We are using three sets of data which originate from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States (FAO). All three datasets are time series and range from 2000 to 2017. The first dataset is the Aggregated data of Development Aid Disbursement (ADAD) by bilateral, multilateral and private donors across four subregions of Sub Saharan Africa: West, East, South and Middle. The ADAD data was last updated on January 26, 2019. The Development Aid Disbursement is measured in terms of 2016 US Millions of dollars and includes data on amount disbursed for basic nutrition and food aid and food security programs in these subregions. The second dataset is the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the same Sub Saharan Africa subregions, which is also measured in 2016 US Millions of dollars. This dataset was last updated on November 11, 2019 and covers the total FDI inflow from developed countries to the developing countries included the Sub Saharan Africa region. Both the ADAD and FDI datasets are from the FAO’s data group of Development Flows to Agriculture. The third dataset is the Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy (ADESA) from the FAO’s suite of Food Security Indicators which was last updated on October 11, 2019. It is represented in a three-year average format and is indicated as a percentage (FAO 2019). The dietary energy supply is determined by each country’s average supply of calories for food consumption for the population. The ADAD and FDI datasets will represent the independent variables of our analysis while the ADESA will be the dependent variable measuring the impact of agricultural development aid on the nutrition of the Sub Saharan African population.

Works Cited

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019. FAOStats. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>