



The I Care campaign is asking the Canadian government to invest more money toward international assistance. As part of a larger aid budget, we urge increased investments in sustainable agriculture for smallholder farmers, especially women. This will help Canada achieve its goals on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as global goals including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement.

A generous contribution to ending global poverty and hunger can transform the lives of millions of women and children around the world.



Find out more about the **I Care** campaign and Canadian aid online:
www.foodgrainsbank.ca/lcare

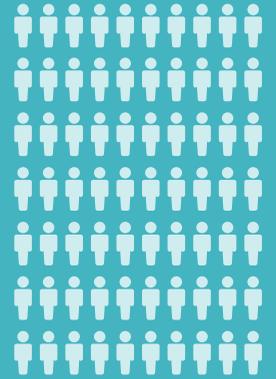
A Case for Agricultural Development:

ECONOMIC GROWTH

“Agriculture provides food, income and jobs, and hence can be an engine of growth in agriculture-based developing countries and an effective tool to reduce poverty in transforming countries”¹



That's about
1.5 BILLION PEOPLE³



In agricultural based economies, **agriculture generates 29% of GDP and employs 65% of the overall workforce**²



EFFICACY OF GDP GROWTH ORIGINATING IN AGRICULTURE



EFFICACY OF GDP GROWTH ORIGINATING OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE



GDP growth originating in agriculture is **at least twice as effective in reducing poverty** as GDP growth originating outside agriculture.²

There are three main reasons why agriculture is an effective way to reduce poverty, build vibrant rural economies and provide a foundation for country-wide economic growth:

1 FARM INCOMES
For the poorest households, agriculture is a critical income source. Growth in agriculture that leads to higher farm profits has a direct impact on poverty reduction.¹

2 EMPLOYMENT
Improvements to smallholder agriculture have a direct and positive correlation with more opportunities for farm labourer jobs.⁴

3 RURAL ECONOMY
Increases in agricultural outputs also leads to employment growth in the local non-farm sector as a response to higher domestic demands.⁵



We need more investments in agriculture, including aid, to reduce poverty, improve food security, and stimulate economic growth.

Sources:

- 1 Dethier, Jean-Jacques and Alexandra Effenberger (2012) "Agriculture and development: A brief review of the literature" in *Economic Systems* 36: 175-205
- 2 World Bank (2008) *World Development Report: Agriculture for Development*. Washington, D.C., The World Bank
- 3 FAO (2012), "Smallholders and Family Farming", http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nr/sustainability_pathways/docs/Factsheet_SMALLHOLDERS.pdf
- 4 Wiggins, Steve et al (2010) "The Future of Small Farms" in *World Development* 38(10): 1341-1348
- 5 Heifer International (2014) *State of the African Farmer*