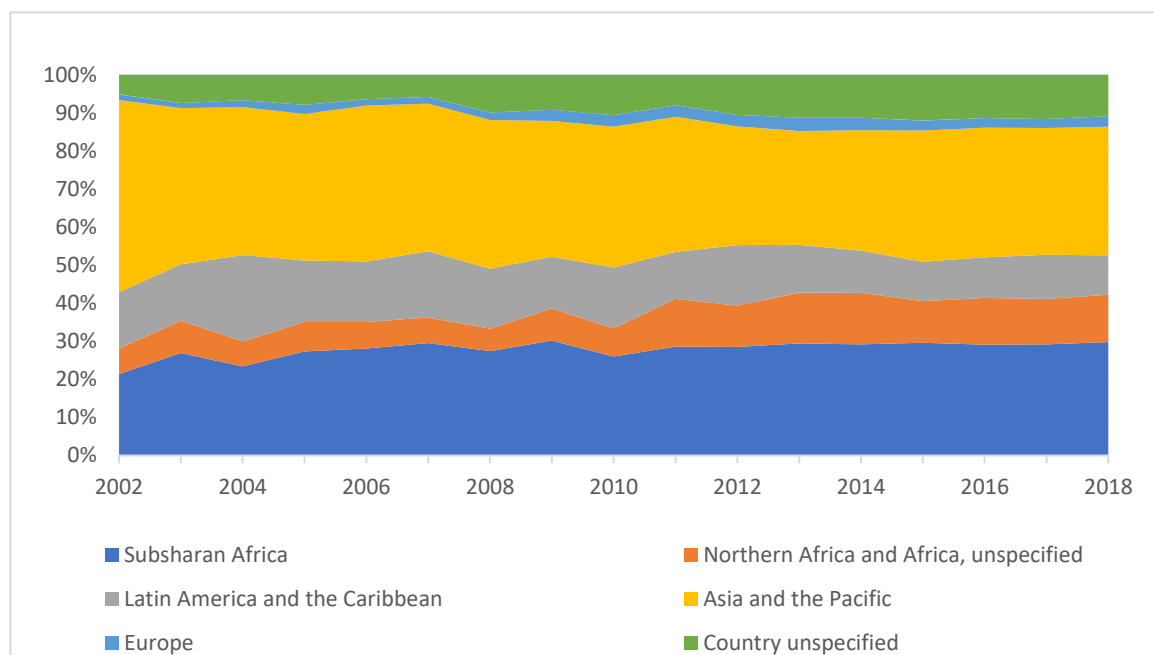
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DEVELOPMENT FLOWS TO AGRICULTURE

Development flows to agriculture reached USD 11 billion in 2018, up USD 6.8 billion or 154 percent, compared with 2002. With USD 4.8 billion (3.4 for sub-Saharan Africa and 1.4 for Northern Africa and Africa unspecified), Africa was the largest recipient in 2018, accounting for 42.3 percent of the total, followed by Asia and the Pacific (33.7 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (10.4 percent) and Europe (2.7 percent). The share of Africa gradually increased between 2002 and 2018 from 28.1 percent to 42.3 percent, while the share of Asia and the Pacific decreased significantly from 50.5 percent to 33.8 percent and the share of Latin America and the Caribbean gradually decreased from 14.8 percent in 2002 to 10.4 percent in 2018 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Development flows disbursed to agriculture in regions: 2002–2018



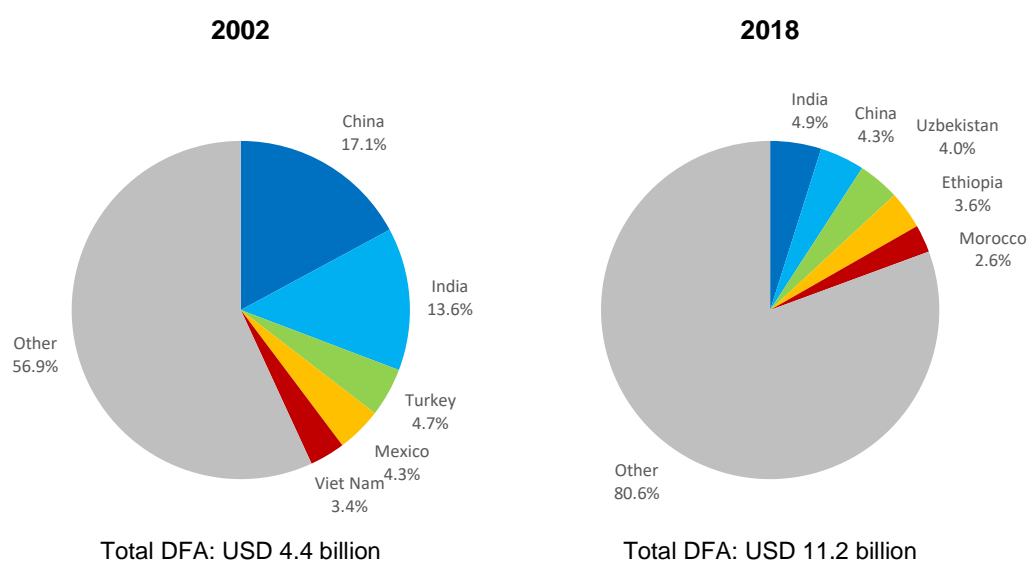
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TOP RECIPIENTS OF DFA DISBURSEMENTS

DFA disbursements became more widespread between 2002 and 2018, as the share of the top five recipients decreased from about 43 percent to around 20 percent. India has been one of the main recipients of DFA disbursements over the 2002–2018 period, ranking first or second each year; however, its share in total disbursements decreased from 13.6 in 2002 to 4.9 percent in 2018. (Figure 4).

Figure 4. DFA disbursements by main recipients, 2002 and 2018



Source: The DFA dataset is based on the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Note: The DFA refers to Macro Indicators domain of FAOSTAT to calculate the Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) to measure the share of flows to agriculture relative to the sector's contribution to the GDP. An AOI greater than 1 indicates a stronger emphasis by the donor on agriculture sector given the contribution of various sectors of economy, while an AOI lower than 1 indicates a lesser emphasis on agriculture.

TOP DONORS OF DFA DISBURSEMENTS

As with recipients, DFA disbursements became more widespread in terms of donors between 2002 and 2018. The top five donors accounted for around 48 percent of the total DFA disbursements in 2018, down from about 67 percent in 2002. The International Development Association (IDA) is one of the leading donors, ranking among the top five every year since 2002. Japan and the United States of America are also among the leading donor countries throughout the period (Figure 5). Multilateral donors accounted for 48 percent of DFA disbursements in 2018, countries (bilateral donors) for 44 percent and the private sector 7 percent. This is the first year that multilateral donors are the main source of DFA disbursements.

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